



**DEPARTMENT  
OF HEALTH  
AND HUMAN  
SERVICES**

**FISCAL YEAR**

**2019**

**ADMINISTRATION FOR  
CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

***JUSTIFICATION OF ESTIMATES FOR  
APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEES***



## **MESSAGE FROM THE ACTING ASSISTANT SECRETARY**

I am pleased to present the FY 2019 President's Budget request for the Administration for Children and Families (ACF). ACF programs strive to promote the economic and social well-being of children, individuals, families, and communities so that all may participate fully in the benefits of American society.

The FY 2019 ACF Budget includes proposals to facilitate that participation by promoting work, shifting resources to prevention in child welfare, and creating a coherent approach to early childhood programs. The ACF Budget maintains reforms proposed in the FY 2018 President's Budget with some modifications. Among these new proposals are Child Support proposals for a technology enhancement and replacement fund and getting non-custodial parents to work. For Foster Care, a new proposal is included to provide more flexibility under title IV-E, and \$40 million per year to expand the Regional Partnership Grants program nationally. In addition, this Budget proposes improving the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program by strengthening the requirements that will help participants move from welfare to work.

The Budget also provides supports to allow parents and caregivers to build or maintain their self-sufficiency while ensuring their children receive high-quality care and education. This Budget demonstrates a commitment to early childhood outcomes by continuing to fund Head Start and Child Care at historically high levels. In addition, this Budget preserves funding for services to at-risk children and families in need, including runaway and homeless youth, victims of child abuse and neglect, and victims of family violence. This Budget promotes strong families and responsible parenting by engaging more parents in payment of child support and improving enforcement tools.

This Budget includes several proposals that support the Administration's goal of reducing duplication and increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of federal benefit spending programs. This Budget proposes to eliminate funding for programs that have not demonstrated strong performance outcomes including the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program, the Social Services Block Grant, the Community Services Block Grant, the Community Economic Development program, and the Rural Communities Facilities program.

/s/

Steven Wagner  
Acting Assistant Secretary  
for Children and Families

This page intentionally left blank

JUSTIFICATION OF ESTIMATES FOR APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEES  
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MESSAGE FROM THE ACTING ASSISTANT SECRETARY

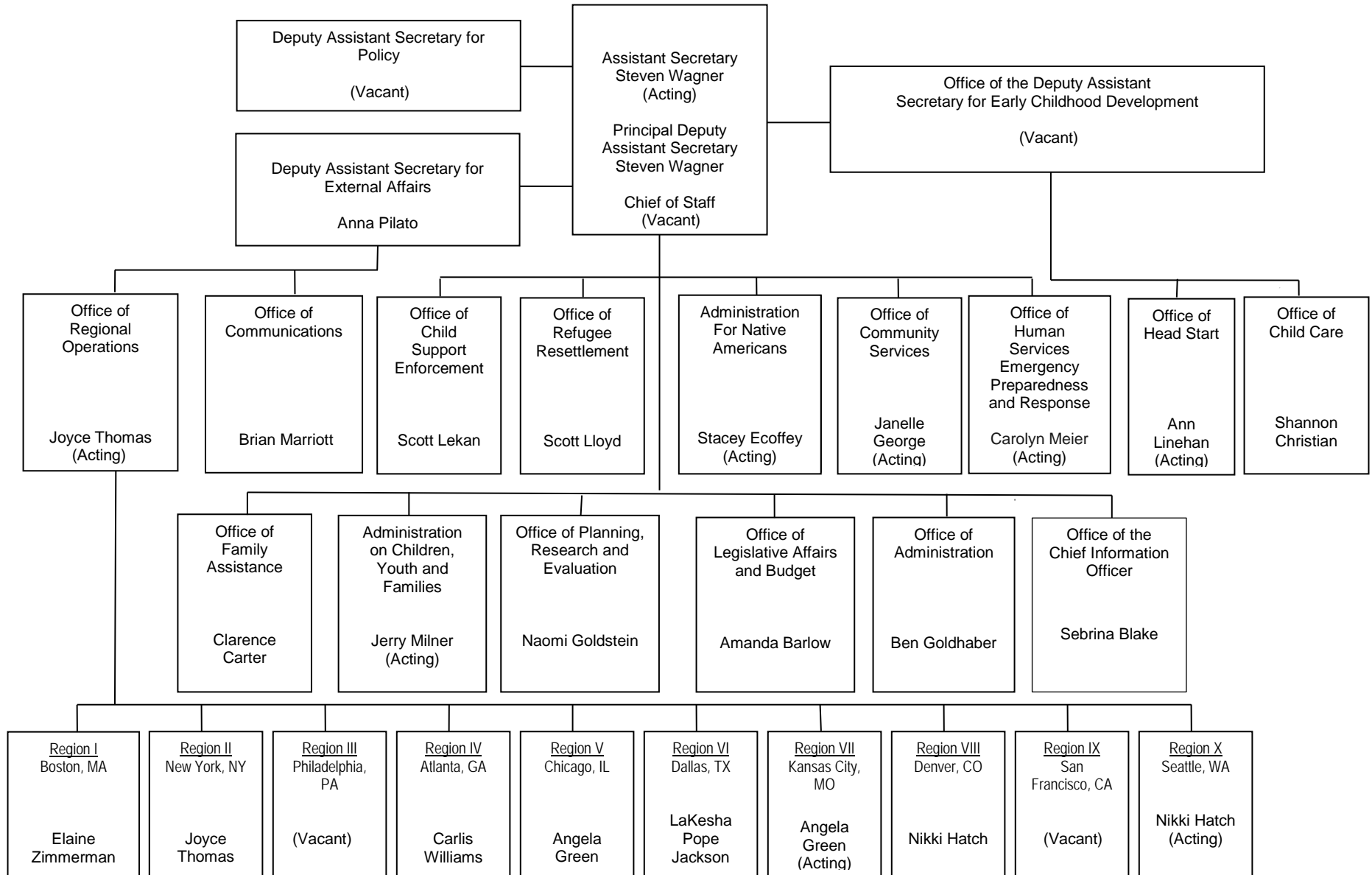
TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACF ORGANIZATION CHART

OVERVIEW OF THE FY 2019 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET JUSTIFICATION.....	1
ALL PURPOSE TABLE.....	6
LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.....	11
REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE.....	27
CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT FUND.....	79
CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SERVICES PROGRAMS .....	103
PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AND FAMILY SUPPORT PROGRAMS .....	215
SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT .....	243
PROMOTING SAFE AND STABLE FAMILIES.....	261
PAYMENTS FOR FOSTER CARE AND PERMANENCY.....	289
CHILDREN'S RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.....	321
TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES .....	335
SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL.....	357

# DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

## Administration for Children and Families



## OVERVIEW OF THE FY 2019 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET JUSTIFICATION

### INTRODUCTION AND MISSION

The mission of the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is to foster health and well-being by providing federal leadership, partnership, and resources for the compassionate and effective delivery of human services. ACF administers programs carried out by state, territorial, county, city, and tribal governments as well as by private, non-profit, and community- and faith-based organizations designed to meet the needs of a diverse cross-section of society.

### OVERVIEW OF THE REQUEST

The FY 2019 President's Budget request for the Administration for Children and Families, including both mandatory and discretionary appropriations, is \$47.2 billion in budget authority – a decrease of \$6.9 billion from the FY 2018 Continuing Resolution level. ACF's Budget focuses on facilitating participation in American society through promoting work, shifting resources to prevention in child welfare, and maintaining support for early childhood education and care. Funds are also included for programs that serve victims of domestic violence, victims of human trafficking, unaccompanied alien children, and runaway and homeless youth. Proposals in this request further demonstrate a commitment to reining in entitlement spending and supporting the Administration's goal of reducing the federal deficit. Specifically, the Budget:

- Promotes self-sufficiency through proposals to improve public safety net programs, including Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). These proposals include a demonstration project to redesign welfare programs and reforms to focus on employment and program integrity within TANF, while also reducing the TANF program block grant by 10 percent and eliminating the TANF Contingency Fund.
- Increases funding for child care. The request includes \$3 billion for the discretionary Child Care and Development Block Grant, an increase of \$169 million over the FY 2018 Continuing Resolution. This request also includes additional mandatory funding for the Child Care Entitlement to States (CCE) to ensure that federal mandatory child care funding is maintained over ten years. To achieve this proposal, the Budget requests an increase of \$2.3 billion in budget authority over ten years (\$2.22 billion in outlays) for the CCE and uses these investments to leverage additional state funding for child care.
- Expands flexibility within child welfare resources to strengthen families, focus on addressing the opioid epidemic, and prevent unnecessary trauma and harm to children and families in need of child welfare services. In the Foster Care program, the Budget will create a budget-neutral flexible funding option so that foster care funding can support prevention and reward participating states and tribes that achieve key child welfare outcomes. To increase the focus on opioids, the Budget expands the Regional Partnership Grants under Promoting Safe and Stable Families by \$40 million per year over five years for a total investment of \$60 million per year.
- Adjusts funding for Refugee and Entrant Assistance programs to reflect the expectation that fewer refugees and other entrants will enter the U.S. in FY 2019 (-\$177.4 million from the FY 2018 Continuing Resolution level). This request would support a total of approximately 119,000 arrivals in FY 2019, including 45,000 refugees as well as Special Immigrant Visa recipients, asylees, Cuban and Haitian entrants, and victims of trafficking, and continues the policy of providing eight months of cash and medical assistance to qualifying individuals. The Budget also combines the Targeted

Assistance and Social Services programs that serve refugees and other entrants in order to provide flexibility for the states and reduce administrative burden.

- Increases funding for Unaccompanied Alien Children from the FY 2018 Continuing Resolution level (+\$206 million).
- Increases funding for Head Start from the FY 2018 Continuing Resolution level (+\$85 million) and proposes changes that will reduce the burden of operating these programs by simplifying reporting requirements to lessen administrative burdens on grantees so they can focus on providing services. It is estimated that this level of funding will serve about 862,000 children and continue the progress made to ensure smooth transitions between program providers while allowing grantees the autonomy to respond to local needs.
- Includes a package of enforcement proposals under Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs aimed at increasing child support collected on behalf of families that are projected to save \$679 million over 10 years. In addition, the request includes a proposal to get noncustodial parents to work in an effort to increase regular child support collections to promote family self-sufficiency; this would increase federal costs by \$97 million over 10 years but also increase child support collections by \$837 million over 10 years. The Budget also proposes implementation of a Technology Enhancement and Replacement Fund as an incentive for states to replace aging child support systems, which will save \$793 million over 10 years.
- Maintains funding and proposes changes to improve programs under the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act, Anti-Trafficking in Persons programs, Native American Programs, Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP), Abstinence Education, and Health Profession Opportunity Grants.
- Ensures that limited federal funding is being targeted towards the most effective programs by eliminating funding for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (-\$3.4 billion) the Community Services Block Grant programs (-\$737 million), and the Social Services Block Grant (-\$1.7 billion).
- Proposes to fund the Personal Responsibility Education Program (\$75 million), the Abstinence Education Program (\$75 million) and the Health Profession Opportunity Grants Program (\$85 million) on the discretionary side of the budget. These programs have all been funded previously with mandatory appropriations.

Note: Except where otherwise noted in a chapter, FY 2018 numbers reflect the annualized FY 2018 Continuing Resolution level.

## **OVERVIEW OF PERFORMANCE**

ACF's mission demands that we continually innovate, improve, and learn. Through evaluation and the use of data and evidence, ACF and our partners learn systematically so that we can make our services as effective as possible. When resources and authority have been available, ACF has a strong record of conducting rigorous evaluations to learn systematically so that we can make our services as effective as possible.

ACF uses performance management as a framework for linking agency-wide goals with program priorities and targeting resources to meet the needs of children and families. ACF is working with HHS in order to include agency goals into the larger Department-wide strategic plan that is being developed for FY 2018 – 2022. With a strong focus on outcomes, ACF's performance management framework has proven to be an effective way to highlight and build upon exceptional achievements and to target areas for improvement. ACF aims for coordinated and results-oriented management and operations across all of its

programs. ACF also incorporates program-related performance metrics into Senior Executive Staff performance plans to promote accountability at all levels.

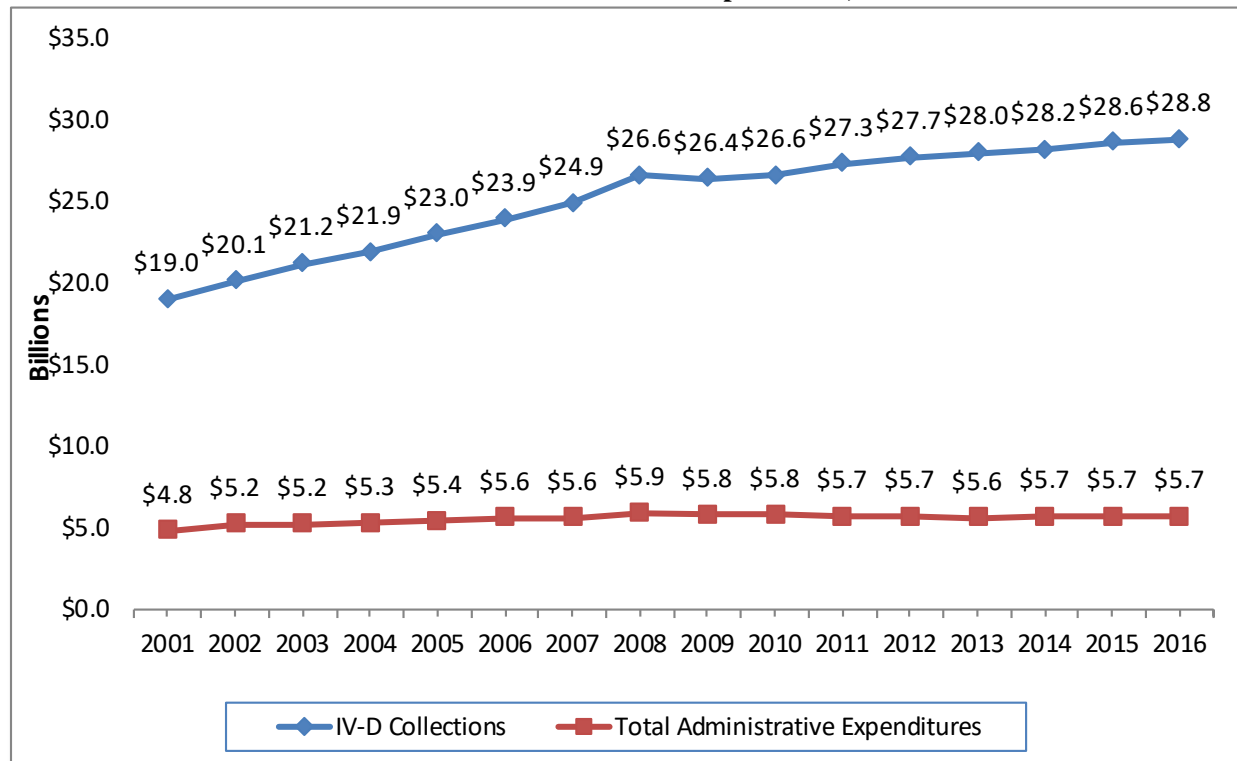
ACF develops performance measures that can be used by program managers, leadership, outside stakeholders, and ultimately Congress to assess and communicate the progress that ACF accomplishes from year to year in achieving its strategic goals and objectives.

The following are performance highlights from some of ACF’s major program areas:

Child Support Enforcement

- In FY 2016<sup>1</sup>, the child support enforcement program distributed \$28.8 billion in collections. Of that amount, 95 percent was sent directly to families.
- Through its work, in FY 2016 the Child Support program produced \$5.33 for every \$1 states and the federal government spent on the program.

**Child Support Collections on Behalf of Families in the IV-D System and Total Federal and State Administrative Expenditures, FY 2001-2016**



Source: OCSE Preliminary and Annual Reports to Congress

Early Care and Education

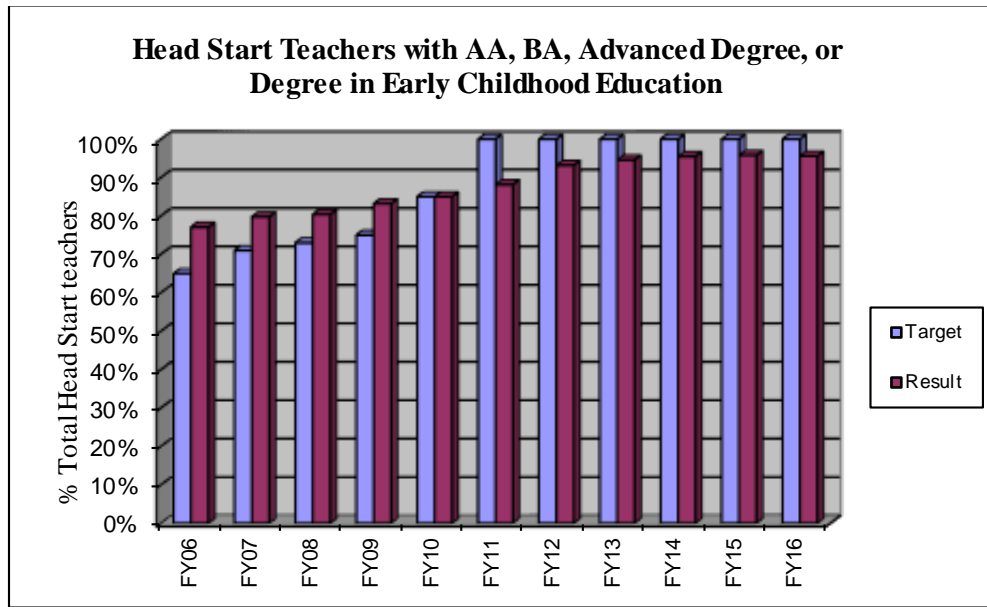
- ACF is working to expand the number of states with Child Care Quality Rating and Improvement Systems (QRIS) that meet high quality benchmarks. More than half of states have implemented QRIS statewide; as of FY 2016, 35 of those states had a QRIS that met high-quality benchmarks,

<sup>1</sup> All FY 2016 Child Support Enforcement Program actual results should be considered preliminary pending final data validation.



meeting the goal of 35 states. By the end of FY 2019, ACF aims to achieve a target of 39 states meeting high quality benchmarks through targeted training and technical assistance.

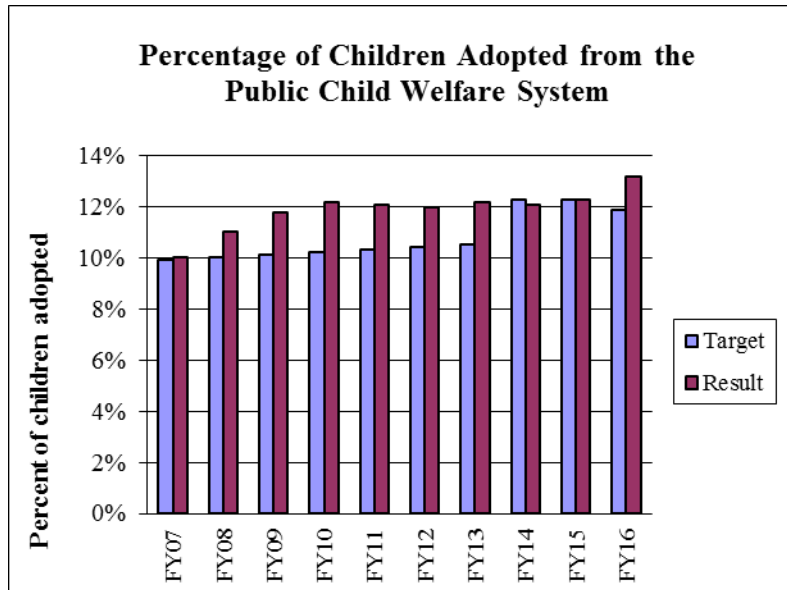
- In FY 2016, nearly 96 percent of Head Start teachers had an AA, BA, Advanced Degree, or a degree in a field related to early childhood education, falling short of the FY 2017 target of 100 percent, but remaining stable to the FY 2016 result. The Head Start Reauthorization Act requires that all Head Start preschool center-based teachers have at least an AA degree or higher with evidence of the relevance of their degree and experience for early childhood education.
- Nearly three-quarters of Head Start center-based teachers have at least a BA degree, far surpassing the Head Start Act requirement that 50 percent of teachers have a BA. In FY 2017, 73 percent of the 42,586 Head Start preschool teachers had a BA degree or higher, compared to 47 percent in FY 2008.



Source: Head Start Program Information Report

Foster Care

- In FY 2016 (the most recent actual results available), the adoption rate was 13.2 percent, with approximately 56,218 children adopted, exceeding the FY 2016 target of 11.9 percent.



Source: Adoption and Foster Care Analysis Reporting System (AFCARS)

- ACF oversees two performance measures to monitor overall progress on moving children from Foster Care into permanent living situations, including reunification with parent(s) or primary caretaker(s), living with other relative(s), guardianship, or adoption. Historical data show that between FY 2004 – 2014, of those children who exited care in less than 24 months, over 90 percent exited to permanent homes. In FY 2016, this number was 92 percent.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
 ALL PURPOSE TABLE  
 FY 2019

Program	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Change from FY 2018
<b><u>DISCRETIONARY PROGRAMS:</u></b>				
LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	3,390,304,000	3,367,280,445	0	-\$3,367,280,445
REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE:				
Transitional and Medical Services.....	490,000,000	486,672,410	354,000,000	-132,672,410
Anti-Trafficking in Persons Programs				
Domestic.....	5,755,000	5,715,917	5,755,000	39,083
Foreign.....	13,000,000	12,911,717	13,000,000	88,283
<i>Subtotal, Trafficking Victims Support Program.....</i>	18,755,000	18,627,634	18,755,000	127,366
Refugee Support Services.....	0	0	160,821,000	160,821,000
Social Services .....	155,000,000	153,947,395	0	-153,947,395
Targeted Assistance .....	47,601,000	47,277,741	0	-47,277,741
Survivors of Torture.....	10,735,000	10,662,098	10,735,000	72,902
Refugee Health Promotion .....	4,600,000	4,568,761	0	-4,568,761
Unaccompanied Alien Children.....	1,414,590,000	941,562,132	1,048,000,000	106,437,868
Unaccompanied Alien Children, Contingency Fund.....	0	0	100,000,000	100,000,000
Total, Refugee and Entrant Assistance, B.A.....	2,141,281,000	1,663,318,171	1,692,311,000	28,992,829
CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT.....	2,856,000,000	2,836,604,904	3,006,000,000	169,395,096
CHILDREN & FAMILIES SERVICES PROGRAMS:.....				

<b>Program</b>	<b>FY 2017 Final</b>	<b>FY 2018 Annualized CR</b>	<b>FY 2019 President's Budget</b>	<b>Change from FY 2018</b>
Head Start .....	9,224,551,702	9,190,257,232	9,275,000,000	84,742,768
Preschool Development Grants .....	250,000,000	248,302,250	0	-248,302,250
Runaway and Homeless Youth Programs				
Basic Center Program.....	53,569,071	54,069,305	54,439,000	369,695
Transitional Living Program.....	48,083,101	47,218,149	47,541,000	322,851
<i>Subtotal, Runaway and Homeless Youth Programs.....</i>	<i>101,652,172</i>	<i>101,287,454</i>	<i>101,980,000</i>	<i>692,546</i>
Service Connection for Youth on the Streets.....	17,085,898	17,024,595	17,141,000	116,405
CAPTA State Grants.....	25,228,638	25,138,119	25,310,000	171,881
Child Abuse Discretionary Activities.....	32,893,917	32,775,897	33,000,000	224,103
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention .....	39,636,173	39,493,962	39,764,000	270,038
Child Welfare Services.....	267,871,118	266,910,020	268,735,000	1,824,980
Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration.....	17,926,189	17,861,870	17,984,000	122,130
Adoption Opportunities .....	38,974,309	38,834,471	39,100,000	265,529
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments .....	37,824,982	37,685,329	37,943,000	257,671
Social Services Research and Demonstration .....	6,491,066	6,467,777	6,512,000	44,223
Native American Programs .....	51,889,055	51,696,528	52,050,000	353,472
Community Services Block Grant.....	707,850,000	710,144,435	0	-710,144,435
Community Economic Development.....	19,684,170	19,747,974	0	-19,747,974
Rural Community Development.....	7,425,000	7,449,067	0	-7,449,067
National Domestic Violence Hotline.....	8,223,479	8,193,974	8,250,000	56,026

<b>Program</b>	<b>FY 2017 Final</b>	<b>FY 2018 Annualized CR</b>	<b>FY 2019 President's Budget</b>	<b>Change from FY 2018</b>
Family Violence Prevention and Services.....	150,517,702	149,974,559	151,000,000	1,025,441
Chafee Education and Training Vouchers.....	43,117,945	42,963,241	43,257,000	293,759
Disaster Human Services Case Management.....	1,858,008	1,851,341	1,864,000	12,659
Federal Administration .....	204,362,369	203,607,845	205,000,000	1,392,155
Total, Children & Families Services Programs, B.A.....	11,255,063,892	11,217,667,940	10,323,890,000	-893,777,940
PROMOTING SAFE & STABLE FAMILIES, B.A.....	59,579,107	59,359,135	59,765,000	405,865
PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY EDUCATION PROGRAM, B.A.....	0	0	75,000,000	75,000,000
ABSTINENCE EDUCATION, B.A.....	0	0	75,000,000	75,000,000
HEALTH PROFESSION OPPORTUNITY GRANTS, B.A.....	0	0	85,000,000	85,000,000
Total, Discretionary Programs, B.A.....	19,702,227,999	19,144,230,595	15,316,966,000	-3,827,264,595
<b><u>MANDATORY PROGRAMS:</u></b>				
<b>PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR CHILD SUPPORT &amp; FAMILY SUPPORT PROGRAMS:</b>				
State Child Support Administrative Costs.....	3,671,111,658	3,700,881,918	3,765,574,000	64,692,082
Federal Incentive Payments to States .....	571,519,342	581,116,000	588,673,000	7,557,000
Access and Visitation Grants.....	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	0
Subtotal, Child Support Enforcement.....	4,252,631,000	4,291,997,918	4,364,247,000	72,249,082
Payments to Territories-Adults .....	33,000,000	33,000,000	33,000,000	0
Repatriation.....	24,931,000	1,223,000	1,000,000	-223,000
Payments to States for CSE & FS Programs, Net B.A.....	4,310,562,000	4,326,220,918	4,398,247,000	72,026,082
Total, Payments to States for CSE & FS Programs, Obligations.....	4,454,364,922	4,538,858,000	4,398,247,000	-140,611,000

<b>Program</b>	<b>FY 2017 Final</b>	<b>FY 2018 Annualized CR</b>	<b>FY 2019 President's Budget</b>	<b>Change from FY 2018</b>
<b>SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT (including program authorized under Title XX):</b>				
Social Services Block Grant.....	1,582,700,000	1,587,800,000	0	-1,587,800,000
Health Profession Opportunity Grants.....	79,135,000	0	0	0
Total, Social Services Block Grant, B.A.....	1,661,835,000	1,587,800,000	0	-1,587,800,000
<b>PROMOTING SAFE AND STABLE FAMILIES (including Title V programs):</b>				
Promoting Safe and Stable Families B.A.....	321,195,000	322,230,000	385,000,000	62,770,000
Personal Responsibility Education Program.....	69,825,000	0	0	0
Abstinence Education Program.....	69,825,000	0	0	0
Subtotal, Title V Programs.....	139,650,000	0	0	0
Total, Promoting Safe and Stable Families, B.A, Mandatory.....	460,845,000	322,230,000	385,000,000	62,770,000
Total, PSSF Appropriation (including mandatory and discretionary).....	520,610,000	381,589,135	444,765,000	63,175,865
<b>PAYMENTS FOR FOSTER CARE &amp; PERMANENCY:</b>				
Foster Care.....	5,362,659,109	5,277,765,771	5,333,000,000	55,234,229
Adoption Assistance.....	2,706,122,629	2,861,000,000	3,076,000,000	215,000,000
Guardianship Assistance.....	145,205,570	186,000,000	204,000,000	18,000,000
Chafee Foster Care Independence Program.....	139,868,642	139,894,473	140,000,000	105,527
Tribal IV-E Technical Assistance (Pre-Appropriated).....	2,962,539	2,961,123	3,000,000	38,877
Total, Foster Care and Permanency, B.A.....	8,356,818,489	8,467,621,367	8,756,000,000	288,378,633
<b>CHILDREN'S RESEARCH &amp; TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE:</b>				

<b>Program</b>	<b>FY 2017 Final</b>	<b>FY 2018 Annualized CR</b>	<b>FY 2019 President's Budget</b>	<b>Change from FY 2018</b>
Training & Technical Assistance.....	11,467,634	11,504,587	12,317,545	812,958
Federal Parent Locator Service.....	22,935,268	23,009,173	24,635,089	1,625,916
Total, Children's Research & Technical Assistance, B.A.....	34,402,902	34,513,760	36,952,634	2,438,874
<b>TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES:</b>				
State Family Assistance Grants.....	16,434,254,853	16,434,254,853	14,839,800,710	-1,594,454,143
Healthy Marriage Promotion and Responsible Fatherhood Grants.....	147,516,000	148,298,810	150,000,000	1,701,190
Territories -- Family Assistance Grants.....	77,617,558	77,617,558	70,087,090	-7,530,468
Contingency Fund.....	608,000,000	608,000,000	0	-608,000,000
Matching Grants to Territories.....	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	0
Tribal Work Programs.....	7,633,287	7,633,287	7,633,287	0
Welfare Research.....	44,669,589	44,669,589	44,669,589	0
Census Bureau.....	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	0
Total, TANF, B.A.....	17,344,691,287	17,345,474,097	15,137,190,676	-2,208,283,421
CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT FUND (Child Care Entitlement):.....	2,917,000,000	2,917,000,000	3,216,000,000	299,000,000
TOTAL, MANDATORY PROGRAMS, B.A.....	35,086,154,678	35,000,860,142	31,929,390,310	-3,071,469,832
TOTAL, DISCRETIONARY PROGRAMS, B.A.....	19,702,227,999	19,144,230,595	15,316,966,000	-3,827,264,595
TOTAL, B.A.....	54,788,382,677	54,145,090,737	47,246,356,310	-6,898,734,427

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES  
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FY 2019 BUDGET

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION .....	13
APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW .....	14
APPROPRIATIONS HISTORY TABLE.....	15
AMOUNTS AVAILABLE FOR OBLIGATION .....	17
BUDGET AUTHORITY BY ACTIVITY .....	18
SUMMARY OF CHANGES .....	19
JUSTIFICATION.....	20
GENERAL STATEMENT .....	20
PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS .....	20
BUDGET REQUEST .....	21
PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS.....	22
RESOURCE AND PROGRAM DATA LIHEAP BLOCK GRANT .....	24
STATE TABLE - LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM .....	25



This page intentionally left blank

Administration for Children and Families

Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

**Authorizing Legislation**

	FY 2018 Amount Authorized	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 Amount Authorized	FY 2019 Budget Request
1. Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program: Section 2602(b) of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act	\$5,100,000,000	\$3,367,280,445	\$5,100,000,000	\$0
2. Leveraging/REACH Incentive Fund, Section 2602(d) of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act	\$30,000,000 (\$50M if amount appropriated under (b) is not less than \$1.4B)	\$0	\$30,000,000 (\$50M if amount appropriated under (b) is not less than \$1.4B)	\$0
3. Energy Emergency Contingency Fund, Section 2602(e) of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act	Such Sums	\$0	Such Sums	\$0
4. Training and Technical Assistance, Section 2609A(a) of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act	\$300,000	(\$2,988,000)	\$300,000	\$0
Total request level		\$3,367,280,445		\$0

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

**Appropriations Not Authorized by Law**

Program	Last Year of Authorization	Authorization Level in Last Year of Authorization	Appropriations in Last Year of Authorization	Appropriations in FY 2018
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	2007	\$5,100,000,000	\$2,161,170,000	\$3,367,280,445
Leveraging/REACH Incentive Fund	2007	\$30,000,000 (\$50,000,000 if amount appropriated for Block Grant is not less than \$1.4B)	\$27,225,000	\$0
Energy Emergency Contingency Fund	2007	\$600,000,000	\$181,170,000	\$0
Training and Technical Assistance	2007	\$300,000	\$297,000	(\$2,988,000)

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

**Appropriations History Table**

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	House Allowance	Senate Allowance	Appropriation
2010				
Block Grant	2,410,000,000	4,509,672,000	4,509,672,000	4,509,672,000
Contingency Fund	790,000,000	590,328,000	590,328,000	590,328,000
1% Transfer				-777,000
Total Discretionary Funding	3,200,000,000	5,100,000,000	5,100,000,000	5,099,223,000
Mandatory Trigger	450,000,000			
2011				
Block Grant	2,510,000,000			4,509,672,000
Contingency Fund	790,000,000			200,328,000
CR Contingency Fund				73,000
Rescission				-9,420,000
Total Discretionary Funding	3,300,000,000			4,700,653,000
Mandatory Trigger	2,000,000,000			
2012				
Block Grant	1,980,000,000	3,391,973,000	3,400,653,000	3,478,246,000
Contingency Fund	589,551,000		199,927,000	
Rescission				-6,574,000
Total	2,569,551,000	3,391,973,000	3,600,580,000	3,471,672,000
2013				
Block Grant	2,820,000,000	3,391,973,000	3,471,672,000	3,471,672,115
Contingency Fund	200,000,000	100,000,000		
1% Transfer				-34,647,288
Sequestration				-174,645,937
Rescission				-6,943,344
Total	3,020,000,000	3,491,973,000	3,471,672,000	3,255,435,546
2014				
Block Grant	2,820,000,000		3,614,729,000	3,424,549,000
Contingency Fund	150,000,000			
Energy Reduction Burden Grants	50,000,000			
1% Transfer				-34,245,000
Total	3,020,000,000		3,614,729,000	3,390,304,000
2015				
Block Grant	2,550,000,000			3,390,304,000

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	House Allowance	Senate Allowance	Appropriation
Contingency Fund	200,000,000			
Energy Reduction	50,000,000			
Burden Grants				
Total	2,800,000,000			3,390,304,000
2016				
Block Grant	3,190,304,000	3,365,304,000	3,390,304,000	3,390,304,000
Utility Innovation	200,000,000			
1% Transfer				-19,473,000
Total Discretionary Funding	3,390,304,000	3,365,304,000	3,390,304,000	3,370,831,000
Mandatory Contingency Fund (est.)	[1,130,000,000]			
2017				
Block Grant	3,000,304,000	3,490,304,000	3,390,304,000	3,390,304,000
Mandatory Contingency Fund (est.)	[769,000,000]			
2018				
Block Grant	0	3,390,304,000	3,390,304,000	3,367,280,445

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

**Amounts Available for Obligation**

<u>Budgetary Resources</u>	FY 2017 <u>Final</u>	FY 2018 <u>Annualized CR</u>	FY 2019 <u>President's Budget</u>
Annual, B.A.	\$3,390,304,000	\$3,367,280,445	\$0
<b>Subtotal, Net Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$3,390,304,000</b>	<b>\$3,367,280,445</b>	<b>\$0</b>
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-626	0	0
Recoveries of prior year obligations	3,282,085	0	0
<b>Total Obligations</b>	<b>\$3,393,585,459</b>	<b>\$3,367,280,445</b>	<b>\$0</b>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

**Budget Authority by Activity**

<u>Activity</u>	FY 2017 <u>Final</u>	FY 2018 <u>Annualized CR</u>	FY 2019 <u>President's Budget</u>
Block Grant			
Grants to States	\$3,387,316,626	\$3,364,312,737	\$0
Training & Technical Assistance	2,987,374	2,967,708	0
Subtotal, Block Grant	3,390,304,000	3,367,280,445	0
<b>Total, Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$3,390,304,000</b>	<b>\$3,367,280,445</b>	<b>\$0</b>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

**Summary of Changes**

FY 2018 Annualized CR	
Total estimated budget authority	\$3,367,280,445
FY 2019 President's Budget	
Total estimated budget authority	\$0
Net change	-\$3,367,280,445

---

<u>Description of Changes</u>	<u>FY 2018 Annualized CR</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Decreases:</u>		
A. <u>Program:</u>		
1) <b>LIHEAP Block Grant:</b> No funding requested in FY 2019.	\$3,367,280,445	-\$3,367,280,445
Subtotal, Program Decreases		-\$3,367,280,445
Total, Decreases		-\$3,367,280,445
Net Change		-\$3,367,280,445



ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

**Justification**

Funding Level	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Change from 2018 Annualized CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$3,390,304,000	\$3,367,280,445	0	-\$3,367,280,445

Authorizing Legislation – Section 2602(b), (d) and (e) of the Low Income Energy Assistance Act of 1981

2019 Authorization ..... Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method..... Formula Grants/Contracts

**General Statement**

The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) appropriation provides home heating and cooling assistance to low-income households. LIHEAP includes funding for the regular block grant, Energy Emergency Contingency Fund, Leveraging Incentive program, and Residential Energy Assistance Challenge (REACH).

The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981 (P.L. 97-35) originally authorized LIHEAP through August 1, 1999. Block grant funds are allocated to the states, District of Columbia, territories, and tribes according to a formula prescribed in the LIHEAP statute, as amended by the Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1984 (P.L. 98-558). The Augustus F. Hawkins Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-501) established a Leveraging Incentive program to reward grantees under LIHEAP that have acquired non-federal home energy resources for households with low income. LIHEAP was reauthorized through FY 2007 in the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58).

**Program Descriptions and Accomplishments**

LIHEAP provides federally funded assistance in managing costs associated with home energy bills, energy crises, and weatherization and energy-related minor home repairs. Grantees are allowed flexibility in determining payment levels and types of payments, including unrestricted cash payments, payments to vendors on behalf of eligible households, or energy vouchers. Typically, states elect to provide benefits in the form of direct payments to vendors on behalf of recipient households. States can also provide weatherization assistance, which is an optional service, with up to 15 percent of their LIHEAP funding or 25 percent with prior written approval from ACF. Up to 10 percent of the funds payable to a state may be used to support planning and administrative costs.

Preliminary data for FY 2016 indicate that 50 states and the District of Columbia provided an estimated \$1.8 billion for heating assistance, 19 states provided an estimated \$243 million for cooling assistance, 49 states provided an estimated \$607 million for crisis assistance, and 48 states provided an estimated

\$356 million in assistance for low-cost residential weatherization or other energy-related home repair. These same data show an estimated 5.6 million households received assistance with heating costs through LIHEAP. Nearly 700,000 households received cooling assistance and nearly 68,000 households received weatherization assistance funded by federal LIHEAP dollars. On average, the annual heating/winter crisis assistance benefit per household was \$397, with estimated heating benefits ranging from the lowest state average of \$77 to the highest of \$1,097. The typical household that received heating assistance had a median income at 86.1 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines; such assistance offsets an average of 79.6 percent of their annual heating costs.

In FY 2015, about 16 percent of income eligible households received LIHEAP assistance with their heating costs through heating and/or winter/year-round crisis assistance.<sup>2</sup>

LIHEAP training and technical assistance funding supports monitoring, program integrity improvement, and compliance with internal controls, policies, and procedures by grantees.

Funding for the program – net of any authorized changes such as transfers or reprogramming – for the last five years is as follows:

2014.....	\$3,396,860,120
2015.....	\$3,394,628,422
2016.....	\$3,370,831,000
2017.....	\$3,393,586,085
2018.....	\$3,367,280,445

**Budget Request**

The FY 2019 request does not include funding for LIHEAP, which is a decrease of \$3.4 billion from the FY 2018 Continuing Resolution level. This continues the proposal from the FY 2018 President’s Budget. In a constrained budget environment, difficult funding decisions were made to ensure that federal funds are being spent as effectively as possible. Some utility companies and state and local governments also provide heating and cooling assistance. Many states limit regulated utilities from discontinuing heat or cooling during specific timeframes such as certain winter/summer months and/or a certain number of consecutive days where the temperature drops below or increases above a certain level.

---

<sup>2</sup> *LIHEAP Performance Measure Report For Fiscal Year 2015*, page 3. Prepared August 2016.

**Performance Analysis**

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Year and Most Recent Result <sup>3</sup> / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)</b>	<b>FY 2017 Target</b>
<u>1.1LT and 1A</u> : Increase the reciprocity targeting index score of households having at least one member 60 years or older. <sup>4</sup> (Outcome)	FY 2016: 86 Target: 81 (Target Exceeded)	Maintain Prior Result
<u>1.1LT and 1B</u> : Increase the reciprocity targeting index score for LIHEAP households having at least one member five years or younger. <sup>5</sup> (Outcome)	FY 2016: 108 Target: 107 (Target Exceeded)	Maintain Prior Result
<u>1C</u> : Increase the benefit targeting index score for high burden households. (Developmental Outcome)	TBD	TBD
<u>1D</u> : Increase the energy burden reduction index score for high burden households. (Developmental Outcome)	TBD	TBD
<u>1E</u> : Maintain restoration of home energy service for LIHEAP recipient households. (Developmental Outcome)	TBD	TBD
<u>1F</u> : Increase prevention of loss of home energy services. (Developmental Outcome)	TBD	TBD
<u>1i</u> : Number of heating assistance households with at least one member 60 years or older (millions). (Output)	FY 2016: 1.9 million households  (Historical Actual)	N/A

<sup>3</sup> All FY 2016 LIHEAP performance results should be considered preliminary pending final data validation.

<sup>4</sup> This measure is calculated using only heating-assisted households with at least one elderly member.

<sup>5</sup> This measure is calculated using only heating-assisted households with at least one young child.

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Year and Most Recent Result <sup>3</sup> / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)</b>	<b>FY 2017 Target</b>
<u>1ii</u> : Number of heating assistance households served with at least one member five years or younger (millions). <i>(Output)</i>	FY 2016: 936,313 households  (Historical Actual)	N/A

Resource and Program Data  
LIHEAP Block Grant

Data Category	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$3,390,598,085	\$3,364,312,737	
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	2,390,719	2,422,728	
Program Support	596,655	544,980	
Total, Resources	\$3,393,585,459	\$3,367,280,445	\$0
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	211	211	0
New Starts			
#	211	211	0
\$	\$3,390,598,085	\$3,364,312,737	\$0
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	8	8	0
\$	\$2,401,770	\$2,466,740	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	6	6	0
\$	\$460,567	\$413,155	\$0

Notes:

1. Program support includes funding for information technology support, contract fees and monitoring/on site review.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
State Table - Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

Formula Grants

CFDA #            93.568

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2018 Annualized CR
Alabama	\$44,701,598	\$44,624,811	0	-\$44,624,811
Alaska	10,270,926	10,186,580	0	-10,186,580
Arizona	20,758,523	20,722,819	0	-20,722,819
Arkansas	26,840,301	28,838,624	0	-28,838,624
California	170,818,608	176,926,131	0	-176,926,131
Colorado	51,093,520	49,153,217	0	-49,153,217
Connecticut	78,780,986	74,727,904	0	-74,727,904
Delaware	12,044,948	12,648,153	0	-12,648,153
District of Columbia	10,392,758	10,307,445	0	-10,307,445
Florida	71,143,802	71,021,638	0	-71,021,638
Georgia	56,258,909	56,162,304	0	-56,162,304
Hawaii	5,146,987	4,635,085	0	-4,635,085
Idaho	19,038,603	18,882,319	0	-18,882,319
Illinois	167,585,396	166,066,205	0	-166,066,205
Indiana	75,871,287	75,183,449	0	-75,183,449
Iowa	53,775,727	53,288,241	0	-53,288,241
Kansas	33,588,834	33,488,175	0	-33,488,175
Kentucky	48,678,707	49,587,087	0	-49,587,087
Louisiana	42,490,771	44,591,853	0	-44,591,853
Maine	37,791,532	37,448,947	0	-37,448,947
Maryland	74,103,718	75,674,383	0	-75,674,383
Massachusetts	147,261,166	136,486,490	0	-136,486,490
Michigan	158,040,172	156,603,541	0	-156,603,541
Minnesota	114,628,056	113,588,933	0	-113,588,933
Mississippi	29,709,535	30,122,096	0	-30,122,096
Missouri	73,693,925	74,944,309	0	-74,944,309
Montana	19,367,259	19,208,282	0	-19,208,282
Nebraska	29,374,975	29,133,714	0	-29,133,714
Nevada	10,214,257	10,196,718	0	-10,196,718
New Hampshire	28,572,437	25,885,879	0	-25,885,879
New Jersey	120,269,163	117,767,564	0	-117,767,564
New Mexico	17,653,160	17,356,513	0	-17,356,513
New York	366,923,809	363,597,585	0	-363,597,585
North Carolina	84,288,548	88,580,636	0	-88,580,636
North Dakota	19,376,554	19,217,498	0	-19,217,498

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2018 Annualized CR
Ohio	148,254,331	146,910,380	0	-146,910,380
Oklahoma	32,985,373	34,123,627	0	-34,123,627
Oregon	35,322,761	34,999,386	0	-34,999,386
Pennsylvania	209,329,868	198,481,921	0	-198,481,921
Rhode Island	25,312,574	24,859,776	0	-24,859,776
South Carolina	35,714,841	35,653,512	0	-35,653,512
South Dakota	17,395,770	17,331,012	0	-17,331,012
Tennessee	58,711,039	59,249,945	0	-59,249,945
Texas	118,378,117	118,174,845	0	-118,174,845
Utah	23,505,315	23,312,366	0	-23,312,366
Vermont	18,991,212	18,835,319	0	-18,835,319
Virginia	83,635,324	84,986,124	0	-84,986,124
Washington	57,035,568	56,500,636	0	-56,500,636
West Virginia	28,881,424	28,644,344	0	-28,644,344
Wisconsin	103,181,710	102,246,350	0	-102,246,350
Wyoming	9,230,291	9,154,522	0	-9,154,522
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,336,414,975</b>	<b>3,310,319,193</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-3,310,319,193</b>
Indian Tribes	37,230,120	37,171,980	0	-37,171,980
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>37,230,120</b>	<b>37,171,980</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-37,171,980</b>
American Samoa	280,446	278,272	0	-278,272
Guam	614,868	610,101	0	-610,101
Northern Mariana Islands	213,561	211,906	0	-211,906
Puerto Rico	15,262,690	15,144,367	0	-15,144,367
Virgin Islands	581,425	576,918	0	-576,918
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>16,952,990</b>	<b>16,821,564</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-16,821,564</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>3,390,598,085</b>	<b>3,364,312,737</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-3,364,312,737</b>
Training and Technical Assistance	2,987,374	2,967,708	0	-2,967,708
<b>Subtotal, Adjustments</b>	<b>2,987,374</b>	<b>2,967,708</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-2,967,708</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>\$3,393,585,459</b>	<b>\$3,367,280,445</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>-\$3,367,280,445</b>

Notes:

1. State allocations in all years are subject to change based on tribal agreements, therefore all final state allocations will be included on the HHS/ACF Office of Community Services web site. FY 2017 – These funds includes \$3,282,085 in allocations reallocated from states (\$2,419,841) and tribes (\$862,244) FY 2016 available balances that were awarded in FY 2017.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES  
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FY 2019 BUDGET

FY 2019 PROPOSED APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE AND LANGUAGE ANALYSIS.....	29
AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION .....	32
APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW .....	33
APPROPRIATIONS HISTORY TABLE .....	34
AMOUNTS AVAILABLE FOR OBLIGATION.....	35
BUDGET AUTHORITY BY ACTIVITY.....	36
SUMMARY OF CHANGES .....	37
JUSTIFICATION.....	39
GENERAL STATEMENT.....	39
TRANSITIONAL AND MEDICAL SERVICES.....	41
REFUGEE SUPPORT SERVICES .....	49
SURVIVORS OF TORTURE .....	62
REFUGEE HEALTH PROMOTION.....	65
UNACCOMPANIED ALIEN CHILDREN .....	67
ANTI-TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS PROGRAMS.....	72



This page intentionally left blank.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

**FY 2019 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis**

*For necessary expenses for refugee and entrant assistance activities authorized by section 414 of the Immigration and Nationality Act and section 501 of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980, and for carrying out section 462 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, section 235 of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008, the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 ("TVPA"), and the Torture Victims Relief Act of 1998, \$1,592,311,000 of which \$1,562,821,000 shall remain available through September 30, 2021 for carrying out such sections 414, 501, 462, and 235: Provided, That amounts available under this heading to carry out the TVPA shall also be available for research and evaluation with respect to activities under those authorities: Provided further, That the limitation in section 204 of this Act regarding transfers increasing any appropriation shall apply to transfers to appropriations under this heading by substituting "10 percent" for "3 percent": Provided further, That funds made available under this heading in this and prior Acts shall be available to reimburse other Federal agencies for the costs of making land or facilities available for temporary housing of unaccompanied alien children as defined in section 235 of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008, if the Secretary determines that such housing is needed for purposes of carrying out such section 235 and section 462 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002: Provided further, That such funds may be used for construction and improvements to property and demolition as necessary for this purpose: Provided further, That other Federal agencies are hereby authorized for the current fiscal year to make land or facilities available for the purposes described in the third proviso, and to retain and use such reimbursements to cover costs incurred.*

*In addition, \$200,000,000 shall be available to carry out such sections 235 and 462: (1) if, at any point during this fiscal year the Secretary has transferred from other accounts to this account an amount equal to at least 3 percent of the amount appropriated to this account in the first paragraph, and has*

determined that such transfers are needed to support caseloads that are higher than average; (2) if the Secretary has determined that, in each of two consecutive months during this fiscal year, the number of unaccompanied alien children transferred to the custody of the Secretary pursuant to such section 235 has increased from the number so transferred in the previous month, and that, in the second of such months, the number so transferred is at least 120 percent of the number so transferred in the first of such months; and (3) if the Secretary has determined that, for each of two non-overlapping seven-day periods during the two-month period, the average number of unaccompanied alien children in the custody of the Office of Refugee Resettlement who are discharged in a day is less than 1.2 percent of the average number of such children who are in such custody in a day.

<b>Language Provision</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
<p><i>Provided further, That such funds may be used for construction and improvements to property and demolition as necessary for this purpose: Provided further, That other Federal agencies are hereby authorized for the current fiscal year to make land or facilities available for the purposes described in the third proviso, and to retain and use such reimbursements to cover costs incurred.</i></p>	<p>This language would provide ACF with the authority to reimburse other agencies for the use of their property for temporary UAC housing and to make necessary improvements to such property. It allows other Federal agencies to make such property available to ACF for this purpose and to accept ACF reimbursement for incurred costs of any necessary improvements. Lack of this authority has prevented ACF from using certain federal property since FY 2016.</p>
<p><i>In addition, \$200,000,000 shall be available to carry out such sections 235 and 462: (1) if, at any point during this fiscal year the Secretary has transferred from other accounts to this account an amount equal to at least 3 percent of the amount appropriated to this account in the first paragraph, and has determined that such transfers are needed to support caseloads that are higher than average; (2) if the Secretary has determined that, in each of two consecutive months during this fiscal year, the number of unaccompanied alien children transferred to the custody of the Secretary pursuant to such section 235 has increased from the number so transferred in the previous month, and that, in the second of such months, the number so transferred is at least 120 percent of the number so</i></p>	<p>This language creates a contingency fund to support shelter and services for the UAC program, triggering additional budget authority, not to exceed \$200,000,000, if caseload trends meet certain conditions that reflect a need for increased resources.</p>

*transferred in the first of such months; and (3) if the Secretary has determined that, for each of two non-overlapping seven-day periods during the two-month period, the average number of unaccompanied alien children in the custody of the Office of Refugee Resettlement who are discharged in a day is less than 1.2 percent of the average number of such children who are in such custody in a day.*

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

**Authorizing Legislation**

	FY 2018 Amount Authorized	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 Amount Authorized	FY 2019 President's Budget
Section 414(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act and section 501 of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980. (The authorization for these programs expired on September 30, 2002.)				
1. Transitional and Medical Services	Such sums	486,672,000	Such sums	354,000,000
2. Social Services	Such sums	153,947,000	Such sums	0
3. Preventive Health	Such sums	4,591,225	Such sums	0
4. Targeted Assistance	Such sums	47,278,000	Such sums	0
5. Refugee Support Service	Such sums		Such sums	160,821,000
Sections 107(b) and 113(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000.	14,500,000	12,912,000	14,500,000	13,000,000
Section 5(b)(1) of the Torture Victims Relief Act of 1998. (The authorization for this program expired on September 30, 2007.)	25,000,000	10,622,000	25,000,000	10,735,000
Section 462(a) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 and section 235 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008.		941,562,000		1,148,000,000
Section 107(f) and 113(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000.	8,000,000	5,716,000	8,000,000	5,755,000
Total request level against definite authorizations	47,500,000		47,500,000	

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

**Appropriations Not Authorized by Law**

Program	Last Year of Authorization	Authorization Level in Last Year of Authorization	Appropriations in Last Year of Authorization	Appropriations in FY 2018
Transitional and Medical Services	FY 2002	Such sums	227,243,000	486,672,000
Social Services	FY 2002	Such sums	158,600,000	153,947,000
Preventive Health	FY 2002	Such sums	4,835,000	4,591,255
Targeted Assistance	FY 2002	Such sums	49,477,000	47,278,000
Victims of Torture	FY 2007	25,000,000	9,817,000	10,622,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

**Appropriations History Table**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Budget Estimate to Congress</u>	<u>House Allowance</u>	<u>Senate Allowance</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
2010				
Appropriation	740,657,000	714,968,000	730,657,000	730,928,000
Rescission				-111,000
Total				730,817,000
2011				
Appropriation	877,602,000	831,000,000	835,000,000	730,928,000
Rescission				-1,461,856
Total				729,466,144
2012				
Appropriation	824,964,000	729,466,000	787,639,000	769,789,000
Rescission				-1,455,000
Total				768,334,000
2013				
Appropriation	805,358,000			1,016,000,000
Rescission				-2,032,000
Sequestration				-45,000,000
Transfer				30,419,000
Total				999,387,000
2014				
Appropriation	1,123,432,000			1,486,095,000
Transfer				43,848,000
Total				1,529,943,000
2015	1,486,095,000			1,559,884,000
2016	1,628,612,000			1,674,691,000
2017	2,184,860,000	1,674,691,000	1,674,691,000	1,671,507,412
Transfer				300,000,000
Transfer				166,590,000
Total				2,141,281,412
2018	1,456,755,000	1,022,811,000	1,506,691,000	
2019	1,692,311,000			

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

**Amounts Available for Obligation**

<u>Budgetary Resources</u>	FY 2017 <u>Final</u>	FY 2018 <u>Annualized CR</u>	FY 2019 <u>President's Budget</u>
Annual, B.A.	\$2,141,281,000	\$1,663,318,171	\$1,592,311,000
Contingency Fund, B.A.	0	0	100,000,000
<b>Subtotal, Net Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$2,141,281,000</b>	<b>\$1,663,318,171</b>	<b>\$1,692,311,000</b>
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-29,373	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	99,049,643	167,499,374	0
Recoveries of prior year obligations	45,300,481	0	0
Recoveries, Unobligated Balance, start of year	2,183,375	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	-167,499,376	0	0
<b>Total Obligations</b>	<b>\$2,120,285,750</b>	<b>\$1,830,817,545</b>	<b>\$1,692,311,000</b>



ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

**Budget Authority by Activity**

<u>Activity</u>	FY 2017 <u>Final</u>	FY 2018 <u>Annualized CR</u>	FY 2019 <u>President's Budget</u>
Transitional and Medical Services	\$490,000,000	\$486,672,410	\$354,000,000
Social Services	155,000,000	153,947,395	0
Targeted Assistance	47,601,000	47,277,741	0
Refugee Support Services	0	0	160,821,000
Survivors of Torture	10,735,000	10,662,098	10,735,000
Preventive Health	4,600,000	4,568,761	0
Unaccompanied Alien Children	1,414,590,000	941,562,132	1,048,000,000
Unaccompanied Alien Children, Contingency Fund	0	0	100,000,000
Anti-Trafficking in Persons Programs	18,755,000	18,627,634	18,755,000
<b>Total, Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$2,141,281,000</b>	<b>\$1,663,318,171</b>	<b>\$1,692,311,000</b>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

**Summary of Changes**

FY 2018 Annualized CR	
Total estimated budget authority	\$1,663,318,171
(Obligations)	(\$1,830,817,545)
FY 2019 President's Budget	
Total estimated budget authority	\$1,692,311,000
Net change	+\$28,992,829

<u>Description of Changes</u>	<u>FY 2018 Annualized CR</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Increases:</u>		
A. <u>Program:</u>		
1) <b>Refugee Support Services:</b> Proposal to combine Targeted Assistance and Social Services to this new program.	\$0	+\$160,821,000
2) <b>Unaccompanied Alien Children:</b> To maintain sufficient bed capacity.	\$941,562,132	+\$106,437,868
3) <b>Unaccompanied Alien Children, Contingency Fund:</b> Authorization for this funding is requested for FY 2019.	\$0	+\$100,000,000
4) <b>Victims of Trafficking:</b> To maintain FY 2017 levels.	\$12,911,717	+\$88,283
5) <b>Survivors of Torture:</b> To maintain FY 2017 levels.	\$10,662,098	+\$72,902
6) <b>Domestic Trafficking:</b> To maintain FY 2017 levels.	\$5,715,917	+\$39,083
Subtotal, Program Increases		+\$367,459,136
Total, Increases		+\$367,459,136
<u>Decreases:</u>		
A. <u>Program:</u>		
1) <b>Social Services:</b> Proposal to combine this program with Targeted Assistance for a new Refugee Support Services program.	\$153,947,395	-\$153,947,395
2) <b>Transitional and Medical Services:</b> Funding consistent with the proposed arrival population eligible for refugee benefits and services.	\$486,672,410	-\$132,672,410

<u>Description of Changes</u>	<u>FY 2018 Annualized CR</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
3) <b>Targeted Assistance:</b> Proposal to combine this program with Social Services for a new Refugee Support Services program	\$47,277,741	-\$47,277,741
4) <b>Refugee Health Promotion:</b> Decrease due to elimination of program.	\$4,568,761	-\$4,568,761
Subtotal, Program Decreases		-\$338,466,307
Total, Decreases		-\$338,466,307
Net Change		+\$28,992,829

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

**Justification**

Funding Level	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Change from 2018 Annualized CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$2,141,281,000	\$1,663,318,171	\$1,692,311,000	\$28,992,829
Total, Obligations	2,120,285,750	1,830,817,545	1,692,311,000	-138,506,545

**General Statement**

The Refugee and Entrant Assistance account supports services for refugees, asylees, Cuban and Haitian entrants, victims of torture, Special Immigrant Visa holders, and trafficking victims to become employed and self-sufficient as quickly as possible. As a result of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, the account also is responsible for coordinating and implementing the care and placement of unaccompanied alien children who are apprehended by immigration authorities. The FY 2019 request for Refugee and Entrant Assistance is \$1.3 billion, a decrease of \$321 million from the 2018 Continuing Resolution level.

The authorization for the assistance to refugees was initially established in the Immigration and Nationality Act (P.L. 82-414). Other laws expanded the populations eligible for these benefits. This includes certain Cuban and Haitians under the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980 (P.L. 96-422), victims of torture under the Torture Victims Relief Act of 1998 (P.L. 105-320), and victims of trafficking under the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-386)

Highlights of the FY 2019 request for Refugee and Entrant Assistance include:

Transitional and Medical Services (-\$133 million) – Funding is sufficient to continue to provide eight months of cash and medical assistance for an estimated 119,000 new arrivals in FY 2019. The FY 2018 annualized Continuing Resolution level provides the same amount of funding for this program as FY 2016 when the number of new arrivals exceeded 200,000.

Refugee Support Services (+\$161 million) – This combines the Social Services (\$155 million) and Targeted Assistance Grants (\$47 million) programs and funds state governments and private non-profit agencies responsible for providing employment training services to ensure that refugees become self-sufficient as quickly as possible after their arrival in the U.S. The request represents a \$40 million reduction from the combined FY 2018 Continuing Resolution levels for Social Services and Targeted Assistance grants, partially due to the reduction in expected arrivals. Combining these two programs improves efficiency and eliminates burdens on the states to administer two similar programs through separate funding sources.

Unaccompanied Alien Children (+\$106 million) – The additional funding would be used to meet potential increased demand for the program in the near-term while also reflecting the successful deterrence of UAC migration to the United States from the Administration's border enforcement efforts.

Unaccompanied Alien Children Contingency Fund (+\$100 million) – Given the historical, significant variability in program needs, and the legal requirement that ACF take custody of and provide care for every unaccompanied alien child referred by federal law enforcement regardless of the availability of funds, the Administration requests a \$200 million contingency fund that is probabilistically scored at \$100 million.

Preventive Health (-\$4.6 million) – No funding is requested for this program in FY 2019 to prioritize funding for the cost of medical services. This program consists mostly of medical case management.

**Refugee and Entrant Assistance Eligible Arrivals: FY 2003 - 2017**

Fiscal Year	State Dept. Refugee Ceiling	Refugees	Special Immigrant Visas <sup>1</sup>	Cuban and Haitian entrants	Asylees	Trafficking Victims	Unaccompanied Children
2003	70,000	28,347	0	1,1837	26,306	151	4,792
2004	70,000	52,869	0	27,981	24,893	163	6,200
2005	70,000	53,813	0	17,571	23,440	231	7,800
2006	70,000	41,278	0	24,217	25,042	231	7,746
2007	70,000	48,281	101	18,492	24,881	303	8,212
2008	80,000	60,192	1,015	20,235	22,572	310	7,211
2009	80,000	74,654	2,657	20,022	21,767	280	6,639
2010	80,000	73,311	2,705	21,496	20,704	549	8,302 <sup>2</sup>
2011	80,000	56,424	1,259	22,982	24,546	661	7,120
2012	76,000	58,236	4,273	21,000	24,000	469	14,271
2013	70,000	69,926	2,871	28,560	26,077	506	25,498
2014	70,000	69,987	12,581	31,871	24,597	749	57,496
2015	70,000	69,933	8,442	71,618	31,298	872	33,726
2016	85,000	84,995	14,338	87,095	25,149	797	59,171
2017	110,000	53,713	20,836	47,281	26,532	953	40,894

1. Arrivals include Iraq and Afghan SIVs and their family members.

2. Excludes 697 Haitian children served as a result of the Haitian Earthquake Repatriation effort.

**TRANSITIONAL AND MEDICAL SERVICES**

Funding Level	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Change from 2018 Annualized CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$490,000,000	\$486,672,410	\$354,000,000	-\$132,672,410

Authorizing Legislation – Section 414 of the Immigration and Nationality Act and Section 501 of the Refugee Education and Assistance Act of 1980

2019 Authorization .....Such sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method..... Reimbursement and Competitive Grant

**Program Description and Accomplishments**

The Transitional and Medical Services (TAMS) program provides refugees and other eligible populations with time-limited assistance to purchase food and clothing, pay rent, use public transportation, and secure medical care. Additionally, this program provides a path to economic self-sufficiency by supplying resources for employment training and placement, case management services, and English language training in order to facilitate economic self-sufficiency and effective resettlement as quickly as possible.

Most TAMS recipients receive cash and medical assistance funded by the federal government and provided through states or replacement designees (in locations where states have recently chosen to withdraw from administering these services). Cash and medical assistance is provided for up to eight months to adult refugees, asylees, Cuban or Haitian entrants, trafficking victims, and Iraqi or Afghan Special Immigrants (SIVs) who are not categorically eligible for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, Medicaid or Supplemental Security Income. State refugee program offices and replacement designees are reimbursed for costs incurred to administer the program.

An alternative to traditional cash benefits is the Matching Grant Program, in which participants receive services such as case management, job development, job placement and follow-up, and interim housing and cash assistance through grants awarded to participating national refugee resettlement agencies. These agencies provide a match (in cash and/or in-kind services) of one dollar for every two dollars of federal contribution. The purpose of the program is to help participants become self-sufficient within their first four months in the U.S. (and services may be provided to some for up to six months as determined on a case-by-case basis). Participating refugees may not access other forms of public cash assistance while receiving benefits through this program but may be eligible for refugee medical assistance, if they are not currently eligible for Medicaid.

Cash and medical services can also be delivered through the Wilson-Fish Program, which consists of projects that also encourage refugee self-sufficiency but through cooperative agreements with non-profit organizations. The projects are accepted under either of two circumstances: (1) to establish or maintain a refugee program in a state where the state government has withdrawn from all or part of the refugee program prior to FY 2017; or (2) to demonstrate an alternative to the existing system of assistance and services to refugees in order to improve outcomes. Participants receive interim cash assistance (and, in

some cases, medical assistance) and intensive case management to increase their prospects for early employment and self-sufficiency and to reduce welfare dependency. Refugee medical assistance is provided differently among the states; in those states where it is not offered by the state government, refugee medical assistance is provided directly via the Wilson-Fish Program

The states also are reimbursed for providing foster care and other appropriate placement and services to minors who are unaccompanied refugees minors (URM), asylees, Cuban or Haitian entrants, victims of trafficking, Special Immigrant Juveniles (SIJ) who meet certain criteria, and recipients of U nonimmigrant status (qualified victims of certain crimes) until the children reach the age of 18 or a higher age established by the state for the provision of welfare services. All minors eligible for the unaccompanied refugee minors program are placed in licensed child welfare programs where they receive ongoing support until the age of emancipation. Through its network of providers, ACF offers specialized care for unaccompanied refugee minors with reunification services, helping refugee youth adapt to their new surroundings and new country, and helping to preserve an adolescent’s ethnic, religious, or cultural heritage.

The State Department identifies and refers children to the URM Program from overseas who are eligible for admission to and resettlement in the United States as refugees but who do not have a parent or a relative available and committed to providing for their long-term care. In addition, the URM Program serves unaccompanied asylees and Cuban or Haitian entrant minors. Also, the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 and the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 made unaccompanied alien children identified as victims of a severe form of human trafficking and certain children with Special Immigrant Juvenile status eligible for the URM Program.

Funding for the program – net of any authorized changes such as transfers or reprogramming – for the last five years is as follows:

2014.....	\$391,477,000
2015.....	\$383,366,000
2016.....	\$490,000,000
2017.....	\$490,000,000
2018.....	\$486,672,410

**Budget Request**

The FY 2019 request for Transitional and Medical Services is \$354.0 million, which is a decrease of \$132.7 million from the FY 2018 Continuing Resolution level. This request would support a total of approximately 119,000 arrivals in FY 2019, including 45,000 refugees as well as SIVs, asylees, Cuban and Haitian entrants, and victims of trafficking and continues the policy of providing eight months of cash and medical assistance to qualifying individuals. This budget sustains the Wilson-Fish programs for arrivals that will be resettled in those states. In FY 2019, 2,000 additional slots would be funded in the Matching Grant program, increasing the total to 24,000 slots. Additionally in FY 2019, ACF will work closely with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Department of State to further expand vaccinations and presumptive treatment overseas and to clarify and refine screening protocols domestically. We anticipate that these efforts will result in savings to the refugee medical assistance program of approximately \$1.5 million in FY 2019.

Funding for the program supports eligible populations through various programs and resources. An estimate of the budget request for FY 2019 by major category and historical estimates for comparison are as follows:

Major Category	FY 2019	FY 2018	FY 2017
Cash Assistance	\$65,000,000	\$53,000,000	\$126,000,000
Medical Assistance	\$47,000,000	\$45,000,000	\$118,000,000
Health Screening	\$60,000,000	\$60,000,000	\$87,000,000
URM	\$60,000,000	\$60,000,000	\$85,000,000
State administration	\$26,000,000	\$27,000,000	\$25,000,000
Match Grant	\$60,000,000	\$55,000,000	\$68,000,000
Wilson Fish*	\$26,000,000	\$22,000,000	\$45,000,000
Data Collection and Monitoring	\$10,000,000	\$8,000,000	\$8,000,000

\*Wilson Fish (WF) grant programs provide cash assistance and case management services in 12 states and 1 county as well as support coordination and training in the 12 statewide programs. Medical assistance and/or medical screening in these states is funded separately under Cash and Medical assistance. In addition, two of the WF sites also administer medical assistance and/or medical screening through the WF program. The 2 sites are Tennessee (private health insurance) and Alabama (medical screening).

### **Performance Analysis**

Fiscal year 2016 saw a \$0.45 increase, or 4.5 percent increase, in the aggregate average wage for refugee and other entrants over the FY 2015 actual result. The FY 2016 average wage for recipients of \$10.35 per hour is 43 percent above the federal minimum wage of \$7.25 an hour. ACF provides assistance and incentives such as training bonuses, early employment bonuses, and job retention bonuses. There are indications that economic conditions are improving and 4,719 more refugees were employed in FY 2016 (51,106) than in FY 2015 (46,387). ACF will work with states to increase the number of refugees placed into full-time jobs through job training and job development to increase average wages outcomes. By FY 2019, ACF expects to maintain high performance in this area by continuing to meet or exceed an average wage of \$9.75 per hour.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Target +/- FY 2018 Target
15.1LT and 15A: Increase the percent of cash assistance terminations due to earned income from employment for those clients receiving cash assistance at employment entry. ( <i>Outcome</i> )	FY 2016: 60.22%  Target: 54.25%  (Target Exceeded)	55%	55.5%	+0.50PP



Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Target +/- FY 2018 Target
<u>15.2LT and 15B</u> : Increase the average hourly wage of refugees at placement (employment entry). ( <i>Outcome</i> )	FY 2016: \$10.35  Target: \$9.25  (Target Exceeded)	\$9.50	\$9.75	+\$0.25
<u>15C</u> : For refugees receiving Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), increase the percentage of refugees who are not dependent on RCA within the first eight months (240 days) after arrival. (Transitional and Medical Services and Refugee Social Services) ( <i>Efficiency</i> )	FY 2016: 18.50%  Target: 18%  (Target Exceeded)	19.50%	19.75%	+0.25PP
<u>15i</u> : Number of cash assistance terminations due to earned income from employment. ( <i>Output</i> )	FY 2016: 19,597  (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Annual performance measure 16B is the preliminary measure of achieving self-sufficiency (not dependent on any cash assistance) by 120 days from arrival, while 16C measures self-sufficiency again at 180 days. While the 120-day measure missed the target by .11 percentage points, the more important 180-day measure dropped by less than 1 percentage point in comparison to FY 2016's historically high result. Economic self-sufficiency means earning a total family income at a level that enables a family unit to support itself without receipt of a cash assistance grant. The actual result for performance measure 16B shows just over 63 percent of program participants achieve self-sufficiency at day 120, while measure 16C indicates that 84 percent of program participants were self-sufficient at the end of the 180-day program service period. In spite of robust economic conditions, several grantees noted that this fiscal year the program was more difficult to administer due to lower and uneven arrival numbers and corresponding adjustments in federal funding. ACF is hopeful that goals will be met or exceeded through FY 2019 as arrival patterns and funding become more predictable.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Target +/- FY 2018 Target
<u>16A</u> : Increase the percentage of refugees who enter employment through the Matching Grant (MG) program as a subset of all MG employable (after 180 days). ( <i>Outcome</i> )	FY 2017: 68.30%  Target: 70.47%  (Target Not Met)	68.93%	Prior Result +1%	N/A
<u>16B</u> : Increase the percentage of refugees who are not dependent on any cash assistance within the first four months (120 days) after arrival. ( <i>Outcome</i> )	FY 2017: 63.21%  Target: 67.35%  (Target Not Met)	63.87%	Prior Result +1%	N/A
<u>16C</u> : Increase the percentage of refugees who are not dependent on any cash assistance within the first six months (180 days) after arrival. ( <i>Outcome</i> )	FY 2017: 84.04%  Target: 85.26%  (Target Exceeded)	84.78%	Prior Result +1%	N/A
<u>16i</u> : Number of MG program refugees who are not dependent on any cash assistance within the first six months. ( <i>Output</i> )	FY 2017: 29,595  (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data  
Transitional and Medical Services

Data Category	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$417,408,033	\$452,060,210	\$267,978,331
Competitive	96,655,026	22,595,000	74,000,000
Research/Evaluation	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	6,577,168	7,017,200	7,021,669
Total, Resources	\$525,640,227	\$486,672,410	\$354,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	72	72	72
New Starts			
#	50	59	59
\$	\$417,408,033	\$452,060,210	\$322,978,331
Continuations			
#	22	13	13
\$	\$96,655,026	\$22,595,000	\$19,000,000
Contracts			
#	2	2	2
\$	\$8,228,055	\$8,451,620	\$8,452,157
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	1
\$	\$2,812,233	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000

Notes:

1. Funding for FY17 includes prior year funding available for obligation in FY17.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
**State Table - Refugee and Entrant Assistance - Transitional and Medical Services**

Formula Grants

CFDA #            **93.566**

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2018 Annualized CR
Alabama	\$149,720	\$162,150	\$96,121	-\$66,028
Alaska	97,362	105,444	62,507	-42,938
Arizona	7,086,375	7,674,668	4,549,493	-3,125,175
Arkansas	119,306	129,210	76,595	-52,615
California	35,076,000	37,987,923	22,518,992	-15,468,931
Colorado	6,819,611	7,385,759	4,378,229	-3,007,529
Connecticut	535,525	579,983	343,810	-236,173
Delaware	86,174	93,328	55,324	-38,004
District of Columbia	2,183,375	2,364,633	1,401,739	-962,894
Florida	109,762,968	118,875,217	70,468,450	-48,406,767
Georgia	5,951,478	6,445,555	3,820,883	-2,624,672
Hawaii	17,667	19,134	11,342	-7,791
Idaho	1,908,302	2,066,724	1,225,141	-841,584
Illinois	5,907,181	6,397,580	3,792,444	-2,605,137
Indiana	3,735,910	4,046,056	2,398,475	-1,647,580
Iowa	886,749	960,364	569,298	-391,067
Kansas	4,117,606	4,459,440	2,643,527	-1,815,913
Kentucky	1,864,298	2,019,067	1,196,890	-822,177
Louisiana	146,070	158,197	93,778	-64,419
Maine	1,978,119	2,142,337	1,269,964	-872,374
Maryland	8,439,612	9,140,248	5,418,279	-3,721,969
Massachusetts	10,158,472	11,001,803	6,521,797	-4,480,006
Michigan	21,158,810	22,915,361	13,584,076	-9,331,285
Minnesota	3,195,670	3,460,967	2,051,639	-1,409,328
Mississippi	2,026,769	2,195,026	1,301,197	-893,829
Missouri	2,336,989	2,531,000	1,500,360	-1,030,640
Montana	220,608	238,922	141,631	-97,291
Nebraska	4,699,751	5,089,912	3,017,267	-2,072,646
Nevada	305,122	330,452	195,890	-134,562
New Hampshire	766,119	829,720	491,853	-337,867
New Jersey	3,243,153	3,512,391	2,082,122	-1,430,269
New Mexico	850,848	921,483	546,249	-375,234
New York	21,096,482	22,847,860	13,544,062	-9,303,798
North Carolina	5,718,892	6,193,660	3,671,561	-2,522,099
North Dakota	2,238,940	2,424,811	1,437,412	-987,399

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2018 Annualized CR
Ohio	5,620,861	6,087,491	3,608,625	-2,478,866
Oklahoma	1,267,900	1,373,158	813,999	-559,159
Oregon	2,360,212	2,556,151	1,515,270	-1,040,881
Pennsylvania	10,565,850	11,443,001	6,783,336	-4,659,665
Rhode Island	335,305	363,141	215,268	-147,873
South Carolina	448,656	485,902	288,040	-197,862
South Dakota	491,084	531,853	315,279	-216,574
Tennessee	1,753,685	1,899,271	1,125,876	-773,396
Texas	84,324,176	91,324,559	54,136,600	-37,187,959
Utah	7,113,067	7,703,577	4,566,630	-3,136,947
Vermont	195,124	211,323	125,271	-86,052
Virginia	9,658,866	10,460,721	6,201,047	-4,259,674
Washington	14,552,337	15,760,436	9,342,683	-6,417,753
West Virginia	34,140	36,975	21,918	-15,056
Wisconsin	3,800,737	4,116,265	2,440,095	-1,676,170
Wyoming	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>417,408,033</b>	<b>452,060,210</b>	<b>267,978,331</b>	<b>-184,081,879</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>417,408,033</b>	<b>452,060,210</b>	<b>267,978,331</b>	<b>-184,081,879</b>
Discretionary Funds	96,655,026	22,595,000	74,000,000	51,405,000
Other	11,577,168	12,017,200	12,021,669	4,469
<b>Subtotal, Adjustments</b>	<b>108,232,194</b>	<b>34,612,200</b>	<b>86,021,669</b>	<b>51,409,469</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>\$525,640,227</b>	<b>\$486,672,410</b>	<b>\$354,000,000</b>	<b>-\$132,672,410</b>

**REFUGEE SUPPORT SERVICES**

Funding Level	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Change from 2018 Annualized CR
Total, Budget Authority	0	0	\$160,821,000	\$160,821,000

Authorizing Legislation – Section 414 of the Immigration and Nationality Act and Section 501 of the Refugee Education and Assistance Act of 1980

2019 Authorization ..... Such sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method.....Formula and Competitive Grants

**Program Description and Accomplishments**

The Refugee Support Services program reflects a combination of two existing programs that provide services to address barriers to employment, such as social adjustment services, interpretation and translation, childcare, healthcare, and citizenship and naturalization services.

Historically, the Refugee Social Services (SS) and Refugee Targeted Assistance Grant (TAG) programs have focused on early employment and activities to eliminate barriers to employment. Both programs give priority to employment-based English language training, case management, employment preparation, and job placement and retention services. Also, both programs issue formula grants using the same population methodology, while serving the same groups: refugees, Cuban and Haitian entrants, asylees, victims of trafficking, and Afghans and Iraqis with Special Immigrant Visas (SIV).

The primary difference between the two programs is that SS funding is issued to states to distribute to local resettlement providers to support these services based on recent arrival patterns. TAG funding is issued to states to distribute to resettlement providers within qualifying counties with historically high arrival patterns.

Annual formula grants to states (or to privately-run programs in certain states) are based on the number of qualified entrants in each state. Secondary migration of the populations from the state of initial settlement is also considered in reaching the final numbers for formula allocations. Since FY 2010, these allocations have been based on arrivals in the most recent 24 months. However, beginning in FY 2018, allocations are based on arrivals in the most recent 12 months so that the funding will best serve the current population and improve the ability of the states to respond to shifting arrival patterns. Due to the dramatic changes in newly arriving populations since FY 2016 (including Cuban entrants), ACF believes it is in the best interest to base allocations on arrivals in the most recent 12 months.

Competitive grants are awarded to public and private non-profit agencies to address current critical issues facing refugees and other eligible populations. For example, the Refugee Career Pathways Program will provide funding to implement projects assisting refugees to qualify for licenses and certifications

necessary to attain employment and improve self-sufficiency. Another example is the Preferred Community Program, which provides targeted strengths-based long-term case management to at-risk populations in need of additional assistance to support a successful transition to self-sufficiency.

Funding for the SS program – net of any authorized changes such as transfers or reprogramming – for the last five years is as follows:

2014.....	\$149,927,000
2015.....	\$149,927,000
2016.....	\$155,000,000
2017.....	\$155,000,000
2018.....	\$153,947,395

Funding for the TAG program – net of any authorized changes such as transfers or reprogramming – for the last five years is as follows:

2014.....	\$47,601,000
2015.....	\$47,601,000
2016.....	\$47,601,000
2017.....	\$47,601,000
2018.....	\$47,277,741

**Budget Request**

The FY 2019 request for the Refugee Support Services is \$160.8 million, a decrease of \$40.4 million from the FY 2018 Continuing Resolution level for Social Services and Targeted Assistance. The FY 2019 request continues the FY 2018 President’s Budget proposal for the Refugee Support Services program combining SS and TAG programs. This combined program will provide states with the flexibility to allocate funds to address current and emerging needs of the most recent arrivals without having to administer duplicative service programs. States will continue to be required to ensure that funding will continue to closely mirror arrival patterns supporting programs and services at the local level. ACF will continue monitor and review state plans to ensure resources follow refugees. As such, no shift in funding at the level of the county resettlement provider is anticipated.

This funding will continue to support state-administered services through population-based formula grants awarded on a quarterly basis and for competitive grants designed to focus on specific, targeted needs of newly arriving eligible populations. The requested funding level will support the number of anticipated eligible arrivals. The FY 2019 allocations will be based on arriving populations during FY 2018 in order to prioritize the needs of arriving populations and improve the ability of the states to respond to shifting arrival patterns and demographics. ACF will monitor state funding decisions to ensure that funding is appropriately allocated according to the populations and needs of the county and local resettlement providers.

ACF intends to issue approximately 80 percent of the total funding via formula grants to states and the remaining 20 percent via competitive grants that address specific current needs of newly arriving populations. This ratio of funding is comparable to the ratio under the SS and TAG programs. As highlighted above, competitive grants will continue assisting refugees attain employment and self-sufficiency.

**Performance Analysis**

In FY 2015, annual measure 18A to increase the percentage of refugees entering employment through ACF-funded refugee employment services was below the target of 54.50 percent with an actual result of 45.04 percent. In FY 2016, the result worsened to 40.89 percent primarily due to the changing demographics of participants entering the U.S. Resettlement Program, who often required extended employment services to enter the labor market and successfully integrate into society. Lower performance by the two largest programs – Florida and Texas – significantly affected the overall outcome. Both states experienced dramatic increases in Cuban entrants and prolonged delays in work authorization processing, which inhibited all prospects of early employment. On January 12, 2017, the Department of Homeland Security announced it was eliminating an exemption that prevented the use of expedited removal proceedings for Cuban nationals apprehended at ports of entry or near the border.

The program aims to continue to increase performance by improving ACF’s collaboration with states and other agencies to better communicate ACF’s priorities and to share knowledge of best practices that can be transferred across programs. This endeavor includes increasing monitoring activities in which program challenges are followed up with technical assistance and further monitoring. ACF is also working to increase collaboration between Temporary Assistance for Needy Families and refugee service providers. By FY 2019, ACF aims to reach the goal of 46.75 percent of refugees entering employment through ACF-funded refugee employment services.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Target +/- FY 2018 Target
<u>15C</u> : For refugees receiving Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), increase the percentage of refugees who are not dependent on RCA within the first eight months (240 days) after arrival. (Transitional and Medical Services and Refugee Social Services) ( <i>Efficiency</i> )	FY 2016: 18.50%  Target: 18.00%  (Target Exceeded)	19.50%	19.75%	+0.25PP
<u>18A</u> : Increase the percentage of refugees entering employment through ACF-funded refugee employment services. ( <i>Outcome</i> )	FY 2016: 40.89%  Target: 54.75%  (Target Not Met)	46.50%	46.75%	+0.25PP



Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Target +/- FY 2018 Target
<u>18B</u> : Increase the percentage of refugees entering employment with health benefits available as a subset of full-time job placements. <i>(Outcome)</i>	FY 2016: 66.10%  Target: 63.75%  (Target Exceeded)	64.50%	64.75%	+0.25PP
<u>18C</u> : Increase the percentage of 90-day job retention as a subset of all entered employment. <i>(Outcome)</i>	FY 2016: 76.45%  Target: 76.75%  (Target Not Met)	77.50%	77.55%	+0.05PP
<u>18i</u> : Number of refugees entering employment through ACF-funded employment services. <i>(Output)</i>	FY 2016: 51,106 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>18ii</u> : Number of refugees entering full-time employment with health benefits available. <i>(Output)</i>	FY 2016: 28,242 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>18iii</u> : Number of refugees with 90-day job retention. <i>(Output)</i>	FY 2016: 37,613 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data  
Social Services

Data Category	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$125,609,160	\$126,163,401	
Competitive	29,810,136	27,783,994	
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$155,419,296	\$153,947,395	\$0
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	157	157	0
New Starts			
#	77	77	0
\$	\$125,609,160	\$126,163,401	\$0
Continuations			
#	80	80	0
\$	\$29,810,136	\$27,783,994	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Notes:

1. Funding for FY17 includes prior year funding available for obligation in FY17.

Resource and Program Data  
Targeted Assistance

Data Category	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$43,380,233	\$47,277,741	
Competitive	6,404,142		
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$49,784,375	\$47,277,741	\$0
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	62	62	0
New Starts			
#	38	38	0
\$	\$43,380,233	\$42,549,967	\$0
Continuations			
#	24	24	0
\$	\$6,404,142	\$4,727,774	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Notes:

1. Funding for FY17 includes prior year funding available for obligation in FY17.

Resource and Program Data  
Refugee Support Services

Data Category	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			\$129,369,744
Competitive			31,451,256
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$0	\$0	\$160,821,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	0	0	157
New Starts			
#	0	0	77
\$	\$0	\$0	\$129,369,744
Continuations			
#	0	0	80
\$	\$0	\$0	\$31,451,256
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
State Table - Refugee and Entrant Assistance - Social Services

Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.566

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2018 Annualized CR
Alabama	\$135,029	\$136,254	0	-\$136,254
Alaska	134,769	135,992	0	-135,992
Arizona	3,252,883	3,282,402	0	-3,282,402
Arkansas	75,000	75,681	0	-75,681
California	7,978,863	8,051,270	0	-8,051,270
Colorado	1,584,412	1,598,790	0	-1,598,790
Connecticut	626,412	632,097	0	-632,097
Delaware	75,000	75,681	0	-75,681
District of Columbia	148,332	149,678	0	-149,678
Florida	45,033,131	45,441,799	0	-45,441,799
Georgia	2,351,406	2,372,745	0	-2,372,745
Hawaii	75,000	75,681	0	-75,681
Idaho	816,323	823,731	0	-823,731
Illinois	2,241,365	2,261,705	0	-2,261,705
Indiana	1,334,950	1,347,064	0	-1,347,064
Iowa	765,432	772,378	0	-772,378
Kansas	704,138	710,528	0	-710,528
Kentucky	2,867,290	2,893,310	0	-2,893,310
Louisiana	413,400	417,152	0	-417,152
Maine	545,034	549,980	0	-549,980
Maryland	1,800,041	1,816,376	0	-1,816,376
Massachusetts	1,547,942	1,561,989	0	-1,561,989
Michigan	2,829,084	2,854,757	0	-2,854,757
Minnesota	2,409,847	2,431,716	0	-2,431,716
Mississippi	75,000	75,681	0	-75,681
Missouri	1,433,194	1,446,200	0	-1,446,200
Montana	75,000	75,681	0	-75,681
Nebraska	1,102,018	1,112,019	0	-1,112,019
Nevada	1,899,523	1,916,761	0	-1,916,761
New Hampshire	423,046	426,885	0	-426,885
New Jersey	749,465	756,266	0	-756,266
New Mexico	321,442	324,359	0	-324,359
New York	4,188,918	4,226,932	0	-4,226,932
North Carolina	2,298,568	2,319,427	0	-2,319,427
North Dakota	517,908	522,608	0	-522,608

<b>STATE/TERRITORY</b>	<b>FY 2017 Final</b>	<b>FY 2018 Annualized CR</b>	<b>FY 2019 President's Budget</b>	<b>Difference from FY 2018 Annualized CR</b>
Ohio	2,595,974	2,619,532	0	-2,619,532
Oklahoma	417,947	421,740	0	-421,740
Oregon	1,264,828	1,276,306	0	-1,276,306
Pennsylvania	2,483,011	2,505,544	0	-2,505,544
Rhode Island	243,976	246,190	0	-246,190
South Carolina	269,537	271,983	0	-271,983
South Dakota	470,698	474,970	0	-474,970
Tennessee	1,620,593	1,635,300	0	-1,635,300
Texas	11,955,112	12,063,603	0	-12,063,603
Utah	989,707	998,688	0	-998,688
Vermont	357,318	360,561	0	-360,561
Virginia	2,033,722	2,052,178	0	-2,052,178
Washington	2,697,747	2,722,229	0	-2,722,229
West Virginia	75,000	75,681	0	-75,681
Wisconsin	1,145,666	1,156,063	0	-1,156,063
Wyoming	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>121,450,001</b>	<b>122,552,139</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-122,552,139</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>121,450,001</b>	<b>122,552,139</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-122,552,139</b>
Discretionary Funds	33,969,295	31,395,256	0	-31,395,256
<b>Subtotal, Adjustments</b>	<b>33,969,295</b>	<b>31,395,256</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-31,395,256</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>\$155,419,296</b>	<b>\$153,947,395</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>-\$153,947,395</b>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
State Table - Refugee and Entrant Assistance - Targeted Assistance

Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.566

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2018 Annualized CR
Alabama	0	0	0	0
Alaska	0	0	0	0
Arizona	\$1,379,837	\$1,353,428	0	-\$1,353,428
Arkansas	0	0	0	0
California	3,889,743	3,815,296	0	-3,815,296
Colorado	531,530	521,357	0	-521,357
Connecticut	210,586	206,556	0	-206,556
Delaware	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0
Florida	15,461,822	15,165,894	0	-15,165,894
Georgia	947,835	929,694	0	-929,694
Hawaii	0	0	0	0
Idaho	350,649	343,938	0	-343,938
Illinois	885,291	868,347	0	-868,347
Indiana	490,222	480,840	0	-480,840
Iowa	215,188	211,069	0	-211,069
Kansas	99,594	97,688	0	-97,688
Kentucky	1,029,419	1,009,717	0	-1,009,717
Louisiana	0	0	0	0
Maine	142,420	139,694	0	-139,694
Maryland	773,435	758,632	0	-758,632
Massachusetts	678,638	665,649	0	-665,649
Michigan	1,052,803	1,032,653	0	-1,032,653
Minnesota	611,787	600,078	0	-600,078
Mississippi	0	0	0	0
Missouri	474,725	465,639	0	-465,639
Montana	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	435,927	427,584	0	-427,584
Nevada	654,471	641,945	0	-641,945
New Hampshire	84,814	83,191	0	-83,191
New Jersey	140,535	137,845	0	-137,845
New Mexico	127,318	124,881	0	-124,881
New York	1,762,820	1,729,081	0	-1,729,081
North Carolina	830,271	814,380	0	-814,380
North Dakota	133,263	130,712	0	-130,712

<b>STATE/TERRITORY</b>	<b>FY 2017 Final</b>	<b>FY 2018 Annualized CR</b>	<b>FY 2019 President's Budget</b>	<b>Difference from FY 2018 Annualized CR</b>
Ohio	1,034,881	1,015,074	0	-1,015,074
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0
Oregon	447,097	438,540	0	-438,540
Pennsylvania	952,718	934,484	0	-934,484
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	126,241	123,825	0	-123,825
Tennessee	444,266	435,763	0	-435,763
Texas	4,790,477	4,698,791	0	-4,698,791
Utah	401,914	394,222	0	-394,222
Vermont	111,065	108,939	0	-108,939
Virginia	371,679	364,565	0	-364,565
Washington	925,506	907,792	0	-907,792
West Virginia	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	379,446	372,184	0	-372,184
Wyoming	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>43,380,233</b>	<b>42,549,967</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-42,549,967</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>43,380,233</b>	<b>42,549,967</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-42,549,967</b>
Discretionary Funds	6,404,142	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal, Adjustments</b>	<b>6,404,142</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>\$49,784,375</b>	<b>\$42,549,967</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>-\$42,549,967</b>



ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
**State Table - Refugee and Entrant Assistance - Refugee Support Services**

Formula Grants

CFDA #            **93.566**

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2018 Annualized CR
Alabama	0	0	\$189,816	\$189,816
Alaska	0	0	207,451	207,451
Arizona	0	0	4,217,798	4,217,798
Arkansas	0	0	52,950	52,950
California	0	0	16,662,269	16,662,269
Colorado	0	0	1,987,479	1,987,479
Connecticut	0	0	998,919	998,919
Delaware	0	0	52,634	52,634
District of Columbia	0	0	278,722	278,722
Florida	0	0	15,910,930	15,910,930
Georgia	0	0	3,099,365	3,099,365
Hawaii	0	0	17,319	17,319
Idaho	0	0	1,106,076	1,106,076
Illinois	0	0	3,106,281	3,106,281
Indiana	0	0	1,673,154	1,673,154
Iowa	0	0	954,728	954,728
Kansas	0	0	886,923	886,923
Kentucky	0	0	2,611,513	2,611,513
Louisiana	0	0	312,467	312,467
Maine	0	0	770,737	770,737
Maryland	0	0	2,756,387	2,756,387
Massachusetts	0	0	1,911,781	1,911,781
Michigan	0	0	4,201,468	4,201,468
Minnesota	0	0	2,488,385	2,488,385
Mississippi	0	0	72,262	72,262
Missouri	0	0	1,982,382	1,982,382
Montana	0	0	34,639	34,639
Nebraska	0	0	1,504,832	1,504,832
Nevada	0	0	980,458	980,458
New Hampshire	0	0	541,594	541,594
New Jersey	0	0	752,480	752,480
New Mexico	0	0	468,177	468,177
New York	0	0	6,533,632	6,533,632
North Carolina	0	0	3,037,248	3,037,248
North Dakota	0	0	669,539	669,539

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2018 Annualized CR
Ohio	0	0	3,684,057	3,684,057
Oklahoma	0	0	554,772	554,772
Oregon	0	0	1,538,333	1,538,333
Pennsylvania	0	0	3,266,125	3,266,125
Rhode Island	0	0	354,033	354,033
South Carolina	0	0	370,197	370,197
South Dakota	0	0	501,444	501,444
Tennessee	0	0	1,924,481	1,924,481
Texas	0	0	23,055,825	23,055,825
Utah	0	0	1,248,662	1,248,662
Vermont	0	0	409,292	409,292
Virginia	0	0	3,824,033	3,824,033
Washington	0	0	4,086,242	4,086,242
West Virginia	0	0	26,556	26,556
Wisconsin	0	0	1,492,898	1,492,898
Wyoming	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>129,369,744</b>	<b>129,369,744</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>129,369,744</b>	<b>129,369,744</b>
Discretionary Funds	0	0	31,451,256	31,451,256
<b>Subtotal, Adjustments</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>31,451,256</b>	<b>31,451,256</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$160,821,000</b>	<b>\$160,821,000</b>

**SURVIVORS OF TORTURE**

Funding Level	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Change from 2018 Annualized CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$10,735,000	\$10,662,098	\$10,735,000	\$72,902

Authorizing Legislation – Section 501(b)(1) of the Torture Victims Relief Act

2019 Authorization .....Such sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method.....Competitive Grant

**Program Description and Accomplishments**

This program provides services and rehabilitation for survivors of torture through grants primarily to non-profit organizations that provide treatment, social and legal services to survivors of torture, and training to health care providers on treating the physical and psychological effects of torture. The Torture Victims of Relief Act of 1998 (P.L. 105-320) authorizes the provision of assistance for the rehabilitation of the victims of torture and was last updated by the Torture Victims of Relief Reauthorization Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-165).

During FY 2018, ACF will provide the same type of services to survivors of torture as in prior years with a caseload that is expected to be consistent with that of FY 2017. The 31 grantees provide assistance that includes rehabilitative, social, and legal services to qualifying individuals who have experienced torture that occurred outside the U.S committed by a person acting under the color of law specifically intended to inflict severe physical or mental pain or suffering upon another person within his custody or physical control.

Funding for the program – net of any authorized changes such as transfers or reprogramming – for the last five years is as follows:

2014.....	\$10,735,000
2015.....	\$10,735,000
2016.....	\$10,735,000
2017.....	\$10,735,000
2018.....	\$10,662,098

**Budget Request**

The FY 2019 request for this program is \$10.7 million, which is an increase of \$72,902 from the FY 2018 Continuing Resolution level. This funding level will continue to provide medical and psychological treatment, social and legal services, and other rehabilitative services for the anticipated refugees admitted during FY 2019. ACF anticipates providing services to a similar caseload in FY 2019 as FY 2018.

**Performance Analysis**

Currently, grantees are not required to report on the performance measure in the table below; as such, the data reported is an approximation based on those grantees that are currently collecting data. ACF is in the process of developing mandatory data reporting for all grantees.

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result</b>	<b>FY 2018 Target</b>	<b>FY 2019 Target</b>	<b>FY 2019 Target +/- FY 2018 Target</b>
<u>18iv</u> : Number of torture survivors and family members served. ( <i>Output</i> )	FY 2016: 7,497  (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data  
Survivors of Torture

Data Category	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$20,000		
Competitive	10,423,044	\$10,325,510	\$10,394,866
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	271,054	336,588	340,134
Total, Resources	\$10,714,098	\$10,662,098	\$10,735,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	35	31	35
New Starts			
#	0	31	35
\$	\$0	\$10,325,510	\$10,394,866
Continuations			
#	35	0	0
\$	\$10,423,044	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	2	2	2
\$	\$5,166	\$5,259	\$5,313
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	0	0
\$	\$20,000	\$0	\$0

**REFUGEE HEALTH PROMOTION**

Funding Level	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Change from 2018 Annualized CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$4,600,000	\$4,568,761	0	-\$4,568,761

Authorizing Legislation – Section 414 of the Immigration and Nationality Act and Section 501 of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980

2018 Authorization ..... Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method..... Competitive Grants

**Program Description and Accomplishments**

The Refugee Health Promotion program provides resources to states to support health orientation and education, referrals to medical and mental health services, and access to on-going healthcare.

The Refugee Health Promotion program awards all funding through competitive grants to states based on demonstrated need for health-related services in locations with large numbers of eligible populations, helping ensure that those newly arriving have access to health care on their path to achieve economic self-sufficiency.

Funding for the program – net of any authorized changes such as transfers or reprogramming – for the last five years is as follows:

2014.....	\$4,600,000
2015.....	\$4,600,000
2016.....	\$4,600,000
2017.....	\$4,600,000
2018.....	\$4,568,761

**Budget Request**

The FY 2019 Budget continues to propose no funding for the Refugee Health Promotion program, a reduction of \$4.6 million below the FY 2018 Continuing Resolution level. No funding is requested as these services will be consolidated into other funding resources that support refugees and other entrants.

Resource and Program Data  
Refugee Health Promotion

Data Category	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	\$4,600,000	\$4,568,761	
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$4,600,000	\$4,568,761	\$0
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	40	40	0
New Starts			
#	40	40	0
\$	\$4,600,000	\$4,568,761	\$0
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

**UNACCOMPANIED ALIEN CHILDREN**

Funding Level	FY 2017 Final*	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Change from 2018 Annualized CR
Unaccompanied Alien Children	\$1,414,590,000	\$941,562,132	\$1,048,000,000	\$106,437,868
UAC Contingency Fund, Probabilistic Score	0	0	100,000,000	100,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,414,590,000</b>	<b>941,562,132</b>	<b>1,148,000,000</b>	<b>206,437,868</b>

\*Total FY 2017 Budget Authority includes \$466,590,000 transferred from other parts of the Department of Health and Human Services

Authorizing Legislation – Section 462 of the Homeland Security Act and the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2008

2019 Authorization ..... Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method..... Competitive Grant and Contract

**Program Description and Accomplishments**

The Unaccompanied Alien Children (UAC) program provides for the shelter, care, and placement of unaccompanied alien children who are referred to ACF’s Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) by another federal agency or department, typically after being apprehended at a border, port of entry, or in the interior of the United States by Department of Homeland Security officials, including Border Patrol officers or Immigration and Customs Enforcement agents. The program was transferred to HHS in the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-296) with further requirements laid out in the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-457).

Children are placed into ORR custody and provided care pending release, when possible, to an adult family member or responsible adult custodian or other sponsor who cares for them while they await their immigration proceedings. In some cases, when no appropriate sponsor is available, the program provides care to a child until the immigration proceedings conclude, the child is granted lawful immigration status, or the child turns 18 years of age, whichever occurs first. Resolution of UAC immigration claims may result in granting of an immigration status (such as Special Immigrant Juvenile status or asylum), voluntary departure, or removal from the United States.

The UAC program funds private non-profit and for-profit agencies to provide shelter, counseling, medical care, legal services, and other support services to children in custody. In addition, some funding is provided for limited post-release services to certain children. State-licensed facilities receive grants or contracts to provide shelter, including therapeutic care, foster care, shelter with increased staff supervision, and secure detention care. The majority of program costs (approximately 80 percent) are for bed capacity care. Other services for children, such as medical care, background checks, and family



reunification services, make up approximately 15 percent of the budget. Administrative expenses to carry out the program total approximately 5 percent of the budget.

Most children referred to the program are from Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador. Many have family members in the United States, and approximately 50 percent of UAC are placed with parents. From its inception at HHS through FY 2011, fewer than 8,000 children were referred for care annually. The annual number referred for care rose to 59,000 children in FY 2016. Referrals during the first quarter of FY 2017 reached 23,000 UAC, the highest first quarter referrals in the history of the program. Referrals declined in the remaining quarters to an annual number of 40,894. In response to the decreased number of referrals since the first quarter, ACF closed all temporary shelters and reduced the standard permanent bed capacity. As the number of children in care increased gradually over the last six months of 2017, ACF began increasing permanent bed capacity.

ACF implemented policy and operational changes focusing on eliminating barriers to placements with parents or other appropriate sponsors that effectively reduced the average length of stay in ACF-funded shelters from 75 days in FY 2012 to about 35 days in FY 2016. ACF continues to work closely with its federal partners and with service providers to streamline current procedures and implement new procedures to place children with parents, other adult family members, or responsible adults to reduce the average length of stay in shelters and to maximize the use of funds while ensuring children’s safety and the safety of the community. However, the program has recently experienced an increase in the average length of stay rising from 35 days in FY 2016 to 48 days in FY 2017.

Funding for the program – net of any authorized changes such as transfers or reprogramming – for the last five years is as follows:

2014.....	\$911,848,000
2015.....	\$948,000,000
2016.....	\$948,000,000
2017.....	\$1,419,590,000
2018.....	\$941,562,132

**Budget Request**

The FY 2019 request for the UAC program includes \$1,048 million in base funding for the UAC program, an increase of \$106 million from the FY 2018 Continuing Resolution level. While the history of this program shows that referral levels can fluctuate considerably, ACF anticipates a higher resource level is required to maintain sufficient bed capacity in FY 2019. The additional funding would be used to meet potential increased demand for the program in the near-term, while also reflecting the successful deterrence of UAC migration to the United States from the Administration’s border enforcement efforts. This budget will support a peak census level of 9,000 UAC during FY 2019. ACF will continue to monitor UAC referrals and all potential program impacts and keep Congress apprised of changes in caseload projections and any changes in the UAC population that may alter current budget estimates.

Given the range of external factors that may affect the number of children coming into HHS care, this request also includes a proposed contingency fund to provide access to additional funding that would allow ACF to accommodate higher-than-expected caseloads. The historic fluctuations in need demonstrate how this program is well-suited for this type of contingent funding mechanism. For instance, referrals to the UAC program fell 41 percent between FY 2014 and FY 2015 and then increased 75 percent between FY 2015 and FY 2016. Referrals in the first quarter of FY 2017 were higher than during the first quarter of any previous year, yet overall the year ended with the third highest number of referrals.

These fluctuations underscore the unpredictable nature of caseloads, which creates serious operational challenges if there is not a mechanism to provide additional resources, if needed. The budget request creates a contingency fund that would trigger an additional \$200 million, if certain conditions are met. These conditions reflect circumstances that present operational challenges, necessitating additional resources in order to satisfy programmatic requirements. Before HHS could draw down any contingency funds – even if conditions are triggered – at least three percent of the Secretary’s transfer authority would need to be used in order to increase funding for the program. The contingency fund requested level is based on the estimated probability that additional funds would be triggered. The total FY 2019 request for the UAC Program is \$1,148 million which includes base funding and a probabilistic score of \$100 million for the proposed contingency fund.

The request maintains the expanded Secretary’s transfer authority from three percent to ten percent into the account. This provision has been included in each Appropriation Act since FY 2015 and has afforded the Secretary flexibility to deal with unforeseen increases in UAC referrals to the program. Use of this special transfer authority would affect other ACF, HHS, and Administration priorities and would need to be considered in the context of other needs identified in FY 2019.

In FY 2019, ACF proposes to provide \$10 million for targeted projects aimed at preventing UAC recruitment into criminal gangs and promoting community safety and child well-being in key local communities. The effort will leverage existing evidence-based programs and initiatives or available behavioral science on combating recruitment into criminal gangs. This proposal would enhance existing anti-gang efforts in these communities.

### **Performance Analysis**

Overall, the UAC program is focused on improving the quality of services at the shelters, physical security, staff and staffing oversight at the shelters, and timely release of children to sponsors, typically family members, who can safely and appropriately care for children while their immigration cases are processed. One such measure (19D) monitors the efficiency in using training, technical assistance and guidance/monitoring activities to improve program performance as measured by the length of time facilities needed to close corrective actions. After monitoring a facility, ACF prepares a report, citing program deficiencies that require a corrective action. Since FY 2007, a facility is given 30 days in which to respond to the report and inform ACF which deficiencies and non-compliance areas have been corrected. ACF established a baseline of 53 percent in FY 2006; since then, the program has far exceeded the target. In FY 2016, data shows that ACF issued 786 corrective actions and 99 percent of those “closed” within 30 days. The future target for this measure is to maintain “closed” corrective actions at 99 percent through FY 2019.

With respect to performance measure 19G, in FY 2016, ACF did not achieve the performance target of 31.6 percent of UAC being referred to and accessing follow up services. The resource for the provision of post release services has not kept pace with the increase in the number of UAC referrals. In FY 2017, ACF began implementation of a multi-year effort to increase the percentage of UAC who receive specific follow-up services (post release services). The Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA) for fiscal years 2017-2019 required that grantees have a Budgeted Regional Capacity model to reduce administrative and travel costs, thus increasing the number of UAC who can be served with available budget resources. In September 2017, ACF issued an updated policy allowing grantees to establish caseloads of 1:25, but granting the flexibility to go up to 1:40, to serve more UAC. ACF expects these changes will increase the percentage of UAC able to be served with Post Release Services, thus improving performance on measure 19G.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Target +/- FY 2018 Target
<u>19.1LT and 19A:</u> Increase the percentage of placement designation of referrals of Unaccompanied Alien Child (UAC) from Department of Homeland Security within 24 hours of referral. <i>(Outcome)</i>	FY 2016: 99.97% Target: 98.98% (Target Exceeded)	Maintenance rate of 99%	Maintenance rate of 99%	Maintain
<u>19C:</u> Maintain the percentage of runaways from UAC shelters no higher than 1.5 percent. <i>(Outcome)</i>	FY 2016: 0.23% Target: 1.5% (Target Exceeded)	1.0%	1.0%	Maintain
<u>19D:</u> Increase the percentage of "closed" corrective actions. <i>(Efficiency)</i>	FY 2016: 99% Target: 99% (Target Met)	Maintenance rate of 99%	Maintenance rate of 99%	Maintain
<u>19E:</u> Increase the percentage of secure placements reviewed every 30 days. <i>(Outcome)</i>	FY 2016: 99% Target: 99% (Target Met)	Maintenance rate of 99%	Maintenance rate of 99%	Maintain
<u>19F:</u> Increase the percentage of UAC in care 14 days or more that receive legal rights presentations. <i>(Outcome)</i>	FY 2016: 99% Target: 68.7% (Target Exceeded)	Prior Result +1% until maintenance rate of 99% reached	Prior Result +1% until maintenance rate of 99% reached	N/A
<u>19G:</u> Increase the percentage of UAC that are referred to and access specific follow up services. <i>(Outcome)</i>	FY 2016: 17.8% Target: 31.6% (Target Not Met)	Prior Result +2%	Prior Result +2%	N/A
<u>19i:</u> Number of runaways from UAC shelters. <i>(Output)</i>	FY 2016:127 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>19ii:</u> Average number of UAC in care at high point. <i>(Output)</i>	FY 2016: 10,946 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data  
Unaccompanied Alien Children

Data Category	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	\$1,355,381,225	\$1,109,061,506	\$1,048,000,000
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$1,355,381,225	\$1,109,061,506	\$1,048,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	80	75	75
New Starts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Continuations			
#	80	75	75
\$	\$961,747,765	\$854,779,372	\$942,370,371
Contracts			
#	14	8	7
\$	\$330,063,510	\$218,356,613	\$69,542,409
Interagency Agreements			
#	7	4	4
\$	\$42,370,206	\$20,000,000	\$20,000,000

Notes:

1. Funding for FY17 includes prior year funding available for obligation in FY17.

**ANTI-TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS PROGRAMS**

Funding Level	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Change from 2018 Annualized CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$18,755,000	\$18,627,634	\$18,755,000	\$127,366

Authorizing Legislation- Section 113(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, and Section 121 of the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act.

2019 Authorization .....Such sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method.....Competitive Grant and Contract

**Program Description and Accomplishments**

The Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000 (P.L. 106-386) and subsequent amendments and reauthorizations allow ACF to assist foreign national and domestic (United States citizen and lawful permanent resident) victims of human trafficking and improve the national response to human trafficking through a number of efforts including:

- screening and identifying victims;
- providing victims benefits and services;
- conducting research; and
- raising awareness and preventing human trafficking.

The TVPA defines severe forms of trafficking in persons as “sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age” or “the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery.”

The Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act (P.L. 113-183) authorizes HHS to identify and protect children and youth at risk of sex trafficking, including authorizing ACF to provide all necessary support for the National Advisory Committee on the Sex Trafficking of Children and Youth in the United States.

The Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act (JVTA) of 2015 (P.L. 114-22) authorizes the enhancement of efforts to combat human trafficking and assist trafficking victims, including contributions to the Domestic Trafficking Victims Fund, operation of a national anti-trafficking hotline, and strengthening training for health care providers.

The anti-trafficking in persons programs include grant programs, contracts, and partnerships with government and non-government organizations. Eligible entities for competitive grant funds are state,

local, and tribal governments and non-profit organizations. Each newly awarded grant program includes mechanisms to assess program performance.

ACF provides Certification and Eligibility Letters to certain foreign national victims of trafficking to be eligible for services and benefits to the same extent as refugees, as authorized by the TVPA of 2000. ACF, in consultation with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), issues Certification Letters to certain adult victims of trafficking meeting eligibility requirements. ACF issues Eligibility Letters to certain minor victims of trafficking, in consultation with the U.S. Department of Justice, DHS, and non-governmental organizations with expertise on victims of trafficking. Further, the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2008 (P.L. 110-457) authorizes HHS to provide eligibility for interim assistance for a foreign child who may be a victim of trafficking for up to 90 days, which may be extended for an additional 30 days. In FY 2017, ACF issued 446 Certification Letters and 509 Eligibility Letters (for a total of 955 letters).

The Trafficking Victim Assistance Program (TVAP) grant program funds time-limited comprehensive case management services to foreign victims of trafficking, potential victims seeking HHS certification, and certain family members. The Domestic Victims of Human Trafficking (DVHT) grant program funds comprehensive case management services for U.S. citizens and lawful permanent resident victims and potential victims of trafficking in select U.S. communities by leveraging existing systems and filling in service delivery gaps, as authorized by the TVPA. Both grant programs offer additional services such as information and referrals and emergency assistance, e.g., food, clothing, shelter, and medical services. In FY 2017, three TVAP grantees with a network of 177 providers served 1,531 individuals in 99 cities in 47 States. In FY 2017, thirteen DVHT grantees in the States of Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, and Utah served 636 domestic victims of human trafficking.

The National Human Trafficking Hotline (hereafter referred as the Hotline) program provides around-the-clock confidential hotline services for victims of trafficking to get help and stay safe, community members to report tips, and service providers and law enforcement to find referrals. In FY 2017, the Hotline received 62,835 calls, identified 8,686 unique cases of potential trafficking, supported 8,796 cases requesting victim services, responded to calls from 4,626 victims of trafficking, and reported 2,794 potential cases to law enforcement. The Hotline received calls, emails, and other online reports from all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. territories.

The Human Trafficking Data Collection Project seeks to measure progress in prevention, protection, and assistance to victims of trafficking and to expand interagency procedures to collect, organize, and analyze data. In FY 2016, ACF piloted the project in six sites. The current phase will continue through the end of FY 2018. In the next phase of the project, and subject to the findings of the pilot projects, ACF plans to support the development of an interoperable data collection system to facilitate the collection and exchange of human trafficking data and reporting designed to improve program and policy development.

The Look Beneath the Surface Trafficking Regional Anti-Trafficking Program funds anti-trafficking projects to build community anti-trafficking capacity to raise awareness on the dangers of trafficking, identify victims, leverage non-federal resources, connect victims to services, and prevent human trafficking through partnerships with federal, state, tribal, and local governments and non-government organizations. In FY 2017 grantees identified 2,547 potential victims of human trafficking and confirmed 383 foreign national and 98 domestic victims of human trafficking.

The National Human Trafficking Training and Technical Assistance Center delivers training and technical assistance to enhance the public health response to human trafficking to reduce risk, increase

victim identification, improve access to trauma-informed services, and strengthen outcomes for trafficking survivors. Services include the SOAR (Stop, Observe, Ask, Respond) to Health and Wellness Training for health care and social service providers on how to identify, treat, and respond appropriately to human trafficking; professional development opportunities for survivors; and support for the National Advisory Committee on Sex Trafficking of Children and Youth in the United States.

Funding for the program - net of any authorized changes such as transfers or reprogramming - for the last five years is as follows:

Fiscal Year	Foreign Victims of Trafficking	Domestic Trafficking	Total
2014	\$12,000,000	\$1,755,000	\$13,755,000
2015	13,000,000	2,755,000	15,755,000
2016	13,000,000	5,755,000	18,755,000
2017	13,000,000	5,755,000	18,755,000
2018	12,911,717	5,715,917	18,627,634

### **Budget Request**

The FY 2019 budget request for the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Programs is \$18.8 million, \$127,366 above the FY 2018 Continuing Resolution level. Of this amount, \$13 million is for Foreign Victims of Trafficking and \$5.8 million is for the Domestic Trafficking Victims Program.

In FY 2019, ACF will continue funding case management services and benefits for victims of trafficking, support the next phase of the human trafficking data collection project, expand collaborations to prevent human trafficking, and strengthen partnerships to increase calls to and referrals by the National Human Trafficking Hotline.

The current requirement that adult foreign victims of human trafficking receive certification from HHS prior to accessing federal and state benefits and services is an outdated, inefficient, and bureaucratic process that is burdensome to trafficking victims and open to improper payment and fraud. The Administration will seek a more efficient approach that affords these trafficking victims better and faster access to public benefits while also reducing the risk of improper payments and fraud.

### **Performance Analysis**

One of ACF's primary responsibilities under the TVPA is to certify foreign victims of trafficking so that they can receive benefits and services. In recent years, there has been a significant rise in the number of victims certified for several reasons: 1) large labor trafficking cases involving hundreds of victims; 2) ACF's increased ability to make eligibility determinations for child victims as a result of the TVPRA of 2008; 3) increased awareness among service providers about the child eligibility process; 4) public awareness and outreach efforts of other ACF-funded grantees; and 5) new requirements for child welfare agencies to screen for human trafficking. In FY 2017, ACF continued to see a trend of an increasing number of certification letters issued with an actual result of 955 certifications (446 Certification Letters and 509 Eligibility Letters), exceeding the annual performance target by 25 percent (see Measure 17A below). The increase in child trafficking victims identified by ACF is a direct result of the significant increase in the number of unaccompanied children from Mexico and Central America who have entered ACF care. The number of victims certified represents all foreign victims that ACF is able to certify in accordance with statutory requirements; however the program also serves a larger number of pre-certified

victims. By FY 2019, ACF expects to maintain the previous year’s actual result in terms of the number of victims of trafficking certified that year.

In FY 2017 the TVAP in at least 99 cities and 47 states provided services to 1,531 individuals and Rescue and Restore grantees made initial contact with 2,547 victims or suspected victims of trafficking. In FY 2017, the National Human Trafficking Hotline received a total of 62,835 calls, an increase of 21 percent over FY 2016. Of the 62,835 calls, the Hotline received reports of 8,686 unique cases of potential trafficking, provided referrals in 8,796 cases of potential trafficking, and reported 2,794 potential trafficking cases to law enforcement. By the end of FY 2017, the Hotline received information that law enforcement opened investigations, located victims, or identified traffickers in at least 80 percent of known case outcomes.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Target +/- FY 2018 Target
<u>17A</u> : Increase the number of victims of trafficking certified per year. <sup>6</sup> ( <i>Outcome and Output</i> )	FY 2017: 955  Target: 762  (Target Exceeded)	876  (avg of prev 4 actual results +5%)	Maintain previous actual	N/A
<u>17B</u> : Increase the number of foreign victims served by whole network of grantees. ( <i>Outcome and Output</i> )	FY 2017: 1,531  Target: 1,274  (Target Exceeded)	1,527  (avg of prev 4 actual results +5%)	Maintain previous actual	N/A
<u>17C</u> : Increase the number of domestic trafficking victims served by whole network of grantees. ( <i>Outcome</i> )	FY 2017: 636  (Historical Actual)	397  (avg of prev 4 actual results +5%)	Avg of prev 4 actual results +5%	N/A

<sup>6</sup> ACF provides access to benefits for both adult and minor victims. Only certain foreign victims of human trafficking are certified through certification letters issued to adults and eligibility letters are issued to minors. This measure captures that smaller pool of adults and minors issued certification or eligibility letters, respectively.



Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Target +/- FY 2018 Target
<u>17D</u> : Increase the number of unique <sup>7</sup> cases of potential trafficking identified by the hotline. ( <i>Outcome</i> )	FY 2017: 8,686  Target: 8,771  (Target Not Met, but Improved)	7,332 <sup>8</sup>  (avg of prev 4 actual results +10%)	Avg of prev 4 actual results +10%	N/A
<u>17E</u> : Increase the number of calls received from victims and survivors of human trafficking by the hotline. ( <i>Outcome</i> )	FY 2017: 4,626  Target: 5,550  (Target Not Met, but Improved)	4,214 <sup>9</sup>  (avg of prev 4 actual results +10%)	Avg of prev 4 actual results +10%	N/A

<sup>7</sup> Each case can have multiple calls regarding the same potential trafficking situation. For example, a victim could call seeking help and the victim's family member could also call about the same event. Both of these calls would be considered part of the one unique case.

<sup>8</sup> The FY 2018 target for this measure has been updated in light of the most recent data trend.

<sup>9</sup> The FY 2018 target for this measure has been updated in light of the most recent data trend.

Resource and Program Data  
Victims of Trafficking

Data Category	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	\$9,626,252	\$9,450,000	\$9,525,000
Research/Evaluation		250,000	
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	3,372,597	3,211,717	3,475,000
Total, Resources	\$12,998,849	\$12,911,717	\$13,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	13	16	16
New Starts			
#	10	4	0
\$	\$3,000,000	\$6,500,000	\$0
Continuations			
#	3	12	16
\$	\$6,626,252	\$2,950,000	\$9,525,000
Contracts			
#	6	5	4
\$	\$2,657,455	\$2,573,426	\$2,580,503
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	1
\$	\$82,371	\$90,000	\$90,000

Notes:

1. Program Support includes travel, printing, salaries, benefits, and associated overhead.

Resource and Program Data  
Domestic Trafficking

Data Category	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	\$3,923,912	\$4,523,912	\$4,100,000
Research/Evaluation	614,982		
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	1,208,786	1,192,005	1,655,000
Total, Resources	\$5,747,680	\$5,715,917	\$5,755,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	14	17	16
New Starts			
#	1	0	13
\$	\$500,000	\$0	\$3,300,000
Continuations			
#	13	17	3
\$	\$3,423,912	\$4,523,912	\$800,000
Contracts			
#	6	5	4
\$	\$1,742,236	\$1,100,895	\$1,565,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	1
\$	\$69,610	\$69,610	\$70,000

Notes:

1. Program Support includes travel, printing, and supplies.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES  
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT FUND

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FY 2019 BUDGET

FY 2019 PROPOSED APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE AND LANGUAGE ANALYSIS.....	81
AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION .....	82
APPROPRIATIONS HISTORY TABLE.....	83
AMOUNTS AVAILABLE FOR OBLIGATION .....	85
BUDGET AUTHORITY BY ACTIVITY .....	85
SUMMARY OF CHANGES .....	86
JUSTIFICATION.....	87
GENERAL STATEMENT .....	87
PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS .....	88
BUDGET REQUEST .....	91
PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS.....	92
RESOURCE AND PROGRAM DATA CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT.....	95
RESOURCE AND PROGRAM DATA CHILD CARE ENTITLEMENT TO STATES.....	96
STATE TABLE - CHILD CARE & DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT .....	97
STATE TABLE - CHILD CARE ENTITLEMENT TO STATES - MANDATORY .....	99
STATE TABLE - CHILD CARE ENTITLEMENT TO STATES - MATCHING .....	101

This page intentionally left blank.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Child Care and Development Fund

**FY 2019 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis**

*For carrying out the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 ("CCDBG Act"), \$3,006,000,000 shall be used to supplement, not supplant State general revenue funds for child care assistance for low-income families: Provided, That technical assistance under section 658I(a)(3) of such Act may be provided directly, or through the use of contracts, grants, cooperative agreements, or interagency agreements: Provided further, That all funds made available to carry out section 418 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 618), including funds appropriated for that purpose in such section 418 or any other provision of law, shall be subject to the reservation of funds authority in paragraphs (4) and (5) of section 658O(a) of the CCDBG Act: Provided further, That no funds may be used to implement the national toll-free hotline under section 658L(b) of the CCDBG Act.*

<b>Language Provision</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
<i>That no funds may be used to implement the national toll-free hotline under section 658L(b) of the CCDBG Act:</i>	This language removes the requirement and funding for a national child care hotline.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Child Care and Development Fund

**Authorizing Legislation**

	FY 2018 Amount Authorized	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 Amount Authorized	FY 2019 President's Budget
Section 658B of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 2014	\$2,603,448,750	\$2,836,604,904	\$2,668,534,969	\$3,006,000,000
Section 418 of the Social Security Act (expires September 30, 2018)	\$2,917,000,000	\$2,917,000,000	\$2,917,000,000	\$3,216,000,000
Total request level against definite authorizations	\$5,520,448,750	\$5,753,604,904	\$5,585,534,969	\$6,222,000,000

Note.—A full-year 2018 appropriation for one part of this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared. The Budget assumes the Child Care and Development Block Grant is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2018 (Division D of P.L. 115-56, as amended), and the amounts included for 2018 throughout this chapter reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution. The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017 (P.L. 115-31) authorized the Child Care Entitlement for fiscal years 2017 and 2018, and FY 2018 figures throughout this chapter reflect full authorization, not an annualized CR amount.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Child Care and Development Fund

**Appropriations History Table**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Budget Estimate to Congress</u>	<u>House Allowance</u>	<u>Senate Allowance</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
2010				
Discretionary	2,127,081,000	2,127,081,000	2,127,081,000	2,127,081,000
Mandatory				2,917,000,000
1% Transfer				-324,000
Total				5,043,757,000
2011				
Discretionary	2,927,081,000			2,227,081,000
Mandatory	3,417,000,000			2,917,000,000
Rescission				-4,454,162
Total				5,139,626,838
2012				
Discretionary	2,926,757,000			2,282,627,000
Mandatory	3,417,000,000			2,917,000,000
Rescission				-4,314,165
Total				5,195,312,835
2013				
Discretionary	2,603,313,000			2,328,313,000
Mandatory	3,417,000,000			2,917,000,000
Rescission				-4,656,626
Sequestration				-114,612,805
1% Transfer				-3,485,485
Total				5,122,558,084
2014				
Discretionary	2,478,313,000			2,360,000,000
Mandatory	3,417,000,000			2,917,000,000
1% Transfer				-1,754,000
Total				5,275,246,000
2015				
Discretionary	2,417,000,000			2,435,000,000
Mandatory	3,667,000,000			2,917,000,000
Total				5,352,000,000



<u>Year</u>	<u>Budget Estimate to Congress</u>	<u>House Allowance</u>	<u>Senate Allowance</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
2016				
Discretionary	2,805,149,000			2,761,000,000
Mandatory	6,581,862,000			2,917,000,000
Total				5,678,000,000
2017				
Discretionary	2,961,672,000	2,801,000,000	2,786,000,000	2,856,000,000
Mandatory	6,581,862,000			2,917,000,000
Total				5,773,000,000
2018				
Discretionary	2,761,000,000	2,860,000,000	2,856,000,000	2,836,604,904
Mandatory	2,917,000,000			2,917,000,000
Total				5,753,604,904
2019				
Discretionary	3,006,000,000			
Mandatory	3,216,000,000			

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Child Care and Development Fund

**Amounts Available for Obligation**

<u>Budgetary Resources</u>	FY 2017 <u>Final</u>	FY 2018 <u>Annualized CR</u>	FY 2019 <u>Current Law</u>	FY 2019 <u>President's Budget</u>
Discretionary, B.A.	\$2,856,000,000	\$2,836,604,904	\$3,006,000,000	\$3,006,000,000
Mandatory, B.A.	2,917,000,000	2,917,000,000	2,917,000,000	3,216,000,000
<b>Subtotal, Net Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$5,773,000,000</b>	<b>\$5,753,604,904</b>	<b>\$5,923,000,000</b>	<b>\$6,222,000,000</b>
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-1,564,324	0	0	0
Recoveries of prior year obligations	26,967,325	0	0	0
<b>Total Obligations</b>	<b>\$5,798,403,001</b>	<b>\$5,753,604,904</b>	<b>\$5,923,000,000</b>	<b>\$6,222,000,000</b>

**Budget Authority by Activity**

<u>Activity</u>	FY 2017 <u>Final</u>	FY 2018 <u>Annualized CR</u>	FY 2019 <u>Current Law</u>	FY 2019 <u>President's Budget</u>
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$2,856,000,000	\$2,836,604,904	\$3,006,000,000	\$3,006,000,000
Child Care Entitlement to the States	2,917,000,000	2,917,000,000	2,917,000,000	3,216,000,000
<b>Total, Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$5,773,000,000</b>	<b>\$5,753,604,904</b>	<b>\$5,923,000,000</b>	<b>\$6,222,000,000</b>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Child Care and Development Fund

**Summary of Changes**

FY 2018 Annualized CR		
Total estimated budget authority		\$5,753,604,904
FY 2019 President's Budget		
Total estimated budget authority		\$6,222,000,000
Net change		+\$468,395,096

<u>Description of Changes</u>	<u>FY 2018 Annualized CR</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Increases:</u>		
<u>A. Program:</u>		
1) <b>Child Care and Development Block Grant:</b> Requesting increased funding	\$2,836,604,904	+\$169,395,096
2) <b>Matching Child Care Grants:</b> Increase funding for Matching Child Care Entitlement grants	\$1,662,550,000	+\$279,445,000
3) <b>Mandatory Research:</b> Increase funding for Child Care Entitlement research	\$4,000,000	+\$12,080,000
4) <b>Mandatory Child Care Tribal Funds:</b> Increase funding for Child Care Entitlement tribal grants	\$58,340,000	+\$5,980,000
5) <b>Child Care Training and Technical Assistance:</b> Increase funding for Child Care Entitlement training and technical assistance	\$14,585,000	+\$1,495,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+\$468,395,096
Total, Increases		+\$468,395,096
Net Change		+\$468,395,096

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Child Care and Development Fund

**Justification**

Funding Level	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Change from 2018 Annualized CR
Payments to States for the Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$2,856,000,000	\$2,836,604,904	\$3,006,000,000	\$169,395,096
Child Care Entitlement to States	2,917,000,000	2,917,000,000	3,216,000,000	299,000,000
<b>Total, Budget Authority</b>	<b>5,773,000,000</b>	<b>5,753,604,904</b>	<b>6,222,000,000</b>	<b>468,395,096</b>

Authorizing Legislation - Section 658B of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act and Section 418 of the Social Security Act

2019 Authorization ..... \$2,668,534,969 for CCDBG may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method..... Formula Grant

**General Statement**

The Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) is the primary federal funding source to help certain low-income families access child care and to improve the quality of child care for all children. As a block grant, CCDF gives funding to states, territories, and tribes to provide child care subsidies primarily through vouchers or certificates to low-income families. In addition, CCDF funds are used to improve the quality of child care for both subsidized and unsubsidized children.

The CCDF consists of two funding streams: the mandatory Child Care Entitlement (CCE) and the discretionary Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG). The CCE portion consists of “matching funds,” which require a state match and maintenance of effort, and “mandatory funds.” CCDBG was created by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-508) and is subject to annual appropriations. The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) of 1996 (P.L. 104-193) consolidated funding for child care under the Social Security Act, where CCE is authorized, and made such funding generally subject to the requirements of the CCDBG Act. The Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 2014 (P.L. 113-186) reauthorized the discretionary portion of CCDF through FY 2020 and made significant changes to improve the health, safety, and quality of child care and provide more continuous child care assistance to low-income children and families. The combination of the discretionary and mandatory funds provides about \$6 billion in federal funding per year for child care. When combined with state matching and maintenance of effort funds, as well as funds transferred from the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program, annual funding for CCDF is about \$8.5 billion.

## **Program Descriptions and Accomplishments**

CCDF provides access to child care services for low-income parents and guardians so they can work, attend school, or enroll in training to improve the well-being of their families. At the same time, it also promotes the healthy development and school success of low-income children by providing them with higher-quality early learning and afterschool experiences. The 2014 reauthorization made statutory changes designed to improve the safety and quality of child care, give parents the information they need to make more informed choices about their child care providers, and support continuity in children's early experiences. The reauthorization also put a new focus on improving the supply and quality of child care for children in underserved areas, infants and toddlers, children with disabilities, and children who receive care during nontraditional hours.

The allocation of funding from the CCDBG is set forth in law. The amount an individual state (including Washington, D.C., and Puerto Rico) receives in a fiscal year is determined according to a formula that consists of three factors – the population of children under age five, the number of children who receive free or reduced price school lunches under the National School Lunch Act, and state per capita income. The amount a tribal grantee receives is based on the number of children under age 13 living in tribal communities in addition to a base amount set by the Secretary. Territorial grantees receive funds based on the number of children under age five living in territories and per capita income in the territories.

Mandatory CCE funds are allocated to state grantees based on historic levels of child care expenditures. Mandatory tribal funds are allocated based on tribal child counts.

Matching CCE funds are those remaining after mandatory funds and the set-aside for tribes and tribal organizations, described later in this section, are allocated. Matching funds are available to states if three conditions are met by the end of the fiscal year in which the funds are awarded: (1) all mandatory funds are obligated; (2) the state's maintenance-of-effort funds are expended; and (3) the state provides its share of matching funds at the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage rate. A state's allocation of the matching fund is based on the number of children under age 13 in the state compared with the national total of children under age 13. Federal matching funds that are allotted to a state but are not used may be redistributed based on a formula similar to that used for the original allotments. Matching funds allotted to a state but not obligated by the end of that fiscal year are redistributed in the following fiscal year to the other states that did obligate all of the matching funds and requested redistributed funds. Redistributed matching funds are considered as part of the grant for the fiscal year in which the redistribution occurred.

A portion of both CCDBG and CCE are reserved for Indian tribes. For discretionary child care funding, the statute reserves an amount of no less than two percent. An amount may be reserved greater than two percent of discretionary funds as long as the amount appropriated for a given fiscal year is greater than the amount appropriated for FY 2014 and the amount allotted to the states is not less than the amount allotted to them in FY 2014. In FY 2017, 2.75 percent of discretionary funds were allotted for Indian tribes. For mandatory child care funds, not less than one percent and not more than two percent may be reserved for Indian tribes.

One-half of one percent of the CCDBG funding only is reserved for the territories.

State and territorial grantees may spend no more than five percent of their CCDF funds on administrative activities. The definition of administrative activities does not include the following: client eligibility determination; preparation and participation in judicial hearings; child care placement; recruitment, licensing, and supervision of child care placements; rate setting; resource and referral services; training of child care staff; and establishment and maintenance of child care information systems.

A portion of both CCDBG and CCE are designated for activities to promote the quality of child care for all children. The CCDBG Act of 2014 increased the minimum amount states must devote to quality-related efforts from four to nine percent, to be phased-in over a period of five years. States have until FY 2020 to meet the nine-percent requirement and in FY 2019 are required to spend a minimum of eight percent of CCDF funds on activities that are designed to improve the quality of child care services and increase parental options for, and access to, high-quality child care. States are required to use quality funds to carry out at least one of the following activities specified in statute:

- Supporting the training and professional development of the child care workforce;
- Development or implementation of early learning and developmental guidelines;
- Developing or implementing a tiered quality rating system for child care providers;
- Improving the quality and supply of child care programs for infants and toddlers;
- Establishing or expanding a statewide system of child care resource and referral services;
- Facilitating compliance with training, inspection, monitoring, health and safety, or licensing requirements;
- Evaluating or assessing the quality and effectiveness of child care programs;
- Supporting child care providers in the pursuit of accreditation;
- Developing program standards related to health, mental health, nutrition, and physical activity; or
- Other activities determined by the state to improve the quality of child care, for which measurable outcomes relating to improved provider preparedness, child safety, child well-being, or readiness for kindergarten entry are possible.

In addition to the requirement to spend a specified percent of funding on quality-related efforts as described above, the CCDBG Act of 2014 requires states and territories to spend a minimum of three percent of CCDF funds on activities to improve the quality of child care for infants and toddlers.

Up to one-half of one percent of CCDBG funding is reserved for the provision of training and technical assistance to the states, territories, and tribes. In recent years, appropriations acts have authorized the use of up to one-half of one percent of CCE funds for this purpose. ACF supports training and technical assistance, often in collaboration with the Head Start program, to identify innovations in child care administration and to bring best practices to teachers and caregivers across early childhood settings. Reauthorization expanded this role in a number of areas, including providing technical assistance for specified quality improvement activities, providing business technical assistance to strengthen business practices of child care providers, and disseminating information about evidence-based practices that are most successful in improving the quality of programs. ACF provides this technical assistance through intense targeted support, peer-to-peer learning between the states, and information briefs. In addition, to ensure efficient use of limited resources, there has been an increase in the amount of technical assistance delivered remotely. Along with being a more efficient way of sharing information, the increase in remote technical assistance helps states, territories, and tribes avoid the high costs associated with travel.

The statute allows for up to one-half of one percent of CCDBG funding for a fiscal year to be reserved to conduct research and demonstration activities and to conduct periodic, external, independent evaluations of the CCDF program on increasing access to child care services and improving the quality and safety of child care services. In recent years, appropriations acts have authorized the use of up to one-half of one

percent of CCE funds for this purpose. These funds support increasing our knowledge of what child care services work best and disseminating that knowledge throughout the country. This research assists federal, state, and local decision-makers in crafting child care policies that support positive outcomes for children and families, including parental employment, self-sufficiency, and improving the quality of care provided to our children. The work conducted using these funds has led to a number of significant achievements and advancements in the field of child care and early education research. These include:

- Implementation and ongoing analysis of the National Survey of Early Care and Education, the first conducted since 1990, to provide national estimates of utilization of early education, including child care, parental preferences and choices of care, characteristics of programs providing care and early education services to children and of the teaching and care-giving staff interacting with children, and availability and use of public funds;
- Assessment of evidence on the effectiveness of Quality Rating and Improvement Systems (QRIS) in improving quality of care and informing parental choice;
- Development and maintenance of a database of state CCDF policies to be used by analysts in conjunction with other state- or national-level data to better understand the relationships between CCDF policies and use and stability of child care and parent employment outcomes;
- Research partnerships between CCDF lead agencies and researchers to allow for the development and use of high quality administrative data for policy-relevant research at the agency level and to assess implementation of new CCDBG Act of 2014 requirements;
- Research partnerships between CCDF lead agencies and researchers to answer policy-relevant child care subsidy questions such as how parents value and weight different features of quality care when making choices for their children and factors that promote stability of care and family and child outcomes; and
- Assessment of the relationships between different characteristics of quality care, dosages of quality care, and thresholds or levels of quality in programs and young children's developmental outcomes in multiple domains, and design of a rigorous study to test those relationships.

In FY 2016, the most recent year for which preliminary data are available, nearly 1.4 million children from about 825,000 low-income families received child care assistance in an average month through CCDF. Of the children served, infants and toddlers, school-age children, and preschoolers each made up about a third of the caseload. Of the families served, 49 percent had incomes below the Federal Poverty Level (\$20,090 for a family of three in 2015), while 27 percent had incomes between 100 and 150 percent of it.

For many families receiving CCDF, the program has increased access to regulated child care settings, which research has shown are linked to safer outcomes for children. From FY 2006 to FY 2015, administrative data shows the share of CCDF children served in licensed care arrangements increased from 73 to 87 percent. During the same time period, the share of providers receiving CCDF funds that were licensed increased from 33 to 50 percent. Center care was the most prevalent type of care used by children receiving CCDF subsidies at 73 percent. Approximately 17 percent of children were cared for in family child care homes, and 6 percent of children were cared for in group homes (large family child care homes with two or more providers). The remaining three percent were cared for in the child's home.

Funding for the program – net of any authorized changes such as transfers or reprogramming – for the last five years is as follows:

2014.....	\$5,275,246,000
2015.....	\$5,352,000,000
2016.....	\$5,678,000,000
2017.....	\$5,773,000,000
2018.....	\$5,753,604,904

**Budget Request**

The FY 2019 request for CCDF is \$6.2 billion in budget authority. This includes \$3 billion for CCDBG, an increase of \$169 million above the FY 2018 Continuing Resolution. It also includes additional funding for CCE to ensure federal mandatory child care funding is maintained over ten years, taking into account proposals made in other parts of the Budget, including the Social Services Block Grant funding elimination and TANF program changes. To achieve this proposal, the Budget requests a total of \$2.3 billion in additional budget authority for CCE over 10 years (an increase of \$2.22 billion in outlays over the same time period). These changes will leverage approximately \$1.8 billion in additional state support for child care over ten years. This level of funding is estimated to serve over 1.1 million children and continue the progress made since reauthorization to improve the quality of care and promote useful information for both providers and parents. In addition, this request fully uses the statutory research and evaluation set-aside for CCDF, providing a total of \$31 million in resources for child care research and evaluation in FY 2019.

The Budget includes two additional program changes. First, because it frequently takes significant time to identify and recover improper payments, particularly in instances of fraud, funds often cannot be recovered until after the statutory and regulatory obligation and liquidation periods have expired, which means states must return those funds to the federal government. This Budget proposes allowing states to keep 50 percent of recovered CCDF improper payments that are recouped after the obligation or liquidation period expires. States would be required to use these funds to improve management and administration of the CCDF program with a focus on error and fraud prevention, identification, and recovery. Allowable uses of the funds may include training eligibility staff on CCDF policies and procedures, developing job aids or tools to assist eligibility staff, conducting ongoing case reviews or audits, and upgrading or enhancing information technology systems. HHS will use the CCDF state plans and other ongoing reporting mechanisms to collect information on state spending and activities. This proposal aims to increase the scope and effectiveness of efforts by states to control improper payments in the CCDF program, helping to ensure taxpayer dollars reach those that need the funds the most, rather than being diverted by fraud, administrative mistakes, or other errors.

The second change, which is reflected in appropriations language, removes the national toll-free hotline. The 2014 reauthorization of the CCDBG Act added requirements for the Secretary of HHS to operate, directly or through the use of grants or contracts, a new website hosted by [childcare.gov](http://childcare.gov) and a new national toll-free hotline to allow individuals to report suspected violations of health and safety requirements or cases of child abuse and neglect by child care providers. Because health and safety violations or suspected child abuse and neglect at child care centers are handled at the state or local level, the national reporting hotline creates a new federal role and slows down the response to situations where a child may be in danger. This Budget proposal supports removing the requirement for the Secretary to operate a national toll-free hotline as part of the CCDF program. Instead, states are required to maintain their own complaint hotline, and information on how to contact states to file complaints will be made easily available on [childcare.gov](http://childcare.gov). Removing the requirement for a national hotline improves efficiency



and limits duplication of state and local efforts while ensuring a more direct route for parents to file complaints. Savings from removing the requirement for the hotline will be used to continue implementing [childcare.gov](http://childcare.gov), which includes a link to state hotline contacts to report health and safety violations.

### **Performance Analysis**

In addition to directly subsidizing access for eligible low-income children, CCDF invests in improving the quality of child care available to families across the country. In FY 2016, the most recent year for which data are available, states reported spending approximately \$1 billion (an average of 13 percent across states) of CCDF funds, including funds transferred from the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program to CCDF, on quality improvement activities. States use these funds to conduct critical activities, including monitoring whether providers meet health and safety standards and developing and implementing quality rating and improvement systems (QRIS), which supports parental choice by giving parents the information they need to make informed decisions. In FY 2016, over half of the states (35) had developed a statewide QRIS that met certain benchmarks, including setting standards for excellence for child care providers, helping parents understand indicators of quality, and providing a pathway to help programs continually improve to meet higher standards. Targeted technical assistance provided by the National Center on Early Childhood Quality Assistance, as well as other technical assistance partners funded by ACF, helps states work toward their goals to improve their QRIS through small group peer-to-peer interactions, national webinars, and topical learning tables related to quality. ACF is also investing in research and implementation studies that look at how QRIS can be used to support child care providers and make systemic quality improvements in child care. By FY 2019, ACF aims to make continued progress toward implementing QRIS that meet high-quality benchmarks in at least 39 states.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Target +/- FY 2018 Target
<u>2A:</u> Maintain the proportion of children served through Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF), Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), and Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) child care funding as compared to the number of children in families with income equal to or less than 85 percent of State Median Income. <sup>10</sup> <sup>11</sup> (Outcome)	FY 2015: 16% <sup>12</sup> Target: 16% (Target Met)	16% <sup>13</sup>	16%	Maintain
<u>2B:</u> Increase the number of states that implement Quality Rating and Improvement Systems (QRIS) that meet high quality benchmarks. (Outcome)	FY 2016: 35 <sup>14</sup> Target: 35 (Target Met)	38 <sup>15</sup>	39	+1
<u>2C:</u> Increase the number or percentage of low-income children receiving CCDF subsidies who are enrolled in high quality care settings. (Developmental Outcome)	N/A	TBD	TBD	N/A
<u>2D:</u> Increase the number or percentage of licensed child care providers serving children receiving CCDF subsidies. (Developmental Outcome)	N/A	TBD	TBD	N/A

<sup>10</sup> This measure estimates the average monthly number of children receiving child care subsidies from all federal sources (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, Child Care and Development Fund, and Social Services Block Grant), compared on an annual basis to an estimate of the average monthly number of children eligible for child care subsidies. This measure has been revised to include all children eligible under federal statute (i.e., equal to or less than 85 percent of State Median Income); the prior measure reflected a smaller universe of eligible children (i.e., less than 150 percent of the Federal Poverty Level). Under CCDF law, states have substantial flexibility to establish their own rules regarding eligibility for child care subsidies within broad federal guidelines. This estimate does not take into account state-specific eligibility thresholds and other requirements families must meet to receive child care subsidies.

<sup>11</sup> The family income used to determine eligibility includes income from the following individuals: head, spouse, children, unmarried cohabiting parent, and older siblings and other relatives who are unmarried and childless. Note that in previous years, the family income used to determine eligibility included only income from the head, spouse, and children. The result of this new definition of family income is that slightly fewer families are income eligible, relative to the previous definition of family income.

<sup>12</sup> This is a preliminary estimate that is subject to change once final data is available.

<sup>13</sup> The FY 2018 target was lowered because it was set before the final FY 2018 President's Budget Request was available.

<sup>14</sup> This is a preliminary estimate that is subject to change once final data is available.

<sup>15</sup> FY 2018 target lowered to better align with states progress and priorities.

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)</b>	<b>FY 2018 Target</b>	<b>FY 2019 Target</b>	<b>FY 2019 Target +/- FY 2018 Target</b>
<u>2i.</u> Amount of CCDF expenditures on quality improvement activities. ( <i>Output</i> )	FY 2016: \$1.092 billion (13% of total expenditures)  (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>2ii.</u> Average monthly percentage of families receiving care for employment or training/education. ( <i>Output</i> )	FY 2015: 92% of families <sup>16</sup>  (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

<sup>16</sup> This is a preliminary estimate that is subject to change once final data are available.

Resource and Program Data  
Child Care and Development Block Grant

Data Category	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$2,830,220,000	\$2,810,921,879	\$2,974,440,000
Competitive	774,646	1,500,000	1,500,000
Research/Evaluation	9,897,179	10,000,000	15,030,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	13,946,334	12,383,025	13,230,000
Program Support	186,148	1,800,000	1,800,000
Total, Resources	\$2,855,024,307	\$2,836,604,904	\$3,006,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	328	328	331
New Starts			
#	319	324	321
\$	\$2,831,069,616	\$2,813,071,879	\$2,974,590,000
Continuations			
#	9	4	10
\$	\$1,815,619	\$325,000	\$2,300,000
Contracts			
#	23	26	15
\$	\$21,627,037	\$21,089,924	\$27,043,251
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	8	8
\$	\$239,395	\$1,992,913	\$1,992,913

Notes:

1. Program Support includes funding for interagency agreements, information technology support, and associated overhead.

Resource and Program Data  
Child Care Entitlement to States

Data Category	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$2,925,382,325	\$2,898,415,000	\$3,183,840,000
Mandatory Fund	1,177,525,000	1,177,525,000	1,177,525,000
Matching Fund	1,689,517,325	1,662,550,000	1,941,995,000
Mandatory Tribal	58,340,000	58,340,000	64,320,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation	3,981,993	4,000,000	16,080,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	13,284,100	13,499,468	14,994,468
Program Support	730,276	1,085,532	1,085,532
Total, Resources	\$2,943,378,694	\$2,917,000,000	\$3,216,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	354	358	355
New Starts			
#	344	352	350
\$	\$2,925,382,325	\$2,899,915,000	\$3,185,340,000
Continuations			
#	10	6	5
\$	\$10,299,941	\$9,000,000	\$8,000,000
Contracts			
#	13	9	14
\$	\$6,864,009	\$6,956,984	\$21,271,453
Interagency Agreements			
#	4	8	7
\$	\$773,351	\$1,049,069	\$1,111,269

Notes:

1. In FY 2017, about \$27 million in Matching Funds from FY 2016 that went unused were redistributed under the authority of Section 418 of the Social Security Act.
2. Program Support includes funding for interagency agreements, information technology support, and associated overhead.
3. In all years, the 50 states plus the District of Columbia each receive a grant through the Mandatory Fund and a grant through the Matching Fund. In all years, 242 tribes also receive a Mandatory Grant.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

State Table - Child Care & Development Block Grant

Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.575

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2018 Annualized CR
Alabama	\$53,211,567	\$52,848,689	\$55,920,256	\$3,071,567
Alaska	5,330,830	5,294,476	5,602,191	307,715
Arizona	71,548,419	71,060,492	75,190,530	4,130,038
Arkansas	33,627,244	33,397,922	35,339,010	1,941,088
California	305,025,145	302,945,017	320,552,188	17,607,172
Colorado	35,388,683	35,147,349	37,190,114	2,042,765
Connecticut	18,403,626	18,278,122	19,340,447	1,062,325
Delaware	7,673,726	7,621,395	8,064,350	442,956
District of Columbia	4,613,753	4,582,289	4,848,612	266,323
Florida	168,392,993	167,244,632	176,964,894	9,720,262
Georgia	119,098,590	118,286,394	125,161,202	6,874,808
Hawaii	10,253,716	10,183,790	10,775,673	591,882
Idaho	16,761,609	16,647,303	17,614,844	967,542
Illinois	99,949,491	99,267,882	105,037,334	5,769,452
Indiana	64,661,860	64,220,897	67,953,417	3,732,520
Iowa	24,583,773	24,416,123	25,835,189	1,419,066
Kansas	25,907,113	25,730,439	27,225,892	1,495,454
Kentucky	51,659,553	51,307,259	54,289,238	2,981,979
Louisiana	50,190,947	49,848,668	52,745,874	2,897,206
Maine	9,058,151	8,996,379	9,519,248	522,870
Maryland	36,159,418	35,912,828	38,000,082	2,087,254
Massachusetts	35,600,524	35,357,745	37,412,738	2,054,993
Michigan	84,093,752	83,520,272	88,374,472	4,854,200
Minnesota	38,301,126	38,039,930	40,250,812	2,210,882
Mississippi	39,441,663	39,172,689	41,449,407	2,276,718
Missouri	53,776,359	53,409,630	56,513,798	3,104,169
Montana	8,062,011	8,007,032	8,472,401	465,369
Nebraska	15,608,411	15,501,969	16,402,944	900,975
Nevada	25,644,183	25,469,302	26,949,578	1,480,276
New Hampshire	5,950,074	5,909,497	6,252,957	343,460
New Jersey	51,268,591	50,918,963	53,878,375	2,959,411
New Mexico	24,266,523	24,101,037	25,501,790	1,400,753
New York	128,772,569	127,894,401	135,327,626	7,433,226
North Carolina	96,485,950	95,827,961	101,397,485	5,569,523
North Dakota	4,452,984	4,422,617	4,679,659	257,043

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2018 Annualized CR
Ohio	96,109,356	95,453,935	101,001,720	5,547,785
Oklahoma	39,418,116	39,149,303	41,424,661	2,275,358
Oregon	32,418,277	32,197,200	34,068,502	1,871,302
Pennsylvania	84,194,586	83,620,419	88,480,439	4,860,021
Rhode Island	6,598,817	6,553,816	6,934,724	380,908
South Carolina	50,745,932	50,399,869	53,329,110	2,929,242
South Dakota	7,204,792	7,155,659	7,571,546	415,887
Tennessee	66,923,895	66,467,506	70,330,598	3,863,093
Texas	292,749,787	290,753,371	307,651,964	16,898,593
Utah	33,286,976	33,059,974	34,981,421	1,921,446
Vermont	3,698,482	3,673,260	3,886,750	213,490
Virginia	55,372,339	54,994,726	58,191,020	3,196,295
Washington	48,937,453	48,603,723	51,428,572	2,824,850
West Virginia	18,028,084	17,905,141	18,945,788	1,040,647
Wisconsin	42,824,078	42,532,038	45,004,001	2,471,963
Wyoming	3,544,566	3,520,394	3,724,999	204,605
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,705,280,463</b>	<b>2,686,831,722</b>	<b>2,842,990,446</b>	<b>156,158,723</b>
Indian Tribes	78,540,000	78,006,635	82,665,000	4,658,365
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>78,540,000</b>	<b>78,006,635</b>	<b>82,665,000</b>	<b>4,658,365</b>
American Samoa	3,735,473	3,710,106	3,931,664	221,558
Guam	5,382,561	5,346,008	5,665,259	319,250
Northern Mariana Islands	2,336,771	2,320,902	2,459,501	138,599
Puerto Rico	32,119,537	31,900,497	33,754,554	1,854,058
Virgin Islands	2,825,195	2,806,009	2,973,577	167,568
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>46,399,537</b>	<b>46,083,522</b>	<b>48,784,554</b>	<b>2,701,033</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>2,830,220,000</b>	<b>2,810,921,879</b>	<b>2,974,440,000</b>	<b>163,518,121</b>
Discretionary Funds	774,646	1,500,000	1,500,000	0
Other	9,995,041	10,000,000	15,030,000	5,030,000
Training and Technical Assistance	14,034,619	14,183,025	15,030,000	846,975
<b>Subtotal, Adjustments</b>	<b>24,804,306</b>	<b>25,683,025</b>	<b>31,560,000</b>	<b>5,876,975</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>\$2,855,024,306</b>	<b>\$2,836,604,904</b>	<b>\$3,006,000,000</b>	<b>\$169,395,096</b>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

State Table - Child Care Entitlement to States - Mandatory

Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.596

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2018 Annualized CR
Alabama	\$16,441,707	\$16,441,707	\$16,441,707	0
Alaska	3,544,811	3,544,811	3,544,811	0
Arizona	19,827,025	19,827,025	19,827,025	0
Arkansas	5,300,283	5,300,283	5,300,283	0
California	85,593,217	85,593,217	85,593,217	0
Colorado	10,173,800	10,173,800	10,173,800	0
Connecticut	18,738,357	18,738,357	18,738,357	0
Delaware	5,179,330	5,179,330	5,179,330	0
District of Columbia	4,566,974	4,566,974	4,566,974	0
Florida	43,026,524	43,026,524	43,026,524	0
Georgia	36,548,223	36,548,223	36,548,223	0
Hawaii	4,971,633	4,971,633	4,971,633	0
Idaho	2,867,578	2,867,578	2,867,578	0
Illinois	56,873,824	56,873,824	56,873,824	0
Indiana	26,181,999	26,181,999	26,181,999	0
Iowa	8,507,792	8,507,792	8,507,792	0
Kansas	9,811,721	9,811,721	9,811,721	0
Kentucky	16,701,653	16,701,653	16,701,653	0
Louisiana	13,864,552	13,864,552	13,864,552	0
Maine	3,018,598	3,018,598	3,018,598	0
Maryland	23,301,407	23,301,407	23,301,407	0
Massachusetts	44,973,373	44,973,373	44,973,373	0
Michigan	32,081,922	32,081,922	32,081,922	0
Minnesota	23,367,543	23,367,543	23,367,543	0
Mississippi	6,293,116	6,293,116	6,293,116	0
Missouri	24,668,568	24,668,568	24,668,568	0
Montana	3,190,691	3,190,691	3,190,691	0
Nebraska	10,594,637	10,594,637	10,594,637	0
Nevada	2,580,422	2,580,422	2,580,422	0
New Hampshire	4,581,870	4,581,870	4,581,870	0
New Jersey	26,374,178	26,374,178	26,374,178	0
New Mexico	8,307,587	8,307,587	8,307,587	0
New York	101,983,998	101,983,998	101,983,998	0
North Carolina	69,639,228	69,639,228	69,639,228	0
North Dakota	2,506,022	2,506,022	2,506,022	0



STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2018 Annualized CR
Ohio	70,124,656	70,124,656	70,124,656	0
Oklahoma	24,909,979	24,909,979	24,909,979	0
Oregon	19,408,790	19,408,790	19,408,790	0
Pennsylvania	55,336,804	55,336,804	55,336,804	0
Rhode Island	6,633,774	6,633,774	6,633,774	0
South Carolina	9,867,439	9,867,439	9,867,439	0
South Dakota	1,710,801	1,710,801	1,710,801	0
Tennessee	37,702,188	37,702,188	37,702,188	0
Texas	59,844,129	59,844,129	59,844,129	0
Utah	12,591,564	12,591,564	12,591,564	0
Vermont	3,944,887	3,944,887	3,944,887	0
Virginia	21,328,766	21,328,766	21,328,766	0
Washington	41,883,444	41,883,444	41,883,444	0
West Virginia	8,727,005	8,727,005	8,727,005	0
Wisconsin	24,511,351	24,511,351	24,511,351	0
Wyoming	2,815,041	2,815,041	2,815,041	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,177,524,781</b>	<b>1,177,524,781</b>	<b>1,177,524,781</b>	<b>0</b>
Indian Tribes	58,340,000	58,340,000	64,320,000	\$5,980,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>58,340,000</b>	<b>58,340,000</b>	<b>64,320,000</b>	<b>5,980,000</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>1,235,864,781</b>	<b>1,235,864,781</b>	<b>1,241,844,781</b>	<b>5,980,000</b>
Other	4,000,000	4,000,000	16,080,000	12,080,000
Training and Technical Assistance	14,585,000	14,585,000	16,080,000	1,495,000
<b>Subtotal, Adjustments</b>	<b>18,585,000</b>	<b>18,585,000</b>	<b>32,160,000</b>	<b>13,575,000</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>\$1,254,449,781</b>	<b>\$1,254,449,781</b>	<b>\$1,274,004,781</b>	<b>\$19,555,000</b>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

State Table - Child Care Entitlement to States - Matching

Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.596

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2018 Annualized CR
Alabama	\$25,149,731	\$24,673,636	\$28,908,047	\$4,234,411
Alaska	4,398,182	4,315,556	5,055,436	739,880
Arizona	37,401,859	36,696,600	42,991,103	6,294,503
Arkansas	16,278,651	15,971,037	18,711,294	2,740,257
California	210,941,364	206,960,007	242,463,936	35,503,929
Colorado	29,161,247	28,614,301	33,519,034	4,904,733
Connecticut	16,618,286	16,618,286	19,101,683	2,483,397
Delaware	4,713,506	4,624,540	5,417,881	793,341
District of Columbia	2,965,824	2,911,593	3,409,030	497,437
Florida	93,741,817	91,997,705	107,750,370	15,752,665
Georgia	57,528,526	56,444,971	66,125,451	9,680,480
Hawaii	7,395,071	7,257,124	8,500,173	1,243,049
Idaho	9,800,257	9,800,257	11,264,784	1,464,527
Illinois	67,616,321	66,328,691	77,720,742	11,392,051
Indiana	36,130,478	35,447,933	41,529,730	6,081,797
Iowa	16,847,471	16,531,482	19,365,117	2,833,635
Kansas	16,404,238	16,404,238	18,855,648	2,451,410
Kentucky	23,329,819	22,889,676	26,816,171	3,926,495
Louisiana	25,898,386	25,410,966	29,768,579	4,357,613
Maine	5,634,291	5,634,291	6,476,266	841,975
Maryland	31,075,968	30,489,635	35,719,886	5,230,251
Massachusetts	31,357,365	30,764,736	36,043,335	5,278,599
Michigan	48,724,167	48,724,167	56,005,390	7,281,223
Minnesota	29,810,642	29,250,329	34,265,473	5,015,144
Mississippi	16,421,511	16,421,511	18,875,502	2,453,991
Missouri	31,383,743	31,383,743	36,073,654	4,689,911
Montana	5,255,165	5,156,806	6,040,484	883,678
Nebraska	10,810,607	10,810,607	12,426,118	1,615,511
Nevada	15,485,480	15,196,514	17,799,593	2,603,079
New Hampshire	5,840,285	5,729,164	6,713,043	983,879
New Jersey	45,476,648	44,613,990	52,272,569	7,658,579
New Mexico	11,517,931	11,297,990	13,239,143	1,941,153
New York	96,827,340	94,997,993	111,296,986	16,298,993
North Carolina	52,551,900	51,559,199	60,405,130	8,845,931
North Dakota	4,186,212	4,110,145	4,811,789	701,644

<b>STATE/TERRITORY</b>	<b>FY 2017 Final</b>	<b>FY 2018 Annualized CR</b>	<b>FY 2019 President's Budget</b>	<b>Difference from FY 2018 Annualized CR</b>
Ohio	59,710,620	58,581,064	68,633,632	10,052,568
Oklahoma	22,439,775	22,019,996	25,793,121	3,773,125
Oregon	19,853,023	19,481,591	22,819,811	3,338,220
Pennsylvania	61,158,302	60,002,110	70,297,652	10,295,542
Rhode Island	4,758,784	4,668,446	5,469,925	801,479
South Carolina	24,674,518	24,674,518	28,361,819	3,687,301
South Dakota	5,016,906	4,923,342	5,766,620	843,278
Tennessee	33,745,419	33,745,419	38,788,254	5,042,835
Texas	167,819,098	164,693,762	192,897,582	28,203,820
Utah	21,484,151	21,081,100	24,694,691	3,613,591
Vermont	2,677,323	2,626,312	3,077,416	451,104
Virginia	42,442,564	42,442,564	48,785,079	6,342,515
Washington	37,497,879	36,796,989	43,101,472	6,304,483
West Virginia	8,694,396	8,530,251	9,993,666	1,463,415
Wisconsin	29,583,718	29,023,642	34,004,638	4,980,996
Wyoming	3,280,779	3,219,694	3,771,051	551,357
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,689,517,544</b>	<b>1,662,550,219</b>	<b>1,941,995,000</b>	<b>279,444,781</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>1,689,517,544</b>	<b>1,662,550,219</b>	<b>1,941,995,000</b>	<b>279,444,781</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>\$1,689,517,544</b>	<b>\$1,662,550,219</b>	<b>\$1,941,995,000</b>	<b>\$279,444,781</b>

Notes:

1. Funding for FY 2017 includes the reallocation of unused money from FY 2016.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES  
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SERVICES PROGRAMS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FY 2019 BUDGET

FY 2019 PROPOSED APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE AND LANGUAGE ANALYSIS..... 105

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION ..... 108

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW ..... 112

APPROPRIATIONS HISTORY TABLE..... 113

AMOUNTS AVAILABLE FOR OBLIGATION ..... 114

BUDGET AUTHORITY BY ACTIVITY ..... 115

SUMMARY OF CHANGES ..... 116

JUSTIFICATION..... 118

GENERAL STATEMENT ..... 118

HEAD START ..... 119

PRESCHOOL DEVELOPMENT GRANTS ..... 128

RUNAWAY AND HOMELESS YOUTH PROGRAM ..... 131

SERVICE CONNECTION FOR YOUTH ON THE STREETS ..... 139

CAPTA STATE GRANTS..... 143

CHILD ABUSE DISCRETIONARY ACTIVITIES ..... 149

COMMUNITY-BASED CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION ..... 153

CHILD WELFARE SERVICES ..... 158

CHILD WELFARE RESEARCH, TRAINING AND DEMONSTRATION ..... 164

ADOPTION OPPORTUNITIES ..... 167

ADOPTION AND LEGAL GUARDIANSHIP INCENTIVE PAYMENTS ..... 170

SOCIAL SERVICES RESEARCH & DEMONSTRATION ..... 176

NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAMS ..... 179

COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT ..... 183

COMMUNITY SERVICES DISCRETIONARY ACTIVITIES ..... 188

NATIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HOTLINE ..... 192

FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND SERVICES ..... 197

CHAFEE EDUCATION AND TRAINING VOUCHERS ..... 205

DISASTER HUMAN SERVICES CASE MANAGEMENT ..... 210

FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION..... 213

This page intentionally left blank.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Children and Families Services Programs

**FY 2019 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis**

*For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act, the Head Start Act, the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, sections 303 and 313 of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act, the Native American Programs Act of 1974, title II of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment and Adoption Reform Act of 1978 (adoption opportunities), part B-1 of title IV and sections 429, 473A, 477(i), 1110, 1114A, and 1115 of the Social Security Act; and for necessary administrative expenses to carry out titles I, IV, V, X, XI, XIV, XVI, and XX-A of the Social Security Act, the Act of July 5, 1960, the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990, title IV of the Immigration and Nationality Act, and section 501 of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980; \$10,323,890,000, of which \$37,943,000, to remain available through September 30, 2020, shall be for grants to States for adoption and legal guardianship incentive payments, as defined by section 473A of the Social Security Act and may be made for adoptions and legal guardianships completed before September 30, 2019: Provided, That \$9,275,000,000 shall be for making payments under the Head Start Act: Provided further, That of the amount in the previous proviso, \$21,905,000 shall be available for a cost of living adjustment notwithstanding section 640(a)(3)(A) of such Act: Provided further, That with respect to any subsequent continuing appropriations, the previous proviso shall not be construed as an authority or condition under this Act and shall not apply in fiscal year 2020 to amounts provided by such a continuing appropriations act, notwithstanding any other law: Provided further, That of the amount identified in the first proviso, \$14,000,000 shall be available to supplement funding otherwise available for research, evaluation, and federal administrative costs: Provided further, That of the amount identified in the first proviso, \$25,000,000 shall be available for allocation by the Secretary to supplement activities described in paragraphs (7)(B) and (9) of section 641(c) of the Head Start Act under the Designation Renewal System, established under the authority of sections 641(c)(7), 645A(b)(12) and 645A(d) of such Act: Provided further, That funds described in the preceding proviso*

*shall not be included in the calculation of "base grant" in subsequent fiscal years, as such term is used in section 640(a)(7)(A) of such Act: Provided further, That notwithstanding any proviso under this heading in a prior Act making appropriations for a prior fiscal year (other than amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985), any amount issued through a grant for the purposes described in the following proviso shall be included in any calculation of "base grant", as such term is used in section 640(a)(7)(A) of such Act, that affects the allocation of funds appropriated in this Act: Provided further, That the previous proviso applies to funds granted for Early Head Start programs as described in section 645A of the Head Start Act, for conversion of Head Start services to Early Head Start services as described in section 645(a)(5)(A) of such Act, and for discretionary grants for high quality infant and toddler care through Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships, to entities defined as eligible under section 645A(d) of such Act: Provided further, That the Secretary may reduce the reservation of funds under section 640(a)(2)(C) of such Act in lieu of reducing the reservation of funds under sections 640(a)(2)(B), 640(a)(2)(D), and 640(a)(2)(E) of such Act: Provided further, That \$1,864,000 shall be for a human services case management system for federally declared disasters, to include a comprehensive national case management contract and Federal costs of administering the system: Provided further, That up to \$2,000,000 shall be for improving the Public Assistance Reporting Information System, including grants to States to support data collection for a study of the system's effectiveness.*

<b>Language Provision</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
<i>That of the amount in the previous proviso, \$21,905,000 shall be available for a cost of living adjustment.....and shall not apply is fiscal year 2020 to amounts provided by such a continuing appropriations act, notwithstanding any other law:</i>	This language provides for a cost of living increase for Head Start grantees and clarifies that the increase does not apply under any future Continuing Resolutions.

<b>Language Provision</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
<p><i>That of the amount identified in the first proviso, up to \$14,000,000 shall be available to supplement funding otherwise available for research, evaluation, and federal administrative costs:</i></p>	<p>This language ensures the set-aside of up to \$14,000,000 for federal administration and evaluation costs continues to be available after merging funds for Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships into the Head Start base grants.</p>
<p><i>Provided further, That notwithstanding any proviso under this heading in a prior Act making appropriations for a prior fiscal year....Provided further, That the previous proviso applies to funds granted for Early Head Start programs as described in section 645A of such Act, for conversion of Head Start services to Early Head Start services as described in section 645(a)(5)(A) of such Act, and for discretionary grants for high quality infant and toddler care through Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships, to entities defined as eligible under section 645A(d) of such Act:</i></p>	<p>These provisos override set-asides in prior appropriations that established Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships funds separate from the base Head Start program. The effect of these provisions is to roll Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership Grants into the base grant, which will simplify reporting requirements for grantees.</p>
<p><i>Provided further, That the Secretary may reduce the reservation of funds under section 640(a)(2)(C) of such Act in lieu of reducing the reservation of funds under sections 640(a)(2)(B), 640(a)(2)(D), and 640(a)(2)(E) of such Act:</i></p>	<p>This provision ensures cost-of-living adjustments can be provided without having to reduce grants or other program activities to provide the statutory technical assistance set-aside.</p>



ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Children and Families Services Programs

**Authorizing Legislation**

Statutory Citations	FY 2018 Amount Authorized	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 Amount Authorized	FY 2019 President's Budget
Section 639 of the Head Start Act (expired FY 2012)	Such sums	\$8,554,603,471	Such sums	\$9,275,000,000
Early Head Start – Child Care Partnerships	Authorized in appropriation language	635,653,760	The FY 2019 Budget proposes to roll this into the base appropriation.	-
Section 388(a)(1) of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act - Basic Center Program (expired FY 2013)	Such sums	54,069,304	Such sums	54,439,000
Section 388(a)(2)(B) of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act - Transitional Living Program (expired FY 2013)	45% of the amount reserved under section 388(a)(2)(A), increasing to not more than 55% when warranted	47,218,149	45% of the amount reserved under section 388(a)(2)(A), increasing to not more than 55% when warranted	47,451,000
Section 388(a)(4) of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act - Service Connection for Youth on the Streets (expired FY 2013)	Such sums	17,024,595	Such sums	17,141,000
Section 112(a)(1) of Subchapter I of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act - Child Abuse State Grants (expired FY 2015)	Such sums	25,138,119	Such sums	25,310,000
Section 112(a)(2)(A) of Subchapter I of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act - Child Abuse Discretionary Activities (expired FY 2015)	30% of the amount under section 112(a)(1)	32,775,897	30% of the amount under section 112(a)(1)	33,000,000

Statutory Citations	FY 2018 Amount Authorized	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 Amount Authorized	FY 2019 President's Budget
Section 209 of Subchapter III of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act - Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (expired FY 2015)	Such sums	39,493,962	Such sums	39,764,000
Section 425 of the Social Security Act - Child Welfare Services (expired FY 2016)	\$325,000,000	266,910,020	\$325,000,000	268,735,000
Section 426 of the Social Security Act - Child Welfare Research, Training, and Demonstration	Such sums	17,861,870	Such sums	17,984,000
Section 205 of Subchapter II of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment and Adoption Reform Act - Adoption Opportunities (expired FY 2015)	Such sums	38,834,471	Such sums	39,100,000
Section 473A(h) of the Social Security Act - Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentives (expired FY 2016)	\$43,000,000	37,685,329	\$43,000,000	37,943,000
Section 1110 of the Social Security Act - Social Services Research and Demonstration	Such sums	6,467,777	Such sums	6,512,000
Section 816(a) of the Native American Programs Act of 1974 (expired FY 2002)	Such sums	51,696,528	Such sums	52,050,000
Section 303(b) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act - Domestic Violence Hotline (expired FY 2015)	\$3,500,000	8,193,974	\$3,500,000	8,250,000

Statutory Citations	FY 2018 Amount Authorized	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 Amount Authorized	FY 2019 President's Budget
Section 303(a) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (expired FY 2015)	\$175,000,000	149,974,559	\$175,000,000	151,000,000
Section 477(h)(2) of the Social Security Act - Chafee Education and Training Vouchers	\$60,000,000	42,963,241	\$60,000,000	43,257,000
Federal Administration	Authorized in appropriation language	203,607,845	Authorized in appropriation language	205,000,000
Disaster Human Services Case Management	Authorized in appropriation language	1,851,341	Authorized in appropriation language	1,864,000
<b>Total Request Level</b>		<b>10,232,024,212</b>		<b>10,323,890,000</b>
Total Request Level against definite authorizations		754,029,373		509,185,000

#### Unfunded Authorizations

Statutory Citations	FY 2018 Amount Authorized	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 Amount Authorized	FY 2019 Budget Request
Section 9213 of the Every Student Succeeds Act – Preschool Development Grants	\$250,000,000	\$248,302,250	\$250,000,000	0
Section 674(a) of the Community Services Block Grant Act (expired FY 2003)	Such sums	710,144,435	Such sums	0
Section 674(b)(3) of the Community Services Block Grant Act - Community Economic Development Program (expired FY 2003)	9% of section 674(a)	19,747,974	9% of section 674(a)	0
Section 680(a)(3) of the Community Services Block Grant Act - Rural Community Facilities Program (expired FY 2003)	From amounts reserved under 674(b)(3) of the Community Services Block Grant Act	7,449,067	From amounts reserved under 674(b)(3) of the Community Services Block Grant Act	0

Statutory Citations	FY 2018 Amount Authorized	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 Amount Authorized	FY 2019 Budget Request
<b>Total Request Level</b>		<b>985,643,726</b>		<b>0</b>
Total Request Level against definite authorizations		248,302,250		0

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Children and Families Services Programs

**Appropriations Not Authorized by Law**

Program	Last Year of Authorization	Authorization Level in Last Year of Authorization	Appropriations in Last Year of Authorization	Appropriations in FY 2018
Head Start <sup>17</sup>	FY 2012	Such sums	\$7,968,544,000	\$8,554,603,471
Runaway and Homeless Youth Act programs	FY 2013	Such sums	107,852,000	118,312,048
Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act programs	FY 2015	Such sums	143,981,000	113,773,082
Child Welfare Services	FY 2016	\$325,000,000	268,735,000	266,910,020
Native American Programs Act (including Language Preservation Grants)	FY 2002, FY 2012 <sup>18</sup>	Such sums	45,826,000	51,696,528
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments	FY 2016	\$43,000,000	37,943,000	37,685,329
Community Services Block Grant Act programs	FY 2003	Such sums	645,762,000	737,341,476
Family Violence and Prevention Services Act programs	FY 2015	\$178,500,000	139,500,000	158,168,533

<sup>17</sup> This does not include the Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships.

<sup>18</sup> The last year of authorization for the Native American Programs Act of 1974 was FY 2002. The last year of authorization for the corresponding Esther Martinez Native American Languages Preservation Act of 2006 was FY 2012.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Children and Families Services Programs

**Appropriations History Table**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Budget Estimate to Congress</u>	<u>House Allowance</u>	<u>Senate Allowance</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
2010				
Appropriation	9,459,559,000	9,436,851,000		9,314,532,000
1% Transfer				-1,352,000
Total				9,313,180,000
2011				
Appropriation	10,312,070,000			9,538,433,000
Rescission				-19,077,000
Total				9,519,356,000
2012				
Appropriation	9,639,598,000			9,926,709,000
Rescission				-18,762,000
Total				9,907,947,000
2013				
Appropriation	9,688,767,000			9,768,337,000
Rescission				-19,537,000
Sequestration				-489,726,000
1% Transfer				-20,339,000
Total				9,238,735,000
2014				
Appropriation	11,083,182,000			10,346,943,000
1% Transfer				-7,149,000
Total				10,339,794,000
2015	10,277,062,000			10,346,115,000
2016	11,905,480,000			11,234,268,000
2017				
Appropriation	11,725,057,000			11,294,368,000
1% Transfer				-39,304,108
Total				11,255,063,892
2018	10,204,294,000	11,181,500,000		11,217,667,938
2019	10,323,890,000			

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Children and Families Services Programs

**Amounts Available for Obligation**

<u>Budgetary Resources</u>	FY 2017 <u>Final</u>	FY 2018 <u>Annualized CR</u>	FY 2019 <u>President's Budget</u>
Annual, B.A.	\$11,294,368,000	\$11,217,667,940	\$10,323,890,000
<b>Subtotal, Net Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$11,294,368,000</b>	<b>\$11,217,667,940</b>	<b>\$10,323,890,000</b>
Secretary's 1 % Transfer	-39,304,108	0	0
<b>Subtotal, Adjusted Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$11,255,063,892</b>	<b>\$11,217,667,940</b>	<b>\$10,323,890,000</b>
Offsetting Collections from Federal Funds	17,788,332	17,787,608	17,787,608
Unobligated balance, transferred to	-6,350,000	0	0
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-12,170,630	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	424,262,541	327,828,097	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	-327,828,097	0	0
<b>Total Obligations</b>	<b>\$11,350,766,038</b>	<b>\$11,563,283,645</b>	<b>\$10,341,677,608</b>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Children and Families Services Programs

**Budget Authority by Activity**

<u>Activity</u>	FY 2017 <u>Final</u>	FY 2018 <u>Annualized CR</u>	FY 2019 <u>President's Budget</u>
Head Start	\$9,224,551,702	\$9,190,257,232	\$9,275,000,000
Preschool Development Grants	250,000,000	248,302,250	0
Runaway and Homeless Youth Program	101,652,172	101,287,454	101,980,000
Service Connection for Youth on the Streets	17,085,898	17,024,595	17,141,000
Child Abuse State Grants	25,228,638	25,138,119	25,310,000
Child Abuse Discretionary Activities	32,893,917	32,775,897	33,000,000
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention	39,636,173	39,493,962	39,764,000
Child Welfare Services	267,871,118	266,910,020	268,735,000
Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration	17,926,189	17,861,870	17,984,000
Adoption Opportunities	38,974,309	38,834,471	39,100,000
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentives	37,824,982	37,685,329	37,943,000
Social Services Research and Demonstration	6,491,066	6,467,777	6,512,000
Native American Programs	51,889,055	51,696,528	52,050,000
Community Services Block Grant	707,850,000	710,144,435	0
Community Services Discretionary Activities	27,109,170	27,197,041	0
Family Violence Prevention and National Domestic Violence Hotline	158,741,181	158,168,533	159,250,000
Chafee Education and Training Vouchers	43,117,945	42,963,241	43,257,000
Disaster Human Services Case Management	1,858,008	1,851,341	1,864,000
Federal Administration	204,362,369	203,607,845	205,000,000
<b>Total, Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$11,255,063,892</b>	<b>\$11,217,667,940</b>	<b>\$10,323,890,000</b>



ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Children and Families Services Programs

**Summary of Changes**

FY 2018 Annualized CR	
Total estimated budget authority	\$11,217,667,940
FY 2019 President's Budget	
Total estimated budget authority	\$10,323,890,000
Net change	-\$893,777,940

---

<u>Description of Changes</u>	<u>FY 2018 Annualized CR</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Increases:</u>		
A. <u>Program:</u>		
1) <b>Head Start:</b> Increased funding for cost of living adjustment	\$9,190,257,232	+\$84,742,768
2) <b>Child Welfare Services:</b> Maintains funding at the FY 2017 level.	\$266,910,020	+\$1,824,980
3) <b>Federal Administration:</b> Maintains funding at the FY 2017 level	\$203,607,845	+\$1,392,155
4) <b>Family Violence Prevention and Services:</b> Maintains funding at the FY 2017 level	\$149,974,559	+\$1,025,441
5) <b>Basic Center Program:</b> Maintains funding at the FY 2017 level	\$54,069,305	+\$369,695
6) <b>Native American Programs:</b> Maintains funding at the FY 2017 level	\$51,696,528	+\$353,472
7) <b>Transitional Living Program:</b> Maintains funding at the FY 2017 level	\$47,218,149	+\$322,851
8) <b>Chafee Education and Training Vouchers:</b> Maintains funding at the FY 2017 level.	\$42,963,241	+\$293,759
9) <b>Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention:</b> Maintains funding at the FY 2017 level.	\$39,493,962	+\$270,038
10) <b>Adoption Opportunities:</b> Maintains funding at the FY 2017 level.	\$38,834,471	+\$265,529
11) <b>Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments:</b> Maintains funding at the FY 2017 level.	\$37,685,329	+\$257,671
12) <b>Child Abuse Discretionary Activities:</b> Maintains funding at the FY 2017 level.	\$32,775,897	+\$224,103
13) <b>CAPTA State Grants:</b> Maintains funding at the FY 2017 level.	\$25,138,119	+\$171,881

<u>Description of Changes</u>	<u>FY 2018 Annualized CR</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
14) <b>Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration:</b> Maintains funding at the FY2017 level.	\$17,861,870	+\$122,130
15) <b>Service Connection for Youth on the Streets:</b> Maintains funding at the FY2017 level	\$17,024,595	+\$116,405
16) <b>National Domestic Violence Hotline:</b> Maintains funding at the FY2017 level	\$8,193,974	+\$56,026
17) <b>Social Services Research and Demonstration:</b> Maintains funding at the FY2017 level.	\$6,467,777	+\$44,223
18) <b>Disaster Human Services Case Management:</b> Maintains funding at the FY2017 level.	\$1,851,341	+\$12,659
Subtotal, Program Increases		+\$91,865,786
Total, Increases		+\$91,865,786
<u>Decreases:</u>		
A. <u>Program:</u>		
1) <b>Community Services Block Grant:</b> No funding requested in FY 2019	\$710,144,435	-\$710,144,435
2) <b>Preschool Development Grants:</b> No funding requested for FY 2019	\$248,302,250	-\$248,302,250
3) <b>Community Economic Development:</b> No funding requested in FY 2019	\$19,747,974	-\$19,747,974
4) <b>Rural Community Development:</b> No funding requested in FY 2019	\$7,449,067	-\$7,449,067
Subtotal, Program Decreases		-\$985,643,726
Total, Decreases		-\$985,643,726
Net Change		-\$893,777,940

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Children and Families Services Programs

**Justification**

Funding Level	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Change from 2018 Annualized CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$11,255,063,892	\$11,217,667,940	\$10,323,890,000	-\$893,777,940

**General Statement**

The Children and Families Services Programs appropriations account incorporates funding for programs serving children, youth, families, Native Americans, victims of child abuse and neglect and domestic violence, and other populations. The FY 2019 request for Children and Families Services Programs is \$10.3 billion, a decrease of \$893.8 million from the FY 2018 Continuing Resolution level.

The FY 2019 request for Children and Families Services Programs funds most programs at the FY 2017 appropriations levels. The FY 2019 Budget includes an increase for Head Start for funding a cost of living adjustment.

A key policy proposal would ease burdens on Head Start grantees through a simplified funding and reporting process. This Budget also supports the reauthorization of the Family Violence and Prevention Services and Native American programs.

Funding is not requested in the FY 2019 Budget for these programs:

- Community Services Block Grants (-\$710.1 million),
- Community Economic Development and Rural Community Facilities (-\$27.2 million), and
- Preschool Development Grants (-\$248.3 million).

**HEAD START**

Funding Level	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Change from 2018 Annualized CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$9,224,551,702	\$9,190,257,232	\$9,275,000,000	\$84,742,768

Authorizing Legislation – Section 639 of the Improving Head Start for School Readiness Act

2019 Authorization .....Such sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method.....Competitive Grant

**Program Description and Accomplishments**

The Head Start program was established as part of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-452) and was reauthorized through FY 2012 under the Improving Head Start for School Readiness Act of 2007 (P.L. 110-134). The program provides grants directly to local public and private non-profit and for-profit agencies to provide comprehensive early learning and development services to economically disadvantaged children and families, with a special focus on helping preschoolers develop the education and skills required to be successful in school. The Early Head Start program was established as part of the Head Start Amendments Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-252) to serve pregnant women and children from birth to three years of age in recognition of the mounting evidence that the earliest years are critical to children’s growth and development. In FY 2017, the Head Start and Early Head Start programs were funded at approximately \$9.3 billion and served 899,374 children and pregnant women in centers, family homes, and in family child care homes in urban, suburban, and rural communities throughout the country.

Head Start and Early Head Start programs (hereafter, collectively referred to as “Head Start” unless otherwise noted) promote school readiness by enhancing the cognitive, physical, behavioral, and social-emotional development of children through the provision of educational, health, nutritional, social, and other services to enrolled children and families. The Head Start Program Performance Standards outline the requirements and expectations of programs in delivering these services. Head Start programs are expected to collaborate with other early care and education programs in their communities and to work closely with local school systems to assure the gains children achieve in Head Start are sustained as they enter public school.

All Head Start grantees must, unless a waiver is granted, contribute 20 percent of the total cost of the program from non-federal funds. No more than 15 percent of total program costs may be used for program administration. At least 90 percent of the enrollees in a program must be children from families with income at or below the federal poverty level or eligible for public assistance, or children who are homeless or in foster care. However, if a program can show that it has met the needs of all interested and eligible families in its community using the above criteria, that program may propose to fill up to 35 percent of its funded enrollment with children whose family income is between 100 to 130 percent of the poverty line. Head Start programs must ensure that at least 10 percent of funded enrollment is filled by children with disabilities.

Since Head Start was reauthorized by Congress in 2007, ACF has taken dramatic steps to raise the bar on quality. ACF implemented one of the most significant reforms in Head Start’s history with the Designation Renewal System (DRS), which provides a structure for identifying lower performing programs that are required to compete for continued funding. Grantees that fall short on quality benchmarks, including classroom quality, health and safety, financial accountability, and program management standards, are designated for competition. Each year since FY 2013, appropriations language has authorized \$25 million to support the implementation of the DRS. These funds are provided to minimize the disruption of services to children and families where there are transitions to new providers when incumbent grantees are not re-awarded. ACF has awarded these funds for activities such as hiring, training, and conducting criminal background checks on staff; obtaining licenses to operate; beginning recruitment and enrollment of children; and transferring property and inventory from the incumbent grantee. ACF has also awarded these funds to support the operations of a temporary provider until the new grantee is in place to avoid gaps in service to children and families.

Since FY 2014, the Head Start appropriation has included funding for Early Head Start Expansion and Early Head Start-Child Care (EHS-CC) Partnerships. This funding has allowed grantees to expand access to meet the needs for infant and toddler care in their community through traditional Early Head Start programs or through partnerships with center-based and family child care providers who agree to meet the Head Start Program Performance Standards with funding and technical assistance from the Early Head Start program. While the later approach was permissible under the Head Start Act, it was not as frequently used prior to this targeted expansion. ACF awarded 275 Early Head Start Expansion and EHS-CC Partnership grants with the first round of funding received in FY 2014 (\$500 million) to support services to approximately 32,000 children and families each year. The FY 2016 appropriation included an additional \$135 million, which supported a cost of living adjustment for the first round grantees and an additional 74 grants that were awarded in March 2017 to provide high-quality Early Head Start services for approximately 7,000 additional children and families. The FY 2017 appropriation continued to support these grants.

Funding for the program - net of any authorized changes such as transfers or reprogramming - for the last five years is as follows:

2014.....	\$8,597,845,000
2015.....	\$8,598,095,000
2016.....	\$9,161,745,000
2017.....	\$9,224,551,702
2018.....	\$9,190,257,232

**Budget Request**

The FY 2019 request for the Head Start program is \$9.3 billion, which is \$85 million above the FY 2018 Continuing Resolution level and consistent with the FY 2018 Appropriations Act passed by the House of Representatives. This total includes \$21.905 million for a cost-of-living adjustment. The FY 2019 request for Head Start will serve an estimated 862,000 children and enables the continuation of current programs.

This budget proposes simplified appropriations language that moves the funding for Early Head Start Expansion and EHS-CC Partnerships into the base Head Start appropriation to minimize the burden on grantees in tracking and allocating these funds separately from their regular Early Head Start funding. The current appropriations language identifies a specific amount for Early Head Start Expansion and EHS-CC Partnerships and provides a different period of availability, which results in separate tracking

and allocation of funds by grantees, some with up to six accounts. This separate tracking and allocation is administratively burdensome and does not result in any benefit to grantees or the government. Furthermore, the distinction between the base appropriation and the Early Head Start Expansion and EHS-CC Partnership funds is not clean. Some Head Start and Early Head Start programs have operated partnerships with child care centers and family child care homes for many years under grants funded through the original base appropriation, and many of the grants funded under what is often referred to as “the EHS-CC Partnership appropriation” actually operate traditional Early Head Start or a mix of traditional Early Head Start and EHS-CC Partnerships. Revising the appropriations language to include the EHS-CC Partnership funds in the base appropriation would allow these programs to continue to operate in the same way, but would eliminate unnecessary administrative work for grantees and the government.

This budget continues to preserve the funds provided to support federal administrative costs and evaluation. Since funds were first appropriated for EHS-CC Partnerships, up to \$14 million has been set aside for this purpose.

The following table displays a split of the estimated annual funding levels for Head Start and Early Head Start (including EHS-CC Partnerships) competitive grants, not including carry-over funds from previous fiscal years. This table excludes funding for DRS transitions, research and evaluation, training and technical assistance, monitoring, and program support. Estimates are based on past awards, and grantees have the flexibility to request conversion of funding from Head Start to Early Head Start.

	FY 2017 actual	FY 2018 estimate	FY 2019 estimate
Head Start	\$6,594,027,687	\$6,568,698,483	\$6,630,011,642
Early Head Start	\$2,281,618,508	\$2,273,866,500	\$2,295,200,920

### **Performance Analysis**

The 2007 reauthorization of the Head Start program raised standards for Head Start teacher qualifications, and significant progress has been made. The law required that by October 1, 2013, at least 50 percent of Head Start preschool teachers nationwide in center-based programs have a Bachelor of Arts (BA) or advanced degree in early childhood education. Based on the data from FY 2017, we are far surpassing this requirement, with 73 percent of Head Start preschool teachers having a BA or advanced degree.

The law also required that as of October 1, 2011, all preschool, center-based teachers who do not have a BA or advanced degree have at least an associate (AA) degree or higher as well as evidence of the relevance of their degree and experience in early childhood education. Thus, the goal for fiscal years 2011 through 2019 for performance measure 3C is to reach 100 percent, as shown in the following table. The most recent FY 2017 data indicates that 96 percent of Head Start teachers had an AA degree or higher, slightly missing the target, but remaining stable compared to the FY 2016 result. The vast majority of Head Start preschool teachers now have degrees and are better equipped to deliver quality instruction to children. Of the 42,586 Head Start preschool teachers in FY 2017, 40,697 had an AA degree or higher. Of these degreed teachers, 9,503 have an AA degree, 25,495 have a BA degree, and 5,699 have an advanced degree. Not included in these numbers are 1,128 teachers with a Child Development Associate (CDA) or state credential, of whom 42 percent are enrolled in an Early Childhood Education (ECE) degree program. Additionally, there are 231 teachers who do not have a degree or CDA, but are enrolled in an ECE degree program. ACF continues to provide training and technical assistance funds directly to grantees to increase the qualifications of teachers.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Target +/- FY 2018 Target
3A: Reduce the proportion of Head Start preschool grantees receiving a score in the low range on any of the three domains on the basis of the Classroom Assessment Scoring System (CLASS: Pre-K). (Outcome)	FY 2017: 16% Target: 25% (Target Exceeded)	15%	Prior Result -1PP	N/A
3B and 3.6LT: Increase the percentage of Early Head Start children who become up-to-date during the program year on a schedule of age-appropriate preventive and primary health care, according to their state's EPSDT schedule. (Outcome)	FY 2017: 17.4% Target: N/A (No Result Due to Change in Measure)	18.4%	Prior Result +1PP	N/A
3C: Increase the percentage of Head Start preschool teachers with an AA, BA, or Advanced degree in early childhood education or a related field. (Outcome)	FY 2017: 95.6% Target: 100% (Target Not Met, but Stable)	100%	100%	Maintain
3D: Increase the percentage of Head Start preschool teachers that have a BA degree or higher in early childhood education or a related field. <sup>19</sup> (Outcome)	FY 2017: 73.2% (Historical Actual)	74.2%	Prior Result +1PP	N/A
3E: Decrease under-enrollment in Head Start and Early Head Start programs, thereby increasing the number of children served per dollar. (Efficiency)	FY 2017: 2.5% Target: 1.2% (Target Not Met)	2.4%	Prior Result -0.1PP	N/A

<sup>19</sup> The wording of this performance measure has been updated; the revised measure no longer includes Early Head Start teachers and rather focuses on Head Start preschool teachers. The Head Start Act requires at least 50 percent of Head Start preschool teachers nationwide to have a BA degree in early childhood education or a related field.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Target +/- FY 2018 Target
3.7LT: Percentage of parents of children in Head Start preschool who report reading to child three times per week. <i>(Outcome)</i>	FY 2015: 81% Target: 80% (Target Exceeded)	N/A	N/A	N/A
3i: Number of Early Head Start children who are up to date on a schedule of age-appropriate preventive and primary health care, according to their state's EPSDT schedule, at the end of their enrollment year. <i>(Output)</i>	FY 2017: 155,105  (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
3ii: Number of Head Start and Early Head Start teachers without a degree who are enrolled in Early Childhood Education degree program. <i>(Output)</i>	FY 2017: 2,323  (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
3iii: Number of Head Start and Early Head Start teachers with at least an AA degree. <i>(Output)</i>	FY 2017: 53,915  (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
3iv: Number of Head Start preschool assistant teachers with at least an AA degree. <i>(Output)</i>	FY 2017: 15,209  (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
3v: Number of Head Start and Early Head Start staff who are parents of children currently or formerly enrolled in the program. <i>(Output)</i>	FY 2017: 58,203  (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A



Additional Head Start Program Data<sup>20</sup>

<b>Program Data</b>	<b>FY 2017 Final</b>	<b>FY 2018 Annualized CR</b>	<b>FY 2019 President's Budget</b>
Number of Grantees <sup>21</sup>	1,574	1,574	1,574
Funded Slots for Children in Head Start Programs	899,374	872,802	861,501
Head Start (Preschool)	731,325	709,669	700,477
Early Head Start <sup>22</sup>	168,049	163,133	161,024
Estimated Number of Children in Poverty Younger than Age 5 (2016) <sup>23</sup>	3,911,856	N/A	N/A
Number of Staff	258,610	250,969	247,720
Number of Classrooms	57,089	55,402	54,685
Number of Teachers	69,111	67,074	66,206
Number of Teachers with AA Degree	16,440	15,956	15,749
Number of Teachers with BA Degree	31,112	30,193	29,802
Number of Teachers with Advanced Degree	6,363	6,175	6,095
Percent of Teachers with AA Degree or Higher	78%	78%	78%
Average Teacher Salary	\$30,713	\$30,713	\$30,713
Average Teacher Salary with AA Degree	\$26,540	\$26,540	\$26,540
Average Teacher Salary with BA Degree	\$33,375	\$33,375	\$33,375
Average Teacher Salary with Advanced Degree	\$42,275	\$42,275	\$42,275
Head Start Preschool: Number of Teachers	42,586	41,325	40,790
Head Start Preschool: Percent of Teachers with BA Degree or Higher	73%	73%	73%
Head Start Preschool: Average Teacher Salary <sup>24</sup>	\$33,345	\$33,345	\$33,345
Volunteers	1,085,697	1,053,620	1,039,978

<sup>20</sup> Unless otherwise noted as "Head Start preschool," all data in the table includes both Head Start and Early Head Start. Also, teacher data in the table includes all center-based teachers but does not include assistant teachers.

<sup>21</sup> Data includes only agencies funded to provide direct services to children and families. Some grantees have more than one grant.

<sup>22</sup> Early Head Start funded slots include EHS-CC Partnership slots.

<sup>23</sup> The data sources for this estimate are the U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey for the 50 states and the District of Columbia and the U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey one-year estimates for Puerto Rico. The territories are not included due to unavailability of data. The most recent estimates available for children under age five in poverty are 2016 estimates.

<sup>24</sup> Head Start preschool average teacher salary does not include Migrant and Seasonal Head Start teachers.

Resource and Program Data  
Head Start

Data Category	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	\$9,227,617,497	\$8,938,724,000	\$8,950,212,562
Research/Evaluation	23,857,182	21,524,924	21,109,602
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	223,705,793	222,931,896	221,402,065
Program Support	78,801,768	84,904,509	82,275,771
Total, Resources	\$9,553,982,240	\$9,268,085,329	\$9,275,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	2,157	2,157	2,157
New Starts			
#	438	364	364
\$	\$1,793,869,338	\$1,668,053,987	\$1,683,603,802
Continuations			
#	1,719	1,793	1,793
\$	\$7,568,899,344	\$7,405,016,660	\$7,398,705,958
Contracts			
#	72	70	47
\$	\$168,851,372	\$166,535,859	\$167,052,711
Interagency Agreements			
#	12	10	9
\$	\$10,160,308	\$7,692,763	\$7,692,763

Notes:

1. The FY 2019 President's Budget proposes appropriations language that moves funding for EHS-CC Partnerships into the base Head Start appropriation. These funds are now combined in one table.
2. Competitive Service Grants includes the Head Start and Early Head Start programs, including the EHS-CC Partnerships, plus additional funding provided by Congress for the implementation of the Designated Renewal System.
3. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, contract fees, grant paneling, salaries and benefits and associated overhead for the EHS-CC Partnerships program, and monitoring, the last of which is capped at \$42 million in the Head Start Act.
4. FY 2017 includes about \$283 million carried over from FY 2016 before the separate funding to increase program hours was rolled into the base Head Start appropriation in FY 2017. It also includes about \$124 million carried over from FY 2016 for EHS-CC Partnerships. FY 2018 includes about \$78 million carried over from FY 2017 for EHS-CC Partnerships.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
State Table - Head Start

Competitive Grants

CFDA # **93.600**

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2018 Annualized CR
Alabama	\$141,099,275	\$140,024,824	\$140,182,713	\$157,889
Alaska	17,506,019	16,755,753	16,805,887	50,134
Arizona	157,736,453	148,892,443	148,665,069	-227,374
Arkansas	92,444,559	92,412,275	91,582,760	-829,515
California	1,210,416,933	1,144,944,269	1,147,283,895	2,339,626
Colorado	110,072,163	101,328,170	101,403,245	75,075
Connecticut	65,590,493	65,046,685	65,270,766	224,081
Delaware	20,397,934	19,506,280	19,366,190	-140,090
District of Columbia	31,913,972	31,968,101	31,802,207	-165,894
Florida	373,041,236	370,315,502	369,450,416	-865,086
Georgia	231,759,389	230,503,816	230,589,518	85,702
Hawaii	28,430,519	28,152,963	28,263,846	110,883
Idaho	34,862,040	32,229,933	32,389,848	159,915
Illinois	360,265,462	354,218,553	354,932,201	713,648
Indiana	143,190,944	134,649,410	134,818,999	169,589
Iowa	69,877,793	66,931,775	67,313,837	382,062
Kansas	75,272,366	69,793,181	70,199,013	405,832
Kentucky	162,762,698	152,028,230	152,352,584	324,354
Louisiana	185,948,875	184,189,168	184,400,737	211,569
Maine	38,145,696	36,390,053	36,533,667	143,614
Maryland	102,714,695	99,687,183	100,241,347	554,164
Massachusetts	144,473,976	140,358,395	140,777,857	419,462
Michigan	330,107,763	316,755,965	316,891,642	135,677
Minnesota	107,292,020	100,390,999	100,660,906	269,907
Mississippi	206,712,481	200,820,711	201,789,416	968,705
Missouri	169,331,422	164,131,993	164,163,414	31,421
Montana	33,966,427	31,883,692	31,674,627	-209,065
Nebraska	51,442,941	49,509,337	49,586,075	76,738
Nevada	38,867,380	37,821,304	37,396,357	-424,947
New Hampshire	19,647,902	18,277,886	18,361,671	83,785
New Jersey	168,840,813	168,203,745	168,334,111	130,366
New Mexico	69,112,823	67,862,222	68,117,536	255,314
New York	555,545,029	550,626,476	552,336,509	1,710,033
North Carolina	209,945,124	207,648,895	206,405,560	-1,243,335
North Dakota	22,224,246	21,986,898	22,090,298	103,400

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2018 Annualized CR
Ohio	345,844,267	332,283,185	333,220,523	937,338
Oklahoma	118,343,698	116,895,787	116,394,898	-500,889
Oregon	96,695,372	89,019,090	89,009,943	-9,147
Pennsylvania	317,664,519	307,165,008	307,449,319	284,311
Rhode Island	31,404,855	29,708,125	29,775,237	67,112
South Carolina	116,002,364	114,897,257	114,577,890	-319,367
South Dakota	25,971,719	24,660,086	24,790,675	130,589
Tennessee	162,676,384	157,287,584	157,512,159	224,575
Texas	626,117,678	624,167,325	625,202,330	1,035,005
Utah	68,431,997	59,892,495	59,981,409	88,914
Vermont	20,594,552	19,510,648	19,407,362	-103,286
Virginia	137,753,998	133,471,745	133,725,846	254,101
Washington	151,504,443	143,418,208	143,503,335	85,127
West Virginia	66,718,424	65,355,519	65,622,423	266,904
Wisconsin	135,609,827	127,930,768	127,916,670	-14,098
Wyoming	20,178,164	17,511,338	17,575,715	64,377
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>8,222,472,122</b>	<b>7,959,421,253</b>	<b>7,968,100,458</b>	<b>8,679,205</b>
Indian Tribes	266,318,126	254,897,202	255,091,385	194,183
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>266,318,126</b>	<b>254,897,202</b>	<b>255,091,385</b>	<b>194,183</b>
American Samoa	4,946,660	3,659,429	3,693,586	34,157
Guam	3,371,668	2,979,215	3,007,023	27,808
Northern Mariana Islands	3,649,822	3,249,482	3,175,239	-74,243
Palau	1,893,163	1,679,353	1,695,028	15,675
Puerto Rico	294,933,060	294,280,532	295,765,278	1,484,746
Virgin Islands	9,891,940	9,853,943	9,945,920	91,977
Migrant Program	395,218,694	383,873,366	384,738,645	865,279
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>713,905,007</b>	<b>699,575,320</b>	<b>702,020,719</b>	<b>2,445,399</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>9,202,695,255</b>	<b>8,913,893,775</b>	<b>8,925,212,562</b>	<b>11,318,787</b>
Discretionary Funds	24,922,242	24,830,225	25,000,000	169,775
Other	102,658,950	106,429,433	103,385,373	-3,044,060
Training and Technical Assistance	223,705,793	222,931,896	221,402,065	-1,529,831
<b>Subtotal, Adjustments</b>	<b>351,286,985</b>	<b>354,191,554</b>	<b>349,787,438</b>	<b>-4,404,116</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>\$9,553,982,240</b>	<b>\$9,268,085,329</b>	<b>\$9,275,000,000</b>	<b>\$6,914,671</b>

Notes:

1. The FY 2019 President's Budget proposes appropriations language that moves funding for EHS-CC Partnerships into the base Head Start appropriation. These funds are now combined in one table.
2. The Discretionary Funds total includes approximately \$25 million to support Designated Renewal System transitions.
3. FY 2017 includes about \$283 million carried over from FY 2016 before the separate funding to increase program hours was rolled into the base Head Start appropriation in FY 2017. It also includes about \$124 million carried over from FY 2016 for EHS-CC Partnerships. FY 2018 includes about \$78 million carried over from FY 2017 for EHS-CC Partnerships. No funding is expected to be carried over into FY 2019.

**PRESCHOOL DEVELOPMENT GRANTS**

Funding Level	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Change from 2018 Annualized CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$250,000,000	\$248,302,250	0	-\$248,302,250

Authorizing Legislation – Section 9212 of the Every Student Succeeds Act

2019 Authorization .....Such sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method..... Competitive Grants

**Program Description and Accomplishments**

The Every Student Succeeds Act of 2015 (P.L. 114-95) authorized the Preschool Development Grants program under HHS, with revisions. Previously, the program had been authorized through appropriations language and was funded through the Department of Education (ED). ED and HHS have worked together to implement the Preschool Development Grants, and under the new law the program will be funded through HHS and jointly administered by the two Departments.

The Preschool Development Grants program was created in 2014 to build state and local capacity to implement preschool for four-year-olds from low- and moderate-income families. The program supported two types of grants: development grants for states with small or no state public preschool program to develop or enhance their infrastructure and capacity to deliver high-quality services to eligible children in one or more high-need communities, and expansion grants to states with more robust systems to implement and expand high-quality programs to serve additional children in high-need communities. Both types of grants were renewable for up to four years. Grantees had the option to implement services through a mixed-delivery system of providers including schools, licensed child care centers, Head Start, or other community-based organizations.

Funding for the Preschool Development Grant program moved to ACF in FY 2017, which was the last year of the initial grants cycle. As provided for in the FY 2017 Appropriations Act, ACF transferred funding to ED allowing the issuance of \$248 million continuation grants on behalf of the HHS Secretary to fund the final year of the PDG program created in 2014. In addition, \$2 million was provided to continue technical assistance. All funding was carried over and used in FY 2018.

The authorization allows for the new Preschool Development Grants program to take place in FY 2018 and would be funded through HHS and jointly administered with ED. As provided in the authorizing act, the new program would focus on the coordination of the delivery models and funding streams existing in each state’s mixed delivery system serving children from birth through age five.

### **Budget Request**

The FY 2019 Budget does not request funding for the Preschool Development Grants program, which is a reduction of \$248.3 million from the FY 2018 Continuing Resolution level.

Resource and Program Data  
Preschool Development Grants

Data Category	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive		\$490,500,000	
Research/Evaluation		3,000,000	
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance		4,000,000	
Program Support		802,250	
Total, Resources	\$0	\$498,302,250	\$0
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	0	50	0
New Starts			
#	0	32	0
\$	\$0	\$242,500,000	\$0
Continuations			
#	0	18	0
\$	\$0	\$248,000,000	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	2	0
\$	\$0	\$5,000,000	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	1	0
\$	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$0

Notes:

1. Program support includes grant paneling costs, salaries and benefits, and associated overhead.
2. All funding from FY 2017 was carried over in to FY 2018.

**RUNAWAY AND HOMELESS YOUTH PROGRAM**

Funding Level	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Change from 2018 Annualized CR
Basic Center Program	\$53,569,071	\$54,069,305	\$54,439,000	\$369,695
Transitional Living Program	48,083,101	47,218,149	47,541,000	322,851
Total, Budget Authority	101,652,172	101,287,454	101,980,000	692,546

Authorizing Legislation – Section 388 of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act

2019 Authorization .....Such sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method.....Formula and Competitive Grants

**Program Description and Accomplishments**

The Runaway and Homeless Youth (RHY) program was authorized as part of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-415). This program serves as the national leader for the provision of shelter and supportive services to unaccompanied homeless youth. The RHY program administers grants to public and private organizations to establish and operate youth emergency shelters and transitional living programs. This program was reauthorized by the Reconnecting Homeless Youth Act of 2008 (P. L. 110-378) through FY 2013.

The Basic Center Program (BCP) was funded at \$53.6 million in FY 2017 and provides grants to community-based public and private agencies for the provision of outreach, crisis intervention, temporary shelter, counseling, family reunification/reconnection, and aftercare services to runaway and homeless youth and their families. BCPs can provide up to 21 days of shelter for as many as 20 youth at each facility, with an exception in those jurisdictions that require a higher limit in order to be licensed as a BCP. Funds are allocated among the states using a formula based on the population of youth under age 18 as a proportion of the national population. BCPs provide youth with an opportunity to receive individual and family counseling, education, employment assistance, and mental and physical health services.

The Transitional Living Program (TLP), including the Maternity Group Home (MGH) program, was funded at \$48.1 million in FY 2017 and provides grants to public and private organizations for community-based, adult-supervised group homes, host homes, and supervised apartments for youth ages 16 to under 22 who cannot safely live with their families. Specifically for the MGH program, the funding provides shelter and services to meet the needs of pregnant and parenting homeless youth to promote long-term economic independence in order to ensure the well-being of the youth and their children. Youth entering a TLP or MGH under the age of 18 are eligible for up to 21 months of service,



or to remain until they reach the age of 18, whichever is longer. All youth between the ages 18 and 21 are eligible for up to 18 months of TLP services.

TLPs provide a long-term, safe, stable, and nurturing environment for homeless youth. Services include counseling in basic life skills, interpersonal skill building, educational advancement, job attainment skills, and physical and behavioral health care. These services are designed to help youth who are homeless develop the skills necessary to make a successful transition to self-sufficient living.

In FY 2016, the RHY Program received \$1,980,000 for funding monitoring and quality assurance reviews to meet the legislative mandate of reviewing one-third of the active RHY grants on an annual basis. To date, this funding has been used to partially increase staffing for the program, to enable travel to the grantee sites to conduct the monitoring and quality assurance reviews, to update the on-site monitoring tool, and to enhance the travel logistics system used for the monitoring and quality assurance reviews.

RHY also provides funding for the national, toll-free runaway and homeless youth crisis hotline that responds to between 100,000 and 120,000 calls a year. In 2016, 74 percent of these calls came from youth; 24 percent came from parents, families members, or other caring adults; and the remaining 2 percent were general information and client-related calls.

Funding for the program - net of any authorized changes such as transfers or reprogramming - for the last five years is as follows:

2014.....	\$97,000,000
2015.....	\$97,000,000
2016.....	\$101,980,000
2017.....	\$101,652,172
2018.....	\$101,287,453

**Budget Request**

The FY 2019 request for the RHY program is \$102 million, an increase of \$692,547 above the FY 2018 Continuing Resolution level. These funds will support 285 BCPs and 228 TLPs and MGHs.

**Performance Analysis**

ACF has worked to review and identify improved performance measures and program indicators to help assess long-term outcomes experienced by youth who use the shelter programs, as indicated in the table below. ACF has also joined with the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and other federal partners that serve homeless populations to move toward a shared language, shared data elements, and improved data collection instruments. This partnership culminated in the integration of the data reporting system that captures all RHY data through HUD's Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) starting in April 2015.

The integration will increase the accuracy and consistency of federal counts of the homeless population. However, there have been obstacles as many RHY grantees faced challenges in making the transition to their new data system, have encountered inaccurate programming for their RHY data standards, or have had issues with their Continuums of Care successfully extracting their data. These challenges affected the ability to report FY 2015 RHY data. Technical assistance staff will continue to support grantees through this transition to ensure accurate and timely reporting of data. This transition has also resulted in the use

of a new set of performance measures for the RHY program, as noted in the table below (all new measures are noted as “developmental” with the exception of measure 4A).

One key indicator that ACF continues to measure for the TLP program is the safe exit rate, which is defined as discharge from the program into an immediate living situation that is both safe and appropriate (one of 28 specific living situations). During FY 2016, the TLP program exceeded the target of 86 percent safe exit rate with an actual result of 91.6 percent. Improvements in this area were achieved through ACF’s promotion and support of innovative strategies that help grantees: (1) encourage youth to complete the program and achieve their developmental goals instead of dropping out; (2) stay connected with youth as they transition out of program residencies and provide preventive, follow-up and after care services; (3) track exiting youth more closely; (4) report accurate data and maintain updated youth records to reduce the number of youth whose exit situations are unknown; and, (5) analyze data to discover patterns of participation and opportunities for improved services. These objectives are consistently communicated through a range of mechanisms, including the RHY Training and Technical Assistance Center. By FY 2019, ACF expects to maintain a safe exit rate of at least 90 percent.

ACF began the TLP Study in 2012 to help ACF better understand youth participating in the TLP program. The study consists of two key components. The first component is a descriptive study that will capture information on youth experiences related to service receipt, safe and stable housing, education and training, employment, permanent connections, health, and social-emotional well-being. The second component is an implementation study that will provide a rich description of the TLP models, including how TLPs are structured and operated, what services are delivered by TLPs, and how the services are delivered. The study’s results will be used to inform national policy, help local programs improve their practices and service delivery models, and develop better strategies for serving youth experiencing homelessness. Results of the study will be available in 2019.

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result</b>	<b>FY 2018 Target</b>	<b>FY 2019 Target</b>	<b>FY 2019 Target +/- FY 2018 Target</b>
<u>4A</u> : Maintain the proportion of youth living in safe and appropriate settings after exiting ACF-funded Transitional Living Program (TLP) services. <i>(Outcome)</i>	FY 2016: 91.6%  Target: 86%  (Target Exceeded)	90%	90%	Maintain
<u>4B</u> : Increase the percentage of youth in a TLP that are attending school regularly, have graduated from high school, or obtained a GED at exit. <i>(Developmental Outcome)</i>	FY 2016: 68.4%  (Historical Actual)	TBD	TBD	N/A
<u>4C</u> : Increase the number of youth leaving a TLP that are employed or looking for work at exit. <i>(Developmental Outcome)</i>	FY 2016: 72.6%  (Historical Actual)	TBD	TBD	N/A

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Target +/- FY 2018 Target
4D: Increase the proportion of youth living in safe and appropriate settings after exiting ACF-funded Basic Center Program (BCP) emergency shelters. <i>(Developmental Outcome)</i>	FY 2016: 90.5%  (Historical Actual)	TBD	TBD	N/A
4E: Increase the percentage of youth receiving out-of-shelter prevention services by the BCP who are diverted from entering an emergency shelter and exit to another safe and stable destination. <i>(Developmental Outcome)</i>	FY 2016: 90.2%  (Historical Actual)	TBD	TBD	N/A
4F: Increase the percentage of youth in BCP shelters that are attending school regularly, have graduated from high school, or obtained a GED at exit. <i>(Developmental Outcome)</i>	FY 2016: 71.8%  (Historical Actual)	TBD	TBD	N/A
4G: Increase the percentage of youth leaving BCP shelters that are employed or looking for work at exit. <i>(Developmental Outcome)</i>	FY 2016: 15.8%  (Historical Actual)	TBD	TBD	N/A
4i: Number of Basic Center Program grants. <i>(Output)</i>	FY 2016: 280  (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
4ii: Number of youth entered BCP for services in the shelter. <i>(Output)</i>	FY 2016: 31,286 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
4iii: Number of Transitional Living Program grants. <i>(Output)</i>	FY 2016: 213  (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
4iv: Number of youth entered TLP for services in the residency. <i>(Output)</i>	FY 2016: 6,054  (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data  
Basic Center Program

Data Category	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	\$48,393,300	\$48,662,374	\$48,995,100
Research/Evaluation	849,589	737,714	791,676
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	3,447,606	3,476,662	3,432,908
Program Support	873,628	1,192,555	1,219,316
Total, Resources	\$53,564,123	\$54,069,305	\$54,439,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	284	284	285
New Starts			
#	103	83	99
\$	\$20,392,054	\$14,244,675	\$16,861,371
Continuations			
#	181	201	186
\$	\$30,651,246	\$37,217,699	\$34,933,729
Contracts			
#	5	5	5
\$	\$2,318,347	\$2,139,117	\$2,171,994
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	0	0
\$	\$29,866	\$0	\$0

Notes:

1. Training and Technical Assistance includes training and technical assistance, National Clearinghouse logistical support, management information systems and hotline.
2. Program Support includes information technology support, grant paneling, printing, contract fees, travel, salaries and benefits, and associated overhead.

Resource and Program Data  
Transitional Living Program

Data Category	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	\$45,115,915	\$42,496,334	\$42,786,900
Research/Evaluation		608,399	608,400
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	2,091,051	2,655,400	2,705,705
Program Support	865,449	1,458,016	1,439,995
Total, Resources	\$48,072,415	\$47,218,149	\$47,541,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	236	227	228
New Starts			
#	110	93	25
\$	\$21,985,844	\$17,577,482	\$4,423,071
Continuations			
#	126	134	203
\$	\$24,330,071	\$26,118,852	\$39,563,829
Contracts			
#	4	6	6
\$	\$1,718,432	\$3,091,079	\$3,119,635
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Notes:

1. Training and Technical Assistance includes training and technical assistance, National Clearinghouse logistical support, management information systems and hotline.
2. Program Support includes information technology support, grant paneling, printing, contract fees, travel, salaries and benefits, and associated overhead.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
**State Table - State Table - Runaway and Homeless Youth - Basic Center**

Formula Grants

CFDA #            **93.623**

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2018 Annualized CR
Alabama	\$587,980	\$654,345	\$650,109	-\$4,236
Alaska	400,000	200,000	200,000	0
Arizona	799,558	1,008,948	1,002,417	-6,531
Arkansas	551,261	444,664	441,786	-2,878
California	5,758,877	5,777,433	5,740,037	-37,396
Colorado	770,279	797,248	792,087	-5,161
Connecticut	589,225	483,919	480,787	-3,132
Delaware	109,103	200,000	200,000	0
District of Columbia	799,722	200,000	200,000	0
Florida	2,983,193	2,843,193	2,824,789	-18,404
Georgia	1,227,663	1,558,573	1,548,484	-10,089
Hawaii	200,000	200,000	200,000	0
Idaho	270,593	286,399	284,545	-1,854
Illinois	2,107,492	1,810,816	1,799,095	-11,721
Indiana	957,323	967,800	961,535	-6,265
Iowa	312,882	436,122	433,299	-2,823
Kansas	315,939	429,186	426,408	-2,778
Kentucky	794,176	650,826	646,613	-4,213
Louisiana	818,171	673,156	668,799	-4,357
Maine	525,304	200,000	200,000	0
Maryland	396,715	844,002	838,539	-5,463
Massachusetts	991,352	871,872	866,228	-5,644
Michigan	2,227,988	1,433,693	1,424,413	-9,280
Minnesota	835,852	800,044	794,865	-5,179
Mississippi	407,623	448,038	445,138	-2,900
Missouri	1,288,432	998,931	992,465	-6,466
Montana	200,000	200,000	200,000	0
Nebraska	600,000	400,000	397,411	-2,589
Nevada	402,398	427,022	424,258	-2,764
New Hampshire	200,000	200,000	200,000	0
New Jersey	1,346,189	1,266,120	1,257,924	-8,196
New Mexico	644,912	499,822	496,587	-3,235
New York	2,705,737	2,684,845	2,667,466	-17,379
North Carolina	1,236,815	1,410,842	1,401,710	-9,132
North Dakota	200,000	200,000	200,000	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2018 Annualized CR
Ohio	1,657,358	1,613,696	1,603,251	-10,445
Oklahoma	833,844	674,816	670,448	-4,368
Oregon	1,317,271	792,271	787,143	-5,128
Pennsylvania	1,685,500	1,648,248	1,637,579	-10,669
Rhode Island	0	200,000	200,000	0
South Carolina	399,828	680,232	675,829	-4,403
South Dakota	321,429	200,000	200,000	0
Tennessee	600,000	880,962	875,260	-5,702
Texas	2,751,415	4,451,292	4,422,479	-28,813
Utah	442,891	553,615	550,031	-3,584
Vermont	200,000	200,000	200,000	0
Virginia	999,999	1,165,612	1,158,067	-7,545
Washington	969,997	1,042,523	1,035,775	-6,748
West Virginia	128,769	230,765	229,271	-1,494
Wisconsin	825,245	814,364	809,093	-5,271
Wyoming	100,000	200,000	200,000	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>47,796,300</b>	<b>47,856,255</b>	<b>47,562,018</b>	<b>-294,237</b>
American Samoa	70,000	70,000	700,000	630,000
Guam	127,000	127,000	127,000	0
Northern Mariana Islands	0	70,000	70,000	0
Puerto Rico	400,000	469,119	466,082	-3,037
Virgin Islands	0	70,000	70,000	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>597,000</b>	<b>806,119</b>	<b>1,433,082</b>	<b>626,963</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>48,393,300</b>	<b>48,662,374</b>	<b>48,995,100</b>	<b>332,726</b>
Other	1,723,217	1,930,268	2,010,993	80,725
Training and Technical Assistance	3,447,606	3,476,662	3,432,907	-43,755
<b>Subtotal, Adjustments</b>	<b>5,170,823</b>	<b>5,406,930</b>	<b>5,443,900</b>	<b>36,970</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>\$53,564,123</b>	<b>\$54,069,304</b>	<b>\$54,439,000</b>	<b>\$369,696</b>

**SERVICE CONNECTION FOR YOUTH ON THE STREETS**

Funding Level	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Change from 2018 Annualized CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$17,085,898	\$17,024,595	\$17,141,000	\$116,405

Authorizing Legislation – Section 351 of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act

2019 Authorization .....Such sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method..... Competitive Grants

**Program Description and Accomplishments**

The Education and Prevention Services to Reduce Sexual Abuse of Runaway, Homeless, and Street Youth Program, also referred to as the Street Outreach Program and renamed Service Connection for Youth on the Streets, was originally authorized under the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (P. L. 103-322) which amended the Runaway and Homeless Youth (RHY) Act. The RHY Act authorizes funding for competitive grants to public and private organizations for street-based services to runaway, homeless, and street youth who have been subjected to, or are at risk of being subjected to, sexual abuse, prostitution, sexual exploitation, and severe forms of trafficking in persons. The RHY Act was amended by the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act (JVTA) of 2015 (P. L. 114-22) to add trafficking victims to the populations served by this program.

Youth receive provisions for their basic needs, including food, clothing, hygiene or first aid packages, information about services and safe places, and encouragement to access these resources. A data collection tool captures the number of contacts, as well as the tangible assistance and information on referral services to Runaway and Homeless Youth shelters.

The program funds outreach to runaway and homeless youth on the streets or in areas that increase the risk of sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, and other forms of victimization, the goal being to help young people get off the streets and into safe settings. To that end, the program promotes efforts by its grantees to build relationships between street outreach workers and homeless street youth. Because many of these youth have been on the street for extended periods of time, the development of a trusting relationship between street youth and an agency’s outreach workers takes time and requires multiple contacts with the individual youth to get them into shelter. Grantees also provide support services that aim to move youth into shelter or stable housing and help prepare them for independence.

Funding for the program - net of any authorized changes such as transfers or reprogramming - for the last five years is as follows:

2014.....	\$17,141,000
2015.....	\$17,141,000
2016 .....	\$17,141,000



2017 .....	\$17,085,898
2018.....	\$17,024,595

**Budget Request**

The FY 2019 request for Service Connection for Youth on the Street is \$17.1 million, an increase of \$116,405 above the FY 2018 Continuing Resolution level. These funds will support 91 Street Outreach Program (SOP) grantees to assist public and private, non-profit agencies in meeting the critical needs of runaway, homeless, and street youth populations by building relationships between grantee staff and youth receiving street-based outreach services and educational information.

**Performance Analysis**

As noted in the Runaway and Homeless Youth (RHY) chapter, all grantees were required to become members of their local Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Continuums of Care and to begin using their Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) data systems by April 2015 to collect FY 2015 RHY data. This system change catalyzed SOP grantees to begin collecting individual level data as part of the integration of RHYMIS with HUD’s HMIS. As such, ACF proposes a new performance measure to align with the new data system. Developmental measure 4H (below) aims to meaningfully describe the effect of SOP grantees’ outreach. Grantees collect and report data on youth they have contacted during a reporting period and the number of youth they have successfully engaged through a deliberate assessment and case plan. An increase in the proportion of youth who become engaged means an overall increase in the likelihood that their homelessness will end and that their needs will be met through appropriate supportive services. In FY 2016, 35.4 percent of youth were engaged, an increase over the previous year’s actual result of 28.6 percent. Future targets will be established once a baseline is established.

In April 2016, ACF released the final report for the Street Outreach Program Data Collection Study. The purpose of the SOP Data Collection Study was to obtain information on service utilization and needs from a subset of homeless street youth being served by a subset of eleven of the program’s SOP grantees. The goal was to learn about street youth’s needs from their perspective, including which services youth find helpful or not helpful, and alternative services they feel could be useful to them. Data were collected from a total of 656 street youth ages 14 to 21 through computer-assisted personal interviews and from 217 youth through focus groups. Some key survey findings from the report include the following: the majority of the study participants were male (54.4 percent), more than half of the youth (50.6 percent) reported having stayed in a foster home or group home, and the most commonly reported reason for becoming homeless the first time was being asked to leave (51.2 percent) by a parent or caregiver. On average, participants had been homeless for a total lifetime rate of 23.4 months and reported first becoming homeless at age 15. Consistent with their victimization histories, 71.7 percent of participants reported having experienced major trauma, such as physical or sexual abuse or witnessing or being a victim of violence. Further, the types of basic service needs youth identified included access to safe shelter (55.3 percent), education (54.6 percent), and employment (71.3 percent). Among the many findings, the study results suggest there are not sufficient emergency shelter programs available or employment opportunities to serve youth experiencing homelessness.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Target +/- FY 2018 Target
<u>4H</u> : Increase the percentage of youth contacted by the Street Outreach Programs (SOP) that are engaged in deliberate case plan or client assessment. ( <i>Developmental Outcome</i> )	FY 2016: 35.4%  (Historical Actual)	TBD	TBD	N/A
<u>4v</u> : Number of Street Outreach Program (SOP) grants. ( <i>Output</i> )	FY 2016: 103  (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>4vi</u> : Number of youth contacted by SOP grants. ( <i>Output</i> )	FY 2016: 36,126  (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data  
Service Connection for Youth on the Streets

Data Category	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	\$15,967,750	\$15,322,136	\$15,426,900
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	426,445	628,032	630,730
Program Support	688,606	1,074,427	1,083,370
Total, Resources	\$17,082,801	\$17,024,595	\$17,141,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	93	90	91
New Starts			
#	15	30	46
\$	\$2,446,653	\$4,870,218	\$8,093,029
Continuations			
#	78	60	45
\$	\$13,521,097	\$10,451,918	\$7,333,871
Contracts			
#	4	5	5
\$	\$1,106,147	\$1,508,400	\$1,518,677
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Notes:

1. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, grant paneling, contract fees, travel, salaries and benefits, and associated overhead.

**CAPTA STATE GRANTS**

Funding Level	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Change from 2018 Annualized CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$25,228,638	\$25,138,119	\$25,310,000	\$171,881

Authorizing Legislation – Section 112(a)(1) of Title I of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act

2019 Authorization ..... Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method..... Formula Grants

**Program Description and Accomplishments**

The Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (P.L. 93-247) of 1974 created the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) State Grant program to provide formula grants to states to improve child protective service systems. Grants are based on an initial allocation of \$50,000 per state with additional funds distributed in proportion to the state’s population of children under the age of 18. This program assists states in improving:

- intake, assessment, screening, and investigation of child abuse and neglect reports;
- risk and safety assessment protocols;
- training for child protective services workers and mandated reporters;
- programs and procedures for the identification, prevention, and treatment of child abuse and neglect;
- development and implementation of procedures for collaboration among child protection services, domestic violence, and other agencies; and
- services to disabled infants with life-threatening conditions and their families.

In addition, under this program, states perform a range of prevention activities, including addressing the needs of infants born with prenatal drug exposure, referring children not at risk of imminent harm to community services, implementing criminal record checks for prospective foster and adoptive parents and other adults in their homes, training child protective services workers, protecting the legal rights of families and alleged perpetrators, and supporting citizen review panels. CAPTA requires states to convene multidisciplinary teams to review the circumstances of child fatalities in the state and make recommendations. The CAPTA Reauthorization Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-320) reauthorized the program through FY 2015. The program has since be amended by the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015 (P.L. 114-22), which added requirements relating to victims of human sex trafficking; and the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act of 2016 (P.L. 114-198), which amended CAPTA’s requirements relating to substance-exposed newborns and plans of safe care.

Funding for the program - net of any authorized changes such as transfers or reprogramming - for the last five years is as follows:

2014.....	\$25,310,000
2015.....	\$25,310,000
2016.....	\$25,262,000
2017.....	\$25,228,638
2018.....	\$25,138,119

**Budget Request**

The FY 2019 request for Child Abuse State Grants is \$25.3 million, an increase of \$171,881 above the FY 2018 Continuing Resolution level. These funds will continue to support improved child protection systems, including services to prevent incidents of abuse or neglect and children being removed from their families. CAPTA funding supports state efforts to establish and maintain effective systems of child protection.

**Performance Analysis**

A key measure of the CAPTA program that ACF evaluates is the percentage of children with substantiated or indicated reports who experience repeat maltreatment. ACF has set a target of decreasing the percentage of child victims who experience repeat maltreatment by 0.2 percentage points per year. Performance over the past six years has fluctuated between 6.3 percent and 6.7 percent. In FY 2015, there was a decrease in the percentage of children who experienced repeat maltreatment to 6.4 percent, falling just short of the target of 6.3 percent. In FY 2016, this result was further reduced to 5.4 percent, which exceeded the target of 6.2 percent. ACF will continue to support states in their efforts to support children and families who are experiencing a crisis, while ensuring the safety of children. By FY 2019, the program expects to work with states in again reducing the rate of repeat maltreatment by 0.2 percentage points from the previous year’s actual result.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Target +/- FY 2018 Target
<u>7B</u> : Decrease the percentage of children with substantiated or indicated reports of maltreatment that have a repeated substantiated or indicated report of maltreatment within six months. (CAPTA) (Outcome)	FY 2016: 5.4%  Target: 6.2%  (Target Exceeded)	Prior Result -0.2PP	Prior Result -0.2PP	N/A

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result</b>	<b>FY 2018 Target</b>	<b>FY 2019 Target</b>	<b>FY 2019 Target +/- FY 2018 Target</b>
<u>7C</u> : Improve states' average response time between maltreatment report and investigation, based on the median of states' reported average response time in hours from screened-in reports to the initiation of the investigation. (CAPTA) <i>(Outcome and Efficiency)</i>	FY 2016: 64.20 hrs  Target: 67.73 hrs  (Target Exceeded)	Prior Result -5%	Prior Result -5%	N/A

Resource and Program Data  
CAPTA State Grants

Data Category	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$25,228,638	\$25,138,119	\$25,310,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$25,228,638	\$25,138,119	\$25,310,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	56	56	56
New Starts			
#	56	56	56
\$	\$25,228,638	\$25,138,119	\$25,310,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
State Table - CAPTA State Grants

Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.669

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2018 Annualized CR
Alabama	\$382,203	\$379,057	\$381,589	\$2,532
Alaska	106,075	106,200	106,632	432
Arizona	538,552	539,463	543,229	3,766
Arkansas	262,327	261,522	263,150	1,628
California	2,795,812	2,777,943	2,798,933	20,990
Colorado	428,434	428,423	431,335	2,912
Connecticut	280,017	275,995	277,734	1,739
Delaware	111,530	111,284	111,756	472
District of Columbia	85,556	86,269	86,548	279
Florida	1,285,831	1,294,052	1,303,624	9,572
Georgia	803,870	803,486	809,284	5,798
Hawaii	143,575	142,408	143,119	711
Idaho	180,304	181,156	182,165	1,009
Illinois	940,696	927,860	934,614	6,754
Indiana	525,488	522,650	526,287	3,637
Iowa	269,401	269,226	270,913	1,687
Kansas	266,619	264,492	266,142	1,650
Kentucky	354,558	353,198	355,531	2,333
Louisiana	385,610	384,195	386,766	2,571
Maine	127,182	126,417	127,005	588
Maryland	455,878	454,631	457,744	3,113
Massachusetts	467,576	463,443	466,625	3,182
Michigan	714,499	707,337	712,395	5,058
Minnesota	436,659	436,512	439,486	2,974
Mississippi	268,814	266,393	268,058	1,665
Missouri	468,898	466,072	469,273	3,201
Montana	118,163	118,285	118,811	526
Nebraska	191,593	192,002	193,094	1,092
Nevada	251,449	253,234	254,798	1,564
New Hampshire	129,475	128,179	128,780	601
New Jersey	651,736	645,444	650,026	4,582
New Mexico	199,592	197,203	198,336	1,133
New York	1,317,648	1,304,208	1,313,860	9,652
North Carolina	739,565	739,637	744,944	5,307
North Dakota	102,360	102,895	103,302	407



STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2018 Annualized CR
Ohio	841,292	833,676	839,706	6,030
Oklahoma	339,401	338,497	340,717	2,220
Oregon	309,759	310,626	312,631	2,005
Pennsylvania	859,895	852,466	858,641	6,175
Rhode Island	113,534	112,516	112,997	481
South Carolina	378,618	379,296	381,830	2,534
South Dakota	113,618	113,988	114,480	492
Tennessee	500,849	500,552	504,019	3,467
Texas	2,221,072	2,238,443	2,255,282	16,839
Utah	324,703	326,540	328,668	2,128
Vermont	86,102	85,559	85,833	274
Virginia	613,082	611,054	615,371	4,317
Washington	535,238	538,864	542,626	3,762
West Virginia	164,276	162,524	163,390	866
Wisconsin	439,741	436,320	439,292	2,972
Wyoming	91,814	91,672	91,992	320
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>24,720,539</b>	<b>24,643,364</b>	<b>24,813,363</b>	<b>169,999</b>
American Samoa	57,064	57,040	57,094	54
Guam	65,748	65,694	65,815	121
Northern Mariana Islands	55,163	55,145	55,184	39
Puerto Rico	271,988	258,768	260,374	1,606
Virgin Islands	58,136	58,108	58,170	62
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>508,099</b>	<b>494,755</b>	<b>496,637</b>	<b>1,882</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>25,228,638</b>	<b>25,138,119</b>	<b>25,310,000</b>	<b>171,881</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>\$25,228,638</b>	<b>\$25,138,119</b>	<b>\$25,310,000</b>	<b>\$171,881</b>

**CHILD ABUSE DISCRETIONARY ACTIVITIES**

Funding Level	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Change from 2018 Annualized CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$32,893,917	\$32,775,897	\$33,000,000	\$224,103

Authorizing Legislation – Section 112(a)(2) of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, Section 1114A of the Social Security Act

2019 Authorization ..... Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method..... Competitive Grants and Contracts

**Program Description and Accomplishments**

The Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (P.L. 93-247) of 1974 created the Child Abuse Discretionary Activities program to fund competitive research and demonstration grants and contracts that seek to expand the evidence base for child welfare programs with the goal of improving child outcomes as lessons learned are adopted by communities across the country. Examples of child outcomes are preventing child maltreatment, strengthening families, improving family well-being, and promoting optimal child and youth development. The program funds research on the causes, prevention, identification, and treatment of child abuse and neglect and investigative, administrative and judicial procedures. It also funds projects to compile, publish, and disseminate training materials; provide technical assistance; demonstrate and evaluate methods and procedures to prevent and treat child abuse and neglect; and develop or expand effective collaboration between child protective services and domestic violence agencies. In addition, the program funds activities of the Child Welfare Capacity-Building Center on issues relating to maltreatment and a national clearinghouse, the Child Welfare Information Gateway, which gathers and disseminates information on child abuse and neglect and on promising programs of prevention and treatment.

The Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) Reauthorization Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-320) added areas of focus to the program: collaboration between domestic violence and child protection, issues facing Indian and Native populations, the unique needs of children under age 3, and children with disabilities. It also reauthorized the program through FY 2015.

Research and demonstration grants are awarded competitively to public and private agencies, including state and local government agencies, universities, and voluntary and faith-based organizations. The statute states that contracts may be awarded to public, non-profit and private organizations. Projects supported by grants and contracts awarded under this program may run up to five years, depending upon the availability of funds.

Child abuse discretionary projects support a wide range of efforts intended to increase the knowledge base on evidence-based practices and strategies for their implementation; facilitate systems improvement in state, county, and local programs; identify and evaluate effective strategies to reduce child abuse and neglect of infants and young children; and demonstrate effective approaches to address issues identified through federal monitoring.

In FY 2014, the Quality Improvement Center for Research-Based Infant-Toddler Court Teams (QIC ICTC) was started to provide technical assistance and conduct projects in collaboration with the courts; state, county, or tribal child welfare systems; and other community-based agencies. The purpose of the Center is to increase capacity to incorporate evidence-based practices and to work across systems to strengthen parenting and promote healthy development for infants and toddlers involved with child welfare. In FY 2017, the Quality Improvement Center for Community Collaborative Court Teams was funded for a 3-year project period to build upon the work of the QIC ITCT with the additional focus on meeting the needs of infants and young children in families affected by substance use disorder. ACF intends to continue to fund this program in FY 2018 and 2019.

Examples of other currently funded projects include:

- National Quality Improvement Center on Infant-Toddler Court Teams;
- National Quality Improvement Center for Preventive Services and Interventions in Indian Country
- National Quality Improvement Center for Collaborative Community Court Teams to Address the Needs of Infants, Young Children, and Families Affected by Substance Use Disorders
- Grants to Address Trafficking within the Child Welfare Population;
- Implementation Grants to Develop A Model Intervention for Youth/Young Adults With Child Welfare Involvement At-Risk of Homelessness;
- National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect;
- Quality Improvement Center on Child Welfare Involved Children and Families Experiencing Domestic Violence.

Funding for the program - net of any authorized changes such as transfers or reprogramming - for the last five years is as follows:

2014.....	\$28,321,000
2015.....	\$28,744,000
2016.....	\$33,000,000
2017.....	\$32,893,917
2018.....	\$32,775,897

**Budget Request**

The FY 2019 request for Child Abuse Discretionary Activities is \$33 million, an increase of \$224,103 above the FY 2018 Continuing Resolution level.

Examples of projects that will continue in FY 2019 at the request level include:

- National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect;

- National Quality Improvement Center for Collaborative Community Court Teams to Address the Needs of Infants, Young Children, and Families Affected by Substance Use Disorders;
- National Quality Improvement Center for Preventive Services and Interventions in Indian Country;
- Grants to Address Trafficking within the Child Welfare Population;
- Quality Improvement Center on Child Welfare Involved Children and Families Experiencing Domestic Violence; and,
- Implementation Grants to Develop a Model Intervention for Youth/Young Adults with Child Welfare Involvement At-Risk of Homelessness.

### **Performance Analysis**

The National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS) allows states to report child welfare data to ACF. NCANDS supports three annual performance measures (7A, 7D, and 7i) related to the CAPTA State Grant Program and the Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention Program. Performance measurement for Child Abuse Discretionary Activities is part of a broader Child Welfare performance program area.

Resource and Program Data  
Child Abuse Discretionary Activities

Data Category	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation	\$6,640,886	\$7,199,908	\$8,230,887
Demonstration/Development	9,292,575	9,251,099	7,271,623
Training/Technical Assistance	16,023,020	15,735,344	16,721,140
Program Support	935,799	589,546	776,350
Total, Resources	\$32,892,280	\$32,775,897	\$33,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	22	21	11
New Starts			
#	2	7	2
\$	\$3,998,412	\$4,696,485	\$1,201,623
Continuations			
#	20	14	9
\$	\$12,367,179	\$10,579,781	\$11,414,732
Contracts			
#	17	16	16
\$	\$15,422,917	\$16,358,281	\$18,767,295
Interagency Agreements			
#	4	4	4
\$	\$1,102,659	\$1,140,000	\$1,615,000

Notes:

1. Program Support includes funding for information technology support and grant paneling.

**COMMUNITY-BASED CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION**

Funding Level	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Change from 2018 Annualized CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$39,636,173	\$39,493,962	\$39,764,000	\$270,038

Authorizing Legislation – Section 209 of Title II of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act

2019 Authorization ..... Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method..... Formula Grants

**Program Description and Accomplishments**

The Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) program was created by the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) of 1974 (P.L. 93-247). Under the CBCAP program, formula grants are provided to state lead agencies to disburse funds for community child abuse and neglect prevention activities. Funds are used to: develop, operate, expand, and enhance community-based efforts to strengthen and support families to prevent child abuse and neglect; develop a continuum of preventive services through state and community-based nongovernmental organizations; and publicize activities focusing on the healthy and positive development of families and the prevention of child abuse and neglect. Voluntary home visiting programs are a core local service, as are programs serving families that include children or parents with disabilities. The CBCAP program was reauthorized through FY 2015 by the CAPTA Reauthorization Act of 2010 (P.L 111-320), which emphasized prevention services for homeless youth and adult former abuse victims, as well as substance abuse treatment and domestic violence services.

Seventy percent of a state’s grant amount is calculated on the basis of the number of children under 18 in the state, with a minimum award of \$200,000 per state. The remaining part of the grant award is allotted among the states based on the amount leveraged by the state from private, state, or other non-federal sources and directed through the state lead agency in the preceding fiscal year for community-based child abuse prevention services.

Funding for the program - net of any authorized changes such as transfers or reprogramming - for the last five years is as follows:

2014.....	\$39,764,000
2015.....	\$39,764,000
2016.....	\$39,764,000
2017.....	\$39,636,173
2018.....	\$39,493,962

## **Budget Request**

The FY 2019 request for the CBCAP program is \$39.8 million, an increase of \$270,038 above the FY 2018 Continuing Resolution level. These funds will enable states to assist and enhance national, state, and local efforts to prevent child abuse. The funds will help address the significant need for resources that can support direct services to families, as well as strengthen the service delivery infrastructure within the states.

## **Performance Analysis**

ACF tracks the rate of first-time child maltreatment victims (maltreatment victims who have not been maltreatment victims in any prior year) per 1,000 children (measure 7A per the table below). The annual targets for FY 2010 through FY 2019 are based on an annual reduction of 0.05 percentage points in the rate of first-time victims. Since targets are based on the previous year's performance, where a revision in the actual reported performance is provided, the target for the following year was also revised. In FY 2014, the rate of first time child maltreatment increased to 6.97 per 1,000 children, missing the target rate of 6.73 per 1,000. The increase in the rate was affected both by an increase in the number of children determined to be a victim of maltreatment in FY 2014 and by a decrease in the national child population estimate. In FY 2015, performance on the measure improved slightly with the rate of first time victims declining 6.90 children per 1,000, which exceeded ACF's FY 2015 target of 6.92 children per 1,000. In FY 2016, performance continued to improve with a rate of 6.54 children per 1,000, exceeding the FY 2016 target of 6.85. ACF expects continued improvement for this measure and has set a target to reduce the prior result by 0.05 percentage points over the previous year's actual result in FY 2019.

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result</b>	<b>FY 2018 Target</b>	<b>FY 2019 Target</b>	<b>FY 2019 Target +/- FY 2018 Target</b>
<u>7A</u> : Decrease the rate of first-time victims per 1,000 children (CBCAP) ( <i>Outcome</i> )	FY 2016: 6.54  Target: 6.85  (Target Exceeded)	Prior Result -0.05PP	Prior Result -0.05PP	N/A
<u>7D</u> : Increase the percentage of Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) total funding that supports evidence-based and evidence-informed child abuse prevention programs and practices. (CBCAP) ( <i>Efficiency</i> )	FY 2016: 54.3%  Target: 62.4%  (Target Not Met)	Prior Result +3PP	Prior Result +3PP	N/A
<u>7i</u> : Number of children receiving preventive services through CBCAP and other sources. ( <i>Output</i> )	FY 2016: 3.1 million  (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data  
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention

Data Category	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$37,594,753	\$37,452,652	\$37,678,956
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development	393,420	393,310	393,044
Training/Technical Assistance	1,454,000	1,454,000	1,454,000
Program Support	194,000	194,000	238,000
Total, Resources	\$39,636,173	\$39,493,962	\$39,764,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	60	60	60
New Starts			
#	56	56	57
\$	\$37,594,753	\$37,452,652	\$39,078,956
Continuations			
#	4	4	3
\$	\$1,793,420	\$1,793,310	\$393,044
Contracts			
#	2	3	2
\$	\$98,000	\$248,000	\$292,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	0	0
\$	\$150,000	\$0	\$0

Notes:

1. Program Support includes funding for information technology support and grant paneling.



ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
State Table - Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention

Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.590

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2018 Annualized CR
Alabama	\$428,694	\$426,254	\$429,770	\$3,516
Alaska	355,772	354,978	356,122	1,144
Arizona	740,587	736,437	742,415	5,978
Arkansas	300,714	299,018	301,461	2,443
California	3,279,098	3,260,275	3,287,392	27,117
Colorado	905,309	900,405	907,469	7,064
Connecticut	761,107	757,053	762,895	5,842
Delaware	207,390	207,352	207,407	55
District of Columbia	220,223	220,120	220,268	148
Florida	1,542,784	1,533,972	1,546,668	12,696
Georgia	839,841	834,981	841,983	7,002
Hawaii	452,994	451,705	453,562	1,857
Idaho	202,990	202,975	202,997	22
Illinois	1,013,501	1,007,650	1,016,078	8,428
Indiana	1,068,417	1,062,607	1,070,976	8,369
Iowa	406,148	403,910	407,134	3,224
Kansas	598,344	595,129	599,761	4,632
Kentucky	1,634,959	1,626,396	1,638,733	12,337
Louisiana	369,177	367,036	370,119	3,083
Maine	218,300	218,207	218,341	134
Maryland	590,102	586,782	591,565	4,783
Massachusetts	515,432	512,484	516,731	4,247
Michigan	756,085	751,720	758,009	6,289
Minnesota	1,858,342	1,848,577	1,862,645	14,068
Mississippi	239,062	237,676	239,673	1,997
Missouri	486,566	483,765	487,802	4,037
Montana	206,078	206,047	206,092	45
Nebraska	391,113	390,139	391,542	1,403
Nevada	219,328	218,056	219,889	1,833
New Hampshire	209,377	209,329	209,398	69
New Jersey	2,065,356	2,054,371	2,070,197	15,826
New Mexico	332,411	331,736	332,708	972
New York	1,375,752	1,367,766	1,379,271	11,505
North Carolina	1,049,733	1,043,854	1,052,324	8,470
North Dakota	203,248	203,231	203,255	24

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2018 Annualized CR
Ohio	934,017	928,648	936,383	7,735
Oklahoma	734,962	730,995	736,710	5,715
Oregon	279,108	277,485	279,822	2,337
Pennsylvania	900,852	895,637	903,149	7,512
Rhode Island	226,991	226,853	227,052	199
South Carolina	604,107	600,776	605,574	4,798
South Dakota	203,943	203,923	203,952	29
Tennessee	504,693	501,774	505,979	4,205
Texas	3,037,459	3,020,313	3,045,017	24,704
Utah	361,994	359,938	362,901	2,963
Vermont	218,062	217,970	218,103	133
Virginia	613,036	609,478	614,603	5,125
Washington	973,665	968,332	976,016	7,684
West Virginia	247,555	247,313	247,662	349
Wisconsin	468,354	465,666	469,537	3,871
Wyoming	204,623	204,599	204,633	34
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>36,557,755</b>	<b>36,371,693</b>	<b>36,639,745</b>	<b>268,052</b>
Indian Tribes	393,420	394,650	394,650	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>393,420</b>	<b>394,650</b>	<b>394,650</b>	<b>0</b>
American Samoa	200,000	200,000	200,000	0
Guam	200,000	200,000	200,000	0
Northern Mariana Islands	200,000	200,000	200,000	0
Puerto Rico	236,998	235,619	237,605	1,986
Virgin Islands	200,000	200,000	200,000	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,036,998</b>	<b>1,035,619</b>	<b>1,037,605</b>	<b>1,986</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>37,988,173</b>	<b>37,801,962</b>	<b>38,072,000</b>	<b>270,038</b>
Other	248,000	292,000	292,000	0
Training and Technical Assistance	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	0
<b>Subtotal, Adjustments</b>	<b>1,648,000</b>	<b>1,692,000</b>	<b>1,692,000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>\$39,636,173</b>	<b>\$39,493,962</b>	<b>\$39,764,000</b>	<b>\$270,038</b>

**CHILD WELFARE SERVICES**

Funding Level	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Change from 2018 Annualized CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$267,871,118	\$266,910,020	\$268,735,000	\$1,824,980

Authorizing Legislation – Section 425 of the Social Security Act

2019 Authorization .....\$325,000,000

Allocation Method..... Formula Grants

**Program Description and Accomplishments**

The Social Security Act of 1935 created Child Welfare Services and originally authorized \$1.5 million annually “for the purpose of enabling the United States, through the Children’s Bureau, to cooperate with state public welfare agencies in establishing, extending, and strengthening, especially in predominantly rural areas, public [child] welfare services . . . for the protection and care of homeless, dependent, and neglected children, and children in danger of becoming delinquent.” The Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1989 (P.L. 101-239) increased the authorization level of the Child Welfare Services program from \$266 million to \$325 million, and a subsequent reauthorization changed the name of the program to The Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services Program. The Child and Family Services Improvement and Innovations Act (P.L. 112-34) reauthorized the program for five years through FY 2016. Among other changes, the law requires that states engage in activities to address the developmental needs of children participating in the programs and reduce the length of time that children under the age of five are without a permanent family. In addition, the reauthorization expanded requirements related to the oversight of the health care needs of children in foster care.

The Child Welfare Services Program provides formula grants to help state and tribal public welfare agencies to develop and expand their child and family services programs by:

- protecting and promoting the welfare of all children;
- preventing the neglect, abuse, or exploitation of children;
- supporting at-risk families through services which allow children, when appropriate, to remain safely with their families or return to their families in a timely manner;
- promoting the safety, permanence, and well-being of children in foster care and adoptive families; and
- providing training, professional development and support to ensure a well-qualified child welfare workforce.

Services are available to children and their families without regard to income.

Each state receives a base amount of \$70,000. Additional funds are distributed in proportion to the state's population of children under age 21, multiplied by the complement of the state's average per capita income. The state match requirement is 25 percent but may be increased by up to 10 percentage points in a state that fails to meet statutory performance standards for conducting monthly caseworker visits with children in foster care, as required by the Social Security Act. Eligible Indian tribes must meet plan requirements specified in regulation.

This program is linked to the Title IV-E Foster Care and Permanency programs, as well as the Promoting Safe and Stable Families program. (See other chapters in this document for more information about those programs.) The same state or tribal agency must administer, or supervise, the administration of all of these programs. The broad goal of all the programs is to strengthen the families of at-risk children. Taken together, these programs provide a continuum of services to help children and their families.

Funding for the program - net of any authorized changes such as transfers or reprogramming - for the last five years is as follows:

2014.....	\$268,735,000
2015.....	\$268,735,000
2016.....	\$268,735,000
2017.....	\$267,871,118
2018.....	\$266,910,020

**Budget Request**

The FY 2019 request for the Child Welfare Services Program is \$268.7 million, an increase of \$1.8 million above the FY 2018 Continuing Resolution level. This funding will support grants to help improve state and tribal child welfare services programs with a goal of keeping families together when appropriate.

The budget supports a legislative proposal to streamline plan requirements for Title IV-B, both subparts 1 and 2, for tribal grantees receiving less than \$50,000 in Title IV-B grant funds. This would allow the Secretary to exempt these tribes from burdensome or inappropriate Title IV-B plan requirements. Tribal grantees are often under-resourced and the staff time and resources required to develop an extensive plan outweighs the benefits of grants under \$50,000. Additionally, some of the state plan requirements are inappropriate to apply to tribal grantees given the size of the population served and the amount of grant funds compared with the resources, needs, and circumstances of the tribal grantee. Allowing the Secretary to exempt tribal grantees receiving less than \$50,000 in Title IV-B program funds from burdensome and inappropriate plan requirements would address these concerns and better enable tribal grantees to make improvements to child welfare services programs.

**Performance Analysis**

One key performance measure for The Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services Program focuses on children who have been removed from their homes and placed in foster care (annual measure 7Q); this trauma can be aggravated further when a child has multiple placement settings while in care. It is, therefore, in the best interest of the child to keep the number of placement settings to a minimum. In recent years, ACF has met or exceeded the previous target of 80 percent of children experiencing no more than two placement settings in the first year in foster care. In FY 2012, 85.3 percent of children who had been in foster care for less than 12 months had no more than two placements which was an improvement over FY 2011 performance of 84.6 percent. In FY 2013, performance on this measure again improved

from the previous year with 85.5 percent of children experiencing no more than two placements in the first year of foster care. In FY 2014, performance declined slightly to 85.2 percent, but in FY 2015 it had increased again to 86.7 percent. Performance increased again in FY 2016 with 87.0 percent of children experiencing fewer than two placements. Given the recent data trend, ACF anticipates maintained or improved performance on this measure and expects that it will meet or exceed the target of 84 percent through FY 2019. ACF is providing technical assistance to the states to improve placement stability for children in care, and states are employing a number of strategies, including increasing the use of relatives as placement resources and improving training and support for foster parents to improve retention and prevent placement disruptions.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Target +/- FY 2018 Target
<u>7Q</u> : For those children who had been in care less than 12 months, maintain the percentage that has no more than two placement settings. (Child Welfare Services) ( <i>Outcome</i> )	FY 2016: 87%  Target: 84%  (Target Exceeded)	84%	84%	Maintain
<u>7R</u> : Decrease the percent of foster children in care 12 or more months with no case plan goal (including case plan goal "Not Yet Determined"). (Child Welfare Services, PSSF, Foster Care) ( <i>Efficiency</i> )	FY 2016: 4.1%  Target: 3.8% <sup>25</sup>  (Target Not Met)	Prior Result  -0.5PP	Prior Result  -0.5PP	N/A

<sup>25</sup> The FY 2016 target for this performance measure was updated due to updated actual results for FY 2015 used in the calculation of the target.

Resource and Program Data  
Child Welfare Services

Data Category	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$267,871,118	\$266,910,020	\$268,735,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$267,871,118	\$266,910,020	\$268,735,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	231	231	231
New Starts			
#	231	231	231
\$	\$267,871,118	\$266,910,020	\$268,735,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
State Table - Child Welfare Services

Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.645

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2018 Annualized CR
Alabama	\$4,644,389	\$4,627,733	\$4,659,361	\$31,628
Alaska	107,236	106,977	107,282	305
Arizona	5,760,926	5,739,428	5,777,260	37,832
Arkansas	2,983,937	2,973,327	2,993,474	20,147
California	29,787,966	29,679,757	29,885,221	205,464
Colorado	4,252,411	4,237,180	4,266,098	28,918
Connecticut	1,838,051	1,831,603	1,843,832	12,229
Delaware	792,187	789,558	794,551	4,993
District of Columbia	341,500	340,511	342,388	1,877
Florida	15,384,706	15,328,942	15,434,829	105,887
Georgia	10,140,364	10,103,696	10,173,323	69,627
Hawaii	1,137,048	1,133,162	1,140,540	7,378
Idaho	1,813,984	1,807,589	1,819,718	12,129
Illinois	9,984,644	9,948,543	10,017,094	68,551
Indiana	6,400,160	6,377,108	6,420,879	43,771
Iowa	2,664,465	2,655,019	2,672,957	17,938
Kansas	2,613,069	2,603,804	2,621,395	17,591
Kentucky	4,275,156	4,259,844	4,288,919	29,075
Louisiana	4,236,956	4,221,825	4,250,597	28,772
Maine	1,059,895	1,056,285	1,063,136	6,851
Maryland	3,776,558	3,763,062	3,788,689	25,627
Massachusetts	3,713,364	3,700,106	3,725,279	25,173
Michigan	8,693,051	8,661,527	8,720,801	59,274
Minnesota	4,187,174	4,172,176	4,200,634	28,458
Mississippi	3,189,785	3,178,379	3,200,026	21,647
Missouri	5,419,119	5,399,641	5,436,626	36,985
Montana	673,611	671,959	675,735	3,776
Nebraska	1,617,990	1,612,345	1,623,055	10,710
Nevada	2,631,244	2,621,918	2,639,627	17,709
New Hampshire	904,128	901,091	906,858	5,767
New Jersey	5,319,998	5,300,881	5,337,180	36,299
New Mexico	1,488,889	1,484,879	1,493,890	9,011
New York	11,689,957	11,647,661	11,727,966	80,305
North Carolina	9,187,158	9,153,931	9,217,012	63,081
North Dakota	428,897	427,592	430,015	2,423

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2018 Annualized CR
Ohio	10,106,740	10,070,194	10,139,589	69,395
Oklahoma	850,870	846,418	853,999	7,581
Oregon	3,351,358	3,339,360	3,362,120	22,760
Pennsylvania	9,378,514	9,344,620	9,408,980	64,360
Rhode Island	813,515	810,805	815,948	5,143
South Carolina	4,677,569	4,660,782	4,692,655	31,873
South Dakota	365,458	364,184	366,467	2,283
Tennessee	5,914,362	5,893,082	5,933,490	40,408
Texas	25,617,264	25,524,232	25,700,877	176,645
Utah	3,732,963	3,719,718	3,744,977	25,259
Vermont	518,364	516,731	519,831	3,100
Virginia	6,011,168	5,989,535	6,030,612	41,077
Washington	5,199,483	5,180,789	5,216,243	35,454
West Virginia	1,680,700	1,674,835	1,685,971	11,136
Wisconsin	4,663,594	4,646,794	4,678,644	31,850
Wyoming	416,101	414,831	417,397	2,566
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>256,437,996</b>	<b>255,515,949</b>	<b>257,264,047</b>	<b>1,748,098</b>
Indian Tribes	6,799,445	6,775,992	6,823,256	47,264
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>6,799,445</b>	<b>6,775,992</b>	<b>6,823,256</b>	<b>47,264</b>
American Samoa	181,540	181,134	181,905	771
Guam	323,145	322,223	323,973	1,750
Northern Mariana Islands	150,304	150,011	150,566	555
Puerto Rico	3,778,761	3,765,257	3,790,900	25,643
Virgin Islands	199,927	199,454	200,353	899
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4,633,677</b>	<b>4,618,079</b>	<b>4,647,697</b>	<b>29,618</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>267,871,118</b>	<b>266,910,020</b>	<b>268,735,000</b>	<b>1,824,980</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>\$267,871,118</b>	<b>\$266,910,020</b>	<b>\$268,735,000</b>	<b>\$1,824,980</b>



**CHILD WELFARE RESEARCH, TRAINING AND DEMONSTRATION**

Funding Level	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Change from 2018 Annualized CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$17,926,189	\$17,861,870	\$17,984,000	\$122,130

Authorizing Legislation– Sections 426 and 429 of the Social Security Act

2019 Authorization ..... Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method..... Competitive Grants

**Program Description and Accomplishments**

The Social Security Amendments of 1967 (P.L. 90-248) first authorized the Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration program to provide broad authority to award competitive grants to entities that prepare personnel for work in the child welfare field and those engaged in research around child welfare issues. Specifically, it funds:

- institutions of higher education and other non-profit agencies and organizations engaged in research or child welfare activities for special child welfare projects that are of regional or national significance and for demonstration projects on promising approaches that contribute to the advancement of child welfare;
- state or local public child welfare agencies for demonstration projects using child welfare research to encourage experimental and special types of child welfare services;
- public or other non-profit institutions of higher learning for special projects for training personnel for work in the field of child welfare, including traineeships; and
- contracts or jointly financed cooperative arrangements with states and other organizations and agencies for the conduct of research, special projects, or demonstration projects relating to child welfare.

A properly trained child welfare workforce is essential to effective child welfare practice and improved child and family outcomes. Critical uses of this funding are: administration of awards to colleges and universities for child welfare professional education stipend programs; delivery of child welfare training curriculum on leadership and effective change management; development of a comprehensive workforce framework; convening and providing leadership academies for state agency directors and middle managers and deans and directors of schools of social work and on-line training for front-line supervisors; facilitation of a national peer network of child welfare leaders focused on professional development of their workforce; implementation and rigorous evaluation of innovative and evidence-based workforce improvement strategies; and strategic dissemination of effective and promising workforce practices.

Significant research is supported by this funding, including The National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being (NSCAW), a nationally representative, longitudinal survey of children and families who have been the subjects of investigation by Child Protective Services. There have been two cohorts of children enrolled in the survey, which makes available data drawn from first-hand reports from children, parents, and other caregivers, as well as reports from caseworkers, teachers, and data from administrative records. NSCAW examines child and family well-being outcomes in detail and seeks to relate those outcomes to experiences with the child welfare system and to family characteristics, community environment, and other factors.

Funding for the program - net of any authorized changes such as transfers or reprogramming - for the last five years is as follows:

2014.....	\$24,984,000
2015.....	\$15,984,000
2016.....	\$17,984,000
2017.....	\$17,926,189
2018.....	\$17,861,870

**Budget Request**

The FY 2019 request for Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration is \$18 million, an increase of \$122,130 above the FY 2018 Continuing Resolution level. These funds will continue to support activities funded in FY 2018, including the National Child Workforce Institute, the Quality Improvement Center on Workforce Development, NSCAW, and the National Capacity-building Centers for Tribes.

Resource and Program Data  
Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration

Data Category	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation	\$8,010,972	\$4,540,704	\$6,007,245
Demonstration/Development	432,742	1,118,695	
Training/Technical Assistance	9,182,397	11,832,471	11,676,755
Program Support	300,000	370,000	300,000
Total, Resources	\$17,926,111	\$17,861,870	\$17,984,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	6	6	6
New Starts			
#	0	1	0
\$	\$0	\$3,993,713	\$0
Continuations			
#	6	5	6
\$	\$9,611,141	\$6,965,464	\$10,769,822
Contracts			
#	4	7	7
\$	\$8,314,970	\$6,902,693	\$7,214,178
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Notes:

1. Program Support includes funding for information technology support and grant paneling.

**ADOPTION OPPORTUNITIES**

Funding Level	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Change from 2018 Annualized CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$38,974,309	\$38,834,471	\$39,100,000	\$265,529

Authorizing Legislation – Section 205 of Title II of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment and Adoption Reform Act of 1978.

2019 Authorization ..... Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method..... Competitive Grants and Contracts

**Program Description and Accomplishments**

The Adoption Opportunities program was authorized by the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment and Adoption Reform Act (P.L. 95-266) in 1978 and funds competitive grants and contracts to public and private organizations to remove barriers to adoption and to provide permanent homes for children who would benefit from adoption, particularly children with special needs. Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System Foster Care Data estimates, as of October 2017, indicate that at the end of FY 2016 there were approximately 118,000 children in the public foster care system waiting to be adopted. About 65,000 of these children are immediately available for adoption. Waiting children include those who have a goal of adoption whether or not the parental rights have been terminated, whereas children who are free for adoption include only those whose parental rights have been terminated. Such children are typically school-aged, in sibling groups, have experienced neglect or abuse, or have a physical, mental, or emotional disability. The Adoption Opportunities program was reauthorized through FY 2015 by the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act Reauthorization Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-320).

Demonstration grants are awarded through a competitive process to public and private agencies, including state and local governments, universities, and private non-profit and for-profit agencies. These demonstration grants test new models of service delivery to address and eliminate barriers to adoption, including inter-jurisdictional adoptions, and to help find permanent families for children who would benefit from adoption, particularly children with special needs. Currently funded projects include a national quality improvement center for adoption and guardianship support and preservation, a National Training and Development Initiative for Foster/Adoptive Parents and AdoptUSKids, a project to raise public awareness about the need for foster and adoptive families for children in the public child welfare system and activities to improve hospital-based adoption support services for pregnant and expectant mothers, including training for hospital staff and doctors. Since the AdoptUSKids project began in 2002, 29,000 children photo-listed on AdoptUSKids.org have now found permanency in an adoptive home.

Funding for the program - net of any authorized changes such as transfers or reprogramming - for the last five years is as follows:

2014.....	\$40,622,000
2015.....	\$39,100,000
2016.....	\$39,100,000
2017.....	\$38,974,309
2018.....	\$38,834,471

**Budget Request**

The FY 2019 request for the Adoption Opportunities program is \$39.1 million, an increase of \$265,529 above the FY 2018 Continuing Resolution level. The requested funding level will support eleven grants to facilitate the adoption process and provide technical assistance to enable states to increase the number of children adopted, especially children with special needs.

**Performance Analysis**

A measure of the adoption rate (annual measure 7T per the table below) was developed through a program assessment as an appropriate measure of success in moving children toward adoption, taking into account the size of the pool of children in foster care for whom adoption is the appropriate goal. Using a rate takes into account the fluctuations in numbers of children who are in foster care in any given year. Since FY 2010, the adoption rate has remained relatively flat at close to or slightly above 12.0 percent. In FY 2015, there was a slight increase in the adoption rate to 12.3 percent, meeting the target goal for that year. In FY 2016, performance increased with an adoption rate of 13.2 percent, exceeding the FY 2016 target of 11.9 percent. Given the fluctuations in the foster care population, the FY 2019 target is 12.0 percent and will be reevaluated as needed.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Target +/- FY 2018 Target
<u>7T</u> : Increase the adoption rate. (Foster Care, Adoption Opportunities, Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentives, Adoption Assistance) ( <i>Outcome</i> )	FY 2016: 13.2%  Target: 11.9%  (Target Exceeded)	11.9%	12.0%	+0.1 PP
<u>7iii</u> : Number of children featured on the AdoptUSKids website who were subsequently placed for adoption. ( <i>Output</i> )	FY 2017: 28,688  (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data  
Adoption Opportunities

Data Category	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation	\$2,349,370	\$2,535,654	\$1,439,049
Demonstration/Development	16,662,311	19,012,461	17,389,845
Training/Technical Assistance	19,156,854	16,749,385	19,470,606
Program Support	800,000	536,971	800,500
Total, Resources	\$38,968,535	\$38,834,471	\$39,100,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	21	13	11
New Starts			
#	3	5	4
\$	\$6,920,000	\$8,762,471	\$8,661,845
Continuations			
#	18	8	7
\$	\$15,212,311	\$18,199,290	\$16,698,000
Contracts			
#	8	7	7
\$	\$16,836,224	\$11,872,210	\$13,739,655
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Notes:

1. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, grant paneling and printing.

**ADOPTION AND LEGAL GUARDIANSHIP INCENTIVE PAYMENTS**

Funding Level	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Change from 2018 Annualized CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$37,824,982	\$37,685,329	\$37,943,000	\$257,671

Authorizing Legislation – Section 473A(h) of the Social Security Act

2019 Authorization .....Such sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method..... Formula Grants

**Program Description and Accomplishments**

The Adoption Incentives program was created by the Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997 (P. L. 105-89). The original program authorized the payment of adoption incentive funds to states that were successful in increasing the number of children adopted from the public foster care system. The amount of the payments to states was based on increases in the number of children adopted from the foster care system in a year, relative to a baseline number, and the number of children adopted with special needs, relative to a baseline number, once a state exceeded its baseline for the total number of adoptions. The program has been reauthorized and revised several times since then to continue to provide incentives for states that improve their performance in finding permanent homes for children and youth in foster care who are unable to be reunified with their parents.

The program was most recently reauthorized through FY 2016, revised, and renamed the "Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments" program through passage of the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act (P.L. 113-183). The law replaced the previous incentive structure with a new one that provides incentives for legal guardianships in addition to adoptions. The new law also rewards increases in the number of adoptions and guardianships compared to the number that is derived by multiplying a base rate in each category to the number of children in foster care on the last day of the preceding fiscal year. (The base rate is defined as the lesser of the average rate for the immediately preceding three fiscal years or the rate for the prior fiscal year.) The incentives are adjusted to account for changes in the number of children in foster care.

The current reward structure using this rate-based approach is as follows:

- \$5,000 for improving the number of foster child adoptions;
- \$10,000 for improving the number of older child adoptions and older foster child guardianships (ages 14 and older);
- \$7,500 for improving the number of pre-adolescent adoptions and pre-adolescent foster child guardianships (ages 9-13); and

- \$4,000 for improving the number of foster child guardianships.

To the extent that funds are available after making awards in other categories, the law also authorizes an incentive for timely adoptions, if the average time from removal to placement in a finalized adoption is less than 24 months. The reauthorization increased from two years to three years the length of time that states have to spend incentive payments. It also added a provision specifying that incentive funds may not supplant federal or non-federal funds for services under titles IV-B or IV-E of the Social Security Act (Child Welfare Services or Federal Payments for Foster Care, Adoption Assistance, and Guardianship Assistance).

Funding for the program – net of any authorized changes such as transfers or reprogramming - for the last five years is as follows:

2014.....	\$37,943,000
2015.....	\$37,943,000
2016.....	\$37,943,000
2017.....	\$37,824,982
2018.....	\$37,685,329

**Budget Request**

The FY 2018 request for the Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments program is \$37.9 million, an increase of \$257,671 above the FY 2018 Continuing Resolution level. In recent years, appropriations have not been sufficient to cover the incentives awards earned by states, but states have been made whole in the subsequent year. The balance of awards due to states from awards earned in FY 2017 exceeds the appropriation level for FY 2018, so it will require multiple years to make states whole.

**Performance Analysis**

A key measure for this program is the progress in reducing the gap between the percentage of children nine and older waiting to be adopted and those actually adopted. In FY 2014, performance improved in this area, reducing the gap to 13.7 percent, though falling just short of the target of 13.6 percent. In FY 2015, performance improved again, meeting the target of 13.4 percent. ACF continued to improve in this area in FY 2016 with a gap of 12.6 percent, exceeding the target of 13.1 percent. ACF continues to work with states in this area in order to maintain improvement in the gap by two percent in each fiscal year through FY 2019. There are several projects funded through the Adoption Opportunities program to support states in moving children to adoption and earning these incentive funds including the AdoptUSKids project, the Quality Improvement Center for Adoption and Guardianship Support and Preservation, and the National Adoption Competency Mental Health Training Initiative.



Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Target +/- FY 2018 Target
<u>7T</u> : Increase the adoption rate. (Foster Care, Adoption Opportunities, Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payment Program, Adoption Assistance) ( <i>Outcome</i> )	FY 2016: 13.2%  Target: 11.9%  (Target Exceeded)	11.9%	12.0%	+0.1PP
<u>7U</u> : Decrease the gap between the percentage of children nine and older waiting to be adopted and those actually adopted. (Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payment Program) ( <i>Outcome</i> )	FY 2016: 12.6%  Target: 13.1%  (Target Exceeded)	Prior Result -2%	Prior Result -2%	N/A
<u>7v</u> : Number of children nine and older actually adopted. (Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payment Program) ( <i>Output</i> )	FY 2016: 14,252  (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data  
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments

Data Category	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$37,824,982	\$37,685,329	\$37,943,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$37,824,982	\$37,685,329	\$37,943,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	98	47	TBD
New Starts			
#	47	0	TBD
\$	\$5,339,262	\$0	TBD
Continuations			
#	51	47	TBD
\$	\$32,485,720	\$37,685,329	TBD
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Notes:

1. The balance of awards due to states from awards earned in FY 2017 exceeds the appropriation level for FY 2018, so it will require multiple years to make states whole.
2. This table does not reflect release of Adoption Incentives funding in FY 2019 since no awards have been made at this time.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
**State Table - Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentives**

Formula Grants

CFDA #            93.603

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2018 Annualized CR
Alabama	\$146,773	0	0	0
Alaska	25,510	0	0	0
Arizona	581,590	0	0	0
Arkansas	146,156	0	0	0
California	5,200,344	0	0	0
Colorado	929,759	0	0	0
Connecticut	828,535	0	0	0
Delaware	43,077	0	0	0
District of Columbia	224,427	0	0	0
Florida	481,920	0	0	0
Georgia	375,016	0	0	0
Hawaii	183,074	0	0	0
Idaho	123,180	0	0	0
Illinois	908,462	0	0	0
Indiana	1,661,976	0	0	0
Iowa	1,306,928	0	0	0
Kansas	384,876	0	0	0
Kentucky	460,492	0	0	0
Louisiana	552,545	0	0	0
Maine	183,921	0	0	0
Maryland	138,662	0	0	0
Massachusetts	223,419	0	0	0
Michigan	762,608	0	0	0
Minnesota	273,331	0	0	0
Mississippi	580,859	0	0	0
Missouri	1,422,732	0	0	0
Montana	441,718	0	0	0
Nebraska	1,246,452	0	0	0
Nevada	639,043	0	0	0
New Hampshire	49,377	0	0	0
New Jersey	709,204	0	0	0
New Mexico	83,754	0	0	0
New York	790,551	0	0	0
North Carolina	364,795	0	0	0
North Dakota	491,976	0	0	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2018 Annualized CR
Ohio	862,015	0	0	0
Oklahoma	4,470,732	0	0	0
Oregon	1,291,866	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	638,008	0	0	0
Rhode Island	344,286	0	0	0
South Carolina	62,109	0	0	0
South Dakota	74,575	0	0	0
Tennessee	1,048,119	0	0	0
Texas	3,821,352	0	0	0
Utah	691,009	0	0	0
Vermont	90,032	0	0	0
Virginia	79,471	0	0	0
Washington	466,119	0	0	0
West Virginia	642,942	0	0	0
Wisconsin	225,982	0	0	0
Wyoming	49,320	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>37,824,982</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>37,824,982</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Other	0	\$37,870,870	\$37,943,000	\$72,130
<b>Subtotal, Adjustments</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>37,870,870</b>	<b>37,943,000</b>	<b>72,130</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>\$37,824,982</b>	<b>\$37,870,870</b>	<b>\$37,943,000</b>	<b>\$72,130</b>

Notes:

1. This table does not reflect release of Adoption Incentives funding in FY 2018 and FY 2019 since no awards have been made at this time.

**SOCIAL SERVICES RESEARCH & DEMONSTRATION**

Funding Level	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Change from 2018 Annualized CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$6,491,066	\$6,467,777	\$6,512,000	\$44,223

Authorizing Legislation – Section 1110 of the Social Security Act

2019 Authorization ..... Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method..... Competitive Grants and Contracts

**Program Description and Accomplishments**

The Social Services Research and Demonstration (SSRD) program is authorized in Section 1110 of the Social Security Act. Funding supports research and evaluation efforts that address the goals of preventing and reducing dependency on government programs and improving the administration and effectiveness of services.

ACF conducts projects through contracts, cooperative agreements, and grants. Evaluation results and data from projects are disseminated to other federal agencies, states, Congress, researchers, and others through publications, the internet, conferences, and workshops. Topics of recent projects include subsidized and transitional jobs, career pathways, family self-sufficiency, child poverty, and approaches to improving program efficiency and effectiveness.

Funding for the program - net of any authorized changes such as transfers or reprogramming - for the last five years is as follows:

2014.....	\$5,762,000
2015.....	\$5,762,000
2016.....	\$6,512,000
2017.....	\$6,491,066
2018.....	\$6,467,777

**Budget Request**

The FY 2019 request for SSRD is \$6.5 million, an increase of \$44,223 above the FY 2018 Continuing Resolution level. SSRD is the only source of funds available to ACF for research and evaluation addressing cross-cutting topics or the effectiveness of programs lacking dedicated funds for research and evaluation. In FY 2019, ACF plans to continue testing how low-cost adjustments to program practices using insights from behavioral science can improve the efficiency and effectiveness of ACF programs and examine disparities in access to and use of ACF programs.

**Performance Analysis**

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result</b>	<b>FY 2018 Target</b>	<b>FY 2019 Target</b>	<b>FY 2019 Target +/- FY 2018 Target</b>
<u>23i</u> : Total number of grants (SSRD and PHS). ( <i>Output</i> )	FY 2017: 12 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>23ii</u> : Total number of contracts (SSRD and PHS). ( <i>Output</i> )	FY 2017: 19 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data  
Social Services Research & Demonstration

Data Category	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation	\$6,443,585	\$6,435,265	\$6,479,150
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	33,552	32,512	32,850
Total, Resources	\$6,477,137	\$6,467,777	\$6,512,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	12	7	6
New Starts			
#	4	5	0
\$	\$99,918	\$150,000	\$0
Continuations			
#	8	2	6
\$	\$749,355	\$525,000	\$650,000
Contracts			
#	19	17	10
\$	\$4,771,199	\$4,980,054	\$5,569,488
Interagency Agreements			
#	7	7	7
\$	\$743,116	\$709,071	\$209,071

Notes:

1. Program Support includes funding for Federal Register notices, contract fees, printing fees, travel, training, information technology, and overhead.

**NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAMS**

Funding Level	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Change from 2018 Annualized CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$51,889,055	\$51,696,528	\$52,050,000	\$353,472

Authorizing Legislation — Section 816 of the Native American Programs Act of 1974

2019 Authorization .....Such sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method.....Competitive Grant

**Program Description and Accomplishments**

ACF Native American Programs are authorized under the Native American Programs Act (NAPA) of 1974 (P.L. 93-644). NAPA’s purpose is to promote cultural preservation and economic self-sufficiency by serving Native American communities, including 567 federally-recognized tribes, 334 state-recognized tribes and Alaska Native organizations, Native Hawaiian communities, and populations throughout the Pacific Basin. NAPA programs assist tribal and village governments and Native American institutions and organizations in their efforts to support and develop stable, diversified local economies. Tribes and non-profit organizations use funds to develop and implement sustainable community-based social and economic programs and services to improve the well-being of Native people.

NAPA authorizes funds for projects that promote business development, capacity-building, entrepreneurial activities, financial education, cultural and language preservation, as well as the implementation of environmental laws, regulations, and ordinances. To respond to the social and economic conditions of Native Americans, ACF provides competitive grant funding for community-based projects designed to achieve short- and long-term community goals focused on improvement in the well-being of Native American children, youth, families, and communities. Such funding creates employment and educational opportunities and preserves Native cultures and languages.

The Esther Martinez Native American Languages Preservation Act (P.L.109-394) reauthorized the Native American languages grant program and created funding opportunities for site-based educational programs that provide child care and instruction in a Native American language, survival schools, and language restoration programs. ACF works closely with the Department of Education and the Bureau of Indian Education in order to find opportunities to collaborate and coordinate technical assistance, share grantee best practices, and any research or evaluation by the departments that could add to efficiencies in our efforts to support the preservation and revitalization of Native American languages. Recent and planned spending levels for Native American language programs are as follows:

Program	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
Esther Martinez Immersion (EMI)	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000



<b>Program</b>	<b>FY 2017</b>	<b>FY 2018</b>	<b>FY 2019</b>
Preservation and Maintenance (P&M)	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000
Native Language Community Coordination (NLCC)	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$12,000,000</b>	<b>\$12,000,000</b>	<b>\$12,000,000</b>

Funding for the program - net of any authorized changes such as transfers or reprogramming - for the last five years is as follows:

2014.....	\$46,520,000
2015.....	\$46,520,000
2016.....	\$50,000,000
2017.....	\$51,889,055
2018.....	\$51,696,528

### **Budget Request**

The FY 2019 request for Native American Programs is \$52.1 million, an increase of \$353,472 above the FY 2018 Continuing Resolution level. These funds will be used to continue to support activities that cover a wide range of community-based social and economic development projects that emphasize self-sufficiency, ensure the preservation and enhancement of Native American languages, and enable tribes to plan, develop, and implement environment improvement programs. This Budget includes a proposal to reform the Native American Programs Act of 1974 and revise select outdated or ineffective provisions. The recommended changes will remove obsolete language and references and bring statutory text current with principles for the conduct of program evaluations to identify, implement, and sustain effective programs and practices. The cost neutral proposal will update and review NAPA to:

- Authorize the transmission of products developed under Native American language grants to the National Museum of the American Indian in Washington D.C. instead of the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development in New Mexico in order to increase the practical availability of such products (curricula, training materials, dictionaries, etc.);
- Incorporate evaluation practices with current principles for the conduct of program evaluations to measure effectiveness of outcomes or impact to identify, implement, and sustain effective programs and practices; and
- Eliminate duplicative and ineffective procedures related to publication of annual funding opportunity announcements that currently require ACF to engage in a rulemaking process under the Administrative Procedure Act prior to publishing annual funding opportunity announcements to the public.

### **Performance Analysis**

ACF semi-annually measures progress toward grantees' goals and at the end of each project conducts a visit to measure the overall success of the project in meeting its objectives. Each year ACF conducts on-site evaluations of projects ending within one quarter of the scheduled visit. These on-site evaluations describe and measure the outcomes of projects, their effectiveness in achieving stated goals, their effect on the community, and their structure and mechanisms for delivery of services. The evaluations collect data from grantees through a standardized data collection instrument. The standardized evaluation survey

captures large amounts of data, including the number of jobs created, the number of youth involved with projects, how many projects involve intergenerational activities, and the number of community partnerships formed. In FY 2015, 67 percent of projects met or exceeded funded objectives. In FY 2016, performance improved in this area to 76 percent, exceeding the target of 74 percent. The FY 2019 target for this measure is to improve by one percent over the average of the prior six years' results. In order to continue improved performance, ACF will focus on on-going monitoring and analysis of grantee data to identify causal links between effective project implementation and grantee-level models, approaches, and practices that contribute or influence such effective implementation.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Target +/- FY 2018 Target
9A: Increase ANA Training or Technical Assistance participants' understanding of community-based project design and/or implementation. <i>(Developmental Outcome)</i>	N/A	TBD	TBD	N/A
9B: Increase the percentage of projects that meet or exceed funded objectives. <i>(Outcome)</i>	FY 2016: 76%  Target: 74%  (Target Exceeded)	1% over avg prior 6 actuals	1% over avg prior 6 actuals	N/A
9i: Number of jobs created through ANA funding. <i>(Output)</i>	FY 2015: 350  (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data  
Native American Programs

Data Category	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	\$43,712,404	\$43,842,224	\$44,190,950
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	3,798,378	3,519,973	3,625,482
Program Support	4,359,192	4,334,331	4,233,568
Total, Resources	\$51,869,974	\$51,696,528	\$52,050,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	165	155	154
New Starts			
#	39	44	44
\$	\$9,684,609	\$14,514,981	\$14,863,707
Continuations			
#	126	111	110
\$	\$34,027,795	\$29,327,243	\$29,327,243
Contracts			
#	5	5	5
\$	\$6,090,601	\$5,830,504	\$6,005,328
Interagency Agreements			
#	2	2	2
\$	\$149,710	\$149,000	\$150,000

Notes:

1. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, contract fees and grants panel review costs.

**COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT**

Funding Level	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Change from 2018 Annualized CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$707,850,000	\$710,144,435	0	-\$710,144,435

Authorizing Legislation – Section 674(a) of the Community Services Block Grant Act

2019 Authorization ..... Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method..... Formula Grant/Contracts

**Program Description and Accomplishments**

The Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) was originally authorized by the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1982 (P.L. 97-35) with the last reauthorization under the Community Opportunities, Accountability, and Training and Educational Services Act of 1998 (P.L. 105-285, hereafter referred to as the CSBG Act). CSBG provides grant allocations, using a statutory formula calculation, to states, territories, and tribes for poverty reduction, including services to address employment, education, housing assistance, nutrition, energy, emergency services, health, and substance abuse. Each state submits an annual plan and certifies that the state agrees to provide: (1) a range of services and activities having a measurable and potentially major impact on causes of poverty in communities where poverty is an acute problem; and (2) activities designed to assist low-income participants, including the elderly, in becoming self-sufficient. The CSBG Act requires states to distribute 90 percent of the funds to state designated eligible entities and use no more than five percent for administrative costs and up to five percent for other costs and/or technical assistance.

The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-452) created eligible entities, also known as Community Action Agencies (CAAs), that are non-profit or community-based organizations, local governments, tribal organizations, and migrant and seasonal farm worker organizations. In FY 2015, the CSBG Network of 1,026 CSBG eligible entities served 99 percent of U.S. counties.

Funding for the program – net of any authorized changes such as transfers or reprogramming – for the last five years is as follows:

2014.....	\$667,957,000
2015.....	\$674,000,000
2016.....	\$715,000,000
2017.....	\$707,850,000
2018.....	\$710,144,435

**Budget Request**

The FY 2019 request does not include funding for CSBG, which is a decrease of \$710.1 million from the FY 2018 Continuing Resolution level. This continues the proposal from the FY 2018 President’s Budget. In a constrained budget environment, difficult funding decisions were made to ensure that federal funds are being spent as effectively as possible. While the percentage can vary by agency, overall the CSBG accounts for approximately five percent of total funding received by local agencies that benefit from these funds. Although states have discretion to reduce or terminate funding to local agencies that do not meet state-established performance standards, CSBG continues to be distributed by a formula not tied directly to the local agency performance, and it is a priority of this Administration to ensure limited federal funds go to programs that deliver results.

**Performance Analysis**

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Year and Most Recent Result <sup>26</sup> / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)</b>	<b>FY 2017 Target</b>
<u>12A</u> : Increase the number of conditions of poverty addressed for low-income individuals, families and communities as a result of Community Action interventions. ( <i>Outcome</i> )	FY 2016 : 32.5 million Target: 27.6 million  (Target Exceeded)	27.6 million
<u>12B</u> : Reduce total amount of sub-grantee CSBG administrative funds expended each year per total sub-grantee CSBG funds expended per year. ( <i>Efficiency</i> )	FY 2016: 15.17% Target: 16%  (Target Exceeded)	16%
<u>12ii</u> : Number of individuals served. ( <i>Output</i> )	FY 2016: 15.7 million  (Historical Actual)	N/A

<sup>26</sup> The FY 2016 CSBG performance results should be considered preliminary pending final data validation.

Resource and Program Data  
Community Services Block Grant

Data Category	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$696,825,612	\$699,084,313	
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development	900,000	900,000	
Training/Technical Assistance	6,865,438	6,872,589	
Program Support	3,250,262	3,287,533	
Total, Resources	\$707,841,312	\$710,144,435	\$0
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	131	129	0
New Starts			
#	118	114	0
\$	\$698,575,612	\$699,984,313	\$0
Continuations			
#	13	15	0
\$	\$5,030,000	\$5,800,000	\$0
Contracts			
#	5	4	0
\$	\$1,456,506	\$1,614,134	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	6	4	0
\$	\$570,529	\$502,753	\$0

Notes:

1. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, contract fees, monitoring, salaries and benefits, and associated overhead.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
State Table - Community Services Block Grant

Formula Grants

CFDA #            93.569

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2018 Annualized CR
Alabama	\$12,926,461	\$12,968,360	0	-\$12,968,360
Alaska	2,609,753	2,618,212	0	-2,618,212
Arizona	5,759,592	5,778,262	0	-5,778,262
Arkansas	9,591,788	9,622,879	0	-9,622,879
California	62,894,717	63,098,585	0	-63,098,585
Colorado	6,126,955	6,146,816	0	-6,146,816
Connecticut	8,495,039	8,522,576	0	-8,522,576
Delaware	3,674,796	3,686,707	0	-3,686,707
District of Columbia	11,589,516	11,627,083	0	-11,627,083
Florida	20,501,942	20,568,397	0	-20,568,397
Georgia	18,975,058	19,036,564	0	-19,036,564
Hawaii	3,674,796	3,686,707	0	-3,686,707
Idaho	3,635,009	3,646,791	0	-3,646,791
Illinois	33,322,382	33,430,393	0	-33,430,393
Indiana	10,271,150	10,304,443	0	-10,304,443
Iowa	7,634,417	7,659,164	0	-7,659,164
Kansas	5,757,763	5,776,426	0	-5,776,426
Kentucky	11,892,202	11,930,750	0	-11,930,750
Louisiana	16,328,802	16,381,731	0	-16,381,731
Maine	3,698,930	3,710,920	0	-3,710,920
Maryland	9,679,230	9,710,605	0	-9,710,605
Massachusetts	17,479,391	17,536,049	0	-17,536,049
Michigan	25,895,985	25,979,923	0	-25,979,923
Minnesota	8,488,665	8,516,180	0	-8,516,180
Mississippi	11,219,566	11,255,934	0	-11,255,934
Missouri	19,519,893	19,583,165	0	-19,583,165
Montana	3,377,045	3,387,992	0	-3,387,992
Nebraska	4,916,968	4,932,906	0	-4,932,906
Nevada	3,674,796	3,686,707	0	-3,686,707
New Hampshire	3,674,796	3,686,707	0	-3,686,707
New Jersey	19,324,829	19,387,469	0	-19,387,469
New Mexico	3,867,741	3,880,279	0	-3,880,279
New York	61,223,318	61,421,769	0	-61,421,769
North Carolina	18,514,332	18,574,345	0	-18,574,345
North Dakota	3,319,321	3,330,081	0	-3,330,081

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2018 Annualized CR
Ohio	27,497,355	27,586,485	0	-27,586,485
Oklahoma	8,245,861	8,270,643	0	-8,270,643
Oregon	5,624,501	5,642,733	0	-5,642,733
Pennsylvania	29,865,033	29,961,838	0	-29,961,838
Rhode Island	3,899,463	3,912,102	0	-3,912,102
South Carolina	10,838,767	10,873,900	0	-10,873,900
South Dakota	2,977,273	2,986,923	0	-2,986,923
Tennessee	13,896,657	13,941,702	0	-13,941,702
Texas	33,935,809	34,045,809	0	-34,045,809
Utah	3,591,158	3,602,798	0	-3,602,798
Vermont	3,672,256	3,684,158	0	-3,684,158
Virginia	11,293,556	11,330,164	0	-11,330,164
Washington	8,359,229	8,386,327	0	-8,386,327
West Virginia	7,896,745	7,922,342	0	-7,922,342
Wisconsin	8,582,834	8,610,654	0	-8,610,654
Wyoming	3,442,071	3,453,228	0	-3,453,228
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>657,155,512</b>	<b>659,283,683</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-659,283,683</b>
Indian Tribes	6,278,251	6,300,544	0	-6,300,544
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>6,278,251</b>	<b>6,300,544</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-6,300,544</b>
American Samoa	955,327	958,423	0	-958,423
Guam	904,143	907,074	0	-907,074
Northern Mariana Islands	566,402	568,238	0	-568,238
Puerto Rico	29,717,053	29,813,379	0	-29,813,379
Virgin Islands	1,248,924	1,252,972	0	-1,252,972
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>33,391,849</b>	<b>33,500,086</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-33,500,086</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>696,825,612</b>	<b>699,084,313</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-699,084,313</b>
Discretionary Funds	900,000	900,000	0	-900,000
Other	3,250,261	3,287,534	0	-3,287,534
Training and Technical Assistance	6,865,438	6,872,588	0	-6,872,588
<b>Subtotal, Adjustments</b>	<b>11,015,699</b>	<b>11,060,122</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-11,060,122</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>\$707,841,311</b>	<b>\$710,144,435</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>-\$710,144,435</b>

Notes:

1. Other - Includes funding for research and evaluation and program support costs for information technology support, contract fees and monitoring/on site review and associated overhead costs.



**COMMUNITY SERVICES DISCRETIONARY ACTIVITIES**

Funding Level	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Change from 2018 Annualized CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$27,109,170	\$27,197,041	0	-\$27,197,041

Authorizing Legislation – Sections 674(b)(3) and 680 of the Community Services Block Grant Act

2019 Authorization ..... Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method..... Competitive Grants

**Program Description and Accomplishments**

Community Services Discretionary Activities (CSDA) were originally authorized by the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981 (P.L. 97-35), with the last reauthorization under the Community Opportunities, Accountability, and Training and Educational Services Act of 1998 (P.L. 105-285, hereafter referred to as the CSBG Act). The CSBG Act authorized three discretionary programs: Community Economic Development (CED), Rural Community Development (RCD) and Neighborhood Innovation Projects (NIP); however, only CED and RCD were ever appropriated. The CED program provides grants on a competitive basis to private, nonprofit organizations that are community development corporations. These awards provide technical and financial assistance for economic development activities designed to address the needs of low-income individuals and families by creating employment and business development opportunities. The RCD program provides grants to multistate, regional, and tribal nonprofit organizations that provide training and technical assistance to small, rural communities for the improvement of drinking water and waste water treatment facilities.

CED funds can be used for commercial developments and equity investments or loans to capitalize a new business or expand an existing business, as long as the project creates new full-time permanent jobs for individuals with low incomes. Grants are awarded to cover project costs associated with the startup or expansion of businesses, including physical and/or commercial activities; capital expenditures, such as the purchase of equipment or real property; allowable operating expenses, such as salary for key project staff; and loans or equity investments. Depending on the annual appropriation level, approximately 25 to 45 grants have been awarded each year with a maximum award level of \$800,000 per grant. The award levels are based on the applicant’s project design and the requested funding needed to support a project. In FY 2017, CED awarded 25 grants, totaling more than \$17.4 million.

The RCD funds are used to increase access for families with low incomes to water supply and waste disposal services, preserve affordable water and waste disposal services in low-income rural communities, increase local capacity and expertise to establish and maintain needed community facilities, increase economic opportunities for low-income rural communities by improving their access to water and sanitation, use technical assistance to leverage additional public and private resources, support coordination with relevant homeland security activities, and promote improved coordination of federal,

state, and local agencies and financing programs to benefit low-income communities. In FY 2017, RCD awarded \$7,236,906 to eight grantees for the third award of their five-year projects.

Funding for the program – net of any authorized changes such as transfers or reprogramming – for the last five years is as follows:

2014.....	\$35,497,000
2015.....	\$36,383,000
2016.....	\$36,383,000
2017.....	\$27,109,170
2018.....	\$27,197,042

**Budget Request**

The FY 2019 request does not include funding for the CED and RCD programs, which is \$27.2 million below the FY 2018 Continuing Resolution level, as the services provided are duplicative of other federal programs. This continues the proposal from the FY 2018 President’s Budget.

**Performance Analysis**

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result</b>	<b>FY 2017 Target</b>
12iii: Number of jobs created by Community Economic Development program. ( <i>Output</i> )	FY 2016: 2,062  (Historical Actual)	N/A

Resource and Program Data  
Community Economic Development

Data Category	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	\$17,393,240	\$17,296,803	
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	196,842	270,871	
Program Support	2,094,088	2,180,300	
Total, Resources	\$19,684,170	\$19,747,974	\$0
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	22	22	0
New Starts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Continuations			
#	22	22	0
\$	\$17,393,240	\$17,296,803	\$0
Contracts			
#	3	3	0
\$	\$1,743,651	\$1,821,216	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	4	4	0
\$	\$547,279	\$629,955	\$0

Notes:

1. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, and grant paneling.

Resource and Program Data  
Rural Community Development

Data Category	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	\$7,236,906	\$7,265,207	
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	101,650	111,815	
Program Support	86,444	72,045	
Total, Resources	\$7,425,000	\$7,449,067	\$0
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	8	8	0
New Starts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Continuations			
#	8	8	0
\$	\$7,236,906	\$7,265,207	\$0
Contracts			
#	1	1	0
\$	\$101,650	\$111,815	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	2	2	0
\$	\$86,444	\$72,045	\$0

Notes:

1. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, and grant paneling.

**NATIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HOTLINE**

Funding Level	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Change from 2018 Annualized CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$8,223,479	\$8,193,974	\$8,250,000	\$56,026

Authorizing Legislation — Section 303(b) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act

2019 Authorization .....\$6,000,000 pending Congressional action

Allocation Method.....Cooperative Agreements

**Program Description and Accomplishments**

The National Domestic Violence Hotline (Hotline) was first authorized by the Child Abuse Amendments of 1984 (P.L. 98-457). The Hotline operates a confidential 24-hour national, toll-free telephone hotline to provide information and assistance to adult and youth victims of family violence, domestic violence, or dating violence; their family and household members; and others affected by the violence in an effort to build healthy, safe, and supportive communities. The Hotline is currently authorized under the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Reauthorization Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-320).

The Hotline serves as a critical partner in the intervention, prevention, and resource assistance efforts of the network of family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence service providers. It provides assistance in the following areas: (1) crisis intervention, emotional support, and counseling by helping the caller identify problems and possible solutions, including making plans for safety in an emergency; (2) education and information about resources on domestic violence and dating violence, children exposed to domestic violence, sexual assault, intervention programs for batterers, and working through the criminal and civil justice systems; and (3) nationwide referrals to domestic violence shelters and programs, social service agencies, programs addressing the needs of children exposed to domestic violence, legal assistance agencies, economic self-sufficiency programs, and other related services.

The Hotline maintains a comprehensive resource database with access to 4,800 service providers and resources in the U.S., Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam, including shelters to which callers may be referred or directly connected. Non-English speakers have access to bilingual trained advocates, as well as to an interpretation line providing access to over 200 languages. The Hotline is accessible to persons who are deaf or hard of hearing.

The Hotline also provides targeted services to youth and young adults around dating violence and healthy relationships. These distinctive services offer real-time, one-on-one support primarily from peer advocates who are trained to provide support, information, and advocacy to those involved in abusive dating relationships, as well as concerned friends, parents, teachers, clergy, law enforcement, and service providers. The Hotline provides a holistic approach to service delivery through a variety of access points that includes a website, telephone (including text telephone and videophone), online chatting, and texting.

As a result of ongoing efforts to increase and improve access for at-risk populations, the Hotline, in collaboration with Family Violence Prevention and Service Act's (FVPSA) National Indigenous Women's Resource Center, launched the StrongHearts Native Helpline in March 2017 as the first national culturally-relevant crisis line for Native American survivors of domestic and dating violence.

Funding for the program - net of any authorized changes such as transfers or reprogramming - for the last five years is as follows:

2014.....	\$4,500,000
2015.....	\$4,500,000
2016.....	\$8,250,000
2017.....	\$8,223,479
2018.....	\$8,193,974

**Budget Request**

The FY 2019 request for the National Domestic Violence Hotline is \$8.25 million, an increase of \$56,026 above the FY 2018 Continuing Resolution level. These funds will continue to support staffing and infrastructure in order to ensure a timely response to requests for help, including during periods of peak demand. Part of the funding will support an evaluation that will give a more comprehensive report on the services the Hotline provides.

**Performance Analysis**

Measurement of the Hotline's performance is focused on the percentage of total annual responses to calls in relation to the number of calls received as a better determinant of the Hotline's usefulness than reporting the number of calls received. In FY 2014, the Hotline was only able to respond to 64 percent of the calls received, missing the target for the year by 16 percentage points. In FY 2014, the effects of sequestration combined with the massive media coverage of a high profile domestic violence case led to a significant decrease in response rate. In fact, two days after the high profile case hit the media, the Hotline experienced an 84 percent increase in call volume. In FY 2015, the Hotline responded to 76 percent of the calls received, still below target, but recovering from the effects of FY 2014. For FY 2016, the performance rate was 75 percent. Various factors contributed to this performance rate, which remained below the projected target, including changes to funding levels (the FY 2015 appropriation was substantially lower than the FY 2016 appropriation) and timing of fund allocation. For FY 2017, the performance target was 84 percent; however the actual result was 75 percent.

Although additional phone and chat advocates were hired as a result of the increase in funding received at the end of FY 2016, their impact on the performance rate will be felt more gradually. It takes over two months to recruit, hire, train and mentor a new advocate using the revised curriculum that was recently developed to improve the quality and consistency of services provided by advocates. In addition, the Hotline experienced attrition from experienced advocates that chose not to continue their employment with the Hotline after the Hotline moved to its new location in April 2016 and therefore, further recruitment, hiring and training was required. Another reason that the performance rate did not increase substantially from FY 2016 to FY 2017 is that the average talk time on the phone increased by 13 percent and the average chat time increased by 21 percent. The increased funding in FY 2016 not only went to hire new advocates, but also to build the infrastructure necessary to support the increased number of advocates such as space, utilities and equipment; and the Human Resources, Finance and Information Technology departments were expanded as well.

To improve the performance rate for FY 2018, the Hotline will pilot a call rate project to analyze if the current practice of reporting abandoned calls within the first five to 15 seconds is an accurate reflection of performance. Additionally, the Hotline will pilot a triage method to better support callers that are in the wait queue by providing menu options that respond to more generalized needs and which will potentially redirect off-target callers, a caller type that negatively affects the performance rate. The Hotline will pursue these strategies to attain a revised performance target of 82 percent in FY 2018 that will continue into FY 2019. After three years of exponential growth and continued infrastructure improvement, the original 84 percent target was revised downward due to the most recent trend data. It is not feasible for 100 percent of calls received to be answered due to unanticipated spikes resulting from media coverage promoting the Hotline phone number and increases in call volume during the rollover of state or local program crisis lines during an emergency or disaster. In addition, some situations require a caller to disconnect before an advocate can answer (e.g. the abuser enters the room).

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Target +/- FY 2018 Target
<u>14A:</u> Increase the capacity of the National Domestic Violence Hotline to respond to increased call volume (as measured by percentage of total annual calls to which the Hotline responds). <i>(Outcome)</i>	FY 2017: 75%  Target: 84%  (Target Not Met)	82% <sup>27</sup>	82%	Maintain
<u>14B:</u> Increase the capacity of the National Domestic Violence Hotline to respond to increased chat volume (as measured by percentage of total annual chats to which the Hotline responds). <i>(Outcome)</i>	FY 2017: 77%  Target: 84%  (Target Not Met)	82% <sup>28</sup>	82%	Maintain
<u>14C:</u> Increase the capacity of the National Domestic Violence Hotline (with respect to serving youth/young adults through a national teen dating violence hotline) to respond to increased volume (as measured by percentage of total annual calls, online chats and texts to which the Hotline responds). <i>(Developmental Outcome)</i>	FY 2017: 73%  (Historical Actual)	TBD	TBD	TBD
<u>14x:</u> Total average number of calls received per month by the National Domestic Violence Hotline. <i>(Output)</i>	FY 2016: 25,002  (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

<sup>27</sup> The FY 2018 target for this performance measure has been revised in light of the most recent trend data.

<sup>28</sup> The FY 2018 target for this performance measure has been revised in light of the most recent trend data.

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result</b>	<b>FY 2018 Target</b>	<b>FY 2019 Target</b>	<b>FY 2019 Target +/- FY 2018 Target</b>
<u>14xi</u> : Total average number of chats received per month by the National Domestic Violence Hotline. ( <i>Output</i> )	FY 2016: 3,811 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>14xii</u> : Total average number per month of hits/visits to the National Domestic Violence Hotline's website. ( <i>Output</i> )	FY 2016: 163,452 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>14xiii</u> : Total average number of calls received per month by loveisrespect.org ( <i>Output</i> )	FY 2016: 3,691 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>14xiv</u> : Total average number of chats received per month by loveisrespect.org ( <i>Output</i> )	FY 2016: 3,985 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>14xv</u> : Total average number of texts received per month by loveisrespect.org. ( <i>Output</i> )	FY 2016: 1,676 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A



Resource and Program Data  
National Domestic Violence Hotline

Data Category	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	\$7,724,029	\$8,193,974	\$7,850,000
Research/Evaluation	499,449		400,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$8,223,478	\$8,193,974	\$8,250,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	1	1	1
New Starts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Continuations			
#	1	1	1
\$	\$7,724,029	\$8,193,974	\$7,850,000
Contracts			
#	1	0	1
\$	\$499,449	\$0	\$400,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

**FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND SERVICES**

Funding Level	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Change from 2018 Annualized CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$150,517,702	\$149,974,559	\$151,000,000	\$1,025,441

Authorizing Legislation -- Section 303(a) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act

2019 Authorization ..... Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method.....Formula and Competitive Grants

**Program Description and Accomplishments**

The Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) program is authorized by the Child Abuse Amendments Act of 1984 (P.L. 98-457), as most recently amended by the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Reauthorization Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-320). The program provides funding to support programs and projects that work to prevent incidents of family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence and to provide immediate shelter and supportive services for adult and youth victims (and their dependents).

The statute includes the following funding requirements for the FVPSA appropriation not reserved under section 10412, the Specialized Services for Abused Parents and Their Children (SSAPC):

- not less than 70 percent is awarded in grants to states and territories,
- not less than 10 percent is awarded to Indian tribes (including Alaska Natives) and tribal organizations,
- not less than 10 percent is awarded to State Domestic Violence Coalitions (SDVC)
- not less than 6 percent is for the network of information and technical assistance centers, and
- not more than 2.5 percent may be set aside for program administration, evaluation, and monitoring.

The grants to states and territories are allocated based on each state’s population, with a minimum of not less than one-eighth of one percent of the amounts available allocated to territories. FVPSA specifies that a state may use no more than five percent of its allotment for administrative costs and must distribute the remaining funds to local public agencies and non-profit private organizations, including faith-based and charitable organizations, community-based organizations, and tribal organizations. Not less than 70 percent of the funding awarded through state sub-grants must be used for the primary purpose of providing immediate shelter and supportive services. States may use the remaining funds to:

- assist victims in the development of safety plans and decisions related to safety and well-being;
- provide counseling, peer support groups and referral to community-based services;
- provide services, training, and technical assistance and outreach to increase awareness of family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence and increase accessibility of services;
- provide culturally and linguistically appropriate services;
- provide specialized services for children exposed to family violence, domestic violence, or dating violence, underserved populations, and victims who are members of racial and ethnic minority populations;
- provide advocacy, case management, and information and referral services; and
- provide prevention services including outreach to underserved populations.

Of the FVPSA funds awarded in grants to Indian tribes (including Alaska Natives) and tribal organizations, the amount of each tribal grant is based on the population of the tribe. Funding is primarily used for immediate shelter and supportive services. A program may operate its own shelter facility, contract with hotels or local domestic violence shelters, or access safe homes to meet the needs of victims. Supportive services include community outreach, legal advocacy, crisis intervention, safety planning, support groups, talking circles, individual counseling, educational services, information/referral, and medical advocacy.

SDVC grants further the purposes of family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence intervention and prevention. SDVCs serve as information clearinghouses and coordinate statewide programs, outreach, and activities. They provide training and technical assistance to local programs (most of which are funded through sub-grants from FVPSA state and territory formula grants) on appropriate and comprehensive responses, including the development and implementation of best practices. The grants to SDVCs also support related collaborative efforts with social services sectors such as housing, health, education, criminal justice, and child welfare.

The statutorily mandated network of information and technical assistance centers requires a National Resource Center on Domestic Violence, a National Indian Resource Center Addressing Domestic Violence and Safety for Indian Women, and at least seven Special Issue Resource Centers. The statute also allows the funding of State Resource Centers to reduce disparities in states with high proportions of Indian, Alaskan Native, or Native Hawaiian populations and to support training and technical assistance that addresses emerging issues. Funding for the first of these State Resource Centers was provided in FY 2017 to respond to the unique needs of Alaska Native tribes. The purpose of this network of support is to provide resource information and training and technical assistance to improve the capacity of individuals, organizations, governmental entities, and communities to prevent family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence and to provide effective intervention services.

For any fiscal year for which the FVPSA appropriation exceeds \$130,000,000, the FVPSA statute provides for a 25 percent set-aside of the amount in excess of that threshold for grants to support specialized services for abused parents and their children. The FY 2017 appropriation supported this set-aside, which expanded the capacity of child and family serving systems and community-based programs in twelve states and communities to prevent future violence by addressing the needs of children exposed to family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence. It also addresses the needs of their parents.

The statute also provides flexibility to use funds not otherwise allocated by statutory formula for discretionary grants or contracts to support demonstration initiatives, provide technical assistance, or to coordinate or provide for research and evaluation on effective practices. Under this authority, in FY 2017 these resources supported capacity building training and technical assistance for FVPSA formula grantees and training and technical assistance to enhance supportive housing for domestic violence survivors and promoted accessible domestic violence program services for all survivors regardless of sexual orientation.

Funding for the program – net of any authorized changes such as transfers or reprogramming - for the last five years is as follows:

2014.....	\$133,521,000
2015.....	\$135,000,000
2016.....	\$150,000,000
2017.....	\$150,517,702
2018.....	\$149,974,559

**Budget Request**

The FY 2019 request for FVPSA programs is \$151 million, an increase of \$1,025,441 over the FY 2018 Continuing Resolution level. This request will continue to provide on-going support for the services needed to protect the safety of domestic violence victims and provide \$1 million for an Alaska Native Tribal Resource Center.

The budget will also support a proposal to reauthorize FVPSA with modifications to increase the portion of funds set aside for administration, evaluation, and monitoring, from 2.5 percent to 4 percent, and increase the statutory project period for SSAPC grantees from two years to up to four years. Increasing the cap on administration, evaluation, and monitoring will provide flexibility to address increased administrative costs including information technology, overhead, and personnel; address the currently unexplained 1.5 percent of the budget; and retain the current flexibility to use the limited funds not required for administrative, evaluation and monitoring costs to fund high priority discretionary activities. In the very near future, the 2.5 percent limit will fail to provide adequate resources to fulfill the complex responsibilities required in FVPSA, including government accountability requirements, staff for grant administration and monitoring, and evaluation to promote evidence-informed programming. Increasing the project period for the SSAPC grantees will allow more time for grantees to meaningfully engage in project activities; demonstrate effectiveness of programs, services, and interventions; and meet longer term outcomes that improve the health and wellbeing of children exposed to domestic violence. Extending the grant period from two to four years would also reduce grant review expenses.

**Performance Analysis**

In data collected from FVPSA grantees on the Performance Progress Report for fiscal years 2012 through 2015, more than 90 percent of domestic violence program clients reported improved knowledge of safety planning as a result of work by FVPSA grantees and subgrantees. For FY 2016, the actual result of 89.6 percent fell slightly below the target of 90 percent; this will continue to be an area of focus for training. Ninety percent remains the performance target as a realistic expectation of client assessment of their increase in knowledge due to services received. A higher target is unrealistic because many program participants receive short term crisis assistance and would not be expected to report significant change. In light of the increases reported, ACF plans to continue to implement its improved data quality checks and assess whether new targets should be set for subsequent years. Annual measure 14D captures the percentage of FVPSA state subgrant-funded domestic violence program clients who report improved

knowledge of safety planning, which is a key outcome that is correlated with other indices of longer-term client safety and well-being and helps document improved work by FVPSA grantees and subgrantees.

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result</b>	<b>FY 2018 Target</b>	<b>FY 2019 Target</b>	<b>FY 2019 Target +/- FY 2018 Target</b>
<u>14D</u> : Increase the percentage of FVPSA state subgrant-funded domestic violence program clients who report improved knowledge of safety planning. ( <i>Outcome</i> )	FY 2016: 89.6% Target: 90% (Target Not Met)	90%	90%	Maintain
<u>14i</u> : Number of residential clients served by domestic violence programs, including tribal programs. <sup>29</sup> ( <i>Output</i> )	FY 2016: 244,476 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>14ii</u> : Number of non-residential clients served by domestic violence programs, including tribal programs. ( <i>Output</i> )	FY 2016: 1,015,756 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>14iii</u> : Number of shelter nights, state programs. ( <i>Output</i> )	FY 2016: 8,437,856 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>14iv</u> : Number of shelter nights, tribal programs. ( <i>Output</i> )	FY 2016: 198,262 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>14v</u> : Number of unmet requests for shelter (state and tribal programs). ( <i>Output</i> )	FY 2016: 204,843 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>14vi</u> : Total number of crisis hotline calls answered by local domestic violence programs, including tribal programs. ( <i>Output</i> )	FY 2016: 2,690,560 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>14vii</u> : Number of youth who attended youth-targeted community education programs, including tribal programs. ( <i>Output</i> )	FY 2016: 2,216,614 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>14viii</u> : Number of supportive counseling and advocacy contacts with children provided by domestic violence programs, including tribal programs. ( <i>Output</i> )	FY 2016: 1,005,719 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

<sup>29</sup> The actual result for this output measure and all output measures that include tribal data includes 100 percent of the states and 81 percent of the tribal grantees reporting.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/Target for Most Recent Result/Summary of Result	FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Target +/- FY 2018 Target
14ix: Number of people trained by FVPSA-funded training and technical assistance providers. <sup>30</sup> ( <i>Output</i> )	FY 2016: 58,143 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

---

<sup>30</sup> This output measure is currently reported on a voluntary basis.

Resource and Program Data  
Family Violence Prevention and Services

Data Category	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$130,849,450	\$130,482,827	\$131,175,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development	4,629,426	4,493,640	4,750,000
Training/Technical Assistance	11,906,860	11,562,461	11,565,460
Program Support	3,105,516	3,435,631	3,509,540
Total, Resources	\$150,491,252	\$149,974,559	\$151,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	266	264	264
New Starts			
#	241	250	240
\$	\$131,849,450	\$134,976,467	\$131,175,000
Continuations			
#	25	14	24
\$	\$15,514,426	\$11,540,000	\$16,290,000
Contracts			
#	3	4	4
\$	\$971,940	\$1,557,090	\$1,607,076
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	0	0
\$	\$8,964	\$0	\$0

Notes:

1. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, grant paneling, salaries and benefits, and associated overhead.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
State Table - Family Violence Prevention and Services

Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.592

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2018 Annualized CR
Alabama	\$1,659,175	\$1,654,209	\$1,662,984	\$8,775
Alaska	761,084	757,644	761,663	4,019
Arizona	2,052,039	2,046,405	2,057,261	10,856
Arkansas	1,248,464	1,244,196	1,250,796	6,600
California	8,999,499	8,982,055	9,029,703	47,648
Colorado	1,754,415	1,749,287	1,758,566	9,279
Connecticut	1,387,980	1,383,475	1,390,814	7,339
Delaware	802,852	799,341	803,581	4,240
District of Columbia	741,653	738,245	742,161	3,916
Florida	4,884,462	4,874,014	4,899,869	25,855
Georgia	2,789,504	2,782,616	2,797,377	14,761
Hawaii	907,659	903,970	908,765	4,795
Idaho	953,254	949,488	954,525	5,037
Illinois	3,422,759	3,414,796	3,432,910	18,114
Indiana	2,039,829	2,034,216	2,045,007	10,791
Iowa	1,277,178	1,272,861	1,279,613	6,752
Kansas	1,234,130	1,229,886	1,236,410	6,524
Kentucky	1,563,106	1,558,303	1,566,569	8,266
Louisiana	1,613,542	1,608,654	1,617,187	8,533
Maine	891,060	887,400	892,107	4,707
Maryland	1,899,134	1,893,759	1,903,805	10,046
Massachusetts	2,066,545	2,060,887	2,071,819	10,932
Michigan	2,768,349	2,761,497	2,776,146	14,649
Minnesota	1,787,725	1,782,540	1,791,996	9,456
Mississippi	1,255,439	1,251,159	1,257,796	6,637
Missouri	1,924,411	1,918,993	1,929,173	10,180
Montana	822,445	818,901	823,245	4,344
Nebraska	1,009,433	1,005,571	1,010,905	5,334
Nevada	1,211,380	1,207,175	1,213,579	6,404
New Hampshire	889,999	886,340	891,042	4,702
New Jersey	2,550,041	2,543,560	2,557,053	13,493
New Mexico	1,056,932	1,052,989	1,058,575	5,586
New York	4,905,994	4,895,510	4,921,479	25,969
North Carolina	2,757,927	2,751,093	2,765,687	14,594
North Dakota	758,511	755,076	759,081	4,005



STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2018 Annualized CR
Ohio	3,135,419	3,127,943	3,144,536	16,593
Oklahoma	1,443,744	1,439,144	1,446,778	7,634
Oregon	1,461,164	1,456,534	1,464,260	7,726
Pennsylvania	3,399,021	3,391,097	3,409,086	17,989
Rhode Island	830,409	826,852	831,238	4,386
South Carolina	1,646,272	1,641,328	1,650,035	8,707
South Dakota	785,131	781,651	785,797	4,146
Tennessee	2,023,412	2,017,826	2,028,530	10,704
Texas	6,395,381	6,382,362	6,416,221	33,859
Utah	1,235,645	1,231,399	1,237,931	6,532
Vermont	737,308	733,909	737,802	3,893
Virginia	2,410,037	2,403,794	2,416,545	12,751
Washington	2,127,589	2,121,826	2,133,082	11,256
West Virginia	1,006,319	1,002,462	1,007,780	5,318
Wisconsin	1,858,355	1,853,050	1,862,880	9,830
Wyoming	727,674	724,291	728,133	3,842
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>99,870,789</b>	<b>99,591,579</b>	<b>100,119,883</b>	<b>528,304</b>
Indian Tribes	14,538,828	14,498,092	14,575,000	76,908
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>14,538,828</b>	<b>14,498,092</b>	<b>14,575,000</b>	<b>76,908</b>
American Samoa	127,215	126,858	127,531	673
Guam	127,215	126,858	127,531	673
Northern Mariana Islands	127,215	126,858	127,531	673
Puerto Rico	1,392,145	1,387,632	1,394,993	7,361
Virgin Islands	127,215	126,858	127,531	673
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,901,005</b>	<b>1,895,064</b>	<b>1,905,117</b>	<b>10,053</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>116,310,622</b>	<b>115,984,735</b>	<b>116,600,000</b>	<b>615,265</b>
Discretionary Funds	7,734,942	7,929,271	8,259,540	330,269
Other	14,538,828	14,498,092	14,575,000	76,908
Training and Technical Assistance	11,906,860	11,562,461	11,565,460	2,999
<b>Subtotal, Adjustments</b>	<b>34,180,630</b>	<b>33,989,824</b>	<b>34,400,000</b>	<b>410,176</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>\$150,491,252</b>	<b>\$149,974,559</b>	<b>\$151,000,000</b>	<b>\$1,025,441</b>

Notes:

1. Other - Funding is provided for the State Domestic Violence Coalition.

**CHAFEE EDUCATION AND TRAINING VOUCHERS**

Funding Level	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Change from 2018 Annualized CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$43,117,945	\$42,963,241	\$43,257,000	\$293,759

Authorizing Legislation – Section 477 of the Social Security Act

2019 Authorization ..... Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method..... Formula Grants

**Program Description and Accomplishments**

The Chafee Foster Care Independence Program is composed of the discretionary Chafee Education and Training Voucher (CETV) program and the mandatory formula grant program. (See the Foster Care and Permanency chapter for more information on the mandatory program.) The Promoting Safe and Stable Families Amendments of 2001 (P.L. 107-133) expanded the Chafee Foster Care Independence Program by authorizing new discretionary funds for post-secondary education and training vouchers (the CETV program). CETV provides vouchers of up to \$5,000 per year to youth up to 21 years of age who are in foster care or who aged out of foster care for expenses related to post-secondary education assistance, such as tuition, books, fees, supplies, and vocational training. Participants who turn 21 while working toward the completion of a degree or training program may remain eligible for the voucher program until they are 23 years of age. To avoid creating a disincentive to the achievement of permanency for older children, the vouchers also are available to individuals leaving foster care through adoption or kinship guardianship after attaining the age of 16.

Funding for these vouchers is distributed to the states based on the state’s proportion of children in foster care compared to the national total of all children in foster care. Tribes with an approved plan to operate a foster care and adoption assistance program under Title IV-E of the Social Security Act or a Title IV-E tribal/state agreement or contract also have the option to directly receive a portion of the state's Chafee Foster Care Independence Program and CETV allotments to provide services to tribal youth.

Funding for the program - net of any authorized changes such as transfers or reprogramming - for the last five years is as follows:

2014.....	\$43,257,000
2015.....	\$43,257,000
2016.....	\$43,257,000
2017.....	\$43,117,945
2018.....	\$42,963,241

**Budget Request**

The FY 2019 request for the discretionary CETV program is \$43.3 million, an increase of \$293,759 above the FY 2018 Continuing Resolution level. This will provide approximately 16,000 vouchers to current and former foster care youth, increasing the prospect that these youth will be able to secure work and successfully transfer to adulthood. Over 20,000 foster youth age-out of foster care per year, and these vouchers provide additional opportunities for these young people.

**Performance Analysis**

In the following performance table, the program year for this output measure is July 1<sup>st</sup> – June 30<sup>th</sup> to align with the school year (not the federal fiscal year).

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result</b>	<b>FY 2018 Target</b>	<b>FY 2019 Target</b>	<b>FY 2019 Target +/- FY 2018 Target</b>
<u>7iv</u> : Number of youth receiving ETV funding. ( <i>Output</i> )	Program Year 2014: 15,514  (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data  
Chafee Education and Training Vouchers

Data Category	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$42,471,176	\$42,318,792	\$42,608,145
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	181,379	81,613	78,491
Program Support	458,705	562,836	570,364
Total, Resources	\$43,111,260	\$42,963,241	\$43,257,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	56	56	56
New Starts			
#	56	56	56
\$	\$42,471,176	\$42,318,792	\$42,608,145
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	2	1	1
\$	\$229,859	\$81,613	\$78,491
Interagency Agreements			
#	2	1	1
\$	\$117,349	\$176,000	\$179,000

Notes:

1. Program Support includes funding for salaries and benefits and associated overhead.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
State Table - Chafee Education and Training Vouchers

Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.599

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2018 Annualized CR
Alabama	\$470,954	\$488,583	\$491,924	\$3,341
Alaska	263,317	272,671	274,535	1,864
Arizona	1,760,542	1,655,170	1,666,487	11,317
Arkansas	451,401	471,856	475,082	3,226
California	5,556,457	5,287,589	5,323,742	36,153
Colorado	560,182	554,334	558,124	3,790
Connecticut	387,879	398,273	400,997	2,724
Delaware	67,690	75,420	75,935	515
District of Columbia	93,992	79,867	80,413	546
Florida	2,219,685	2,302,231	2,317,972	15,741
Georgia	1,085,327	1,197,141	1,205,326	8,185
Hawaii	134,984	155,190	156,251	1,061
Idaho	134,090	146,778	147,782	1,004
Illinois	1,652,953	1,557,994	1,568,647	10,653
Indiana	1,689,577	1,918,074	1,931,189	13,115
Iowa	587,377	580,537	584,507	3,970
Kansas	711,811	702,583	707,388	4,805
Kentucky	748,166	755,356	760,521	5,165
Louisiana	451,103	431,342	434,291	2,949
Maine	185,900	177,623	178,837	1,214
Maryland	388,475	371,393	373,932	2,539
Massachusetts	1,020,813	1,055,004	1,062,217	7,213
Michigan	1,215,646	1,121,528	1,129,196	7,668
Minnesota	755,312	850,211	856,024	5,813
Mississippi	473,733	530,451	534,078	3,627
Missouri	1,206,912	1,199,751	1,207,955	8,204
Montana	278,602	325,464	327,690	2,226
Nebraska	381,783	384,009	386,635	2,626
Nevada	445,148	411,037	413,847	2,810
New Hampshire	99,650	117,964	118,771	807
New Jersey	682,262	630,720	635,033	4,313
New Mexico	245,253	252,365	254,091	1,726
New York	2,076,464	1,905,118	1,918,144	13,026
North Carolina	1,024,684	1,008,012	1,014,904	6,892
North Dakota	134,884	136,045	136,976	931

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2018 Annualized CR
Ohio	1,310,631	1,327,094	1,336,168	9,074
Oklahoma	1,108,949	973,396	980,051	6,655
Oregon	717,349	721,940	726,876	4,936
Pennsylvania	1,592,905	1,555,384	1,566,018	10,634
Rhode Island	181,235	159,928	161,022	1,094
South Carolina	369,815	383,673	386,296	2,623
South Dakota	127,043	136,916	137,852	936
Tennessee	772,185	805,732	811,242	5,510
Texas	2,976,585	2,972,111	2,992,433	20,322
Utah	268,379	274,024	275,898	1,874
Vermont	132,204	127,923	128,798	875
Virginia	469,961	472,823	476,056	3,233
Washington	1,053,342	1,054,241	1,061,449	7,208
West Virginia	492,194	577,540	581,489	3,949
Wisconsin	703,800	713,779	718,659	4,880
Wyoming	107,391	96,015	96,671	656
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>42,026,976</b>	<b>41,860,203</b>	<b>42,146,421</b>	<b>286,218</b>
Indian Tribes	28,332	28,117	28,309	192
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>28,332</b>	<b>28,117</b>	<b>28,309</b>	<b>192</b>
Puerto Rico	415,868	412,294	415,113	2,819
Virgin Islands	0	18,178	18,302	124
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>415,868</b>	<b>430,472</b>	<b>433,415</b>	<b>2,943</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>42,471,176</b>	<b>42,318,792</b>	<b>42,608,145</b>	<b>289,353</b>
Other	640,084	644,449	648,855	4,406
<b>Subtotal, Adjustments</b>	<b>640,084</b>	<b>644,449</b>	<b>648,855</b>	<b>4,406</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>\$43,111,260</b>	<b>\$42,963,241</b>	<b>\$43,257,000</b>	<b>\$293,759</b>

Notes:

1. Other reflects set-aside for training, technical assistance, and program support.

**DISASTER HUMAN SERVICES CASE MANAGEMENT**

Funding Level	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Change from 2018 Annualized CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$1,858,008	\$1,851,341	\$1,864,000	\$12,659

Authorizing Legislation – Appropriation language

2019 Authorization ..... Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method.....Direct Federal

**Program Description and Accomplishments**

The Disaster Human Services Case Management (DHSCM) program is authorized through appropriations language under Children and Families Services. The HHS Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness (ASPR) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) designed it in alignment with the National Response Framework. It is operated by the ACF Office of Human Services Emergency Preparedness and Response to take advantage of existing human services networks and expertise within ACF.

DHSCM involves the following major tasks:

- identifying disaster survivors in need of disaster case management using requirement prioritization in consultation with the affected states, FEMA, and critical response and recovery partners;
- providing assistance that will assist all disaster survivors throughout the recovery process;
- referring disaster survivors to FEMA and service providers for recovery assistance; and
- providing the support and tracking progress of disaster survivors throughout the recovery process.

DHSCM supports the ongoing nationwide training, screening, and credentialing of personnel in preparation for deployment when the DHSCM program is activated by FEMA. DHSCM uses Stafford Act<sup>31</sup> funds for deployment of FEMA mission assignments. The DHSCM operations funding provided in the appropriations acts ensures full capability of the assets and infrastructure required for these missions.

DHSCM has built and maintained a comprehensive disaster case management capability. It has activated for nine FEMA mission assignments since 2011. This includes deployments in response to Tropical

---

<sup>31</sup> The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, combined with the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006, gives the federal government its authority to provide response and recovery assistance following a major disaster.

Storm Lee, Hurricane Irene, Super Storm Sandy, Hurricane Harvey, Hurricane Irma, and Hurricane Maria.

DHSCM has also maintained a robust quality improvement process, by identifying critical gaps and inefficiencies, as well as their remediation efforts, including DHSCM activation and deployment missions. Following Super Storm Sandy, the need to improve disaster case management led to the creation of the Electronic Case Management Record System (ECMRS).

The ECMRS will assist in achieving economies of scale during a Presidentially declared disaster by:

- streamlining the delivery of federal disaster case management services to states;
- improving states disaster recovery through enhanced reporting capabilities;
- automating the transfer of DHSCM information to states; and
- assisting affected states with identifying critical gaps, resources, needs, and services so states can build upon their disaster case management capacity.

Funding for the program - net of any authorized changes such as transfers or reprogramming - for the last five years is as follows:

2014.....	\$1,864,000
2015.....	\$1,864,000
2016.....	\$1,864,000
2017.....	\$1,858,008
2018.....	\$1,851,341

### **Budget Request**

The FY 2019 request for Disaster Human Services Case Management is \$1.9 million, an increase of \$12,659 above the FY 2018 Continuing Resolution level. In FY 2019, DHSCM will continue to build and strengthen disaster case management infrastructure in states and other jurisdictions; provide training, screening, and credentialing of personnel for deployments; assist states with closing their disaster case management capability gaps and building their disaster case management capacity; and strengthening and advancing disaster human services infrastructure with internal and external partners.



Resource and Program Data  
Disaster Human Services Case Management

Data Category	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	\$1,658,288	\$1,851,341	\$1,864,000
Total, Resources	\$1,658,288	\$1,851,341	\$1,864,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	0	0	0
New Starts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	3	3	3
\$	\$1,493,531	\$1,645,282	\$1,656,576
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	1	1
\$	\$0	\$30,000	\$30,000

Notes:

1. Program Support includes funding for travel, salaries and benefits, and associated overhead.

**FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION**

Funding Level	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Change from 2018 Annualized CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$204,362,369	\$203,607,845	\$205,000,000	\$1,392,155

2019 Authorization ..... Such sums as may be appropriated.

Allocation Method.....Direct Federal

**Program Description and Accomplishments**

The Federal Administration account includes funding for salaries and benefits and associated expenses of ACF necessary to effectively administer federal programs that promote the economic and social well-being of families, children, individuals and communities. ACF conducts operations at its headquarters in Washington, D.C., in the ten regional offices of HHS, ten audit offices of the Office of Child Support Enforcement, and ten field offices for the Unaccompanied Alien Children program in various locations throughout the country.

Funding for the program – net of any authorized changes such as transfers or reprogramming – for the last five years is as follows:

2014.....	\$197,701,000
2015.....	\$199,701,000
2016.....	\$205,000,000
2017.....	\$205,000,000
2018.....	\$204,610,295

Fiscal years 2014-2015 shown above comparably reflect the shift of funding from ACF to the Administration for Community Living for funds that are spent in support of the Administration for Developmental Disabilities and the move of the funding for Center for Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships to the Office of Secretary.

**Budget Request**

The FY 2019 request for Federal Administration is \$205 million, an increase of \$1.4 million above the FY 2018 CR level. ACF’s total FY 2019 estimated FTE is 1,360, a decrease of 7 FTE from the FY 2018 estimate. This includes 299 FTE paid from program resources. In order to maintain FTE supported through Federal Administration funding, ACF will continue to carefully manage these limited resources and continue to identify more efficient ways to operate and mitigate inflationary increases in both pay and non-pay costs.

**Performance Analysis**

In FY 2016, ACF achieved its target of demonstrating success in government-wide management initiatives by achieving results in four areas: human resources, financial management, real property asset management, and information technology. ACF has increased internal communication and expanded employee and supervisor training opportunities. This information is used to provide a snapshot and trend analysis over the last five years, and will provide leadership with succession strategies based on the needs of the ACF workforce. In the area of financial management, ACF’s objectives include ensuring the financial integrity and effective stewardship of its resources, enhancing internal controls, and reducing improper payments. ACF’s management has proactively participated in the development and implementation of the Unified Financial Management System, at all levels from project governance through the provision of subject matter experts.

With respect to property asset management, along with ACF’s continued use of dedicated recycling bins (paper and glass) in every common area, ACF hosts regular recycling efforts, especially in conjunction with broader Departmental activities. ACF continues to use the Sustainability Building Checklist for Lease Actions if seeking new office locations not part of a larger regional office move to ensure compliance with Departmental and government-wide goals. The GrantSolutions Center of Excellence (GS CoE) continues to be innovative towards meeting its goal of providing citizen-centered customer service in support of governmental grant programs for emergency and disaster relief, delivery of universal healthcare, food, shelter, training and education. The GS CoE was recognized with several awards including the E-Government Institute Enterprise Architecture Award and the Presidential Award for Management Excellence. In FY 2019, ACF aims to continue to reach the highest level of achievement in the four management areas previously noted.

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)</b>	<b>FY 2018 Target</b>	<b>FY 2019 Target</b>	<b>FY 2019 Target +/- FY 2018 Target</b>
<u>11A</u> : Obtain the highest level of success for each management initiative. <i>(Outcome)</i>	FY 2016: Highest level of success in all management initiatives (4)  Target: 4  (Target Met)	Highest level of success in all management initiatives (4)	Highest level of success in all management initiatives (4)	Maintain

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES  
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AND FAMILY SUPPORT  
PROGRAMS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FY 2019 BUDGET

FY 2019 PROPOSED APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE AND LANGUAGE ANALYSIS .....	217
AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION.....	218
APPROPRIATIONS HISTORY TABLE.....	219
AMOUNTS AVAILABLE FOR OBLIGATION .....	221
BUDGET AUTHORITY BY ACTIVITY .....	222
SUMMARY OF CHANGES .....	223
JUSTIFICATION.....	224
GENERAL STATEMENT.....	224
PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS.....	225
BUDGET REQUEST .....	228
PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS.....	231
RESOURCE AND PROGRAM DATA STATE CHILD SUPPORT ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS .....	233
RESOURCE AND PROGRAM DATA FEDERAL INCENTIVE PAYMENTS TO STATES.....	234
RESOURCE AND PROGRAM DATA ACCESS AND VISITATION GRANTS.....	235
RESOURCE AND PROGRAM DATA PAYMENTS TO TERRITORIES-ADULTS.....	236
RESOURCE AND PROGRAM DATA REPATRIATION.....	237
STATE TABLE - FEDERAL SHARE OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS AND INCENTIVES .....	238
STATE TABLE - ACCESS AND VISITATION GRANTS.....	240

This page intentionally left blank

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs

**FY 2019 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis**

*For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, titles I, IV-D, X, XI, XIV, and XVI of the Social Security Act and the Act of July 5, 1960 (24 U.S.C. 321-329), \$2,922,247,000 to remain available until expended; and for such purposes for the first quarter of fiscal year 2020, \$1,400,000,000, to remain available until expended.*

*For carrying out, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, except as otherwise provided, titles I, IV-D, X, XI, XIV, and XVI of the Social Security Act and the Act of July 5, 1960 (24 U.S.C. 321–329), for the last 3 months of the current fiscal year for unanticipated costs, incurred for the current fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary.*

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
 Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs

**Authorizing Legislation**

	FY 2018 Amount Authorized	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 Amount Authorized	FY 2019 President's Budget
Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs: Titles I, IV-A and -D, X, XI, XIV and XVI of the Social Security Act and the Act of July 5, 1960 (24 U.S.C. chapter 9)	Indefinite	\$4,326,221,000	Indefinite	\$4,398,247,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
 Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs

**Appropriations History Table**

Year	Budget Estimate <u>to Congress</u>	Appropriation
2010		
Appropriation	3,574,509,000	3,571,509,000
Advance	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Indefinite		94,174,000
Total	4,574,509,000	4,665,683,000
2011		
Appropriation	3,154,814,000	
Advance	1,100,000,000	1,100,000,000
Indefinite		3,059,464,000
Total	4,254,814,000	4,159,464,000
2012		
Appropriation	2,305,035,000	2,305,035,000
Advance	1,200,000,000	1,200,000,000
Indefinite		331,077,000
Total	3,505,035,000	3,836,112,000
2013		
Appropriation	2,756,485,000	
Advance	1,100,000,000	1,100,000,000
Indefinite		2,901,230,000
Sequestration	-51,000	-51,000
Total	3,856,434,000	4,001,179,000
2014		
Appropriation	2,965,245,000	2,965,245,000
Advance	1,100,000,000	1,100,000,000
Indefinite		66,097,000
Sequestration	-72,000	-72,000
Total	4,065,173,000	4,131,270,000
2015		
Appropriation	2,438,596,000	2,438,596,000
Advance	1,250,000,000	1,250,000,000
Indefinite		469,716,000
Sequestration	-73,000	-73,000
Total	3,688,523,000	4,158,239,000
2016		
Appropriation	2,944,974,000	2,944,974,000
Advance	1,160,000,000	1,160,000,000
Indefinite		19,802,000



Year	Budget Estimate <u>to Congress</u>	Appropriation
Sequestration	-68,000	-68,000
Total	4,104,906,000	4,124,708,000
2017		
Appropriation	3,010,631,000	3,010,631,000
Advance	1,300,000,000	1,300,000,000
Sequestration	-69,000	-69,000
Total	4,310,562,000	4,310,562,000
2018		
Appropriation	2,926,287,000	
Advance	1,400,000,000	1,400,000,000
Sequestration	-66,000	-66,000
Total	4,326,221,000	
2019		
Appropriation	2,998,247,000	
Advance	1,400,000,000	
Total	4,398,247,000	
2020		
Appropriation		
Advance	1,400,000,000	
Total		

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
 Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs

**Amounts Available for Obligation**

<u>Budgetary Resources</u>	FY 2017 <u>Final</u>	FY 2018 <u>Annualized CR</u>	FY 2019 <u>Current Law</u>	FY 2019 <u>President's Budget</u>
Advance, B.A.	\$1,300,000,000	\$1,400,000,000	\$1,400,000,000	\$1,400,000,000
Definite, B.A.	3,010,631,000	2,926,286,918	2,922,247,000	2,998,247,000
Sequestration	-69,000	-66,000	0	0
<b>Subtotal, Net Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$4,310,562,000</b>	<b>\$4,326,220,918</b>	<b>\$4,322,247,000</b>	<b>\$4,398,247,000</b>
Offsetting Collections from Non-Federal Funds	10,008,467	0	13,000,000	13,000,000
Offsetting Collections, Unapportioned	12,951,453	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	0	34,255,192	4,343	4,343
Unobligated Balance, unapportioned, end of year	-12,951,453	0	0	0
Recoveries of prior year obligations	155,412,565	200,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000
Recoveries, Unobligated Balance, start of year	383,342	383,342	21,997,109	21,997,109
Recoveries, Unobligated Balance, end of year	-383,342	-383,342	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	-21,618,110	-21,618,110	-22,001,452	-22,001,452
<b>Total Obligations</b>	<b>\$4,454,364,922</b>	<b>\$4,538,858,000</b>	<b>\$4,535,247,000</b>	<b>\$4,611,247,000</b>
<i>Advance Requested for FY 2020</i>			<i>\$1,400,000,000</i>	<i>\$1,400,000,000</i>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
 Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs

**Budget Authority by Activity**

<u>Activity</u>	FY 2017 <u>Final</u>	FY 2018 <u>Annualized CR</u>	FY 2019 <u>Current Law</u>	FY 2019 <u>President's Budget</u>
<b><u>Child Support Enforcement</u></b>				
State Child Support Administrative Costs	\$3,671,111,658	\$3,700,881,918	\$3,689,574,000	\$3,765,574,000
Federal Incentive Payments to States	571,519,342	581,116,000	588,673,000	588,673,000
Access and Visitation Grants	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Subtotal, Child Support Enforcement	4,252,631,000	4,291,997,918	4,288,247,000	4,364,247,000
<b><u>Other Programs</u></b>				
Payments to Territories - Adults	33,000,000	33,000,000	33,000,000	33,000,000
Repatriation	24,931,000	1,223,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Subtotal, Other Programs	57,931,000	34,223,000	34,000,000	34,000,000
<b>Total, Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$4,310,562,000</b>	<b>\$4,326,220,918</b>	<b>\$4,322,247,000</b>	<b>\$4,398,247,000</b>
<i>Advance Requested for FY 2020</i>			<i>\$1,400,000,000</i>	<i>\$1,400,000,000</i>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
 Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs

**Summary of Changes**

FY 2018 Annualized CR		
Total estimated budget authority		\$4,326,220,918
(Obligations)		(\$4,538,858,000)
FY 2019 President's Budget		
Total estimated budget authority		\$4,398,247,000
(Obligations)		(\$4,611,247,000)
 Net change		 +\$72,026,082

<u>Description of Changes</u>	<u>FY 2018 Annualized CR</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Increases:</u>		
A. <u>Built-in:</u>		
1) <b>Federal Incentive Payments to States:</b> Technical baseline change reflects adjustments in CPI-U rate.	\$581,116,000	+\$7,557,000
Subtotal, Built-in Increases		+\$7,557,000
B. <u>Program:</u>		
1) <b>State Child Support Administrative Costs:</b> Increase due to FY19 policy effects.	\$3,700,881,918	+\$76,000,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+\$76,000,000
Total, Increases		+\$83,557,000
<u>Decreases:</u>		
A. <u>Built-in:</u>		
1) <b>State Child Support Administrative Costs:</b> Technical baseline change reflects changes made to anticipated claims/costs by grantees.	\$3,700,881,918	-\$11,307,918
2) <b>Repatriation:</b> Technical baseline change reflects a reduction in Budget Authority estimated amounts and the end of FY 2018 sequestration order.	\$1,223,000	-\$223,000
Subtotal, Built-in Decreases		-\$11,530,918
Total, Decreases		-\$11,530,918
Net Change		+\$72,026,082

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
 Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs

**Justification**

Funding Level	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Change from 2018 Annualized CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$4,310,562,000	\$4,326,220,918	\$4,398,247,000	\$72,026,082
Total, Obligations	4,454,364,922	4,538,858,000	4,611,247,000	72,389,000

Authorizing Legislation – Titles I, IV-A and IV-D, X, XI, XIV and XVI of the Social Security Act

2018 Authorization ..... Indefinite with legislative changes pending Congressional action, except as identified in Sections 1113 and 1603 of the Social Security Act

Allocation Method..... Formula Grant

**General Statement**

The Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs appropriation provides funding for four programs:

- state and tribal child support programs, including incentive payments to states for child support services;
- access and visitation grants;
- payments to certain territories for adult-only benefits under assistance programs for aged, blind, and disabled residents; and
- temporary cash and services for repatriated U.S. citizens and dependents.

The purpose of these programs is to provide funding to states to support state-administered programs of financial assistance and services for low-income families to promote their economic security and self-sufficiency. (The payments to territories and repatriation programs are paid from the same appropriation as child support grants but are not administered by the child support agencies.)

In FY 2017, ACF obligated \$4.4 billion for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs. ACF estimates FY 2018 obligations will be \$4.5 billion and requests \$4.4 billion of budget authority in FY 2019 to support \$4.6 billion in obligations. This account is partially subjected to sequestration in accordance with the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (P.L.99-177), as amended by the Budget Control Act of 2011(P.L. 112-25); affected funding in this account is only for the repatriation program.

## **Program Descriptions and Accomplishments**

The Social Services Amendments of 1975 (P.L. 93-647) established the federal child support enforcement program as Part D of Title IV of the Social Security Act (the Act). The program provides: 1) funding to states and tribes through a federal match of state and tribal administrative costs, and 2) incentive funding to states for meeting performance targets. The purpose of the program is to foster parental responsibility and to promote family self-sufficiency and child well-being by supporting state child support agencies in providing the following services:

- locating noncustodial parents;
- establishing parentage;
- establishing and enforcing support orders;
- modifying orders when appropriate;
- collecting and disbursing child support payments; and
- establishing and enforcing health care coverage.

Many child support functions occur at the state, local, or tribal level. Parents may apply to their state, local, or tribal child support agency for child support services. Parents who receive Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) are automatically referred to the agency for services. State child support agencies perform a range of services including locating noncustodial parents, establishing paternity, establishing support orders, modifying support orders when appropriate, collecting and disbursing child support payments, and establishing and enforcing health care coverage.

The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA) (P.L. 104-193) made major reforms to the program, including the addition of new enforcement tools to assist in the collection of child support and new requirements for state automated data processing systems. PRWORA created the capped Access and Visitation Grants program to establish and administer programs to support and facilitate noncustodial parents' access to and visitation with their children.

Other legislation since PRWORA has changed the child support enforcement program. The Child Support Performance and Incentive Act of 1998 (CSPIA) (P.L. 105-200) established the performance and incentive system that is currently used to award federal incentive payments to states. The Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (DRA) (P.L. 109-171) also made changes, including requiring states to assess a \$25 user fee to families who have never received TANF when the family receives at least \$500 in annual collections and encouraging states to send more child support to former and current welfare families rather than use those funds as cost recovery.

The primary aim of the child support enforcement program has evolved from government cost recovery for families receiving government assistance to income support for families. Families receiving TANF are required to assign their rights to support to the state as a condition of receipt of assistance. However, states may choose to distribute some of these collections to families in lieu of government cost recovery by adopting a combination of state options enacted as part of the DRA and PRWORA. As a result of these changes, the program distributes 95 percent of collections directly to children and families. In FY 2016, federal and state governments retained less than \$1.3 billion to reimburse cash assistance costs. For families with children that have never received TANF or Foster Care maintenance payments, the program sends collections directly to the custodial parents. Preliminary FY 2016 annual report data shows that total child support collections were \$32.7 billion. The child support enforcement program

reaches 37 million participants, including 16 million children, which is 1 in 5 children in the U.S. A recent Census analysis indicates that in 2015 child support payments lifted 740,000 children out of poverty.<sup>32</sup>

The child support enforcement program operates as a robust partnership between the federal government and state, local, and tribal governments. Each state and tribe manages cases and operates its own child support program in accordance with state, tribal, and federal regulations. ACF helps state and tribal child support agencies develop, manage, and operate their programs effectively and in accordance with federal law. ACF also operates the Federal Parent Locator Service (FPLS), which includes the National Directory of New Hires (NDNH), to assist states in their efforts to locate parents, establish orders, and collect support. ACF also operates the Federal Offset and Passport Denial programs that states use to provide limited enforcement and collection services, such as federal tax refund intercepts and passport denials. These systems help to provide child support services to parents.

State child support administrative costs are annually appropriated. The federal government provides funding to states through a 66 percent match rate for allowable state administrative expenditures that are determined by federal statute, regulations, and policy.

Federally recognized Indian tribes and Alaska Native organizations are eligible to apply for direct funding for child support programs. Tribes apply for two-year start-up grants and receive 100 percent federal funding for them. Tribes with approved applications receive 90 percent federal funding of their program needs for the first three years of operations and 80 percent federal funding thereafter. As of March 2017, there are 63 tribes receiving funding to operate child support programs, including 60 tribes operating comprehensive child support programs and 3 tribes receiving start-up funding to establish programs.

States also receive performance-based incentive payments. States receive these incentives (or are subject to performance penalties) based on meeting thresholds for five measures:

- paternity establishment;
- order establishment;
- current support collections;
- collection of arrears payments; and
- cost-efficiency.

The total amount of the incentive pool provided to states is fixed and based on a formula set in statute. It is estimated to be \$587 million for FY 2019. States must use incentive funds for child support expenditures, but these expenditures are not eligible for the 66 percent federal match rate.

The child support enforcement program has increased collections every year since FY 2009, the final year of the last recession, during which child support collections declined for the first time since the program's inception. Collections have increased despite declines in enrollment that mirrored the continued drop in the number of current and former TANF cases. Much of this is attributable to improvements in cost

---

<sup>32</sup> Trudi Renwick and Liana Fox. *The Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2015*. Current Population Reports. U.S. Census Bureau. P60-258 (RV) September 2016.

effectiveness; the amount of child support collected for every dollar spent increased from \$4.78 in FY 2009 to \$5.33 in FY 2016.

One of the primary methods of collecting child support payments is through payroll deductions, as required by the Family Support Act of 1988 (P.L. 100-485). The percentage of child support payments collected through payroll deductions increased from 70 percent in FY 2009 to 75 percent in FY 2016. The Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act (P.L. 113-183) was enacted in September 2014 and mandated all states to electronically transmit any income withholding orders to employers, at the option of the employer, no later than October 1, 2015. Using electronic income withholding (e-IWO) allows families to receive child support payments more quickly since e-IWOs are sent to employers electronically rather than through the mail. It reduces printing and mailing costs for state child support agencies and the burden on employers to comply with payroll deductions. In FY 2016, the number of e-IWOs increased 16 percent over FY 2015 to 1.5 million, increasing collections by \$113 million and saving the federal government \$1.5 million. In FY 2017, 1.1 million e-IWOs were successfully processed through June 30<sup>th</sup>.

The program has also become more successful in helping parents work together to support their children and ensuring that low-income noncustodial parents can secure the resources they need. A growing body of research supports the effectiveness of a range of strategies that child support agencies can use to help strengthen the ability and willingness of even the lowest-income noncustodial parents to support their children and to move more nonpaying cases to payment status. As a result, many state child support programs have implemented evidence-based and cost-effective strategies that complement traditional law enforcement practices, particularly for those parents who have limited incomes and who face multiple challenges to supporting their children. State, local, and tribal child support agencies routinely engage in outreach, early intervention, case management, referral to other services, and other strategies in partnership with veterans, fatherhood, workforce, prisoner reentry, child welfare, and domestic violence programs to increase parental support.

ACF's child support enforcement research portfolio is multi-faceted. A variety of research/evaluation components are administered to understand more about cost and program effectiveness. Research and evaluation within the portfolio have consisted of 1) supporting large multi-state demonstrations which include random assignment evaluations, 2) funding a supplement to the Census Bureau's Current Population survey, and 3) supporting research activities of other government programs and agencies by conducting matches of their research samples to the NDNH.

The grants provided under the Access and Visitation Grants program total \$10 million. This funding is separately authorized from funding for federal and state administration of the child support enforcement program. A designated state agency, which is not usually the state child support agency, uses these grant funds to establish and administer programs to support and facilitate noncustodial parents' access to and visitation with their children. The statute specifies certain activities that may be funded, which include: voluntary and mandatory mediation, counseling, education, the development of parenting plans, supervised visitation, neutral drop-off and pick-up, and the development of guidelines for visitation and alternative custody arrangements.

This appropriation also funds grants to territories for maintenance assistance programs for the aged, blind, and disabled. It provides aid to states to furnish financial assistance to needy individuals who are 65 years of age or over, are blind, or are 18 years of age or over and permanently and totally disabled. These grants are subject to spending limitations under Section 1108 of the Social Security Act. The limitations, which were most recently updated by the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (P.L. 105-33), are: \$107,255,000 for Puerto Rico, \$4,686,000 for Guam, and \$3,554,000 for the Virgin Islands.



The final program funded out of this appropriation is the repatriation program. This program provides temporary assistance to citizens of the United States and to dependents of citizens who are without available resources and have been identified by the Department of State as having returned from a foreign country to the United States because of the destitution or illness or because of war, threat of war, invasion, or similar crisis. Section 1113 of the Social Security Act caps the funding level for the repatriation program at \$1 million each fiscal year. Congress has historically increased this cap temporarily in response to emergencies. This was done in FY 2010, when it was increased to \$25 million to support repatriation efforts resulting from the earthquake in Haiti, and most recently in FY 2017 and FY 2018 in a response to a hurricane emergency in the Caribbean. A supplemental request has been made to increase the cap permanently to \$10 million starting in FY 2019 to better position the program to respond when a mass evacuation of U.S. citizens is necessary.

The repatriation program traditionally reimburses states directly for assistance provided to individuals and for state administrative costs. In January 1997, the program entered into a cooperative agreement with a national private organization to assist the federal government with certain administrative and financial management activities. All individuals receiving assistance are expected to repay the cost of such assistance.

Obligations for the Child Support Enforcement and Family Services appropriation for the last five years have been:

2014.....	\$4,324,522,428
2015.....	\$4,346,791,611
2016.....	\$4,367,490,509
2017.....	\$4,454,364,923
2018.....	\$4,538,858,000

**Budget Request**

The FY 2019 request for the Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs appropriation is \$4.4 billion, which includes the current law baseline decrease of \$4 million and a \$76 million increase under proposed law due to legislative proposals discussed below. Further, \$1.4 billion will be needed for the first quarter of FY 2020 to assure the timely awarding of first quarter grants.

The Budget supports a number of legislative proposals, discussed below, that have net federal impact of a savings of \$1.5 billion to the federal government over 10 years, taking into account costs and savings across multiple budget accounts and federal agencies.

*Child Support Technology Fund*

The FY 2019 request includes a proposal to create a Child Support Technology Fund to promote the replacement of aging child support systems to increase system security, efficiency, and integrity. The aim of the proposal is to maximize reusable technology to create savings and cost-efficiencies for the states and federal government and to provide better service delivery to child support customers. This proposal has a one-time cost of \$125 million. It is estimated to save the federal government \$793 million over ten years.

The benefit of this proposal is that it leverages reusable technology to provide a cost-effective solution to the widespread and pressing issue of replacing aging child support systems. Under the current process,

each state separately designs, develops, and implements a new system, typically through a contract with an outside vendor, with costs on average of \$120 million per state. The federal government shares these costs through a 66 percent federal reimbursement rate. However, under this budget proposal, which replaces baseline reimbursement for state systems expenditures, the federal government would avoid reimbursing up to 54 times over the end-to-end costs associated with building new state systems. ACF would buy a new generation system and make it available to states. The reduced costs provide incentives for states to implement the new ACF-purchased system; additionally, if states opt to use the ACF-purchased system, they would be eligible for a temporary enhanced federal match rate of 80 percent.

Overall, this proposal reflects the benefits of private sector approaches of operating government programs. State child support agencies will be able to serve a larger number of families, providing improved customer service, greater transparency, and more efficient processing.

#### *Getting Noncustodial Parents to Work*

In addition, the FY 2019 request includes a proposal to get noncustodial parents to work in an effort to increase regular child support collections to promote family self-sufficiency. This proposal would amend section 466(a)(15) of the Social Security Act to allow state child support programs to spend up to 2 percent of their Title IV-D expenditures for work activities for delinquent noncustodial parents who have been ordered to participate in such services. It would also give states authority to order work activities for all noncustodial parents who owe overdue support rather than just those who owe overdue support for a child receiving TANF.

This proposal is estimated to increase federal costs by \$97 million over ten years, and it is estimated to increase child support collections by \$837 million during this period. Most of these collections would go to custodial families, increasing their self-sufficiency and economic well-being. Some of these collections would be retained by the federal government and reduce federal government spending on means-tested program, such as Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program and Supplemental Security Income.

#### *Strengthen Child Support Enforcement and Establishment*

The FY 2019 request includes several proposals aimed at increasing program efficiency and reducing burden on our partners. It is estimated that these proposals would collectively increase child support collections by \$6.5 billion over ten years and save the federal government \$679 million.

These proposals include:

- Providing tribal Title IV-D child support programs with direct access to the Federal Income Tax Refund Offset Program;
- Disclosing information to employers or other payors;
- Disclosing information to the Social Security Administration;
- Requiring federal agencies to use ACF's electronic income withholding order process;
- Requiring a business or government entity that receives services from a non-employee (such as an independent contractor) to report specific information about those individuals to State Directories of New Hire (SDNH);

- Allowing single-state financial institutions to participate in ACF’s multistate financial institution match program;
- Requiring states to update technology with ACF-developed tools to promote interstate cooperation;
- Compelling all state workers’ compensation agencies to adhere to the same rules and process as those workers’ compensation agencies who have elected to participate in ACF’s insurance match program;
- Requiring state child support programs to have and use laws to intercept gaming winnings to satisfy past-due support;
- Mandating data comparisons with insurance claims, payments, settlements, and awards;
- Improving the processes for freezing and seizing assets in multistate financial institutions; and
- Closing a loophole to allow garnishment of Longshore and Harbor Worker’s Compensation Act Benefits.

Three of these tools are currently being successfully implemented in some parts of the country. For example, 14 states and 1 territory require businesses and government entities to report independent contractors to their SDNH, and 25 state workers’ compensation agencies voluntarily participate in ACF’s insurance match program. In addition, some states intercept gaming winnings to satisfy past-due support and have collected record amounts of child support using this authority. One state alone collected \$2 million in unpaid child support from casino winners in FY 2015. The other tools increase flexibility for single-state financial institutions and require states to update technology to increase their interstate collections.

*NDNH Access Proposals for the 2019 Budget*

The FY 2019 Budget includes a package of proposals to allow certain additional programs and agencies authority to access the National Directory of New Hire data, a federal database of employment and unemployment insurance information administered by ACF. Access to these data is tightly controlled by statute, and HHS implements strong privacy, confidentiality, and security protections to protect the data from unauthorized use or disclosure. Currently several programs are successfully using these data for program integrity, implementation, and research purposes, and the use of that data has led to important insights and program integrity gains. The Budget proposes to build on this strong history of data stewardship and protection to allow additional programs and agencies to access these valuable data to improve program implementation, while continuing to protect the privacy, security and confidentiality of that data.

The proposal also includes penalties for unauthorized access, use, disclosure, or re-disclosure of personally identifiable information; clear specification of each authorized purpose; a requirement that the minimum data necessary be accessed; and satisfies the Administration’s criteria for when authority to access NDNH data should be considered.

Finally, the package also requires HHS to review each agency’s security position before they allow that agency to access the data, prohibits HHS from granting access to the data for any purpose not authorized in statute, and requires HHS to generate a public reporting on the use of NDNH data. Please see Analytical Perspectives Chapter 6, “Building and Using Evidence to Improve Government Effectiveness”, of the President’s Budget and the Children’s Research and Technical Assistance chapter of ACF’s Congressional Justification for discussion of the full package of NDNH access proposals and the criteria for considering access to NDNH data.

## Performance Analysis

As noted earlier, the child support enforcement program has a strong performance management system established by the CSPIA. Under CSPIA, states are measured on five performance targets in order to earn incentive payments and avoid penalties. Performance data maintained by states are regularly audited for completeness and reliability. State performance efforts are closely aligned with the statutory measures. In FY 2016 the program has met or exceeded the performance targets for four of the five measures, demonstrating the program's strong focus on results despite the challenging economic conditions. The statewide Paternity Establishment Percentage (PEP) declined from 95 percent in FY 2015 to 94 percent in FY 2016. The child support enforcement program continues to provide technical assistance and training to state child support agencies to increase child support collections and efficiencies by increasing levels of automation and redirecting resources toward early intervention strategies. Cost effectiveness has increased 26 percent, order establishment has increased 39 percent, and current collections have increased 17 percent since FY 2000. Between FY 2008 and FY 2016, the support order establishment rate increased from 79 percent to 86 percent, the percent of cases with a collection increased from 57 percent to 62 percent, and the current collections rate increased from 62 percent to 65 percent.

In FY 2016 IV-D collections were \$28.8 billion (20.1LT in the table below); a modest improvement over the \$28.6 billion distributed in FY 2015, representing 93 percent of the FY 2016 target of \$31 billion. Of this amount, 95 percent went directly to families. Federal and state governments retained less than \$1.3 billion to reimburse cash assistance costs, highlighting a basic shift in the program from welfare cost recovery to family payments over the past two decades. According to FY 2016 data, collections have increased slowly since the height of the recession in FY 2009. During the recession, collections attributable to stimulus payments and unemployment insurance increased dramatically, while collections from income withholding declined. These trends began to reverse themselves in FY 2011, with collections from income withholding increasing and unemployment insurance dropping to pre-recession levels. National data on new hires mirrored these trends, with reported new hires at their lowest level in FY 2009, slowly increasing to pre-recession levels by FY 2014. While the child support enforcement program continues to feel the effects of stagnant wages and state budget contractions, employment gains are reflected in improved collections. To address the main reasons for nonpayment—unemployment and incarceration—a number of state and tribal programs are implementing early intervention, support orders that more accurately reflect parental income, and other approaches to remove barriers to payment. As a result, current support collection rates have been slowly but steadily increasing since FY 2009. With regard to future targets for distributed child support collections, fiscal years 2017, 2018, and 2019 targets have been decreased to \$30 billion to reflect the continued challenges facing the program.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Target +/- FY 2018 Target
20.1LT: Maintain annual child support distributed collections. (Outcome)	FY 2016: \$28.8B Target: \$31B (Target Not Met)	\$30B	\$30B	Maintain

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Recent Result /  (Summary of Result)</b>	<b>FY 2018 Target</b>	<b>FY 2019 Target</b>	<b>FY 2019 Target +/- FY 2018 Target</b>
<u>20A</u> : Maintain the paternity establishment percentage (PEP) among children born out-of-wedlock. ( <i>Outcome</i> )	FY 2016: 94% Target:95%  (Target Not Met)	95%	95%	Maintain
<u>20B</u> : Increase the percentage of IV-D (child support) cases having support orders. ( <i>Outcome</i> )	FY 2016: 86% Target: 85%  (Target Exceeded)	86%	87%	+ 1
<u>20C</u> : Maintain the IV-D (child support) collection rate for current support. ( <i>Outcome</i> )	FY 2016: 65% Target: 65%  (Target Met)	68%	68%	Maintain
<u>20D</u> : Increase the percentage of paying cases among IV-D (child support) arrearage cases. ( <i>Outcome</i> )	FY 2016: 64% Target: 63%  (Target Exceeded)	65%	66%	+ 1
<u>20E</u> : Maintain the cost-effectiveness ratio (total dollars collected per \$1 of expenditures). ( <i>Efficiency</i> )	FY 2016: \$5.33 Target: \$5.20  (Target Exceeded)	\$5.20	\$5.20	Maintain
<u>20i</u> : Total cases with orders established. ( <i>Output</i> )	FY 2016: 12.54 million  (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>20ii</u> : Total number of paternities established. ( <i>Output</i> )	FY 2016: 1.48 million  (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>20iii</u> : Total amount of current support distributed. ( <i>Output</i> )	FY 2016: \$22.1B  (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data  
State Child Support Administrative Costs

Data Category	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$3,836,585,027	\$3,913,519,000	\$3,858,574,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			120,000,000
Total, Resources	\$3,836,585,027	\$3,913,519,000	\$3,978,574,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	116	118	120
New Starts			
#	116	118	120
\$	\$3,836,585,027	\$3,913,519,000	\$3,858,574,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	2
\$	\$0	\$0	\$120,000,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Notes:

1. Program support is included for FY19 due to policy. Program support includes funding for administrative support, contract fees, and information technology.

Resource and Program Data  
Federal Incentive Payments to States

Data Category	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$571,519,342	\$581,116,000	\$588,673,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$571,519,342	\$581,116,000	\$588,673,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	54	54	54
New Starts			
#	54	54	54
\$	\$571,519,342	\$581,116,000	\$588,673,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Resource and Program Data  
Access and Visitation Grants

Data Category	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	54	54	54
New Starts			
#	54	54	54
\$	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0



Resource and Program Data  
Payments to Territories-Adults

Data Category	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$32,995,657	\$33,000,000	\$33,000,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$32,995,657	\$33,000,000	\$33,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	3	3	3
New Starts			
#	3	3	3
\$	\$32,995,657	\$33,000,000	\$33,000,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Resource and Program Data  
Repatriation

Data Category	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
<b><u>Resource Data:</u></b>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	\$2,249,983	\$1,223,000	\$1,000,000
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	1,014,913		
Total, Resources	\$3,264,896	\$1,223,000	\$1,000,000
<b><u>Program Data:</u></b>			
Number of Grants	1	1	1
New Starts			
#	1	0	0
\$	\$2,249,983	\$0	\$0
Continuations			
#	0	1	1
\$	\$0	\$1,223,000	\$1,000,000
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	0	0
\$	\$219,000	\$0	\$0

Notes:

1. Program support includes Interagency Agreements and travel costs to support emergency and non-emergency repatriation efforts.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
State Table - Federal Share of Local Administrative Costs and Incentives

Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.563

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2018 Annualized CR
Alabama	\$59,059,777	\$59,873,566	\$59,222,112	-\$651,454
Alaska	21,625,570	21,923,551	21,685,012	-238,539
Arizona	47,834,516	48,493,631	47,965,997	-527,634
Arkansas	37,061,812	37,572,489	37,163,682	-408,807
California	677,466,753	686,801,612	679,328,874	-7,472,737
Colorado	54,992,808	55,750,557	55,143,964	-606,593
Connecticut	55,093,672	55,852,811	55,245,105	-607,706
Delaware	24,574,703	24,913,319	24,642,250	-271,069
District of Columbia	18,221,312	18,472,385	18,271,396	-200,989
Florida	197,126,715	199,842,937	197,668,548	-2,174,389
Georgia	82,577,163	83,714,999	82,804,139	-910,860
Hawaii	16,786,741	17,018,047	16,832,882	-185,165
Idaho	23,747,129	24,074,342	23,812,401	-261,941
Illinois	113,775,257	115,342,974	114,087,986	-1,254,988
Indiana	76,977,755	78,038,437	77,189,340	-849,096
Iowa	41,559,809	42,132,464	41,674,042	-458,422
Kansas	29,914,143	30,326,332	29,996,367	-329,965
Kentucky	56,943,905	57,728,539	57,100,424	-628,115
Louisiana	64,699,477	65,590,975	64,877,313	-713,662
Maine	22,066,931	22,370,993	22,127,585	-243,407
Maryland	87,865,883	89,076,593	88,107,396	-969,197
Massachusetts	73,038,785	74,045,191	73,239,543	-805,648
Michigan	170,255,528	172,601,490	170,723,501	-1,877,989
Minnesota	128,159,559	129,925,478	128,511,825	-1,413,653
Mississippi	26,419,125	26,783,156	26,491,742	-291,414
Missouri	65,260,961	66,160,196	65,440,341	-719,855
Montana	13,017,609	13,196,980	13,053,390	-143,590
Nebraska	28,129,323	28,516,919	28,206,641	-310,278
Nevada	42,422,845	43,007,392	42,539,451	-467,941
New Hampshire	15,736,592	15,953,428	15,779,846	-173,581
New Jersey	199,993,443	202,749,166	200,543,156	-2,206,010
New Mexico	30,593,301	31,014,848	30,677,391	-337,457
New York	285,065,045	288,992,975	285,848,590	-3,144,385
North Carolina	107,402,599	108,882,506	107,697,812	-1,184,695
North Dakota	16,214,509	16,437,930	16,259,077	-178,853

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2018 Annualized CR
Ohio	201,643,789	204,422,252	202,198,038	-2,224,214
Oklahoma	57,162,805	57,950,455	57,319,926	-630,529
Oregon	73,522,730	74,535,805	73,724,819	-810,986
Pennsylvania	170,624,600	172,975,648	171,093,588	-1,882,060
Rhode Island	10,672,072	10,819,123	10,701,406	-117,717
South Carolina	42,830,693	43,420,860	42,948,420	-472,440
South Dakota	8,782,633	8,903,649	8,806,773	-96,876
Tennessee	84,620,942	85,786,939	84,853,536	-933,404
Texas	306,070,379	310,287,742	306,911,660	-3,376,082
Utah	28,073,059	28,459,880	28,150,222	-309,657
Vermont	11,228,692	11,383,413	11,259,556	-123,857
Virginia	79,524,236	80,620,006	79,742,821	-877,185
Washington	125,853,309	127,587,450	126,199,236	-1,388,214
West Virginia	31,032,649	31,460,250	31,117,947	-342,303
Wisconsin	95,351,319	96,665,171	95,613,407	-1,051,764
Wyoming	8,536,822	8,654,452	8,560,287	-94,165
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4,347,211,785</b>	<b>4,407,112,300</b>	<b>4,359,160,765</b>	<b>-47,951,535</b>
Indian Tribes	49,686,186	50,729,596	51,693,458	963,862
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>49,686,186</b>	<b>50,729,596</b>	<b>51,693,458</b>	<b>963,862</b>
Guam	5,749,359	5,828,580	5,765,162	-63,418
Puerto Rico	26,666,636	27,034,077	26,739,933	-294,144
Virgin Islands	3,877,026	3,930,448	3,887,683	-42,765
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>36,293,021</b>	<b>36,793,105</b>	<b>36,392,778</b>	<b>-400,327</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>4,433,190,991</b>	<b>4,494,635,000</b>	<b>4,447,247,000</b>	<b>-47,388,000</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>\$4,433,190,991</b>	<b>\$4,494,635,000</b>	<b>\$4,447,247,000</b>	<b>-\$47,388,000</b>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
**State Table - Access and Visitation Grants**

Formula Grants

CFDA #            **93.597**

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2018 Annualized CR
Alabama	\$137,803	\$137,803	\$137,803	0
Alaska	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Arizona	175,158	175,158	175,158	0
Arkansas	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
California	934,549	934,549	934,549	0
Colorado	136,180	136,180	136,180	0
Connecticut	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Delaware	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
District of Columbia	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Florida	497,145	497,145	497,145	0
Georgia	306,951	306,951	306,951	0
Hawaii	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Idaho	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Illinois	324,238	324,238	324,238	0
Indiana	189,605	189,605	189,605	0
Iowa	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Kansas	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Kentucky	120,225	120,225	120,225	0
Louisiana	151,215	151,215	151,215	0
Maine	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Maryland	160,242	160,242	160,242	0
Massachusetts	166,561	166,561	166,561	0
Michigan	272,203	272,203	272,203	0
Minnesota	133,483	133,483	133,483	0
Mississippi	100,755	100,755	100,755	0
Missouri	162,157	162,157	162,157	0
Montana	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Nebraska	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Nevada	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
New Hampshire	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
New Jersey	215,863	215,863	215,863	0
New Mexico	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
New York	512,060	512,060	512,060	0
North Carolina	283,540	283,540	283,540	0
North Dakota	100,000	100,000	100,000	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2018 Annualized CR
Ohio	346,223	346,223	346,223	0
Oklahoma	109,981	109,981	109,981	0
Oregon	100,333	100,333	100,333	0
Pennsylvania	317,557	317,557	317,557	0
Rhode Island	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
South Carolina	137,140	137,140	137,140	0
South Dakota	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Tennessee	181,251	181,251	181,251	0
Texas	755,133	755,133	755,133	0
Utah	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Vermont	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Virginia	203,210	203,210	203,210	0
Washington	166,666	166,666	166,666	0
West Virginia	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Wisconsin	166,057	166,057	166,057	0
Wyoming	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>9,663,484</b>	<b>9,663,484</b>	<b>9,663,484</b>	<b>0</b>
Guam	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Puerto Rico	136,516	136,516	136,516	0
Virgin Islands	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>336,516</b>	<b>336,516</b>	<b>336,516</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>10,000,000</b>	<b>10,000,000</b>	<b>10,000,000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>\$10,000,000</b>	<b>\$10,000,000</b>	<b>\$10,000,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>

This page intentionally left blank

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES  
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FY 2019 BUDGET

FY 2019 PROPOSED APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE AND LANGUAGE ANALYSIS.....	245
AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION .....	246
APPROPRIATIONS HISTORY TABLE .....	247
AMOUNTS AVAILABLE FOR OBLIGATION.....	249
BUDGET AUTHORITY BY ACTIVITY.....	250
SUMMARY OF CHANGES .....	251
JUSTIFICATION.....	252
GENERAL STATEMENT.....	252
PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS.....	252
BUDGET REQUEST.....	254
PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS.....	255
RESOURCE AND PROGRAM DATA SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT .....	256
RESOURCE AND PROGRAM DATA HEALTH PROFESSION OPPORTUNITY GRANTS.....	257
STATE TABLE - SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT.....	258



This page intentionally left blank

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Social Services Block Grant

**FY 2019 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis**

*For carrying out section 2008 of the Social Security Act, \$85,000,000, to remain available until expended.*

<b>Language Provision</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
<i>For carrying out section 2008 of the Social Security Act, \$85,000,000</i>	The FY 2019 President’s Budget requests \$85 million in discretionary funding for Health Professions Opportunity Grants (HPOG). However, P.L. 115-123 appropriated \$85 million in mandatory funding for HPOG in FY 2019. The President’s Budget requests that HPOG be funded by discretionary spending, instead of mandatory spending, in FY 2019. The Administration will be submitting a corresponding authorization change request under separate cover.
<i>...to remain available until expended.</i>	Extends the period of availability to provide more flexibility in administering the program.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Social Services Block Grant

**Authorizing Legislation**

	FY 2018 Amount Authorized	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 Amount Authorized	FY 2019 Budget Request
1. Social Services Block Grant [Section 2001 of the Social Security Act]	\$1,700,000,000	\$1,587,800,000	\$1,700,000,000	\$0
2. Health Profession Opportunity Grants [Section 2008 of the Social Security Act] (Expired September 30, 2017)				\$85,000,000
Total request level	\$1,700,000,000	\$1,587,800,000	\$1,700,000,000	\$85,000,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Social Services Block Grant

**Appropriations History Table**

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	Appropriation
2010		
Appropriation	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000
Pre-appropriated		85,000,000
Total		1,785,000,000
2011		
Appropriation	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000
Pre-appropriated		85,000,000
Total		1,785,000,000
2012		
Appropriation	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000
Pre-appropriated		85,000,000
Total		1,785,000,000
2013		
Appropriation	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000
Disaster Relief Funds Advance		474,500,000
Pre-appropriated		85,000,000
Sequestration		-91,035,000
Total		2,168,465,000
2014		
Appropriation	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000
Pre-appropriated		85,000,000
Sequestration		-128,520,000
Total		1,656,480,000
2015		
Appropriation	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000
Pre-appropriated		85,000,000
Sequestration		-124,100,000
Total		1,660,900,000
2016		
Appropriation	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000
Pre-appropriated	385,000,000	85,000,000
Sequestration		-115,600,000
Total	2,085,000,000	1,669,400,000
2017		
Appropriation	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000
Pre-appropriated	85,000,000	85,000,000

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	Appropriation
Sequestration		-123,165,000
Total	2,085,000,000	1,661,835,000
2018		
Appropriation	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000
Pre-appropriated	85,000,000	
Sequestration		-112,200,000
Total		1,587,800,000
2019		
Appropriation	85,000,000	

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Social Services Block Grant

**Amounts Available for Obligation**

<u>Budgetary Resources</u>	FY 2017 <u>Final</u>	FY 2018 <u>Annualized CR</u>	FY 2019 <u>Current Law</u>	FY 2019 <u>President's Budget</u>
Appropriation, B.A.	\$1,785,000,000	\$1,700,000,000	\$1,700,000,000	\$85,000,000
Sequestration	-123,165,000	-112,200,000	0	0
<b>Subtotal, Net Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$1,661,835,000</b>	<b>\$1,587,800,000</b>	<b>\$1,700,000,000</b>	<b>\$85,000,000</b>
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-1,283,712	0	0	0
<b>Total Obligations</b>	<b>\$1,660,551,288</b>	<b>\$1,587,800,000</b>	<b>\$1,700,000,000</b>	<b>\$85,000,000</b>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Social Services Block Grant

**Budget Authority by Activity**

<u>Activity</u>	FY 2017 <u>Final</u>	FY 2018 <u>Annualized CR</u>	FY 2019 <u>Current Law</u>	FY 2019 <u>President's Budget</u>
Social Services Block Grant	\$1,582,700,000	\$1,587,800,000	\$1,700,000,000	\$0
Health Profession Opportunity Grants	79,135,000	0	0	85,000,000
<b>Total, Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$1,661,835,000</b>	<b>\$1,587,800,000</b>	<b>\$1,700,000,000</b>	<b>\$85,000,000</b>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Social Services Block Grant

**Summary of Changes**

FY 2018 Annualized CR	
Total estimated budget authority	\$1,587,800,000
FY 2019 President's Budget	
Total estimated budget authority	\$85,000,000
Net change	-\$1,502,800,000

---

<u>Description of Changes</u>	<u>FY 2018 Annualized CR</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Increases:</u>		
A. <u>Program:</u>		
1) <b>Health Profession Opportunity Grants:</b> Request discretionary budget authority authorization in FY 2019.	\$0	+\$85,000,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+\$85,000,000
Total, Increases		+\$85,000,000
<u>Decreases:</u>		
A. <u>Program:</u>		
1) <b>Social Services Block Grant:</b> No funding requested in FY 2019.	\$1,587,800,000	-\$1,587,800,000
Subtotal, Program Decreases		-\$1,587,800,000
Total, Decreases		-\$1,587,800,000
Net Change		-\$1,502,800,000



ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Social Services Block Grant

**Justification**

Funding Level	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Change from 2018 Annualized CR
Social Services Block Grant	\$1,582,700,000	\$1,587,800,000	0	-\$1,587,800,000
Health Profession Opportunity Grants	79,135,000	0	\$85,000,000	85,000,000
Total, Budget Authority	1,661,835,000	1,587,800,000	85,000,000	-1,502,800,000

Authorizing Legislation – Sections 2001 and 2008 of the Social Security Act

2019 Authorization ..... \$85,000,000 for HPOG, pending Congressional action

Allocation Method..... Formula and Competitive Grants/Contracts

**General Statement**

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) appropriation account includes funding for SSBG and the Health Profession Opportunity Grants (HPOG) programs. SSBG provides support for a broad array of social services for children and adults. HPOG provides grants to support demonstration projects that are designed to provide Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program recipients and other low-income individuals with the opportunity to obtain education and training for occupations in the health care field that pay well and are expected to either experience labor shortages or be in high demand.

The Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981 (P.L. 97-35) amended Title XX of the Social Security Act to establish SSBG as a block grant to states that is currently capped at \$1.7 billion.

In FY 2010, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (P.L. 111–148, 111-152) created HPOG and appropriated funding for the program through FY 2014. The pre-appropriated capped funding level is \$85 million per year. The Medicare Access and CHIP Reauthorization Act of 2015 (P.L. 114-10) extended funding through FY 2017.

**Program Descriptions and Accomplishments**

Social services funded by SSBG grants must be linked to one or more of these statutory goals:

- achieve or maintain economic self-support to prevent, reduce, or eliminate dependency;

- achieve or maintain self-sufficiency, including reduction or prevention of dependency;
- prevent or remedy neglect, abuse, or exploitation of children and adults unable to protect their own interests or preserve, rehabilitate, or reunite families;
- prevent or reduce inappropriate institutional care by providing for community-based care, home-based care, or other forms of less intensive care; and
- secure referral or admission for institutional care when other forms of care are not appropriate or providing services to individuals in institutions.

SSBG funds are distributed to the 50 states and the District of Columbia based on each state's population relative to all other states. Distributions are made to Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas based on the same ratio allotted to them in 1981 as compared to the total 1981 appropriation. There are no matching requirements.

The organizations eligible for HPOG grants are states, tribal organizations, community colleges, local workforce investment boards, and other community-based organizations. The statute defines eligible individuals for HPOG services as TANF recipients and other low-income individuals and requires grantees to coordinate with TANF programs. ACF awarded the first round of HPOG awards in FY 2010, which was comprised of 32 organizations across 23 states. Across all first-round grantees, from the launch of the projects in FY 2010 through the end in FY 2015, nearly 39,000 participants enrolled in HPOG programs and received services. HPOG participants' employment increased after enrolling in HPOG. At the time of program enrollment, less than half of participants were employed and only 15 percent worked in healthcare. A little more than a year after enrollment, almost three-fourths of participants were employed and more than half were working in the healthcare sector.

ACF awarded the second round of HPOG awards in FY 2015, which was comprised of 32 organizations across 21 states. Across all second-round grantees, over the first two years of the program, over 14,700 participants enrolled in HPOG programs. More than 4,000 participants became employed since enrolling. The program is currently in its third year of operation.

HPOG grantees offer educational and training programs in a wide variety of healthcare occupations that result in an employer- or industry-recognized certificate or degree. Some of the most common occupations include nurse assistants, medical billing specialists, medical assistants, licensed nurse practitioners, phlebotomy technicians, emergency medical technicians, home health aides, registered nurses, and clinical laboratory technicians. Many programs have been designed as career pathways connecting progressive levels of education and training with employment opportunities. Many HPOG programs also offer work-based learning opportunities, such as work experience assignments, transitional jobs, on-the-job training, and job shadowing.

All HPOG grantees offer multiple supportive services to program participants. The most common include job placement, child care, transportation, tuition assistance, case management, academic supports, work readiness, and work-related supplies and equipment. HPOG programs provide individuals the opportunity to obtain higher education, training, and support services needed to secure positions that have opportunity for advancement. Grantees coordinate with the state agency responsible for administering the state TANF program, the local workforce investment board, the state workforce investment board, the state apprenticeship agency, and other local strategic partners, including employers.

HPOG was authorized as a demonstration program with a mandated federal evaluation. Accordingly, ACF is conducting a multi-pronged evaluation to assess program implementation, systems change

resulting from HPOG programs, and outcomes and impacts for participants. A number of reports have been released from the evaluation of the first round of HPOG grantees, including interim findings on program implementation and participant outcomes and findings from the systems change analysis. Additionally, in June 2015, ACF delivered the HPOG Interim Report to Congress. The report provides a summary of the significant activities, outcomes, and accomplishments of the HPOG program during its first three fiscal years. Impacts on educational progress, employment, and wages are being assessed at 15 months, 36 months, and 72 months after random assignment of participants. Initial impact findings are expected to be released in the early winter of 2018, as are final findings on program implementation and participant outcomes. The initial 15 month impact findings show that HPOG increased the likelihood that individuals had completed or were currently enrolled in occupational training. About 68 percent of the treatment group had completed or were currently enrolled in training versus about 60 percent of the control group. The treatment group was also more likely to be employed in the healthcare sector (about 53 percent versus 41 percent) and to have access to health insurance through their employer. The treatment group earned slightly more than the control group (\$3,482 in quarterly earnings versus \$3,345 in quarterly earnings, respectively). The \$137 difference represents a 4 percent increase.

The federal evaluation of the second round of HPOG grants is underway. In addition to evaluation of program implementation, systems change, and participant outcomes and impacts, the evaluation will include a cost benefit analysis. For a summary of first-year participant activities and outcomes on training enrollment and completion and employment, see the Year One Annual Report on the ACF website. The Year Two Annual Report is expected in the spring of 2018.

Funding for the program – net of any authorized changes such as transfers or reprogramming – for the last five years is as follows:

Fiscal Year	SSBG <sup>33</sup>	HPOG	Total
2014	\$1,577,600,000	\$78,880,000 <sup>34</sup>	\$1,656,480,000
2015	\$1,575,900,000	\$85,000,000	\$1,660,900,000
2016	\$1,584,400,000	\$85,000,000	\$1,669,400,000
2017	\$1,582,700,000	\$79,135,000 <sup>35</sup>	\$1,661,835,000
2018	\$1,587,800,000	\$0 <sup>36</sup>	\$1,587,800,000

### **Budget Request**

The total request for the SSBG account for FY 2019 is \$85 million, which is a \$1.6 billion reduction from the FY 2018 current law level. This amount reflects the legislative proposal to extend HPOG through FY 2019 and the proposal to not include any funding for SSBG. The proposal to not include funding for SSBG is the same as the FY 2018 President’s Budget. SSBG provides funding that is duplicative of resources available through other federal programs and has not demonstrated its effectiveness at achieving the main purposes of the program, which include reducing or eliminating dependency on public benefits and supporting self-sufficiency. However, the underlying authorization under Title XX of the Social Security Act would remain to allow SSBG to be funded as a mechanism for rapid response in case of disasters and to receive TANF transfer funding.

<sup>33</sup> Funding totals reflect the following sequestration reductions of 5.1 percent in FY 2013; 7.2 percent in FY 2014; 7.3 percent in FY 2015; 6.8 percent in FY 2016; 6.9 percent in FY 2017; and 7.1 percent in FY 2018.

<sup>34</sup> HPOG funding total for FY 2014 reflect 7.2 percent sequestration.

<sup>35</sup> HPOG funding totals for FY 2017 reflect 6.9 percent sequestration.

<sup>36</sup> HPOG authorizing legislation expired on September 30, 2017, and funding for these programs is not assumed in the current law baseline. As of the writing of this document, program funding had not been reauthorized.

The FY 2019 request for HPOG is \$85 million to extend the program's authorization through FY 2019 at the current authorization level as discretionary budget authority. This request will provide continuity for current grantees, which were awarded grants for five-year project periods beginning in FY 2015.

**Performance Analysis**

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result</b>	<b>FY 2017 Target</b>
<u>21A</u> : Decrease administrative costs as a percent of total costs. ( <i>Efficiency</i> )	FY 2016: 2%  Target: 4%  (Target Exceeded)	4%
<u>21B</u> : Decrease the percentage of variance between projected expenditures, by service for each state, and actual expenditures. ( <i>Outcome</i> )	FY 2016: 88%  Target: 83%  (Target Exceeded)	84%
<u>21i</u> : Number of individuals receiving services funded in whole or in part by SSBG. ( <i>Output</i> )	FY 2016: 25.5 million  (Historical Actual)	N/A

Resource and Program Data  
Social Services Block Grant

Data Category	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$1,582,700,000	\$1,587,800,000	
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$1,582,700,000	\$1,587,800,000	\$0
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	56	56	0
New Starts			
#	56	56	0
\$	\$1,582,700,000	\$1,587,800,000	\$0
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Resource and Program Data  
Health Profession Opportunity Grants

Data Category	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
<b><u>Resource Data:</u></b>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	\$63,554,995		\$71,920,000
Research/Evaluation	11,691,691		9,895,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	1,135,781		1,498,000
Program Support	1,468,821		1,687,000
Total, Resources	\$77,851,288	\$0	\$85,000,000
<b><u>Program Data:</u></b>			
Number of Grants	35	0	35
New Starts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Continuations			
#	35	0	35
\$	\$64,585,780	\$0	\$72,958,770
Contracts			
#	12	0	12
\$	\$11,383,284	\$0	\$10,098,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	5	0	5
\$	\$294,443	\$0	\$264,597

Notes:

1. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, travel, salaries and benefits and associated overhead.

**ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
State Table - Social Services Block Grant**

Formula Grants

CFDA # **93.667**

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2018 Annualized CR
Alabama	\$23,792,441	\$23,764,003	0	-\$23,764,003
Alaska	3,615,801	3,625,187	0	-3,625,187
Arizona	33,434,253	33,867,948	0	-33,867,948
Arkansas	14,583,052	14,601,759	0	-14,601,759
California	191,676,231	191,791,074	0	-191,791,074
Colorado	26,718,621	27,073,290	0	-27,073,290
Connecticut	17,583,106	17,475,956	0	-17,475,956
Delaware	4,631,854	4,652,165	0	-4,652,165
District of Columbia	3,291,627	3,328,465	0	-3,328,465
Florida	99,260,163	100,720,512	0	-100,720,512
Georgia	50,018,009	50,380,542	0	-50,380,542
Hawaii	7,009,977	6,980,493	0	-6,980,493
Idaho	8,103,518	8,224,486	0	-8,224,486
Illinois	62,970,158	62,553,372	0	-62,553,372
Indiana	32,413,877	32,411,715	0	-32,411,715
Iowa	15,296,461	15,317,347	0	-15,317,347
Kansas	14,257,120	14,206,161	0	-14,206,161
Kentucky	21,667,873	21,680,806	0	-21,680,806
Louisiana	22,870,633	22,876,468	0	-22,876,468
Maine	6,509,178	6,506,132	0	-6,506,132
Maryland	29,410,899	29,398,735	0	-29,398,735
Massachusetts	33,269,517	33,285,041	0	-33,285,041
Michigan	48,586,813	48,513,592	0	-48,513,592
Minnesota	26,880,306	26,972,664	0	-26,972,664
Mississippi	14,652,236	14,604,095	0	-14,604,095
Missouri	29,789,264	29,772,803	0	-29,772,803
Montana	5,057,931	5,094,164	0	-5,094,164
Nebraska	9,284,870	9,318,921	0	-9,318,921
Nevada	14,155,291	14,366,284	0	-14,366,284
New Hampshire	6,515,445	6,522,335	0	-6,522,335
New Jersey	43,863,741	43,706,206	0	-43,706,206
New Mexico	10,209,930	10,168,661	0	-10,168,661
New York	96,931,926	96,483,275	0	-96,483,275
North Carolina	49,175,511	49,581,211	0	-49,581,211
North Dakota	3,706,363	3,703,653	0	-3,703,653

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2018 Annualized CR
Ohio	56,866,203	56,752,410	0	-56,752,410
Oklahoma	19,152,229	19,172,068	0	-19,172,068
Oregon	19,728,259	20,002,286	0	-20,002,286
Pennsylvania	62,688,643	62,468,779	0	-62,468,779
Rhode Island	5,172,261	5,162,114	0	-5,162,114
South Carolina	23,974,433	24,241,985	0	-24,241,985
South Dakota	4,203,573	4,228,950	0	-4,228,950
Tennessee	32,318,976	32,500,359	0	-32,500,359
Texas	134,505,064	136,147,640	0	-136,147,640
Utah	14,669,795	14,909,450	0	-14,909,450
Vermont	3,065,473	3,052,013	0	-3,052,013
Virginia	41,048,102	41,103,414	0	-41,103,414
Washington	35,110,289	35,612,044	0	-35,612,044
West Virginia	9,029,944	8,947,487	0	-8,947,487
Wisconsin	28,259,887	28,237,048	0	-28,237,048
Wyoming	2,869,927	2,860,989	0	-2,860,989
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,573,857,054</b>	<b>1,578,928,557</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-1,578,928,557</b>
American Samoa	56,233	56,414	0	-56,414
Guam	272,879	273,759	0	-273,759
Northern Mariana Islands	54,576	54,752	0	-54,752
Puerto Rico	8,186,379	8,212,759	0	-8,212,759
Virgin Islands	272,879	273,759	0	-273,759
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>8,842,946</b>	<b>8,871,443</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-8,871,443</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>1,582,700,000</b>	<b>1,587,800,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-1,587,800,000</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>\$1,582,700,000</b>	<b>\$1,587,800,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>-\$1,587,800,000</b>



This page intentionally left blank

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES  
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
PROMOTING SAFE AND STABLE FAMILIES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FY 2019 BUDGET

FY 2019 PROPOSED APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE AND LANGUAGE ANALYSIS..... 263  
AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION ..... 264  
APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW ..... 265  
APPROPRIATIONS HISTORY TABLE ..... 266  
AMOUNTS AVAILABLE FOR OBLIGATION..... 268  
BUDGET AUTHORITY BY ACTIVITY..... 269  
SUMMARY OF CHANGES ..... 270  
JUSTIFICATION..... 271  
    GENERAL STATEMENT..... 271  
    PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS..... 272  
    BUDGET REQUEST..... 276  
    PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS..... 277  
    RESOURCE AND PROGRAM DATA PROMOTING SAFE AND STABLE FAMILIES ..... 280  
    RESOURCE AND PROGRAM DATA PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY EDUCATION PROGRAM  
    ..... 281  
    RESOURCE AND PROGRAM DATA ABSTINENCE EDUCATION PROGRAM ..... 282  
    STATE TABLE - PROMOTING SAFE AND STABLE FAMILIES ..... 283  
    STATE TABLE - PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY EDUCATION PROGRAM ..... 285  
    STATE TABLE - ABSTINENCE EDUCATION GRANTS PROGRAM..... 287

This page intentionally left blank

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

**FY 2019 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis**

*For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, section 436 of the Social Security Act, \$345,000,000<sup>37</sup>, and, for carrying out, except as otherwise provided, section 437 of such Act, \$59,765,000. In addition, for carrying out, except as otherwise provided, section 510 of the Social Security Act, \$75,000,000, to remain available until expended; and for carrying out, except as otherwise provided, section 513 of such Act, \$75,000,000, to remain available until expended.*

<b>Language Provision</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
<i>For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, section 436 of the Social Security Act, \$345,000,000</i>	Provides the current law appropriation for the mandatory portion of Promoting Safe and Stable Families (PSSF).
<i>... and, for carrying out, except as otherwise provided, section 437 of such Act, \$59,765,000.</i>	Provides the appropriation for the discretionary portion of PSSF.
<i>In addition, for carrying out, except as otherwise provided, section 510 of the Social Security Act, \$75,000,000,</i>	The FY 2019 President’s Budget requests \$75 million in discretionary funding for Abstinence Education. However, P.L. 115-123 renamed the program Sexual Risk Avoidance Education and appropriated \$75 million in mandatory funding for FY 2019. The President’s Budget requests that this program be funded by discretionary spending, instead of mandatory spending, in FY 2019. The Administration will be submitting a corresponding authorization change request under separate cover.
<i>...to remain available until expended;</i>	Extends the period of availability to provide more flexibility in administering the program.
<i>...and for carrying out, except as otherwise provided, section 513 of such Act, \$75,000,000, to remain available until expended.</i>	The FY 2019 President’s Budget requests \$75 million in discretionary funding for Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP). However, P.L. 115-123 appropriated \$75 million in mandatory funding for PREP in FY 2019. The President’s Budget requests that PREP be funded by discretionary spending, instead of mandatory spending, in FY 2019. The Administration will be submitting a corresponding authorization change request under separate cover. The period of availability for PREP is the same as under current law.

<sup>37</sup> Appropriations language reflects current law for the mandatory appropriation.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

**Authorizing Legislation**

Statutory Citations	FY 2018 Amount Authorized	FY 2018 Annualized CR <sup>38</sup>	FY 2019 Amount Authorized	FY 2019 President's Budget
1. Promoting Safe and Stable Families: Sections 436, 437, and 438 of the Social Security Act (SSA) (Expired September 30, 2016)	\$545,000,000	\$381,589,000	\$0	\$444,765,000
2. Family Connection Grants: Section 427(h) of the SSA (Expired September 30, 2014)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
3. Personal Responsibility Education Program, Pre-Appropriated: Section 513 of the SSA (Expired September 30, 2017)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$75,000,000
4. Abstinence Education, Pre-Appropriated: Section 510 of the SSA (Expired September 30, 2017)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$75,000,000
<b>Total request level</b>		<b>\$381,589,000</b>		<b>\$594,765,000</b>
<b>Total request level against definite authorizations</b>	<b>\$545,000,000</b>	<b>\$381,589,000</b>	<b>\$545,000,000</b>	<b>\$594,765,000</b>

<sup>38</sup> Amounts for 2018 throughout this chapter do not include the -\$20 million CHIMP created by the difference between the OMB and CBO mandatory PSSF baseline.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

**Appropriations Not Authorized by Law**

Statutory Citations	Last Year of Authorization	Authorization Level in Last Year of Authorization	Appropriations in Last Year of Authorization	Appropriations in FY 2018
1. Promoting Safe and Stable Families: Sections 436, 437, and 438 of the SSA	FY 2016	\$545,000,000	\$381,305,000	\$381,589,000
2. Family Connection Grants: Section 427(h) of the SSA	FY 2014	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$0
3. Personal Responsibility Education Program, Pre-Appropriated: Section 513 of the SSA	FY 2017	\$75,000,000	\$69,825,000	\$0
4. Abstinence Education, Pre-Appropriated: Section 510 of the SSA	FY 2017	\$75,000,000	\$69,825,000	\$0

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

**Appropriations History Table**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Budget Estimate to Congress</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
2010		
Appropriation	408,311,000	533,311,000
Pre-Appropriated		160,000,000
Total	408,311,000	568,311,000
2011		
Appropriation	408,311,000	428,311,000
Pre-Appropriated		140,000,000
Rescission		-127,000
Total	408,311,000	568,184,000
2012		
Appropriation	428,311,000	408,184,000
Pre-Appropriated		140,000,000
Rescission		-119,000
Total	428,311,000	548,065,000
2013		
Appropriation	408,065,000	408,065,000
Pre-Appropriated		140,000,000
Rescission		-126,000
Sequestration		-27,908,000
Secretary's 1% Transfer		-94,000
Total	408,065,000	519,937,000
2014		
Appropriation	423,065,000	404,765,000
Pre-Appropriated		125,000,000
Sequestration		-33,840,000
Total	423,065,000	495,925,000
2015		
Appropriation	404,765,000	404,765,000
Pre-Appropriated	90,000,000	125,000,000
Sequestration		-25,185,000
Total	494,765,000	504,580,000
2016		
Appropriation	434,765,000	404,765,000
Pre-Appropriated	125,000,000	150,000,000
Sequestration		-23,460,000
Total	559,765,000	531,305,000

<u>Year</u>	<u>Budget Estimate to Congress</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
2017		
Appropriation	467,515,000	404,765,000
Pre-Appropriated	90,000,000	150,000,000
Sequestration		-34,155,000
Secretary's 1% Transfer		-185,893
Total	557,515,000	
2018		
Appropriation	404,359,000	404,359,000
Pre-Appropriated	150,000,000	
Sequestration		-22,770,000
Total		381,589,000
2019		
Appropriation	444,765,000	
Pre-Appropriated	150,000,000	
Total	594,765,000	



ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

**Amounts Available for Obligation**

<u>Budgetary Resources</u>	FY 2017 <u>Final</u>	FY 2018 <u>Annualized CR</u>	FY 2019 <u>Current Law</u>	FY 2019 <u>President's Budget</u>
Appropriation, B.A.	\$554,765,000	\$404,359,135	\$404,765,000	\$594,765,000
Sequestration	-34,155,000	-22,770,000	0	0
<b>Subtotal, Net Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$520,610,000</b>	<b>\$381,589,135</b>	<b>\$404,765,000</b>	<b>\$594,765,000</b>
Secretary's 1 % Transfer	-185,893	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal, Adjusted Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$520,424,107</b>	<b>\$381,589,135</b>	<b>\$404,765,000</b>	<b>\$594,765,000</b>
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-6,480,385	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	23,691,266	27,600,411	10,866,904	10,866,904
Recoveries of prior year obligations	2,905,805	1,096,368	0	0
Recoveries, Unobligated Balance, start of year	1,674,883	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	-26,803,527	-10,866,904	-1,403,787	-1,403,787
<b>Total Obligations</b>	<b>\$515,412,149</b>	<b>\$399,419,010</b>	<b>\$414,228,117</b>	<b>\$604,228,117</b>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

**Budget Authority by Activity**

<u>Activity</u>	FY 2017 <u>Final</u>	FY 2018 <u>Annualized CR</u>	FY 2019 <u>Current Law</u>	FY 2019 <u>President's Budget</u>
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	\$380,774,107	\$381,589,135	\$404,765,000	\$444,765,000
Personal Responsibility Education Program	69,825,000	0	0	75,000,000
Abstinence Education Program	69,825,000	0	0	75,000,000
<b>Total, Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$520,424,107</b>	<b>\$381,589,135</b>	<b>\$404,765,000</b>	<b>\$594,765,000</b>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

**Summary of Changes**

FY 2018 Annualized CR		
Total estimated budget authority		\$381,589,135
(Obligations)		(\$399,419,010)
FY 2019 President's Budget		
Total estimated budget authority		\$594,765,000
(Obligations)		(\$604,228,117)
Net change		+\$213,175,865

<u>Description of Changes</u>	<u>FY 2018 Annualized CR</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Increases:</u>		
A. <u>Built-in:</u>		
1) <b>Promoting Safe and Stable Families, Mandatory:</b> Technical baseline change to reflect end of FY 2018 sequestration order.	\$322,230,000	+\$22,770,000
Subtotal, Built-in Increases		+\$22,770,000
B. <u>Program:</u>		
1) <b>Promoting Safe &amp; Stable Families, Discretionary:</b> Increase funding for discretionary portion of account with modification to streamline requirements for Tribal Title IV-B agencies.	\$59,359,135	+\$405,865
2) <b>Abstinence Education Program:</b> Request discretionary budget authority to extend authorization through FY 2019 with modifications.	\$0	+\$75,000,000
3) <b>Personal Responsibility Education Program:</b> Request discretionary budget authority to extend authorization through FY 2019.	\$0	+\$75,000,000
4) <b>Promoting Safe and Stable Families, Mandatory:</b> Expand Regional Partnership Grants to increase the well-being of, improve permanency outcomes for, and enhance the safety of children affected by substance abuse.	\$322,230,000	+\$40,000,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+\$190,405,865
Total, Increases		+\$213,175,865
Net Change		+\$213,175,865

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

**Justification**

Funding Level	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Change from 2018 Annualized CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$520,424,107	\$381,589,135	\$594,765,000	\$213,175,865
Total, Obligations	515,412,149	399,419,010	604,228,117	204,809,107

Authorizing Legislation– Sections 427, 436-438, 510 and 513 of the Social Security Act

2019 Authorization .....\$545,000,000 for Promoting Safe and Stable Families and such sums as may be appropriated for Abstinence Education and the Personal Responsibility Education Program, pending Congressional action on the proposals in this request

Allocation Method..... Formula Grant, Competitive Grant

**General Statement**

The Promoting Safe and Stable Families (PSSF) appropriation provides funding for the PSSF program, the Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP), and Abstinence Education. The appropriation for the PSSF program includes both mandatory and discretionary budget authority.

The Social Security Act of 1935 (P.L. 74-271) authorized the first federal grants for child welfare. In 1993, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (P.L. 103-66) created the Family Preservation and Family Support Services Program, which became Promoting Safe and Stable Families, under Title IV-B-2 of the Social Security Act, with passage of the Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997 (P.L. 105-89). In FY 2011, the Child and Family Services Improvement and Innovation Act (P.L. 112-34, hereafter referred to as the Child and Family Services Act) reauthorized PSSF and Child Welfare Services (a discretionary program in the Children and Families Services Programs account) through FY 2016.

In FY 2010, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (P.L. 111-148, P.L. 111-152) created PREP under section 513 of the Social Security Act, and reauthorized Abstinence Education under section 510 of the Social Security Act through FY 2014. Federal support of abstinence education programs began in 1982 through the Adolescent Family Life Act under the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (P.L. 97-35). In 1996, federal funding for abstinence programs grew with the enactment of welfare reform (P.L. 104-193). The Abstinence Education program, appropriated at \$75 million through FY 2017, provides funding to states and territories for abstinence education, and where appropriate, mentoring, counseling and adult supervision to promote abstinence from sexual activity. PREP and

Abstinence Education were most recently extended through FY 2017 by the Medicare Access and CHIP Reauthorization Act of 2015 (P.L. 114-10), in which the appropriation for Abstinence Education was increased from \$50 million to \$75 million per year. Both programs address the prevention of pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections, to include HIV/AIDS. PREP also addresses the transition to adulthood by focusing on six statutorily mandated “adulthood preparation” topics (adolescent development, educational and career success, financial literacy, healthy life skills, healthy relationships, and parent-child communication) and targets services to high-risk youth populations. The appropriation for PREP is \$75 million per year.

In FY 2017, ACF obligated \$516 million for programs in the PSSF appropriation. ACF estimates FY 2018 obligations for the PSSF appropriation will be \$379 million. The budget authority request for FY 2019 is \$595 million. This account is subject to sequestration in accordance with section 251A of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (P.L. 99-177), as amended by the Budget Control Act of 2011 (P.L. 112-25), which affects funding for PSSF, PREP, and Abstinence Education.

### **Program Descriptions and Accomplishments**

PSSF is an annually appropriated capped entitlement program designed to enable each state and eligible Indian tribe, tribal organization, and tribal consortium to operate a coordinated program that includes:

- Family preservation services, which are designed to help families alleviate crises, maintain the safety of children in their own homes, support families who are preparing to reunify or adopt, and assist families to obtain culturally sensitive support. The statute also allows grantees to support infant safe haven programs.
- Family support services, which are primarily community-based prevention activities designed to promote the safety and well-being of children and families, promote parental competencies and behaviors that will increase the ability of families to successfully nurture their children, enable families to use other resources and opportunities available in the community, create supportive networks to enhance child-rearing abilities of parents and help compensate for the increased social isolation and vulnerability of families, and strengthen parental relationships and promote healthy marriages. The Child and Family Services Act amended the definition to include mentoring programs.
- Time-limited reunification services, which are provided to a child who is removed from home and placed in a foster care setting and to the parents or primary caregiver. These services are available for 15 months from the date the child enters foster care and facilitate the safe and timely reunification of the child with the family, in cases in which this is possible. Grantees may use funds for counseling, substance abuse treatment services, mental health services, temporary child care, and therapeutic services for families, including crisis nurseries, and transportation to services. In addition, the Child and Family Services Act authorized grantees to use funds for peer-to-peer mentoring and support groups for parents and primary caregivers and for services and activities to facilitate access to and visitation of children in foster care by parents and siblings.
- Adoption promotion and support services, which are designed to encourage more adoptions of children out of the foster care system when adoptions are in the best interests of the children. They include pre- and post-adoption services designed to expedite the process and support adoptive families.

The program includes a discretionary appropriation with the same allowable expenses.

PSSF authorizes formula grant funding to states, tribes, and territories. 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 Regional Partnership Grants (RPGs), grants for caseworker visits, Court Improvement Program grants, evaluation, research, and technical assistance.

Formula grants are distributed to states based on the state's share of children in all states receiving Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program benefits. States are entitled to payments equal to their allotments for use in paying no more than 75 percent of the costs of activities under an approved state plan. The remaining 25 percent of costs must be paid with funds from non-federal sources. States carry out a comprehensive planning process, consulting with a broad range of public and private agencies providing services to families, as well as with parents and families themselves, to ensure that services are coordinated and that funds are spent in a manner responsive to the needs of families.

In addition, three percent of both the mandatory and discretionary funds appropriated (after deducting the \$40 million specified for the first initiatives described below) are reserved for allotment to tribal consortia or Indian tribes that have submitted plans and whose allotment is greater than \$10,000. Tribal allotments are based on the number of children in the tribe relative to the number of children in all tribes with approved plans. The allotment to Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa is determined by formula.

There are several statutory provisions which target funds under the PSSF program:

- Twenty million dollars (\$20 million) from mandatory funds are reserved for competitive RPGs to provide services and activities to benefit children and families affected by a parent's or caretaker's substance abuse, including opioid addiction, who come to the attention of the child welfare system. In FY 2014, four five-year awards were made in four states. In September 2017, ACF awarded 17 grants in 17 states to improve the well-being of families and children affected by substance abuse and to build on the evaluation findings from previous RPG projects. Results from previous RPG projects show that the majority of children at risk of removal remained in their parent's custody following enrollment into RPG services. The rates of placement into permanent settings, including reunification with their parent(s), increased significantly in the year following RPG enrollment, among the subset of youth who were in an out-of-home placement. In addition, the overall rates of child maltreatment decreased substantially in the year after enrollment in the RPG program.
- In addition, \$20 million from mandatory funds is allocated for formula grants for states to improve the quality of caseworker visits with children in foster care, with an emphasis on improving caseworker decision making, training and retention.
- Nine million dollars of the mandatory appropriation and 3.3 percent of any discretionary appropriation are to be used for the base State Court Improvement program grants to assess and improve handling of court proceedings related to foster care and adoption. An additional \$20 million is allocated for grants to improve data collection and collaboration between courts and child welfare agencies and to train judges, attorneys and other legal persons in child welfare cases. Finally, an additional \$1 million in mandatory funding is provided for grants to be awarded on a competitive basis among the highest courts of Indian tribes or tribal consortia.
- Six million dollars of the mandatory appropriation and 3.3 percent of any discretionary appropriation are set aside for evaluation, research and training, of which \$2 million must address the child welfare worker and substance abuse initiatives.

ACF requires all grantees to develop a five-year Child and Family Services Plan (CFSP), followed by Annual Progress and Services Reports for the intervening years. A primary purpose of the CFSP is to facilitate integration of the programs that serve children and families, helping states and tribes to integrate the full array of child welfare services, from prevention and protection through permanency. As part of their plan submissions, grantees are also required to submit financial forms detailing their planned expenditures for the coming fiscal year and their actual expenditures for the most recently completed grant year. This process allows ACF to provide oversight to ensure that funds are spent in a manner consistent with approved plans.

Funding for the PSSF programs<sup>39</sup> – net of any authorized changes such as transfers or reprogramming - for the last five years is as follows:

Fiscal Year	Mandatory	Discretionary	Pre-Appropriated	Total
2014	320,160,000 <sup>40</sup>	59,765,000	15,000,000 <sup>41</sup>	383,225,000
2015	319,815,000 <sup>42</sup>	59,765,000	0	379,580,000
2016	321,540,000 <sup>43</sup>	59,765,000	0	381,305,000
2017 <sup>44</sup>	321,195,000	59,579,107	0	380,774,107
2018 <sup>45</sup>	322,230,000	59,359,135	0	381,589,135

The PREP program supports evidence-based programs that teach youth about abstinence and contraception to prevent pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections. States are required to target youth between the ages of 10 and 19 who are at high risk for becoming pregnant or who have special circumstances, including living in foster care, being homeless, living with HIV/AIDS, being pregnant or a mother under 21 years of age, or residing in an area with high teen birth rates. Grantees must also address at least three of the six mandated adulthood preparation subjects: healthy relationships, adolescent development, financial literacy, parent-child communication, educational and career success, or healthy life skills.

This program contains several components: State PREP, Competitive PREP, Tribal PREP, and Personal Responsibility Education – Innovative Strategies (PREIS).

- **State PREP:** All fifty states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, Northern Mariana Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, and Palau are eligible to receive a portion of \$55.25 million allotted to implement PREP. Individual state awards for each fiscal year are based on the proportion of the number of youth between the ages of 10 and 19 in a state to the total number of youth between those ages in all of the states and U.S. territories. There were 51 State PREP grantee awards in FY 2017, with a minimum grant award of \$250,000 annually.
- **Competitive PREP:** If a state or territory did not submit an application for State PREP in FY 2016 or FY 2017, the state or territory is deemed ineligible to apply for State PREP funds from the amounts allotted to the state or territory for each of FYs 2018 through 2020. Funds that would have gone to those jurisdictions for FYs 2010 through 2017 were used to award the FYs 2013 and 2016 cohort of competitive three-year grants to local organizations and

<sup>39</sup> Excludes PREP and Abstinence Education

<sup>40</sup> Reflects sequestration effective October 1, 2013

<sup>41</sup> \$15 million provided through P.L. 113-183, the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act, for Family Connection Grants.

<sup>42</sup> Reflects sequestration order effective October 1, 2014.

<sup>43</sup> Reflects sequestration order effective October 1, 2015.

<sup>44</sup> Reflects sequestration order effective October 1, 2016.

<sup>45</sup> Reflects sequestration order effective October 1, 2017.

entities for the same purpose and in the same geographic regions. This competitive grant program applied to 10 eligible jurisdictions: Florida, North Dakota, Texas, Virginia, Indiana, Guam, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, the Marshall Islands, and Palau. The second cohort of Competitive PREP grants were awarded to 21 applicants ranging from \$250,000 to \$794,000 in September 2015. The project period for 20 of the 21 grants expires in September 2018. Throughout the three-year project period there was \$11 million for annual awards. A third cohort of awards are planned for FY 2018, using funds appropriated in prior years, pending the publication of the Competitive PREP funding opportunity announcement.

- **Tribal PREP:** In addition to grants to states and territories, \$3.25 million is available annually for providing grants to tribes and tribal organizations to implement PREP. Tribal PREP supports grantees and projects that include a planning year as well as three implementation years. Programs have the first six to nine months of their initial award year to conduct a needs assessment, plan and develop strategies for capacity building, followed by subsequent years for program implementation. Programs are encouraged to use models (or elements of models) of existing teen pregnancy prevention programs that have demonstrated through scientific research that they are effective in changing behavior. A funding opportunity announcement to award the second cohort of Tribal PREP resulted in eight grants ranging from \$327,876 to \$638,410.
- **PREIS:** The PREIS program is funded at \$10 million for competitive grants to entities to implement innovative pregnancy prevention strategies and target services to high-risk, vulnerable, and culturally under-represented youth populations, including youth in or aging out of foster care, homeless youth, youth with HIV/AIDS, pregnant and parenting women who are under 21 years of age and their partners, and youth residing in areas with high birth rates for youth. A funding opportunity announcement for the second cohort of PREIS resulted in the award of 14 applicants in FY 2016, with grants ranging from \$548,060 to \$975,000. Throughout the five-year project period, there will be approximately \$10 million for awards based upon the availability of funds.
- Finally, \$6.5 million is reserved for providing training, technical assistance, and evaluation activities.

The Title V State Abstinence Education program is designed to enable the states to provide abstinence education and support programs that present ways teens can develop healthy and positive relationships and promote reasons to delay sexual activity. This formula grant program to states is allocated using a pro-rata method based on the ratio of the number of low-income children in each state to the total of all low-income children in all states. States are required to match every four dollars they receive of federal abstinence education funds with three non-federal dollars. The non-federal match must be used solely for the activities enumerated in the statute and must be state funds, local government funds, private funds, such as foundation funds, or in-kind support. There were 38 awards in FY 2016 and 39 awards in FY 2017.

In FY 2016, Congress provided \$10 million for Sexual Risk Avoidance Education (SRAE) grants through a separate appropriation in HHS General Departmental Management. ACF awarded 21 competitive grants in FY 2016. The FY 2017 appropriation of \$14.9 million was used to make year two awards to the current cohort of 21 and to fund six new awards to applicants with high-ranking scores in the FY 2016 grant review. The SRAE awards ranged from \$368,572 to \$449,999. Approximately 10 percent of the funding is reserved for providing training, technical assistance, and data collection activities.



Funding for the PREP and Abstinence programs in the PSSF appropriation account – net of any authorized changes such as transfers or reprogramming - for the last five years is as follows:

Fiscal Year	PREP	Abstinence	Total
2014 <sup>46</sup>	69,600,000	46,400,000	116,000,000
2015	75,000,000	50,000,000	125,000,000
2016	75,000,000	75,000,000	150,000,000
2017 <sup>47</sup>	69,825,000	69,825,000	139,650,000
2018 <sup>48</sup>	0	0	0

**Budget Request**

In total, the FY 2019 funding request for the PSSF appropriation account is \$595 million, which is \$233 million higher than the FY 2018 Continuing Resolution level. This change from FY 2018 reflects legislative proposals discussed below related to RPG, PREP, and Abstinence Education and the absence of sequester in the mandatory appropriation for PSSF programs. The discretionary appropriation request for PSSF programs is \$59.8 million, an increase of \$406,000 above the FY 2018 Continuing Resolution level.

This request proposes to expand the PSSF RPG program nationally, with a competitive opportunity for a project in every state to address the intersection of substance use disorders, including opioid addiction, and child welfare involvement. The proposal would increase funding of RPGs from \$20 million to \$60 million annually for five years. Funding for the program began in 2007 at a level of \$40 million per year but has remained at the lower \$20 million mark since 2010. For this proposal, ACF requests \$40 million in budget authority in FY 2019, which will cost \$200 million over ten years. Adult substance use disorders, including opioid addiction, remain a major and growing factor for involvement in the child welfare system and in out-of-home placements. The RPG program represents the only source of funding specifically focused on the intersection of substance use disorders, including opioid addiction, and child welfare involvement. The increased resources will build on the success of earlier RPGs and will support and expand state efforts to reduce foster care placements due to parental substance use.

This request proposes to reauthorize PREP for one year and increase the portion of PREP funds set aside for Tribal PREP programs from \$3.25 million to \$6.5 million. For this proposal, ACF requests \$75 million in discretionary budget authority in FY 2019, which will cost \$75 million over ten years.

This request also proposes to reauthorize the Title V Abstinence Education Grant Program for one year with reforms to simplify the matching requirements, add a set-aside to improve program integrity, and include more communities by allowing tribes and local entities to compete for funding that states do not accept. For this proposal, ACF requests \$75 million in discretionary budget authority in FY 2019, which will cost \$75 million over ten years.

The budget will also support reauthorizing PSSF for five years and simplifying reporting requirements for Tribal grantees of all Title IV-B programs.

<sup>46</sup> Funding totals for FY 2014 reflect 7.2 percent sequestration.

<sup>47</sup> Funding totals for FY 2017 reflect 6.9 percent sequestration.

<sup>48</sup> Authorization for PREP and Abstinence programs expired on September 30, 2017, and funding for these programs is not assumed in the current law baseline. As of the writing of this document, program funding had not been reauthorized.

## Performance Analysis

### Promoting Safe and Stable Families

One of the primary missions of ACF is to establish permanency for children who are in foster care. By definition, foster care is intended to be a temporary situation until children may safely exit to permanency, which includes reunification with parent(s) or primary caretaker(s), living with other relative(s), guardianship, or adoption. Not only are children in foster care meant to achieve permanency, but the goal is to reach permanency in a timely manner. Accordingly, annual performance measures 7P1 and 7P2 are focused on the amount of time it takes for children in foster care to move into a permanent home. Over 90 percent of children who exited foster care in less than 24 months between FY 2004 and FY 2008 exited to permanent homes; in the same fiscal years, an average of 72 percent of children who exited foster care after being in care for 24 months or longer went to a permanent home. The baseline for measure 7P1 was set in FY 2009 at 91.3 percent, which meant that 91.3 percent of children who exited foster care in less than 24 month went to permanent homes. In FY 2014, 91.6 percent of children exited to permanency, just missing the target of 92.4 percent. In FY 2015, performance increased to 91.9 percent, exceeding the target of 91.8 percent. ACF will continue to support state agencies as they work to move children to permanent homes and anticipates that despite small annual fluctuations the performance will continue to improve by 0.2 percentage points over the previous year's performance through FY 2019.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Target +/- FY 2018 Target
<u>7P1</u> : Of all children who exit foster care in less than 24 months, maintain the percentage who exit to permanency (reunification, living with relative, guardianship or adoption). (PSSF, Guardianship Assistance) ( <i>Outcome</i> )	FY 2016: 92%  Target: 92.1%  (Target Not Met, but Improved)	Prior Result +0.2PP	Prior Result +0.2PP	N/A
<u>7P2</u> : Of all children who exit foster care after 24 or more months, maintain the percentage who exit to permanency (reunification, living with relative, guardianship or adoption). (PSSF, Guardianship Assistance) ( <i>Outcome</i> )	FY 2016: 78.3%  Target: 78.9%  (Target Not Met)	Prior Result +0.5PP	Prior Result +0.5PP	N/A
<u>7R</u> : Decrease the percent of foster children in care 12 or more months with no case plan goal (including case plan goal "Not Yet Determined"). (Child Welfare Services, PSSF, Foster Care) ( <i>Efficiency</i> )	FY 2016: 6.5%  Target: 5.8%  (Target Not Met)	Prior Result -0.5PP	Prior Result -0.5PP	N/A

Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP)

The performance measures for PREP address three key issues. First, they address the issue of accountability through annual reports to ACF that document the progress of state grantees and their sub-awardees over the course of the PREP initiative. Second, these measures promote program improvement by identifying specific grantees that might require additional support to achieve desired performance benchmarks. Third, they provide valuable lessons concerning program implementation that complement the information gathered through other means of evaluation. By tracking quantifiable measures that document the PREP implementation experience in all funded states, the performance measures provide a national perspective on program implementation.

The first annual performance measure (5A) focuses on the number of PREP program participants within school programs and those in out-of-school-time programs. The potential for positive impacts on youth often hinges on the degree to which substantial numbers of youth are engaged by the program. Large numbers of youth enrolled suggest that community and youth engagement efforts are working and the program is being marketed effectively. This measure also provides an important benchmark for later analysis of the program’s ability to enroll and attract new program participants. This measure is calculated by PREP funded sub-awardees submitting aggregated data on an annual basis regarding the number of program participants within school and out-of-school settings. These aggregated data are then calculated and reported by ACF. During the 2015-2016 data collection period, 112,078 youth were served by the PREP program, a decrease of 21,618 youth from the 2014-2015 program year. This decrease is due to a new cohort of Competitive PREP grantees that began collecting data in February 2016.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Target +/- FY 2018 Target
<p><u>5A</u>: Number of Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP) participants:</p> <p>in during school-time programs; and</p> <p>in out-of-school-time programs. <sup>49</sup></p> <p><i>(Output)</i></p>	<p>FY 2016:</p> <p>In school: 88,600</p> <p>Out of school: 23,478</p> <p>Total: 112,078</p> <p>(Historical Actual)</p>	N/A	N/A	N/A
<p><u>5B</u>: For out-of-school-time program participants (where participation is generally not mandatory), percentage of participants completing at least 75 percent of program coursework. <sup>50</sup></p> <p><i>(Outcome)</i></p>	<p>FY 2016: 76%</p> <p>(Historical Actual)</p>	N/A <sup>51</sup>	Prior Result +1%	N/A

<sup>49</sup> This may refer to programs that operate in schools, but not during school time, or to other programs (such as community-based programs).

<sup>50</sup> In contract, once participants begin a during-school-time program, participation is generally mandatory.

<sup>51</sup> In FY 2018, grantees will report only six months of data; therefore there is no performance target for that year.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Target +/- FY 2018 Target
<u>5C</u> : Percentage of youth served by evidence-based programs. ( <i>Output</i> )	FY 2016: 94%  (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>5D</u> : Percentage of programs in which the majority of youth served were from highly-vulnerable populations. <sup>52</sup> ( <i>Output</i> )	FY 2016: 26%  (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>5E</u> : With regard to PREP’s Adult Preparation Subjects, percentage of youth who perceived that being involved in the PREP program made them more prepared for adulthood. <sup>53</sup> ( <i>Outcome</i> )	FY 2016: 84%  (Historical Actual)	N/A <sup>54</sup>	Prior Result +1%	N/A

<sup>52</sup> Highly vulnerable populations include populations that are the most high-risk or vulnerable for pregnancies or otherwise have special circumstances.

<sup>53</sup> Youth were asked 14 questions related to PREP’s six legislatively mandated “adulthood preparation subjects.” Those who indicated that the program has helped them to be somewhat or much more likely to exhibit behaviors associated with being prepared for adulthood are included in this proportion.

<sup>54</sup> In FY 2018, grantees will report only six months of data; therefore there is no performance target for that year.

Resource and Program Data  
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Data Category	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
<b><u>Resource Data:</u></b>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$353,670,996	\$354,522,984	\$375,682,891
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation	3,148,448	2,495,160	1,544,090
Demonstration/Development	17,016,608	16,867,254	58,661,548
Training/Technical Assistance	7,157,658	7,007,620	7,526,625
Program Support	1,327,598	1,361,117	2,014,846
Total, Resources	\$382,321,308	\$382,254,135	\$445,430,000
<b><u>Program Data:</u></b>			
Number of Grants	577	575	672
New Starts			
#	558	551	644
\$	\$363,796,576	\$356,809,692	\$420,745,237
Continuations			
#	19	24	28
\$	\$7,241,027	\$14,930,546	\$13,949,202
Contracts			
#	9	7	6
\$	\$7,855,193	\$7,074,780	\$7,687,715
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	2
\$	\$3,095,914	\$3,093,000	\$2,698,000

Notes:

1. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, grant paneling review, and, for regional partnership grants, staffing and associated overhead.
2. Formula includes funding for state and tribal grants, court improvement grants, and caseworker visit grants.
3. Demonstration/Development includes funding for regional partnership grants focused on the impact of substance abuse and Family Connection Grants.
4. The FY 2017 column in this table includes the effects of funds transferred to other accounts under the Secretary's transfer authority.

Resource and Program Data  
Personal Responsibility Education Program

Data Category	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
<b><u>Resource Data:</u></b>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$40,793,510		\$52,000,000
Competitive	13,519,038	\$15,537,841	16,500,000
Research/Evaluation	2,125,677		1,937,754
Demonstration/Development	9,628,735		9,700,000
Training/Technical Assistance	1,264,377		1,280,000
Program Support	2,387,005	1,627,034	2,380,363
Total, Resources	\$69,718,342	\$17,164,875	\$83,798,117
<b><u>Program Data:</u></b>			
Number of Grants	93	31	110
New Starts			
#	51	30	80
\$	\$40,793,510	\$15,238,142	\$68,200,000
Continuations			
#	42	1	30
\$	\$23,147,773	\$299,699	\$10,000,000
Contracts			
#	7	0	6
\$	\$3,960,354	\$0	\$3,808,848
Interagency Agreements			
#	3	0	2
\$	\$195,967	\$0	\$150,000

Notes:

1. Program Support includes funding for grant panel reviews, logistical support for grantees, data collection, information technology support, staffing, and associated overhead costs.
2. FY 2017 includes \$23.7 million of carryover from FY 2016. FY 2018 includes \$26.5 million of carryover from FY 2017. FY 2019 includes \$9.4 million of carryover from FY 2018.

Resource and Program Data  
Abstinence Education Program

Data Category	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
<b><u>Resource Data:</u></b>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$63,372,499		\$57,200,000
Competitive			11,095,000
Research/Evaluation			3,100,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			2,600,000
Program Support			1,005,000
Total, Resources	\$63,372,499	\$0	\$75,000,000
<b><u>Program Data:</u></b>			
Number of Grants	40	0	63
New Starts			
#	40	0	63
\$	\$63,372,499	\$0	\$68,295,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	4
\$	\$0	\$0	\$6,115,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Notes:

1. The FY 2019 column in this table reflects the policy change discussed in the Budget Request.

**ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
State Table - Promoting Safe and Stable Families**

Formula Grants

CFDA # **93.556**

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2018 Annualized CR
Alabama	\$5,619,949	\$5,633,875	\$5,961,345	\$327,470
Alaska	538,442	539,776	571,151	31,375
Arizona	7,251,052	7,269,019	7,691,533	422,514
Arkansas	3,057,300	3,064,876	3,243,022	178,146
California	32,936,701	33,018,315	34,937,511	1,919,196
Colorado	3,480,811	3,489,436	3,692,260	202,824
Connecticut	2,191,739	2,197,170	2,324,881	127,711
Delaware	961,209	963,591	1,019,600	56,009
District of Columbia	742,887	744,728	788,015	43,287
Florida	19,917,164	19,966,517	21,127,074	1,160,557
Georgia	11,840,707	11,870,047	12,559,996	689,949
Hawaii	1,069,356	1,072,006	1,134,316	62,310
Idaho	2,523,008	2,529,260	2,676,273	147,013
Illinois	12,285,399	12,315,841	13,031,702	715,861
Indiana	5,762,779	5,777,059	6,112,851	335,792
Iowa	1,449,244	1,452,835	1,537,281	84,446
Kansas	1,953,146	1,957,986	2,071,794	113,808
Kentucky	4,624,529	4,635,988	4,905,456	269,468
Louisiana	5,920,962	5,935,633	6,280,643	345,010
Maine	1,101,072	1,103,800	1,167,959	64,159
Maryland	4,592,445	4,603,825	4,871,423	267,598
Massachusetts	4,291,914	4,302,549	4,552,635	250,086
Michigan	8,943,001	8,965,161	9,486,263	521,102
Minnesota	3,275,021	3,283,136	3,473,969	190,833
Mississippi	4,113,628	4,123,821	4,363,519	239,698
Missouri	5,421,620	5,435,054	5,750,968	315,914
Montana	712,764	714,530	756,062	41,532
Nebraska	1,207,326	1,210,318	1,280,668	70,350
Nevada	2,421,258	2,427,258	2,568,342	141,084
New Hampshire	637,301	638,880	676,015	37,135
New Jersey	5,680,727	5,694,803	6,025,815	331,012
New Mexico	2,878,613	2,885,746	3,053,480	167,734
New York	16,450,837	16,491,600	17,450,178	958,578
North Carolina	10,024,232	10,049,071	10,633,175	584,104
North Dakota	338,206	339,044	358,751	19,707



STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2018 Annualized CR
Ohio	10,419,920	10,445,739	11,052,900	607,161
Oklahoma	3,817,037	3,826,495	4,048,911	222,416
Oregon	3,985,653	3,995,529	4,227,770	232,241
Pennsylvania	10,048,300	10,073,199	10,658,705	585,506
Rhode Island	910,162	912,417	965,452	53,035
South Carolina	5,394,327	5,407,694	5,722,017	314,323
South Dakota	669,150	670,808	709,799	38,991
Tennessee	7,676,743	7,695,765	8,143,083	447,318
Texas	30,715,970	30,792,081	32,581,877	1,789,796
Utah	1,744,103	1,748,425	1,850,052	101,627
Vermont	450,346	451,462	477,703	26,241
Virginia	5,633,645	5,647,605	5,975,873	328,268
Washington	6,056,331	6,071,338	6,424,236	352,898
West Virginia	1,874,902	1,879,548	1,988,797	109,249
Wisconsin	4,833,305	4,845,281	5,126,914	281,633
Wyoming	247,009	247,621	262,014	14,393
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>290,693,252</b>	<b>291,413,561</b>	<b>308,352,029</b>	<b>16,938,468</b>
Indian Tribes	11,237,023	11,261,474	11,942,950	681,476
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>11,237,023</b>	<b>11,261,474</b>	<b>11,942,950</b>	<b>681,476</b>
Guam	349,911	350,778	371,167	20,389
Northern Mariana Islands	158,794	159,187	168,440	9,253
Puerto Rico	4,170,906	4,181,241	4,424,277	243,036
Virgin Islands	213,665	214,194	226,645	12,451
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4,893,276</b>	<b>4,905,400</b>	<b>5,190,529</b>	<b>285,129</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>306,823,551</b>	<b>307,580,435</b>	<b>325,485,508</b>	<b>17,905,073</b>
Discretionary Funds	18,620,000	18,620,000	60,000,000	41,380,000
Other	48,516,111	48,508,851	51,972,245	3,463,394
Training and Technical Assistance	7,552,111	7,544,851	7,972,245	427,394
<b>Subtotal, Adjustments</b>	<b>74,688,222</b>	<b>74,673,702</b>	<b>119,944,490</b>	<b>45,270,788</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>\$381,511,773</b>	<b>\$382,254,137</b>	<b>\$445,429,998</b>	<b>\$63,175,861</b>

Notes:

1. Other funding includes State Court Improvement Program and formula grants for caseworker visits in all years, excluding Tribal Court Improvement Program grants, which are included on the Indian Tribes line. In the FY 2017 column, Other also includes funds subject to the Secretary's transfer authority.
2. Discretionary funding includes regional partnership grants on substance abuse and Family Connections Grants.
3. Training and technical assistance reflects the statutory reservations for research, evaluation, training and technical assistance in all years.

**ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
State Table - Personal Responsibility Education Program**

Formula Grants

CFDA # **93.092**

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2018 Annualized CR
Alabama	\$719,919	0	\$732,032	\$732,032
Alaska	250,000	0	250,000	250,000
Arizona	1,050,744	0	1,055,652	1,055,652
Arkansas	451,596	0	455,328	455,328
California	5,860,140	0	5,953,106	5,953,106
Colorado	808,451	0	806,831	806,831
Connecticut	544,655	0	558,127	558,127
Delaware	250,000	0	250,000	250,000
District of Columbia	250,000	0	250,000	250,000
Florida	0	0	2,673,870	2,673,870
Georgia	1,623,109	0	1,627,610	1,627,610
Hawaii	250,000	0	250,000	250,000
Idaho	275,647	0	274,621	274,621
Illinois	1,937,467	0	1,981,053	1,981,053
Indiana	0	0	1,048,344	1,048,344
Iowa	477,654	0	481,393	481,393
Kansas	0	0	463,970	463,970
Kentucky	648,519	0	657,405	657,405
Louisiana	694,093	0	703,643	703,643
Maine	250,000	0	250,000	250,000
Maryland	869,174	0	884,142	884,142
Massachusetts	975,141	0	990,264	990,264
Michigan	1,493,165	0	1,529,339	1,529,339
Minnesota	818,071	0	827,594	827,594
Mississippi	469,166	0	477,053	477,053
Missouri	899,642	0	911,305	911,305
Montana	250,000	0	250,000	250,000
Nebraska	296,603	0	297,209	297,209
Nevada	417,330	0	420,022	420,022
New Hampshire	250,000	0	250,000	250,000
New Jersey	1,305,824	0	1,332,146	1,332,146
New Mexico	316,467	0	321,968	321,968
New York	2,756,926	0	2,817,742	2,817,742
North Carolina	1,500,383	0	1,510,597	1,510,597
North Dakota	0	0	250,000	250,000

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2018 Annualized CR
Ohio	1,737,571	0	1,769,717	1,769,717
Oklahoma	601,146	0	602,283	602,283
Oregon	556,126	0	561,157	561,157
Pennsylvania	1,819,324	0	1,856,670	1,856,670
Rhode Island	250,000	0	250,000	250,000
South Carolina	710,492	0	712,332	712,332
South Dakota	250,000	0	250,000	250,000
Tennessee	962,052	0	974,496	974,496
Texas	0	0	4,507,092	4,507,092
Utah	557,169	0	550,587	550,587
Vermont	250,000	0	250,000	250,000
Virginia	0	0	1,226,413	1,226,413
Washington	1,007,171	0	1,016,880	1,016,880
West Virginia	247,973	0	252,984	252,984
Wisconsin	857,978	0	872,686	872,686
Wyoming	250,000	0	250,000	250,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>39,016,888</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>49,695,663</b>	<b>49,695,663</b>
Indian Tribes	3,025,750	0	6,500,000	6,500,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,025,750</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,500,000</b>	<b>6,500,000</b>
American Samoa	0	0	250,000	250,000
Guam	250,000	0	250,000	250,000
Marshall Islands	0	0	250,000	250,000
Northern Mariana Islands	250,000	0	250,000	250,000
Palau	250,000	0	250,000	250,000
Puerto Rico	526,622	0	554,337	554,337
Virgin Islands	250,000	0	250,000	250,000
Federated States of Micronesia	250,000	0	250,000	250,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,776,622</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,304,337</b>	<b>2,304,337</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>43,819,260</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>58,500,000</b>	<b>58,500,000</b>
Discretionary Funds	20,122,023	\$15,537,841	19,700,000	4,162,159
Other	4,512,682	1,627,034	4,318,117	2,691,083
Training and Technical Assistance	1,264,377	0	1,280,000	1,280,000
<b>Subtotal, Adjustments</b>	<b>25,899,082</b>	<b>17,164,875</b>	<b>25,298,117</b>	<b>8,133,242</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>\$69,718,342</b>	<b>\$17,164,875</b>	<b>\$83,798,117</b>	<b>\$66,633,242</b>

Notes:

1. Other includes funding for program support and evaluation. Each year includes funds from unobligated balances in the prior year.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
**State Table - Abstinence Education Grants Program**

Formula Grants

CFDA # **93.325**

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2018 Annualized CR
Alabama	\$1,602,745	0	\$1,439,372	\$1,439,372
Alaska	0	0	0	0
Arizona	1,756,349	0	1,597,857	1,597,857
Arkansas	973,233	0	874,028	874,028
California	0	0	0	0
Colorado	1,006,136	0	903,577	903,577
Connecticut	0	0	0	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0
Florida	4,085,985	0	3,717,266	3,717,266
Georgia	3,419,288	0	3,070,749	3,070,749
Hawaii	191,116	0	173,869	173,869
Idaho	0	0	0	0
Illinois	2,555,444	0	2,324,841	2,324,841
Indiana	1,764,812	0	1,584,919	1,584,919
Iowa	469,089	0	426,759	426,759
Kansas	667,403	0	599,373	599,373
Kentucky	1,375,175	0	1,234,999	1,234,999
Louisiana	1,621,074	0	1,455,833	1,455,833
Maine	0	0	0	0
Maryland	746,597	0	679,224	679,224
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0
Michigan	2,609,263	0	2,343,292	2,343,292
Minnesota	999,106	0	897,264	897,264
Mississippi	1,120,920	0	1,006,661	1,006,661
Missouri	1,849,933	0	1,619,036	1,619,036
Montana	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	320,575	0	291,646	291,646
Nevada	760,359	0	682,853	682,853
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	1,670,655	0	1,500,360	1,500,360
New Mexico	772,773	0	694,001	694,001
New York	4,036,326	0	3,672,089	3,672,089
North Carolina	2,904,092	0	2,608,069	2,608,069
North Dakota	127,760	0	114,737	114,737

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2018 Annualized CR
Ohio	3,143,861	0	2,823,397	2,823,397
Oklahoma	1,102,835	0	990,420	990,420
Oregon	962,030	0	863,967	863,967
Pennsylvania	2,215,568	0	2,015,635	2,015,635
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	1,527,716	0	1,371,991	1,371,991
South Dakota	159,943	0	145,510	145,510
Tennessee	2,033,318	0	1,826,055	1,826,055
Texas	7,448,450	0	6,776,303	6,776,303
Utah	628,893	0	564,788	564,788
Vermont	0	0	0	0
Virginia	1,254,747	0	1,141,519	1,141,519
Washington	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	484,594	0	435,198	435,198
Wisconsin	1,012,104	0	920,772	920,772
Wyoming	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>61,380,267</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>55,388,229</b>	<b>55,388,229</b>
Puerto Rico	1,933,868	0	1,759,356	1,759,356
Federated States of Micronesia	58,364	0	52,415	52,415
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,992,232</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,811,771</b>	<b>1,811,771</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>63,372,499</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>57,200,000</b>	<b>57,200,000</b>
Discretionary Funds	0	0	11,094,700	11,094,700
Other	0	0	4,105,300	4,105,300
Training and Technical Assistance	0	0	2,600,000	2,600,000
<b>Subtotal, Adjustments</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17,800,000</b>	<b>17,800,000</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>\$63,372,499</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$75,000,000</b>	<b>\$75,000,000</b>

Notes:

1. The FY 2019 column in this table reflects the policy change discussed in the Budget Request. Discretionary Funds represents the proposal to allow formula grant funds not accepted by states to be awarded to tribes and local entities through the competitive grants process. Other represents the proposed set-aside and includes funding for research and evaluation, training and technical assistance, and program support.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES  
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
PAYMENTS FOR FOSTER CARE AND PERMANENCY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FY 2019 BUDGET

FY 2019 PROPOSED APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE AND LANGUAGE ANALYSIS..... 291  
AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION ..... 292  
APPROPRIATIONS HISTORY TABLE ..... 293  
AMOUNTS AVAILABLE FOR OBLIGATION..... 295  
BUDGET AUTHORITY BY ACTIVITY..... 296  
SUMMARY OF CHANGES ..... 297  
JUSTIFICATION..... 298  
    GENERAL STATEMENT..... 298  
    PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS ..... 299  
    BUDGET REQUEST..... 302  
    PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS..... 304  
    RESOURCE AND PROGRAM DATA FOSTER CARE..... 309  
    RESOURCE AND PROGRAM DATA ADOPTION ASSISTANCE ..... 310  
    RESOURCE AND PROGRAM DATA GUARDIANSHIP ASSISTANCE ..... 311  
    RESOURCE AND PROGRAM DATA TRIBAL IV-E TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (PRE-  
    APPROPRIATED) ..... 312  
    RESOURCE AND PROGRAM DATA CHAFEE FOSTER CARE INDEPENDENCE PROGRAM 313  
    STATE TABLE - TITLE IV-E FOSTER CARE ..... 314  
    STATE TABLE - TITLE IV-E ADOPTION ASSISTANCE..... 316  
    STATE TABLE - CHAFEE FOSTER CARE INDEPENDENCE PROGRAM ..... 318

This page intentionally left blank

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

**FY 2019 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis**

*For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, title IV-E of the Social Security Act, \$6,035,000,000<sup>55</sup>.*

*For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, title IV-E of the Social Security Act, for the first quarter of fiscal year 2020, \$2,800,000,000.*

*For carrying out, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, except as otherwise provided, section 474 of title IV-E of the Social Security Act, for the last 3 months of the current fiscal year for unanticipated costs, incurred for the current fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary.*

---

<sup>55</sup> Amounts in appropriations language reflect current law.



ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

**Authorizing Legislation**

Statutory Citation	FY 2018 Amount Authorized	FY 2018 Annualized CR <sup>56</sup>	FY 2019 Amount Authorized	FY 2019 President's Budget
1. Foster Care: Sections 470, 474, and 476(a-b) of the Social Security Act	Such sums	5,277,765,771	Such sums	5,333,000,000
2. Chafee Foster Care Independence Program: Sections 470, 474, and 477 of the Social Security Act	140,000,000	139,894,473	140,000,000	140,000,000
3. Adoption Assistance: Sections 470 and 474 of the Social Security Act	Such sums	2,861,000,000	Such sums	3,076,000,000
4. Guardianship Assistance: Sections 470 and 474 of the Social Security Act	Such sums	186,000,000	Such sums	204,000,000
5. Technical Assistance and Implementation Services for Tribal Programs, (pre-appropriated): Section 476(c) of the Social Security Act	3,000,000	2,962,539	3,000,000	3,000,000
Total request level	Such sums		Such sums	
Total request level against definite authorizations		\$142,750,069		\$143,000,000

<sup>56</sup> Includes the effects of sequestration for federal administration in an otherwise exempt account.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

**Appropriations History Table**

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	Appropriation
2010		
Appropriation	5,532,000,000	5,532,000,000
Advance	1,800,000,000	1,800,000,000
Pre-appropriated	3,000,000	3,000,000
Total	7,335,000,000	7,335,000,000
2011		
Appropriation	4,769,000,000	0
Advance	1,850,000,000	1,850,000,000
Pre-appropriated	3,000,000	3,000,000
Indefinite		5,137,000,000
Total	6,622,000,000	6,990,000,000
2012		
Appropriation	5,403,000,000	5,153,000,000
Advance	1,850,000,000	1,850,000,000
Pre-appropriated	3,000,000	3,000,000
Total	7,256,000,000	7,006,000,000
2013		
Appropriation	5,062,000,000	0
Advance	2,100,000,000	2,100,000,000
Pre-appropriated	3,000,000	3,000,000
Indefinite		4,527,379,551
Sequestration		-24,531
Total	7,165,000,000	6,630,355,020
2014		
Appropriation	4,808,000,000	4,806,000,000
Advance	2,200,000,000	2,200,000,000
Pre-appropriated	3,000,000	3,000,000
Sequestration		-125,424
Indefinite		419,770,000
Total	7,011,000,000	7,428,645,000
2015		
Appropriation	5,084,000,000	4,832,000,000
Advance	2,200,000,000	2,200,000,000
Pre-appropriated	3,000,000	3,000,000
Sequestration		-118,552
Indefinite		307,962,000
Total	7,287,000,000	7,342,843,448

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	Appropriation
2016		
Appropriation	5,728,450,000	5,298,000,000
Advance	2,300,000,000	2,300,000,000
Pre-appropriated	3,000,000	3,000,000
Sequestration		-1,502,322
Indefinite		65,730,533
Total	8,031,450,000	7,665,228,211
2017		
Appropriation	5,764,000,000	5,764,000,000
Advance	2,300,000,000	2,300,000,000
Pre-appropriated	3,000,000	3,000,000
Sequestration	-1,883,763	-1,883,763
Indefinite	189,000,000	291,702,252
Total	8,254,116,237	8,359,818,489
2018		
Appropriation	5,966,000,000	
Advance	2,500,000,000	
Pre-appropriated	3,000,000	
Sequestration	-1,378,633	
Total	8,467,621,367 <sup>57</sup>	
2019		
Appropriation	6,053,000,000	
Advance	2,700,000,000	
Pre-appropriated	3,000,000	
Total	8,756,000,000	
2020		
Appropriation		
Advance	2,800,000,000	
Pre-appropriated	3,000,000	

<sup>57</sup> The FY 2018 total request reflects updated baseline estimates.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

**Amounts Available for Obligation**

<u>Budgetary Resources</u>	FY 2017 <u>Final</u>	FY 2018 <u>Annualized CR</u>	FY 2019 <u>Current Law</u>	FY 2019 <u>President's Budget</u>
Advance, B.A.	\$2,300,000,000	\$2,500,000,000	\$2,700,000,000	\$2,700,000,000
Definite, B.A.	5,764,000,000	5,966,000,000	6,035,000,000	6,053,000,000
Indefinite, B.A.	291,702,252	0	0	0
Pre-appropriated, B.A.	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Sequestration	-1,883,763	-1,378,633	0	0
<b>Subtotal, Net Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$8,356,818,489</b>	<b>\$8,467,621,367</b>	<b>\$8,738,000,000</b>	<b>\$8,756,000,000</b>
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-38,056	0	0	0
<b>Total Obligations</b>	<b>\$8,356,780,433</b>	<b>\$8,467,621,367</b>	<b>\$8,738,000,000</b>	<b>\$8,756,000,000</b>
<i>Advance Requested for FY 2020</i>			<i>\$2,800,000,000</i>	<i>\$2,800,000,000</i>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

**Budget Authority by Activity**

<u>Activity</u>	FY 2017 <u>Final</u>	FY 2018 <u>Annualized CR</u>	FY 2019 <u>Current Law</u>	FY 2019 <u>President's Budget</u>
Foster Care	\$5,362,659,109	\$5,277,765,771	\$5,329,000,000	\$5,333,000,000
Adoption Assistance	2,706,122,629	2,861,000,000	3,063,000,000	3,076,000,000
Guardianship Assistance	145,205,570	186,000,000	203,000,000	204,000,000
Tribal IV-E Technical Assistance (Pre-Appropriated)	2,962,539	2,961,123	3,000,000	3,000,000
Chafee Foster Care Independence Program	139,868,642	139,894,473	140,000,000	140,000,000
<b>Total, Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$8,356,818,489</b>	<b>\$8,467,621,367</b>	<b>\$8,738,000,000</b>	<b>\$8,756,000,000</b>
<i>Advance Requested for FY 2020</i>			<i>\$2,800,000,000</i>	<i>\$2,800,000,000</i>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

**Summary of Changes**

FY 2018 Annualized CR	
Total estimated budget authority	\$8,467,621,367
FY 2019 President's Budget	
Total estimated budget authority	\$8,756,000,000
Net change	+\$288,378,633

---

<u>Description of Changes</u>	<u>FY 2018 Annualized CR</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Increases:</u>		
A. <u>Built-in:</u>		
1) <b>Adoption Assistance:</b> Technical baseline change reflects eligibility expansion under P.L. 110-351.	\$2,861,000,000	+\$202,000,000
2) <b>Foster Care:</b> Technical baseline change reflects caseload growth, implementation of P.L. 113-183 and P.L. 110-351, and the end of the FY 2018 sequestration order.	\$5,277,765,771	+\$51,234,229
3) <b>Guardianship Assistance:</b> Technical baseline change reflects caseload growth and expansion of program implementation.	\$186,000,000	+\$17,000,000
4) <b>Chafee Foster Care Independence Program:</b> Technical baseline change to reflect end of FY 2018 sequestration order.	\$139,894,473	+\$105,527
5) <b>Tribal IV-E Technical Assistance (Pre-Appropriated):</b> Technical baseline change to reflect end of FY 2018 sequestration order.	\$2,961,123	+\$38,877
Subtotal, Built-in Increases		+\$270,378,633
B. <u>Program:</u>		
1) <b>Adoption Assistance:</b> Reflects interaction effects from proposal to eliminate SSBG funding.	\$2,861,000,000	+\$13,000,000
2) <b>Foster Care:</b> Reflects proposal for CFSR-related incentive awards and the interaction effects from proposal to eliminate SSBG funding.	\$5,277,765,771	+\$4,000,000
3) <b>Guardianship Assistance:</b> Reflects interaction effects from proposal to eliminate SSBG funding.	\$186,000,000	+\$1,000,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+\$18,000,000
Total, Increases		+\$288,378,633
Net Change		+\$288,378,633

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

**Justification**

Funding Level	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Change from 2018 Annualized CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$8,356,818,489	\$8,467,621,367	\$8,756,000,000	\$288,378,633
Total, Obligations	8,356,780,433	8,467,621,367	8,756,000,000	288,378,633

Authorizing Legislation – Sections 470 and 477(h)(2) of the Social Security Act

2019 Authorization .....Indefinite with pre-appropriated funds of \$3,000,000 for tribal technical assistance and definite authorization of \$140,000,000 for the Chafee Foster Care Independence Program

Allocation Method.....Formula Grant

**General Statement**

The Payments for Foster Care and Permanency appropriation provides funding for the Foster Care Program, Adoption Assistance Program, Guardianship Assistance Program (GAP), the Chafee Foster Care Independence Program (CFCIP), and technical assistance for tribes that are interested in directly operating Foster Care and Permanency programs.

Foster Care and Permanency programs assist states and participating tribes with the costs of maintaining eligible children in foster care, preparing children for living on their own, assisting relatives with legal guardianship of eligible children, and finding and supporting adoptive homes for children with special needs who are unable to return home. This appropriation also supports administrative and training costs. The Social Security Act of 1935 (P.L. 74-271) authorized the first federal grants for child welfare, and the 1961 amendments to the Social Security Act (P.L. 87-31) created the Foster Care component of the Aid to Dependent Children program (later renamed the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program). The Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980 (P.L. 96-272) established Title IV-E of the Social Security Act and permanently authorized Foster Care and Adoption Assistance under that title. The Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-351, hereafter referred to as Fostering Connections Act) contained numerous provisions that affect the Foster Care and Permanency programs, including allowing federally-recognized Indian tribes, Indian tribal organizations, and tribal consortia (hereafter referred to as tribes) to apply to operate Title IV-E programs directly, and creating the Guardianship Assistance Program. In 2014, the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act (P.L. 113-183) made a number of changes to the Foster Care program to

strengthen efforts to prevent domestic trafficking of children involved in the child welfare system, determine its scope among children and youth involved with the child welfare system, and improve services to victims. In addition to addressing trafficking, the law also amends other child welfare program requirements to improve opportunities for children in foster care and to support permanency.

In FY 2018, ACF estimates that obligations will be \$8.5 billion for Payments for Foster Care and Permanency. The request for FY 2019 is \$8.8 billion. This account is subject to sequestration of administrative costs in an otherwise exempt account in accordance with the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (P.L. 99-177), as amended by the Budget Control Act of 2011 (P.L. 112-25), which affects funding for certain activities under Foster Care, Tribal IV-E Technical Assistance, and Chafee Foster Care Independence Program.

### **Program Descriptions and Accomplishments**

The Foster Care, Adoption Assistance, and Guardianship Assistance programs are annually appropriated with specific eligibility requirements and fixed allowable uses of funds. The programs provide matching reimbursement funds to state and tribal Title IV-E agencies (hereafter referred to as agencies) on a quarterly basis. The rate at which state and tribal funds are matched with federal funds varies by activity. The federal reimbursement for expenditures for maintenance payments and subsidies for adoptions and guardianship is the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP), which varies among states from 50 percent to 74 percent, based on statute. For tribes, HHS has formulated a tribal FMAP that takes into consideration the tribe's service area and population. The statute requires the application of the tribal FMAP, if higher than the state FMAP, for certain payments under Title IV-E agreements and contracts between states and tribes. The tribal FMAP ranges from 50 to 83 percent, but many tribes currently participating in IV-E agreements with states, as well as tribes that are expected to begin operating the Title IV-E program directly, qualify for the maximum FMAP of 83 percent. Administrative costs are matched at 50 percent and allowable training for the following groups is matched at 75 percent: state and local employees, adoptive parents, relative guardians, private child welfare agency staff providing services to children receiving Title IV-E assistance, child abuse and neglect court personnel, guardians ad litem, court appointed special advocates, and agency, child or parent attorneys.

The Foster Care program provides matching reimbursement funds for foster care maintenance payments, costs for comprehensive child welfare information systems, training for staff, as well as foster and adoptive parents, and administrative costs to manage the program. Administrative costs that are covered include the work done by caseworkers and others to plan for a foster care placement, arrange therapy for a foster child, train foster parents, and conduct home visits to foster children, as well as more traditional administrative costs, such as automated information systems and eligibility determinations. Administrative costs also include requirements established by the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act. Under the law, agencies are required to implement procedures to identify, document, and determine appropriate services for a child who is at-risk of becoming or who is a sex trafficking victim, develop procedures to locate missing children from foster care and determine the factors that led to the child being absent from foster care, and report immediately to law enforcement children and youth who are identified as being sex trafficking victims and children and youth who are missing from foster care. In addition to addressing trafficking, the law also amends other statutory requirements, including: placing limits on use of "another planned permanent living arrangement" as a permanency plan for youth age 16 and over; requiring agencies to engage youth age 14 and over more fully in case planning and to provide the youth with certain rights, such as education, health, visitation, and a copy of his or her credit report; and requiring agencies to provide important documents to youth aging out of foster care, such as a birth certificate and Social Security card.



The average monthly number of children for whom agencies receive federal foster care payments declined from more than 300,000 in FY 1999 to fewer than 157,000 in FY 2012, but has trended up since then to approximately 168,000 estimated for FY 2017 with zero growth projected for FY 2018. Title IV-E caseload decline from FY 1999 to FY 2012 can be attributed to several factors, including a reduction in the overall foster care population, increased adoptions, and, notably, fixed income eligibility guidelines. Agencies can claim reimbursement for Title IV-E eligible children, which are children whose biological families would have qualified for the AFDC program under the 1996 income standards, not adjusted for inflation. Fewer families meet these static income standards over time, thereby reducing the number of children who are eligible for Title IV-E foster care maintenance payments. This also means that the percentage of children in foster care who receive federal support through the Title IV-E Foster Care Program has declined. Approximately 51.8 percent of all children in foster care in FY 2000 received maintenance payments through the Title IV-E Foster Care Program. In FY 2017, this rate had declined to approximately 40 percent of all children in foster care.

The Adoption Assistance Program provides funds to states to subsidize families that adopt children with special needs who cannot be reunited with their families, thus preventing long, inappropriate stays in foster care. To receive adoption assistance benefits, a child must have been determined by the agency to be a child with special needs, i.e., one who is older, a member of a minority or sibling group, or has a physical, mental, or emotional disability. Additionally, the child must have been: 1) unable to return home, and the agency must have been unsuccessful in its efforts to find an adoptive placement without medical or financial assistance; and 2) for children adopted in FY 2010 – FY 2017 and not subject to updated eligibility criteria described below, receiving or eligible to receive AFDC, under the rules in effect on July 16, 1996, Title IV-E Foster Care benefits, or Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits.

Beginning in FY 2010, in accordance with the Fostering Connections Act, revised Adoption Assistance eligibility requirements that exclude consideration of AFDC and SSI income eligibility requirements have been phased in over a nine-year period, based primarily on the age of the child in the year the adoption assistance agreement is finalized. The revised eligibility requirements also apply to children based on time in care and to the siblings of children to whom the revised eligibility criteria apply. The new eligibility requirements have been fully phased in and apply to children of any age adopted in FY 2018 or later.

Funds also are used for the administrative costs of managing the program and training staff and adoptive parents. The number of children subsidized by this program and the level of federal reimbursement has increased significantly as permanent adoptive homes are found for more children and as eligibility has expanded. The average monthly number of children for whom payments were made has increased almost 89 percent, from 228,000 in FY 2000 to approximately 414,100 estimated for FY 2017 and 466,600 projected for FY 2018.

The Fostering Connections Act created the Title IV-E Guardianship Assistance Program in FY 2009. GAP provides subsidies on behalf of a child to a relative taking legal guardianship of that child. To be eligible for GAP payments, a child must have been eligible for Title IV-E foster care maintenance payments while residing for at least six consecutive months in the home of the prospective relative guardian. Further, the agency must determine that: 1) being returned home or adopted are not appropriate permanency options for the child; 2) the child has a strong attachment to the prospective relative guardian and the guardian has a strong commitment to caring permanently for the child; and 3) a child 14 years or older has been consulted regarding the kinship guardianship arrangement. Additionally, the state or tribe may make GAP payments on behalf of siblings of an eligible child who are placed together with the same relative under the same kinship guardianship arrangement. The Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act amended the program to allow continuation of Title IV-E kinship

guardianship assistance payments if the relative guardian dies or is incapacitated and a successor legal guardian is named in the agreement (or in any amendments to the agreement). Funds also are used for the administrative costs of managing the program and training staff and relative guardians.

As of January 2018, 37 states, including the District of Columbia, and nine tribes have been approved to operate GAP. The average monthly number of children for whom states receive guardianship assistance payments is an estimated 28,400 for FY 2017 and projected to be 32,800 in FY 2018. ACF will continue to work closely with states, as well as tribes, to help them in implementing guardianship assistance programs.

In FY 2012, the Child and Family Services Improvement and Innovation Act (P.L. 112-34), provided the authority through FY 2014 to approve up to ten new multi-year Title IV-E child welfare demonstration projects per year under section 1130 of the Social Security Act. The statutory authority for operating these waiver demonstration projects ends on September 30, 2019. These demonstration projects involve the waiver of certain requirements under Titles IV-E and IV-B of the Social Security Act, allowing for more flexible use of federal funds in order to test new approaches to service delivery and financing structures.

The law requires that the waiver demonstration project have one or more of the following goals:

- increase permanency for all infants, children, and youth by reducing the time in foster care placements, when possible, and promoting a successful transition to adulthood for older youth;
- increase positive outcomes for infants, children, youth, and families in their homes and communities, including tribal communities, and improve the safety and well-being of infants, children, and youth; or
- prevent child abuse and neglect and the re-entry of infants, children, and youth into foster care.

The law also established a requirement that the state or tribe conducting a demonstration must implement at least two child welfare program improvement policies (from a list provided in statute) within three years of the waiver application. One of the program improvement policies must be a policy the state has not implemented prior to the submission of the application, while the other policy or policies may have been previously implemented. In addition to these requirements, ACF established priority consideration for applicants focusing on promoting social and emotional well-being and addressing trauma.

A total of 27 jurisdictions currently operate a child welfare demonstration project. Four states are continuing to operate demonstration projects approved under the previous authority that expired in FY 2006 (California, Florida, Indiana and Ohio). Twenty-one states, the District of Columbia, and one tribe are operating projects approved under the new authority. Most of the demonstrations involve using a capped allocation model of cost neutrality. ACF works with states to project trends in foster care populations and other factors that affect costs over the time period of the waiver, and the capped allocation amount is calculated accordingly. In FY 2018, it is estimated that over half of federal foster care maintenance payments will come from capped allocation waiver projects. It is anticipated that this flexibility will result in improved outcomes for children and families involved in the child welfare system, while remaining cost neutral to the federal government.

Beginning in FY 2010, federally recognized tribes with approved Title IV-E plans also became eligible for Title IV-E programs. In addition, \$3 million is directly appropriated for FY 2009 and each fiscal year

thereafter for technical assistance to tribes, including grants to assist tribes in developing Title IV-E plans through the Tribal IV-E Technical Assistance program. ACF has awarded planning grants to 35 tribes since FY 2009. Thus far, 11 tribes have been approved to operate the Title IV-E program. Additional tribes are expected to be approved to operate Title IV-E programs in FY 2018.

The Chafee Foster Care Independence Program (CFCIP) provides services to youth under 18 who are expected to “age out” of foster care, former foster youth (ages 18-21), and, as added by the Fostering Connections Act, youth who left foster care for kinship guardianship or adoption after age 16. This program originated in 1986 and was permanently authorized as part of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-66). In FY 1999, the Federal Independent Living Program was revised and amended by the enactment of the John H. Chafee Foster Care Independence Act (P.L. 106-169). The Act provided states with more flexibility and additional resources to support child welfare services designed to help youth make the transition from foster care to productive adulthood. This program provides a variety of services including, but not limited to, educational assistance, career exploration, vocational training, job placement, life skills training, home management, health services, substance abuse prevention, preventive health activities, and, for youth over age 18, room and board.

States have the authority to determine the lower age limit of youth in foster care who are eligible for independent living services and may use up to 30 percent of the CFCIP allotment to provide room and board to youth who have left foster care because they have attained 18 years of age and who have not attained 21 years of age. Other provisions of the law include: 1) a formula for determining the amount of state allocation based on a state’s percent of children in foster care in proportion to the national total of children in foster care, using data from the most recent year available; and 2) a “hold harmless” provision for the state allotments so that no state will receive less funding under CFCIP than it received in FY 1998 or \$500,000, whichever is greater. In order to be awarded federal funds, states must provide a 20 percent match. Tribes with an approved Title IV-E plan or a Title IV-E tribal/state agreement have the option to directly receive a portion of the state's CFCIP to provide services to tribal youth. As of FY 2017, four tribes have chosen to apply for and receive direct funding. The Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act amended the purpose of CFCIP to include ensuring that children who are likely to remain in foster care until age 18 have on-going opportunities to engage in “age or developmentally appropriate” activities. The law also will increase the appropriation for the program by \$3 million to \$143 million beginning in FY 2020. In addition to the CFCIP program in this appropriation, the Children and Families Services appropriation includes discretionary funding for Chafee Education and Training Vouchers to serve these youth (see the Children and Families Services Programs chapter for more information).

Obligations for Payments for Foster Care and Permanency appropriation for the last five years have been:

2014.....	\$7,428,634,000
2015.....	\$7,342,821,000
2016.....	\$7,665,224,946
2017.....	\$8,356,780,433
2018.....	\$8,467,621,367

**Budget Request**

The FY 2019 request for the Foster Care and Permanency programs is \$8.8 billion, which includes the current law baseline increase of \$269 million and an \$18 million increase that reflects the legislative proposals discussed below. The current law funding level includes implementation of the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act, continues implementation of Fostering Connections Act,

supports other ongoing current law Title IV-E program changes, and includes the \$3 million in pre-appropriated funds for technical assistance for tribal programs. Further, \$2.8 billion will be needed for the first quarter of FY 2020 to assure the timely awarding of first quarter grants. The Budget proposes the following legislative changes to the program:

- Create the Child Welfare Flexible Funding Option for Title IV-E agencies to enable more flexible use of Title IV-E foster care maintenance payments and emphasize preventing the maltreatment of children, while removing Title IV-E eligibility criteria and maintaining key protections under Titles IV-B and IV-E programs to ensure the safety and well-being of all children. Title IV-E agencies will receive this portion of funding, including payments for associated administration, based on a standardized formula to keep the proposal cost neutral. Agencies will continue to claim reimbursement based on the existing program for training and systems, but the proposal eliminates the overly prescriptive Title IV-E plan requirements currently in statute. Title IV-E agencies could use the increased flexibility for any of the purposes or services under Titles IV-B and IV-E. ACF would continue to monitor the performance of all state agencies through the Child and Family Services Reviews (CFSRs). States and tribes electing the flexible funding option would not be subject to the Title IV-E foster care eligibility reviews. Currently, Title IV-E agencies have insufficient funds available for prevention services and face significant administrative burden in the administration of the Title IV-E foster care program. The Child Welfare Flexible Funding Option proposal would increase the flexibility of Title IV-E agencies to use funds to provide services, including those that focus on prevention and addressing the impacts of the opioid crisis through innovative and targeted services to families struggling with addiction. The proposal seeks to reduce administrative burden so that resources can be focused on quality casework practice and keeping families and children safely together. This proposal is budget neutral.
- Establish a performance incentive for achieving or exceeding CFSR outcomes and permit reinvestment of CFSR penalties, available to Title IV-E agencies that participate in the Child Welfare Flexible Funding Option. The available award will encourage states to commit to implementing substantive efforts to improve outcomes for children and families. It will also increase the likelihood that states will achieve outcomes in the areas of child permanency and well-being that, to date, none have achieved, by offering the incentive funds to invest in strategies that are likely to lead to achieving those outcomes. The effect on Foster Care and Permanency programs is a cost of \$110 million over ten years.
- Reform the requirements in section 473(a)(8) of the Social Security Act for Title IV-E agencies to calculate, reinvest, and report the savings in costs that are based on obsolete Title IV-E adoption assistance program criteria. The eligibility criteria upon which the savings are calculated are obsolete and the amount of staff time and resources required to determine the savings is unduly burdensome. The Budget proposes replacing it with a maintenance of effort requirement consistent with current Title IV-E agency savings that includes increases over time. The Budget also proposes adjusting the overly prescriptive and burdensome federal restrictions on the use of this funding to allow agencies to focus this investment on services that promote permanency and stability for children, such as adoption and post adoption services. This proposal is budget neutral.
- Authorize tribal Titles IV-B and IV-E agencies to access certain information from the Federal Parent Locator Service (FPLS) in the same manner as state Title IV-E agencies. This proposal is budget neutral.

The proposed law level includes interaction effects from the proposal to eliminate funding for the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG). The SSBG proposal increases costs in the Foster Care and Permanency programs due to assumed state agency behavior shifting eligible expenses previously funded by SSBG. The effect on Foster Care and Permanency programs is \$18 million in FY 2019 and \$220 million over ten years.

The FY 2019 request for the Foster Care portion of the account is \$5.3 billion, including an increase of \$4 million under proposed law to reflect the effects of eliminating funding for SSBG. The FY 2019 current law estimate is \$51 million above the FY 2018 current law level of \$5.3 billion. An estimated average of 171,400 children per month will have payments made on their behalf in the Foster Care program in FY 2019. In addition to increased spending from an increased number of children participating in the Foster Care program, both administrative and training costs are expected to increase, in part due to the implementation the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act and continuing implementation of provisions and state options in Fostering Connections Act.

The FY 2019 request for the Adoption Assistance portion of the account is \$3.1 billion, including an increase of \$13 million under proposed law to reflect the effects of eliminating funding for SSBG. The FY 2019 current law estimate is \$202 million above the FY 2018 current law level of \$2.9 billion. In FY 2018, an estimated average of 466,600 children per month will have payments made on their behalf.

The FY 2019 request for the Guardianship Assistance Program portion of the account is \$204 million, including an increase of \$1 million under proposed law to reflect the effects of eliminating funding for SSBG. The FY 2019 current law estimate is \$17 million above the FY 2018 current law level of \$186 million. An estimated average of 32,800 children per month will have payments made on their behalf in FY 2018.

The FY 2019 current law level for CFCIP is \$140 million. This will allow continued grants to states to support services to youth aging out of foster care. In addition, the discretionary component of the CFCIP includes funding for education and training vouchers, discussed in the Children and Families Services Programs chapter.

## **Performance Analysis**

### **Foster Care Program**

Federal law requires that every child in foster care have a case plan that specifies the permanency goal for the child (e.g., reunification or adoption) and details the types of services the child and parents will receive to facilitate achievement of that goal. Despite this requirement, a significant proportion of cases in recent years have been reported as having no case goal or “case plan goal not yet determined” even when children have been in care for a year or more. Because identifying an appropriate goal is a crucial first step in moving a child to permanency, this efficiency measure seeks to decrease the percentage of cases reported as lacking a case plan goal. Specifically, the measure is computed from the number of children in foster care for 12 or more months with either a missing or “Not Yet Determined” case goal divided by the total number of children who were in foster care for 12 months or more. In FY 2015 this percentage increased to 4.3 percent (from 3.9 percent the previous year), which did not meet the target of 3.4 percent. In FY 2016, performance improved slightly to 4.1 percent, but missed the target of 3.8 percent. ACF continues to work with states to identify technical assistance needs and other supports that will assist in improved practice and accurate data reporting in this area. By FY 2019, the program expects to reduce the actual result by at least 0.5 percentage points per fiscal year.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Target +/- FY 2018 Target
<u>7R</u> : Decrease the percent of foster children in care 12 or more months with no case plan goal (including case plan goal "Not Yet Determined"). (Child Welfare Services, PSSF, Foster Care) ( <i>Efficiency</i> )	FY 2016: 4.1%  Target: 3.8% <sup>58</sup>  (Target Not Met)	Prior Result - 0.5PP	Prior Result - 0.5PP	N/A
<u>7S</u> : Decrease improper payments in the title IV-E foster care program by lowering the national error rate. (Foster Care) ( <i>Efficiency</i> )	FY 2017: 7.13%  Target: 6.6%  (Target Not Met)	7.0% <sup>59</sup>	6.8%	- 0.2PP
<u>7.8LT and 7T</u> : Increase the adoption rate. (Foster Care, Adoption Opportunities, Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentives, Adoption Assistance) ( <i>Outcome</i> )	FY 2016: 13.2%  Target: 11.9%  (Target Exceeded)	11.9%	12.0%	+0.1PP
<u>7vi</u> : Number of adoptions from foster care. ( <i>Output</i> )	FY 2016: 56,218  (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>7vii</u> : Annual estimate of improper payments. ( <i>Output</i> )	FY 2017: \$53.28 million  (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

### Adoption Assistance Program

The adoption rate measure (7T below) was developed through a program assessment as an appropriate measure of success in moving children toward adoption, taking into account the size of the pool of children in foster care for whom adoption is the appropriate goal. Using a rate takes into account the fluctuations in numbers of children who are in foster care. Since FY 2010, the annual adoption rate has remained relatively flat at close to or slightly above 12.0 percent. In FY 2015, there was a slight increase in the annual adoption rate to 12.3 percent, meeting the target goal for that year. In FY 2016, performance once again improved in this area with an actual result of 13.2 percent, exceeding the target of 11.9 percent. Given the fluctuations in the foster care population in recent years, ACF believes a target of 12.0 percent for FY 2019 is an appropriate goal.

<sup>58</sup> The FY 2016 target for this performance measure was updated due to updated actual results for FY 2015 used in the calculation of the target.

<sup>59</sup> The FY 2018 target for this performance measures was updated as the result of the IPIA reporting process as approved by HHS and OMB.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Target +/- FY 2018 Target
<u>7.8LT</u> and <u>7T</u> : Increase the adoption rate. (Foster Care, Adoption Opportunities, Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentives, Adoption Assistance) ( <i>Outcome</i> )	FY 2016: 13.2%  Target: 11.9%  (Target Exceeded)	11.9%	12.0%	+0.1PP
<u>7vi</u> : Number of adoptions from foster care. ( <i>Output</i> )	FY 2016: 56,218 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

### Chafee Foster Care Independence Program

States began reporting information to the National Youth in Transition Database (NYTD) in FY 2011, allowing ACF to set the baseline for new measures 7W and 7X this year. In FY 2013, 89.2 percent of youth age 19 who were currently or formerly in foster care reported in NYTD that they had a connection to at least one adult to whom they can go to for advice or emotional support. This was a slight decrease from FY 2011 when 92.7 percent of 17 year olds reported having a connection to an adult. At age 21, there was another decline to 87.4 percent.

For performance measure 7X (see table below), at age 17 in FY 2011, the majority of youth had not yet completed high school or received a GED. By age 19, 55 percent of youth had reported having a high school degree or GED. At age 21, that percentage had increased to 65.2 percent, notably exceeding the expected result of 57 percent. Beginning in FY 2017, ACF will begin reporting data for a new cohort of youth, beginning with those age 17, and will then track the progress on these measures at ages 19 and 21.

The Multi-Site Evaluation of Foster Youth Programs, a rigorous evaluation of programs designed to help foster care youth make the transition to adulthood, concluded in calendar year 2011. This evaluation, required by the John H. Chafee Foster Care Independence Act, was designed to examine existing programs of potential national significance as they were operating at the time. Three of the four sites (the California sites) were found to not produce significant positive impacts on key outcomes of interest for the transition to adulthood. However, the Multi-Site Evaluation provided important information about social service evaluation and tracking of foster youth that can be used in other ACF efforts, including NYTD. Additionally, it is important to note that individual programs in the evaluation differed in their approach and are not representative of all services for foster youth aging out of care, nor does the evaluation speak to the effectiveness of the CFCIP overall.

In CY 2011, ACF launched a new effort to build on the work of the Multi-Site Evaluation and develop the next evaluations of CFCIP-funded services and programs. A contract to plan a next generation evaluation agenda for the CFCIP was the first step in a multi-phased effort that began with an assessment of what is known about programs and interventions that serve foster youth, as well as what might be learned from evidence-based interventions in other fields. The second phase of this effort began late in CY 2014 and involves field assessments of programs that have the potential to be rigorously evaluated, in-depth work with potential evaluation sites to strengthen intervention models and prepare sites for evaluation, and formative evaluations in a small number of sites to lay the groundwork for rigorous summative evaluations. The evaluation is currently conducting formative evaluations with sites that

provide employment training services and sites geared towards college success. In addition, the project is conducting the first rigorous analysis of the Chafee Education and Training Voucher program, working with a number of states to study the outcomes of their programs. Results from analysis of State ETV program data will be released in mid-2018. Evaluations of employment and college success programs are still in the field. In addition, a new formative evaluation of a supportive housing/employment program is in the process of being launched. A descriptive report detailing the current state of the field with respect to independent living services for youth aging out of care (*Planning a Next-Generation Evaluation Agenda for the John H. Chafee Foster Care Independence Program: An Update of the Knowledge Base and Typology of Independent Living Programs in the United States*) will be released in February 2018.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Target +/- FY 2018 Target
<u>7W</u> : Increase or maintain the percentage of youth currently or formerly in foster care who report in the National Youth in Transition Database (NYTD) survey having a connection to at least one adult to whom they can go for advice or emotional support. <sup>60</sup> ( <i>Outcome and Efficiency</i> )	FY 2015: 87.4%  (Baseline, Cohort 1, 21 years old)  Target: 89.2%  (Target Not Met)	N/A <sup>61</sup>	Cohort 3, age 19 – target TBD	N/A
<u>7X</u> : Increase the percentage of youth currently or formerly in foster care who report in the NYTD survey having at least a high school diploma or GED. <sup>62</sup> ( <i>Outcome</i> )	FY 2015: 65.2%  (Baseline, Cohort 1, 21 years old)  Target: 57%  (Target Exceeded)	N/A <sup>63</sup>	Cohort 3, age 19 – target TBD	N/A
<u>7Y1</u> : Promote efficient use of CFCIP funds by increasing the number of jurisdictions that completely expend their allocations within the two-year expenditure period. ( <i>Outcome and Efficiency</i> )	FY 2014: 44 out of 52  Target: 40  (Target Exceeded)	Prior Result +2%  (until maint. goal of 52 states/juris is achieved)	Prior Result +2%  (until maint. goal of 52 states/juris is achieved)	N/A

<sup>60</sup> To correct for potential non-response bias, results are weighted to represent the complete cohort of 17 year olds in FY 2011 who were identified by states as being eligible to complete the NYTD survey. All results presented here are weighted.

<sup>61</sup> Data collection for this performance measure takes place biannually; therefore there are no data to report for FY 2018.

<sup>62</sup> To correct for potential non-response bias, results are weighted to represent the complete cohort of 17 year olds in FY 2011 who were identified by states as being eligible to complete the NYTD survey. All results presented here are weighted.

<sup>63</sup> Data collection for this performance measure takes place biannually; therefore there are no data to report for FY 2018.



<b>Measure</b>	<b>Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result</b>	<b>FY 2018 Target</b>	<b>FY 2019 Target</b>	<b>FY 2019 Target +/- FY 2018 Target</b>
<u>7Y2</u> : Promote efficient use of CFCIP funds by decreasing the total amount of funds that remain unexpended by states at the end of the prescribed period. ( <i>Outcome and Efficiency</i> )	FY 2014: \$2,634,108  Target: \$2,690,825  (Target Exceeded)	Prior Result  -10%	Prior Result  -10%	N/A

Resource and Program Data  
Foster Care

Data Category	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
<b><u>Resource Data:</u></b>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$5,331,180,376	\$5,244,032,117	\$5,297,798,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation	18,115,997	18,946,530	16,529,231
Demonstration/Development		115,828	
Training/Technical Assistance	12,208,129	12,995,296	16,987,058
Program Support	1,154,607	1,676,000	1,685,711
Total, Resources	\$5,362,659,109	\$5,277,765,771	\$5,333,000,000
<b><u>Program Data:</u></b>			
Number of Grants	57	57	57
New Starts			
#	57	57	57
\$	\$5,331,180,376	\$5,244,032,117	\$5,297,798,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	14	13	12
\$	\$30,574,608	\$32,187,654	\$33,648,289
Interagency Agreements			
#	2	0	0
\$	\$137,886	\$0	\$0

Notes:

1. Program Support includes funding for grant panel review, information technology support, and overhead associated with technical assistance activities.

Resource and Program Data  
Adoption Assistance

Data Category	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$2,706,122,629	\$2,861,000,000	\$3,076,000,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$2,706,122,629	\$2,861,000,000	\$3,076,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	54	54	54
New Starts			
#	54	54	54
\$	\$2,706,122,629	\$2,861,000,000	\$3,076,000,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Resource and Program Data  
Guardianship Assistance

Data Category	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$145,205,570	\$186,000,000	\$204,000,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$145,205,570	\$186,000,000	\$204,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	34	36	38
New Starts			
#	34	36	38
\$	\$145,205,570	\$186,000,000	\$204,000,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Resource and Program Data  
Tribal IV-E Technical Assistance (Pre-Appropriated)

Data Category	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development	\$68,930	\$1,489,329	\$1,526,623
Training/Technical Assistance	2,355,700	870,700	870,700
Program Support	499,853	601,094	602,677
Total, Resources	\$2,924,483	\$2,961,123	\$3,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	2	6	6
New Starts			
#	0	5	6
\$	\$0	\$1,489,329	\$2,397,323
Continuations			
#	2	1	0
\$	\$2,424,630	\$870,700	\$0
Contracts			
#	2	2	2
\$	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$110,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Notes:

1. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, staffing, travel, and associated overhead costs.

Resource and Program Data  
Chafee Foster Care Independence Program

Data Category	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
<b><u>Resource Data:</u></b>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$137,900,000	\$137,900,000	\$137,900,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation	1,016,483	1,014,000	1,014,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	501,126	500,180	500,180
Program Support	451,033	480,293	585,820
Total, Resources	\$139,868,642	\$139,894,473	\$140,000,000
<b><u>Program Data:</u></b>			
Number of Grants	56	56	56
New Starts			
#	56	56	56
\$	\$137,900,000	\$137,900,000	\$137,900,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	6	6	6
\$	\$1,650,609	\$1,580,885	\$1,684,866
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	1
\$	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000

Notes:

1. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, staffing, and overhead.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
State Table - Title IV-E Foster Care

Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.658

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2018 Annualized CR
Alabama	\$54,460,976	\$53,569,342	\$54,261,313	\$691,971
Alaska	25,580,280	25,161,480	25,486,499	325,019
Arizona	169,442,981	166,668,864	168,821,776	2,152,912
Arkansas	38,399,936	37,771,253	38,259,156	487,903
California	1,509,182,411	1,484,474,106	1,503,649,504	19,175,398
Colorado	77,916,465	76,640,818	77,630,811	989,993
Connecticut	71,502,998	70,332,352	71,240,856	908,504
Delaware	7,842,769	7,714,367	7,814,016	99,649
District of Columbia	42,469,435	41,774,126	42,313,735	539,609
Florida	223,841,302	220,176,577	223,020,664	2,844,087
Georgia	87,295,217	85,866,021	86,975,179	1,109,158
Hawaii	18,511,964	18,208,886	18,444,096	235,210
Idaho	12,016,299	11,819,568	11,972,245	152,677
Illinois	198,696,591	195,443,534	197,968,137	2,524,603
Indiana	64,220,192	63,168,780	63,984,750	815,970
Iowa	18,551,644	18,247,917	18,483,631	235,714
Kansas	22,666,321	22,295,228	22,583,223	287,995
Kentucky	51,610,890	50,765,918	51,421,676	655,758
Louisiana	34,909,571	34,338,032	34,781,587	443,555
Maine	17,985,517	17,691,058	17,919,579	228,521
Maryland	68,848,445	67,721,260	68,596,035	874,775
Massachusetts	134,766,704	132,560,306	134,272,627	1,712,321
Michigan	124,327,112	122,291,631	123,871,309	1,579,678
Minnesota	53,343,844	52,470,500	53,148,277	677,777
Mississippi	26,782,883	26,344,394	26,684,693	340,299
Missouri	74,836,540	73,611,318	74,562,177	950,859
Montana	19,043,726	18,731,942	18,973,909	241,967
Nebraska	19,411,324	19,093,522	19,340,159	246,637
Nevada	48,835,602	48,036,066	48,656,563	620,497
New Hampshire	12,633,476	12,426,641	12,587,160	160,519
New Jersey	93,137,385	91,612,542	92,795,928	1,183,386
New Mexico	20,872,781	20,531,052	20,796,258	265,206
New York	486,189,701	478,229,813	484,407,251	6,177,438
North Carolina	98,865,357	97,246,735	98,502,901	1,256,166
North Dakota	12,601,300	12,394,992	12,555,102	160,110

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2018 Annualized CR
Ohio	221,681,623	218,052,256	220,868,902	2,816,646
Oklahoma	57,083,419	56,148,850	56,874,142	725,292
Oregon	100,925,983	99,273,625	100,555,972	1,282,347
Pennsylvania	230,719,731	226,942,392	229,873,875	2,931,483
Rhode Island	13,285,697	13,068,184	13,236,989	168,805
South Carolina	44,353,931	43,627,769	44,191,322	563,553
South Dakota	6,876,093	6,763,518	6,850,884	87,366
Tennessee	58,767,191	57,805,056	58,551,741	746,685
Texas	207,519,690	204,122,182	206,758,889	2,636,707
Utah	29,247,452	28,768,613	29,140,226	371,613
Vermont	15,237,560	14,988,091	15,181,697	193,606
Virginia	67,728,229	66,619,384	67,479,926	860,542
Washington	101,079,389	99,424,519	100,708,816	1,284,297
West Virginia	48,577,071	47,781,768	48,398,980	617,212
Wisconsin	73,152,268	71,954,620	72,884,080	929,460
Wyoming	3,908,089	3,844,106	3,893,761	49,655
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5,321,743,355</b>	<b>5,234,615,874</b>	<b>5,302,232,984</b>	<b>67,617,110</b>
Indian Tribes	3,879,148	6,910,486	7,027,519	117,033
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,879,148</b>	<b>6,910,486</b>	<b>7,027,519</b>	<b>117,033</b>
Puerto Rico	5,103,782	5,020,223	5,085,071	64,848
Virgin Islands	454,091	446,657	452,426	5,769
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5,557,873</b>	<b>5,466,880</b>	<b>5,537,497</b>	<b>70,617</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>5,331,180,376</b>	<b>5,246,993,240</b>	<b>5,314,798,000</b>	<b>67,804,760</b>
Training and Technical Assistance	34,403,216	33,733,654	35,202,000	1,468,346
<b>Subtotal, Adjustments</b>	<b>34,403,216</b>	<b>33,733,654</b>	<b>35,202,000</b>	<b>1,468,346</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>\$5,365,583,592</b>	<b>\$5,280,726,894</b>	<b>\$5,350,000,000</b>	<b>\$69,273,106</b>

Notes:

1. Multiple states have capped allocation waiver demonstration projects under Section 1130 of the Social Security Act for portions of their Foster Care programs. This table may not fully reflect the terms and conditions of any such waiver agreement.
2. The interaction effects from the proposal to eliminate SSBG funding are included in states' amounts.



ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
State Table - Title IV-E Adoption Assistance

Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.659

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2018 Annualized CR
Alabama	\$11,070,377	\$11,703,743	\$12,583,309	\$879,566
Alaska	21,892,342	23,144,862	24,884,256	1,739,394
Arizona	133,747,301	141,399,344	152,025,857	10,626,513
Arkansas	22,840,394	24,147,154	25,961,873	1,814,719
California	513,039,617	542,391,995	583,154,100	40,762,105
Colorado	16,477,796	17,420,535	18,729,732	1,309,197
Connecticut	44,135,397	46,660,502	50,167,155	3,506,653
Delaware	1,917,684	2,027,400	2,179,764	152,364
District of Columbia	10,295,888	10,884,943	11,702,974	818,031
Florida	152,927,563	161,676,961	173,827,387	12,150,426
Georgia	43,098,685	45,564,477	48,988,761	3,424,284
Hawaii	15,716,543	16,615,729	17,864,442	1,248,713
Idaho	7,671,247	8,110,140	8,719,637	609,497
Illinois	80,063,398	84,644,041	91,005,251	6,361,210
Indiana	62,663,267	66,248,401	71,227,134	4,978,733
Iowa	38,267,854	40,457,261	43,497,725	3,040,464
Kansas	17,933,627	18,959,658	20,384,524	1,424,866
Kentucky	54,271,366	57,376,377	61,688,355	4,311,978
Louisiana	17,910,782	18,935,506	20,358,557	1,423,051
Maine	17,351,895	18,344,644	19,723,289	1,378,645
Maryland	20,658,105	21,840,011	23,481,342	1,641,331
Massachusetts	29,869,223	31,578,122	33,951,296	2,373,174
Michigan	114,946,434	121,522,829	130,655,572	9,132,743
Minnesota	31,634,966	33,444,888	35,958,354	2,513,466
Mississippi	12,471,474	13,185,001	14,175,886	990,885
Missouri	37,364,679	39,502,413	42,471,118	2,968,705
Montana	8,178,894	8,646,831	9,296,661	649,830
Nebraska	17,890,143	18,913,686	20,335,097	1,421,411
Nevada	33,546,385	35,465,664	38,130,997	2,665,333
New Hampshire	3,120,829	3,299,380	3,547,337	247,957
New Jersey	73,764,920	77,985,210	83,845,992	5,860,782
New Mexico	21,038,632	22,242,309	23,913,874	1,671,565
New York	116,998,218	123,692,001	132,987,763	9,295,762
North Carolina	63,977,724	67,638,062	72,721,231	5,083,169
North Dakota	6,722,526	7,107,140	7,641,259	534,119

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2018 Annualized CR
Ohio	157,961,174	166,998,558	179,548,916	12,550,358
Oklahoma	66,976,806	70,808,730	76,130,182	5,321,452
Oregon	42,764,958	45,211,656	48,609,425	3,397,769
Pennsylvania	104,476,045	110,453,401	118,754,249	8,300,848
Rhode Island	7,057,298	7,461,065	8,021,783	560,718
South Carolina	19,399,759	20,509,671	22,051,024	1,541,353
South Dakota	4,608,080	4,871,721	5,237,843	366,122
Tennessee	51,774,864	54,737,043	58,850,669	4,113,626
Texas	143,119,693	151,307,956	162,679,126	11,371,170
Utah	9,980,121	10,551,111	11,344,053	792,942
Vermont	33,668,847	35,595,132	38,270,195	2,675,063
Virginia	53,612,213	56,679,512	60,939,119	4,259,607
Washington	44,226,682	46,757,010	50,270,915	3,513,905
West Virginia	40,833,785	43,169,996	46,414,329	3,244,333
Wisconsin	48,459,726	51,232,237	55,082,468	3,850,231
Wyoming	832,903	880,556	946,732	66,176
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,705,229,129</b>	<b>2,860,002,575</b>	<b>3,074,938,889</b>	<b>214,936,314</b>
Indian Tribes	91,935	150,000	150,000	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>91,935</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>0</b>
Puerto Rico	801,565	847,425	911,111	63,686
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>801,565</b>	<b>847,425</b>	<b>911,111</b>	<b>63,686</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>2,706,122,629</b>	<b>2,861,000,000</b>	<b>3,076,000,000</b>	<b>215,000,000</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>\$2,706,122,629</b>	<b>\$2,861,000,000</b>	<b>\$3,076,000,000</b>	<b>\$215,000,000</b>

Notes:

1. The interaction effects from the proposal to eliminate SSBG funding are included in states' amounts.

**ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
State Table - Chafee Foster Care Independence Program**

Formula Grants

CFDA # **93.674**

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2018 Annualized CR
Alabama	\$1,441,886	\$1,483,155	\$1,483,155	0
Alaska	806,180	827,725	827,725	0
Arizona	5,390,133	5,024,470	5,024,470	0
Arkansas	1,382,024	1,432,376	1,432,376	0
California	17,011,836	16,051,126	16,051,126	0
Colorado	1,715,070	1,682,748	1,682,748	0
Connecticut	1,187,543	1,209,007	1,209,007	0
Delaware	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
District of Columbia	1,091,992	1,091,992	1,091,992	0
Florida	6,795,860	6,988,703	6,988,703	0
Georgia	3,322,872	3,634,067	3,634,067	0
Hawaii	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
Idaho	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
Illinois	5,060,733	4,729,483	4,729,483	0
Indiana	5,172,863	5,822,550	5,822,550	0
Iowa	1,798,332	1,762,293	1,762,293	0
Kansas	2,179,305	2,132,779	2,132,779	0
Kentucky	2,290,609	2,292,976	2,292,976	0
Louisiana	1,381,111	1,358,131	1,358,131	0
Maine	569,158	565,888	565,888	0
Maryland	1,238,095	1,238,095	1,238,095	0
Massachusetts	3,125,354	3,202,593	3,202,593	0
Michigan	4,171,796	4,171,796	4,171,796	0
Minnesota	2,312,489	2,580,919	2,580,919	0
Mississippi	1,450,395	1,610,248	1,610,248	0
Missouri	3,695,120	3,641,992	3,641,992	0
Montana	852,977	987,986	987,986	0
Nebraska	1,168,877	1,165,707	1,165,707	0
Nevada	1,362,879	1,247,752	1,247,752	0
New Hampshire	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
New Jersey	2,297,848	2,297,848	2,297,848	0
New Mexico	750,875	766,086	766,086	0
New York	11,585,958	11,585,958	11,585,958	0
North Carolina	3,137,205	3,059,943	3,059,943	0
North Dakota	500,000	500,000	500,000	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2018 Annualized CR
Ohio	4,012,668	4,028,558	4,028,558	0
Oklahoma	3,395,195	2,954,863	2,954,863	0
Oregon	2,196,261	2,191,535	2,191,535	0
Pennsylvania	4,876,889	4,721,558	4,721,558	0
Rhode Island	554,875	500,000	500,000	0
South Carolina	1,132,238	1,164,685	1,164,685	0
South Dakota	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
Tennessee	2,364,147	2,445,899	2,445,899	0
Texas	9,113,209	9,022,209	9,022,209	0
Utah	821,678	831,835	831,835	0
Vermont	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
Virginia	1,438,848	1,435,312	1,435,312	0
Washington	3,224,946	3,200,278	3,200,278	0
West Virginia	1,506,916	1,753,192	1,753,192	0
Wisconsin	2,154,777	2,166,763	2,166,763	0
Wyoming	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>136,540,022</b>	<b>136,063,079</b>	<b>136,063,079</b>	<b>0</b>
Indian Tribes	86,742	85,353	85,353	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>86,742</b>	<b>85,353</b>	<b>85,353</b>	<b>0</b>
Puerto Rico	1,273,236	1,251,568	1,251,568	0
Virgin Islands	0	500,000	500,000	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,273,236</b>	<b>1,751,568</b>	<b>1,751,568</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>137,900,000</b>	<b>137,900,000</b>	<b>137,900,000</b>	<b>0</b>
Training and Technical Assistance	1,968,642	1,994,473	2,100,000	\$105,527
<b>Subtotal, Adjustments</b>	<b>1,968,642</b>	<b>1,994,473</b>	<b>2,100,000</b>	<b>105,527</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>\$139,868,642</b>	<b>\$139,894,473</b>	<b>\$140,000,000</b>	<b>\$105,527</b>

Notes:

1. Training and technical assistance reflects the 1.5% set aside authorized in section 477(g)(2) of the Social Security Act.

This page intentionally left blank

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES  
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
CHILDREN'S RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FY 2019 BUDGET

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION.....	323
APPROPRIATIONS HISTORY TABLE .....	324
AMOUNTS AVAILABLE FOR OBLIGATION.....	325
BUDGET AUTHORITY BY ACTIVITY.....	326
SUMMARY OF CHANGES .....	327
JUSTIFICATION.....	328
GENERAL STATEMENT.....	328
PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS.....	328
BUDGET REQUEST.....	329
RESOURCE AND PROGRAM DATA CHILD SUPPORT TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.....	333
RESOURCE AND PROGRAM DATA FEDERAL PARENT LOCATOR SERVICE.....	334

This page intentionally left blank

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Children's Research and Technical Assistance

**Authorizing Legislation**

Statutory Citations	FY 2018 Amount Authorized	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 Amount Authorized	FY 2019 President's Budget
1. Training and Technical Assistance: Section 452(j) of the Social Security Act	The amount authorized and appropriated is equal to the greater of one percent of the total amount paid to the federal government for its share of child support collections for the preceding year or the amount appropriated for this activity for FY 2002.	\$11,505,000	The amount authorized and appropriated is equal to the greater of one percent of the total amount paid to the federal government for its share of child support collections for the preceding year or the amount appropriated for this activity for FY 2002.	\$12,318,000
2. Federal Parent Locator Service: Section 453(o) of the Social Security Act	The amount authorized and appropriated is equal to the greater of two percent of the total amount paid to the federal government for its share of child support collections for the preceding year or the amount appropriated for this activity for FY 2002.	\$23,009,000	The amount authorized and appropriated is equal to the greater of two percent of the total amount paid to the federal government for its share of child support collections for the preceding year or the amount appropriated for this activity for FY 2002.	\$24,635,000
Total request level		\$34,514,000		\$36,953,000

Note: The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-193) and the Deficit Reduction Act (DRA) of 2005 (P.L. 109-171) permanently authorized and appropriated funds for training and technical assistance and the operation of the Federal Parent Locator Service (FPLS). Fiscal year 2018 figures throughout this chapter reflect full authorization, not an annualized CR amount.



ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Children's Research and Technical Assistance

**Appropriations History Table**

Year	Appropriation
2010	
Appropriation	57,953,000
Total	57,953,000
2011	
Appropriation	57,953,000
Total	57,953,000
2012	
Appropriation	51,953,000
Total	51,953,000
2013	
Appropriation	51,953,000
Sequestration	-2,650,000
Total	49,303,000
2014	
Appropriation	51,953,000
Sequestration	-3,741,000
Total	48,212,000
2015	
Appropriation	36,953,000
Sequestration	-2,698,000
Total	34,255,000
2016	
Appropriation	36,953,000
Sequestration	-2,513,000
Total	34,440,000
2017	
Appropriation	36,953,000
Sequestration	-2,550,000
Total	34,403,000
2018	
Appropriation	36,953,000
Sequestration	-2,439,000
Total	34,514,000
2019	
Appropriation	36,953,000
Total	36,953,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Children's Research and Technical Assistance

**Amounts Available for Obligation**

<u>Budgetary Resources</u>	FY 2017 <u>Final</u>	FY 2018 <u>Annualized CR</u>	FY 2019 <u>Current Law</u>	FY 2019 <u>President's Budget</u>
Pre-Appropriated, B.A.	\$36,952,634	\$36,952,634	\$36,952,634	\$36,952,634
Sequestration	-2,549,732	-2,438,874	0	0
<b>Subtotal, Net Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$34,402,902</b>	<b>\$34,513,760</b>	<b>\$36,952,634</b>	<b>\$36,952,634</b>
Offsetting Collections from Federal Funds, Policy	0	0	0	3,000,000
Offsetting Collections from Federal Funds	7,570,216	8,828,820	8,828,820	8,828,820
Offsetting Collections from Non-Federal Funds	13,863,470	21,877,969	21,877,969	21,877,969
Sequestration of Offsetting Collections	-856,987	-1,263,431	0	0
Restored Sequestration of Offsetting Collections	1,082,232	856,987	1,263,431	1,263,431
Unobligated balance, start of year	6,799,958	10,246,469	0	0
Recoveries of prior year obligations	0	1,100,000	0	0
Recoveries, Unobligated Balance, start of year	5,597,487	2,100,613	0	0
Recoveries, Unobligated Balance, end of year	-2,100,613	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	-10,246,489	0	0	0
<b>Total Obligations</b>	<b>\$56,112,176</b>	<b>\$78,261,187</b>	<b>\$68,922,854</b>	<b>\$71,922,854</b>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Children's Research and Technical Assistance

**Budget Authority by Activity**

<u>Activity</u>	FY 2017 <u>Final</u>	FY 2018 <u>Annualized CR</u>	FY 2019 <u>President's Budget</u>
Child Support Training and Technical Assistance	\$11,467,634	\$11,504,587	\$12,317,545
Federal Parent Locator Service	22,935,268	23,009,173	24,635,089
<b>Total, Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$34,402,902</b>	<b>\$34,513,760</b>	<b>\$36,952,634</b>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Children's Research and Technical Assistance

**Summary of Changes**

FY 2018 Annualized CR	
Total estimated budget authority	\$34,513,760
(Obligations)	(\$78,261,187)
FY 2019 President's Budget	
Total estimated budget authority	\$36,952,634
(Obligations)	(\$71,922,854)
 Net change	 +\$2,438,874

---

<u>Description of Changes</u>	<u>FY 2018 Annualized CR</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Increases:</u>		
A. <u>Built-in:</u>		
1) <b>Federal Parent Locator Service:</b> Technical baseline change to reflect end of FY2018 sequestration order.	\$23,009,173	+\$1,625,916
2) <b>Child Support Training and Technical Assistance:</b> Technical baseline change to reflect end of FY 2018 sequestration order.	\$11,504,587	+\$812,958
Subtotal, Built-in Increases		+\$2,438,874
Total, Increases		+\$2,438,874
Net Change		+\$2,438,874

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Children's Research and Technical Assistance

**Justification**

Funding Level	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Change from 2018 Annualized CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$34,402,902	\$34,513,760	\$36,952,634	\$2,438,874
Total, Obligations	56,112,176	78,261,187	71,922,854	-6,338,333

Authorizing Legislation – Sections 452(j), and 453(o) of the Social Security Act

2019 Authorization ..... Training and Technical Assistance and Federal Parent Locator Service authorized indefinitely based on a formula

Allocation Method..... Direct Federal/Contract

**General Statement**

The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-193) and the Deficit Reduction Act (DRA) of 2005 (P.L. 109-171) authorized and appropriated funds for training and technical assistance to support the dissemination of information, technical assistance to the states on child support enforcement activities, and the operation of the Federal Parent Locator Service (FPLS) to assist state child support agencies in locating noncustodial parents.

Originally, funding for training and technical assistance and the FPLS was set at one and two percent, respectively, of the amount of the federal share of child support collections. The DRA amended the statute to set the funding at the greater of one and two percent of the federal share of child support collections in the prior year or the amount appropriated for these activities in FY 2002. These amounts are \$12.3 million for training and technical assistance and \$24.6 million for the FPLS, though they have been subject to sequestration since FY 2013 in accordance with the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (P.L.99-177), as amended by the Budget Control Act of 2011(P.L. 112-25). Total obligations in this account consist of direct appropriated funds, recoveries, and offsetting collections.

**Program Descriptions and Accomplishments**

Funds for training and technical assistance are directed to cover ACF’s costs in providing technical assistance to states, including for their automated systems; training of state and federal staff; staffing studies; and information dissemination and related activities. Funding is also used to support research, demonstration, and special projects of regional or national significance relating to the operation of state child support programs using contracts, interagency agreements, and competitive grants. These activities

are key to successful state outcomes in promoting family self-sufficiency and attaining the anticipated benefits of the child support enforcement program.

Funds for the FPLS are directed to cover ACF’s costs in operating the system to the extent that these costs are not recovered through fees charged to users of it. Appropriations and fees charged to users fund the full costs of operating the FPLS, including program support contracts and interagency agreements, salaries and benefits of federal staff, and associated overhead costs.

The FPLS is crucial to helping ACF fulfill its mission in assisting states to secure the financial support upon which millions of children depend and has contributed to an increase in the overall effectiveness and performance of the child support enforcement program and other federal and state programs. The FPLS includes the Federal Child Support Case Registry, which is a database of child support cases, participants, and orders, and the National Directory of New Hires, which is a database of employment information. State and local child support enforcement agencies use FPLS data to locate noncustodial parents, alleged fathers, and custodial parties for the establishment of parentage and support obligations and to assist in the enforcement and modification of orders for child support. The FPLS facilitates standardized and centralized communication and data exchanges with employers, multistate financial institutions, insurance companies, and other federal and state agencies. FPLS data is also used by state and federal agencies to reduce erroneous payments and overall program costs in public assistance and benefit programs.

The FPLS helped states collect \$32.7 billion in child support in FY 2016, including \$3.9 billion in collections directly attributable to federal systems.

Obligations for the Children’s Research and Technical Assistance appropriation for the last five years have been as follows:

2014.....	\$72,362,527
2015.....	\$86,052,407
2016.....	\$73,002,435
2017.....	\$56,112,176
2018.....	\$78,261,187

### **Budget Request**

The FY 2019 request for Children’s Research and Technical Assistance is \$37 million. This is \$2.4 million above the FY 2018 current law level, accounting for the end of the FY 2018 sequestration order. The request will continue to fund child support training and technical assistance efforts in addition to the operation of the FPLS.

The FY 2019 President’s Budget proposes to provide access to valuable employment and earnings data for certain agencies and programs to achieve government efficiencies. To accomplish this, the Budget includes a package of proposals to allow certain additional programs and agencies authority to access the National Directory of New Hire data, a federal database of employment and unemployment insurance information administered by ACF (see also the Child Support Enforcement Chapter). Access to these data is tightly controlled by statute, and ACF implements strong privacy, confidentiality, and security protections to protect the data from unauthorized use or disclosure. The Budget proposes to provide access to valuable employment and earnings data for certain agencies and programs to achieve government efficiencies. Entities with the authority to access NDNH are able to use the data to support program administration (e.g., eligibility verification) and evidence-building, subject to the necessary data protections required by law and ACF. In particular, NDNH access allows some programs to eliminate

duplicative efforts to collect the same employment and earnings data already in NDNH, improve program integrity, access reliable outcomes data, and create important government efficiencies.

The proposal also includes penalties for unauthorized access, use, disclosure, or re-disclosure of personally identifiable information; clear specification of each authorized purpose; a requirement that the minimum data necessary be accessed; and satisfies the Administration's criteria for when authority to access NDNH data should be considered.

Finally, the proposals also require ACF to review each agency's security position before they allow that agency to access the data, prohibits ACF from granting access to the data for any purpose not authorized in statute, and requires ACF to generate a public reporting on the use of NDNH data. Please see the Analytical Perspectives Chapter 6, "Building and Using Evidence to Improve Government Effectiveness", of the President's Budget for discussion of the full package of NDNH access proposals.

### **FY 2019 NDNH Access Proposals**

#### **Privacy and Confidentiality Protections**

Protecting the privacy, confidentiality, and security of NDNH data is paramount to ACF. ACF maintains extensive privacy, confidentiality, and security protections addressing use, data minimization, safeguarding, disclosure, re-disclosure, reuse, and the security posture of any entity accessing the data.

Given this context, these proposals will:

- 1) Reiterate current law and codify existing ACF practice through NDNH-specific language that would require ACF to review an entity's security position before allowing access to NDNH data, prohibit access to NDNH for any reason not established in statute, and require ACF to generate public notification (i.e. Systems of Record Notice) and reporting on the use of records.
- 2) Include standard, proposal-specific privacy and confidentiality components, including requirements for data minimization, narrow and specific scoping of the purpose, and penalties for unauthorized access, use, or re-disclosure.

#### **Leveraging NDNH for Evidence-Building**

This Budget proposal enables access to NDNH for units within federal agencies that conduct research, statistical activities, evaluation, and/or performance measurement associated with assessing labor market outcomes. Access to NDNH would enable research and performance measurement that would otherwise require costly surveys or state-by-state or other one-off agreements to obtain wage data. For example, the proposal would enable the Departments of Labor and Education to use NDNH data to conduct program evaluations on employment and training programs including for the Workforce and Innovation Opportunity Act (WIOA) (P.L. 113-128). The proposal would also enable state agencies (designated by each governor with WIOA responsibilities) with the authority to match their data with NDNH for program administration, including program oversight and evaluation of WIOA and other Departments of Labor and Education employment and training programs. Additionally, the proposal would authorize data exchanges between state child support agencies, state agencies that administer workforce programs, and state agencies that administer adult education and vocational rehabilitation to improve coordination between the programs.

#### **Leveraging NDNH for Program Integrity and Eligibility Verification**

Beyond the evidence-building proposals described, the full proposal on NDNH access includes good government provisions to enable efficiencies for program integrity and eligibility verification.

### **Option to Access NDNH via the Do Not Pay Portal**

This proposal will provide programs that are statutorily authorized under the Social Security Act to access NDNH data through ACF for program integrity purposes the option to do so via the Do Not Pay (DNP) Business Center, which maintains a designated centralized portal at the Department of the Treasury. The Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Improvement Act (P.L. 112-248) specified six federal data sets to help prevent and identify improper payments. Treasury's DNP system serves as a centralized portal for agencies to access multiple sources of data that can aid in program integrity-related efforts. Each agency providing data to the portal makes the data available in a common format and each agency accessing the DNP portal can access all available data sources that they are authorized to access. This arrangement allows agencies to access multiple sources of data through a single interface, rather than developing a separate interface for each data source.

This proposal will clearly articulate that:

- ACF would retain control over the NDNH data through a Memorandum Of Understanding (MOU) with Treasury and each individual agency accessing the NDNH that would be developed and that clearly defines how Treasury (and each agency) may use the data and further provides rules for protecting and correcting the data and for its retention and destruction;
- ACF would still retain their robust privacy and security review procedures before granting any agency access to data;
- DNP would only access and disclose the minimum relevant NDNH data to agency programs that are authorized to access the data in statute and who have an MOU with ACF to access the data;
- Agencies would maintain the option to access NDNH via DNP or directly through ACF;
- ACF would be reimbursed by Treasury and/or the accessing agency for the costs incurred by providing the NDNH data to the agency, regardless of the mechanism used; and
- Since the NDNH data are not verified, agencies accessing NDNH data via Treasury's DNP portal will ensure that the data are not used as the basis for any adverse determination, including denial of benefits or overpayment determinations in federally assisted programs and will be required to conduct independent verification of information prior to taking any adverse action against any individual.

### **USDA's Rural Housing Services**

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Rural Housing Service has been seeking access to the NDNH since its inception in 1996. The Rental Assistance Program (RAP) is the rural equivalent to the project base Section 8 program in the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). HUD has had access to the NDNH since 1996 and has successfully used it to reduce its improper payment rate on the means-tested Section 8 program. This proposal is identical to HUD's current access for similar programs. Providing RAP the authority to access NDNH will serve to reduce its improper payment rate, generating discretionary savings of \$4 million in the first year and \$20 million per year once fully implemented.

### **Railroad Retirement Board (RRB)**

RRB pays benefits under both the Railroad Retirement and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Acts that are based in part on a claimant's earnings. The RRB currently conducts wage matches with all 50 states to detect improper payments. The FY 2019 Budget proposes access to NDNH for RRB in order to conduct wage matches, establish eligibility for disability benefits in a more efficient manner, and detect potential improper payment of benefits.



**Principles of Access to the National Directory of New Hires (NDNH)**

The FY 2019 Budget articulates a set of Principles of Access to the NDNH, listed below, which ACF has applied in analyzing the growing number of NDNH access proposals.

- **Purpose.** Is there a defined governmental purpose and are NDNH data a good fit for the purpose?
- **Public Benefit and Savings.** Is the defined purpose likely to generate net public benefits for the designated government entity and the public at large? Does the proposal achieve scorable net savings or is it a substantial good government achievement?
- **Non-duplication.** Does the defined purpose achieve additional public benefits on top of what can be achieved with other existing authorities?
- **Minimization.** Are data-matching and re-disclosure limited to the minimum amount “essential to meeting the defined purpose”?
- **Consequences for Child Support Programs.** Does the defined purpose unduly jeopardize the effective operation of the child support program and existing authorizations?
- **Privacy and Security.** Does the defined purpose and governmental entity have sufficient safeguards to maintain confidentiality and security of the NDNH data and minimize risk?
- **Cost Considerations.** Does the defined purpose ensure full reimbursement for the costs of obtaining, verifying, maintain, and comparing the information and related obligations to securely access the data?

Resource and Program Data  
Child Support Training and Technical Assistance

Data Category	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation		\$550,000	
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	\$78,500	80,750	\$83,250
Program Support	9,460,105	18,624,902	12,234,295
Total, Resources	\$9,538,605	\$19,255,652	\$12,317,545
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	0	0	0
New Starts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	23	30	26
\$	\$2,407,181	\$7,749,057	\$4,490,898
Interagency Agreements			
#	48	53	45
\$	\$1,904,644	\$3,766,869	\$1,614,650

Notes:

1. Program support includes funding for information technology, salaries/benefits, and associated overhead costs.
2. FY18 includes \$7,751,065 of carryover from FY17.

Resource and Program Data  
Federal Parent Locator Service

Data Category	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
<b><u>Resource Data:</u></b>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	\$46,573,571	\$59,005,535	\$59,605,309
Total, Resources	\$46,573,571	\$59,005,535	\$59,605,309
<b><u>Program Data:</u></b>			
Number of Grants	0	0	0
New Starts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	11	16	15
\$	\$34,342,326	\$39,118,590	\$40,773,784
Interagency Agreements			
#	20	28	25
\$	\$4,735,116	\$10,966,778	\$9,514,893

Notes:

1. Program support includes the full costs of operating the FPLS including information systems, salaries/benefits, and associated overhead costs.
2. The numbers reflect total obligations which include obligations made from prior year unobligated balances, fees from the states to pay costs associated with offset notice preparation, and fees from state and federal agencies to pay costs associated with Federal Parent Locator Services. FY18 includes \$4,596,017 of carryover from FY17 and restored sequestration of \$856,987 from FY17.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES  
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FY 2019 BUDGET

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION .....	337
APPROPRIATIONS HISTORY TABLE .....	339
AMOUNTS AVAILABLE FOR OBLIGATION.....	341
BUDGET AUTHORITY BY ACTIVITY.....	342
SUMMARY OF CHANGES .....	343
JUSTIFICATION.....	344
GENERAL STATEMENT.....	344
PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS.....	345
BUDGET REQUEST.....	346
PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS.....	348
RESOURCE AND PROGRAM DATA TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES..	351
RESOURCE AND PROGRAM DATA WELFARE RESEARCH .....	352
RESOURCE AND PROGRAM DATA HEALTHY MARRIAGE PROMOTION AND RESPONSIBLE FATHERHOOD GRANTS .....	353
STATE TABLE - TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES.....	354

This page intentionally left blank.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

**Authorizing Legislation**

Statutory Citations	FY 2018 Amount Authorized	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 Amount Authorized	FY 2019 President's Budget
1. State Family Assistance Grants: Section 403(a)(1)(C) of the Social Security Act (SSA)	\$16,434,254,853	\$16,434,254,853	Such sums	\$14,839,800,710
2. Territories – Family Assistance Grants: Section 403(a)(1)(C) of the SSA	\$77,617,558	\$77,617,558	Such sums	\$70,087,090
3. Matching Grants to Territories: Section 1108(b)(2) of the SSA	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000	Such sums	\$15,000,000
4. Healthy Marriage/Responsible Fatherhood Grants: Section 403(a)(2)(D) of the SSA	\$150,000,000	\$148,298,810	\$150,000,000	\$150,000,000
5. Tribal Work Programs: Section 412(a)(2)(D) of the SSA	\$7,633,287	\$7,633,287	\$7,633,287	\$7,633,287
6. Contingency Fund: Section 403(b)(2)(D) of the SSA	\$608,000,000	\$608,000,000	\$0	\$0

Statutory Citations	FY 2018 Amount Authorized	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 Amount Authorized	FY 2019 President's Budget
7. Evaluation Funding & What Works Clearinghouse: Section 413(h) of the SSA	\$54,669,589	\$54,669,589	Such sums	\$54,669,589
Total request level	\$17,345,474,097	\$17,345,474,097		\$15,137,190,676
Total request level against definite authorizations	\$17,345,474,097	\$17,345,474,097	\$157,633,287	\$157,633,287

Note.—The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017 (P.L. 115-31) authorized TANF for fiscal years 2017 and 2018 and the TANF Contingency Fund for fiscal year 2018. Fiscal year 2018 figures throughout this chapter reflect full authorization, not an annualized continuing resolution amount.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

**Appropriations History Table**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Request to Congress</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
2010		
Appropriation		16,739,175,000
Recovery Act		319,450,000
Total		17,058,625,000
2011		
Appropriation	17,408,625,513	16,950,497,000
Contingency Fund	1,854,962,000	334,239,000
TANF Emergency Fund	2,500,000,000	0
Total	21,763,587,513	17,284,736,000
2012		
Appropriation	17,058,625,000	16,739,175,000
Contingency Fund	612,000,000	612,000,000
Total	17,760,625,000	17,351,175,000
2013		
Appropriation	17,058,625,000	16,739,175,000
Sequestration		-1,320,900
Contingency Fund	292,550,000	612,000,000
Total	17,351,175,000	17,349,854,100
2014		
Appropriation	17,058,625,000	16,739,175,000
Sequestration		-1,872,000
Contingency Fund	292,550,000	612,000,000
Total	17,351,175,000	17,349,303,000
2015		
Appropriation	16,749,175,000	16,739,175,000
Sequestration		-1,898,000
Contingency Fund	602,000,000	608,000,000
Total	17,351,175,000	17,345,277,000
2016		
Appropriation	16,749,175,000	16,739,175,000
Sequestration		-1,768,000
Pathways to Jobs	573,000,000	0
Contingency Fund		608,000,000
Total	17,322,175,000	17,345,407,000
2017		
Appropriation	17,499,175,000	16,739,175,000
Sequestration		-2,484,000



<u>Year</u>	<u>Request to Congress</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
Contingency Fund		608,000,000
Pathways to Jobs	473,000,000	0
Two-Generations Demo	100,000,000	0
Economic Response Fund	2,000,000,000	0
Total		17,344,691,000
2018		
Appropriation	15,132,521,000	16,737,474,097
Sequestration		-1,701,190
Contingency Fund	0	608,000,000
Total	15,132,521,000	17,345,474,097
2019		
Appropriation	15,137,190,676	
Contingency Fund	0	
Total	15,137,190,676	

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

**Amounts Available for Obligation**

<u>Budgetary Resources</u>	FY 2017 <u>Final</u>	FY 2018 <u>Annualized CR</u>	FY 2019 <u>Current Law</u>	FY 2019 <u>President's Budget</u>
Budget Authority	\$17,347,175,287	\$17,347,175,287	\$17,347,175,287	\$15,137,190,676
Sequestration	-2,484,000	-1,701,190	0	0
<b>Subtotal, Net Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$17,344,691,287</b>	<b>\$17,345,474,097</b>	<b>\$17,347,175,287</b>	<b>\$15,137,190,676</b>
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-21,153,299	0	0	0
<b>Total Obligations</b>	<b>\$17,323,537,988</b>	<b>\$17,345,474,097</b>	<b>\$17,347,175,287</b>	<b>\$15,137,190,676</b>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

**Budget Authority by Activity**

<u>Activity</u>	FY 2017 <u>Final</u>	FY 2018 <u>Annualized CR</u>	FY 2019 <u>Current Law</u>	FY 2019 <u>President's Budget</u>
State Family Assistance Grants	\$16,434,254,853	\$16,434,254,853	\$16,434,254,853	\$14,839,800,710
Territories -- Family Assistance Grants	77,617,558	77,617,558	77,617,558	70,087,090
Matching Grants to Territories	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
Tribal Work Programs	7,633,287	7,633,287	7,633,287	7,633,287
Welfare Research	44,669,589	44,669,589	44,669,589	44,669,589
Census Bureau	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Healthy Marriage Promotion and Responsible Fatherhood Grants	147,516,000	148,298,810	150,000,000	150,000,000
Contingency Fund	608,000,000	608,000,000	608,000,000	0
<b>Total, Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$17,344,691,287</b>	<b>\$17,345,474,097</b>	<b>\$17,347,175,287</b>	<b>\$15,137,190,676</b>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

**Summary of Changes**

FY 2018 Annualized CR	
Total estimated budget authority	\$17,345,474,097
FY 2019 President's Budget	
Total estimated budget authority	\$15,137,190,676
Net change	-\$2,208,283,421

---

<u>Description of Changes</u>	<u>FY 2018 Estimate</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Increases:</u>		
A. <u>Built-in:</u>		
1) <b>Healthy Marriage Promotion and Responsible Fatherhood Grants:</b> Technical baseline change to reflect end of FY 2018 sequestration order.	\$148,298,810	+\$1,701,190
Subtotal, Built-in Increases		+\$1,701,190
Total, Increases		+\$1,701,190
<u>Decreases:</u>		
A. <u>Program:</u>		
1) <b>State Family Assistance Grants:</b> Reduction in funding to State Family Assistance Grants.	\$16,434,254,853	-\$1,594,454,143
2) <b>Contingency Fund:</b> Elimination of TANF Contingency Fund.	\$608,000,000	-\$608,000,000
3) <b>Territories -- Family Assistance Grants:</b> Reduction in funding to Territory Family Assistance Grants.	\$77,617,558	-\$7,530,468
Subtotal, Program Decreases		-\$2,209,984,611
Total, Decreases		-\$2,209,984,611
Net Change		-\$2,208,283,421

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

**Justification**

Funding Level	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Change from 2018 Annualized CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$17,344,691,287	\$17,345,474,097	\$15,137,190,676	-\$2,208,283,421

Authorizing Legislation - Section 403(a), 403(b), 412(a), and 1108 of the Social Security Act

2019 Authorization .....Such sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method..... Formula and Competitive Grant

**General Statement**

The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program provides state flexibility in operating programs designed to help low-income families achieve economic self-sufficiency. Created by the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) of 1996 (P.L. 104-193), TANF replaced Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and related programs with block grants to states, territories, and tribes. TANF funds must be used for one or more of the following statutory purposes:

- providing assistance to needy families so that children may be cared for in their own homes or the homes of relatives;
- ending dependence of needy parents by promoting job preparation, work, and marriage;
- preventing and reducing the incidence of out-of-wedlock pregnancies; and
- encouraging the formation and maintenance of two-parent families.

The Deficit Reduction Act (DRA) of 2005 (P.L. 109-171) reauthorized TANF through 2010 and modified the requirement that parents work or receive education in order to maintain benefits. The DRA also created and provided funds for grants focused on promoting healthy marriage and responsible fatherhood. Since 2010, TANF has been reauthorized through a series of short-term extensions.

The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017 (P.L. 115-31) authorized TANF for fiscal years 2017 and 2018 and the TANF Contingency Fund for fiscal year 2018. It amended the Social Security Act to make 0.33 percent of the amount appropriated for state and territory family assistance grants available for welfare research, evaluation, and technical assistance and to provide support for the Census Bureau's Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), rather than as a transfer from the Contingency Fund.

In FY 2017, ACF obligated \$17.3 billion for TANF programs. The FY 2018 budget authority is \$17.3 billion. ACF requests \$15.1 billion in budget authority for TANF programs in FY 2019. This account is subject to sequestration of administrative costs in an otherwise exempt account in accordance with the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (P.L. 99-177), as amended by the Budget Control Act of 2011 (P.L. 112-25).

### **Program Descriptions and Accomplishments**

Funding under the TANF program is provided primarily through State Family Assistance Grants. State allocations, totaling \$16.5 billion per fiscal year under current law, are based on AFDC spending levels from the mid-1990s. While states must meet certain federal requirements relating to work participation for families receiving assistance as well as a maintenance-of-effort (MOE) requirement, the law provides states with broad flexibility in the use of TANF funds and of program design. (States must maintain a historical level of state spending on allowable activities, the MOE requirement, set at 80 percent of what states spent under prior programs in 1994 and reduced to 75 percent if a state meets its minimum work participation rate requirements.)

Currently, states use TANF on a variety of programs and services that are reasonably calculated to address the program's four broad purposes listed earlier. Cash assistance has been declining as a proportion of overall spending and represented less than a quarter of overall TANF and MOE spending in FY 2016, compared to about three-quarters of spending in FY 1997. Under the program, states also have broad discretion to determine their own eligibility criteria, benefit levels, and the type of services and benefits available to TANF cash assistance recipients. Families with an adult who has received federally funded assistance under TANF for five cumulative years are not eligible for federally funded assistance, subject to limited exceptions.

States may transfer up to a total of 30 percent of their TANF grant to either the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) program or the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) program, though no more than 10 percent may be transferred to SSBG. In FY 2016, states transferred \$1.4 billion of TANF state grants (nine percent of total federal funds used) to CCDBG and \$1.1 billion (seven percent of total federal funds used) to SSBG. In addition, states can use their TANF funds to directly fund child care, both for families receiving TANF cash assistance and for other low-income families. In FY 2016, an additional eight percent of federal TANF funds used – or \$1.3 billion – was spent directly for child care. Further, states spent \$2.4 billion in MOE funds directly on child care in FY 2016.

The TANF Contingency Fund provides a funding reserve of \$608 million to assist states that meet certain criteria, related to the state's unemployment rate and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program caseload, intended to reflect economic distress. States also must meet a higher MOE requirement of 100 percent in order to qualify for contingency funds. Contingency funds can be used for any allowable TANF expenditure and must be spent in the fiscal year in which they were awarded. Approximately 20 states access the Contingency Fund in a given fiscal year.

Tribes are eligible to operate their own TANF programs and those that choose to do so receive their own family assistance grants, which totaled \$195 million in FY 2017. The number of approved tribal TANF programs has steadily increased since the first three tribal TANF programs started in July 1997. As of August 2017, 73 tribal TANF grantees have been approved and operate tribal TANF programs.

The territories of Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands also operate their own TANF programs. Territories are subject to the same state plan, work, and MOE requirements as the states. A territory's allocation is based on historic funding levels, with a total of \$77.9 million made available annually.

Matching Grants are an additional source of funding to the territories. These Matching Grants are subject to a ceiling under Section 1108 of the Social Security Act and additional MOE requirements. Matching grant funds may be used for the TANF program and the Foster Care, Adoption Assistance, and Chafee Foster Care Independence programs. The federal matching rate for these funds is 75 percent, and up to \$15 million is made available annually for this purpose. Historically, ACF has not obligated these funds.

The portion of funding for state and territory family assistance grants that is set aside for Welfare Research supports a portfolio of research, evaluation, and technical assistance on the operation of the TANF program.

The DRA included \$150 million for annual Healthy Marriage Promotion and Responsible Fatherhood Grants. The Claims Resolution Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-291) specified that funding be equally split between healthy marriage and responsible fatherhood activities. Program funds currently support 90 Healthy Marriage and Responsible Fatherhood grants. Funds also support research and evaluation activities, training and technical assistance, and the continuation of a national responsible fatherhood clearinghouse and media campaign. Together, these activities are designed to promote and encourage healthy marriage and relationships, positive father and family interactions, and other activities that foster economic security.

In addition, up to \$2 million of Healthy Marriage and Responsible Fatherhood funding is available for demonstration projects to test the effectiveness of coordinating tribal TANF and child welfare services for tribal families at risk of child abuse or neglect. Eight Tribal TANF-Child Welfare Coordination demonstration projects are providing improved case management for families eligible for assistance, supportive services and assistance to tribal children in out-of-home placements, and prevention services and assistance to tribal families at risk of child abuse and neglect.

A separate program, Native Employment Works grants, provides funds to Indian tribes and Alaska Native organizations that conducted a Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training program in FY 1995. These grants, totaling \$7.6 million annually to 78 grantees, allow Indian tribes and Alaska Native organizations to operate programs to make work activities available to their members.

Funding for TANF - net of any authorized changes such as transfers or reprogramming - for the last five years is as follows:

2014.....	\$17,349,303,287
2015.....	\$17,345,277,287
2016.....	\$17,345,407,287
2017.....	\$17,344,691,287
2018.....	\$17,345,474,097

**Budget Request**

The FY 2019 request for TANF is \$15.1 billion, a \$2.2 billion reduction compared to the FY 2018 current law level. In order to fund welfare research activities described in section 413 of the Social Security Act, including the Census Bureau’s SIPP, the request continues the 0.33 percent set-aside for TANF evaluation, research, and technical assistance from the funding authorized for state and territory family assistance grants. The request also amends the current Section 413 language to permit research, evaluation, and technical assistance for territory and tribal TANF programs.

In addition, the request proposes to reduce family assistance grants for states and territories so that, with the 0.33 percent set-aside, the amount available for family assistance grants is reduced by 10 percent. This approach aligns with the budget proposal eliminating funding for the SSBG program. By statute, a state is able to transfer up to 10 percent of its block grant to SSBG each year. Without separate funding for the SSBG program, it is unlikely that states will opt to transfer that portion of the TANF grant to SSBG.

The Budget also proposes eliminating the TANF Contingency Fund. While the intent of the Contingency Fund is to assist states experiencing increased demand for cash assistance during economic declines, recent experience has demonstrated that the Contingency Fund is an ineffective mechanism for providing a targeted response to economic downturns. States can use contingency funds for any TANF purpose, some of which have no direct relationship to helping families meet needs in hard economic times. Some states use contingency funds to replace existing block grant funds, without actually spending more to address increased need. Additionally, the triggers for eligibility for the Contingency Fund have not been updated so all states except Wyoming have been eligible for it in every month since June 2009. The states that have accessed the Contingency Fund are not necessarily those that need it most but rather those that could identify the necessary amount of state spending needed to meet the higher MOE requirement.

Finally, the Budget proposes key reforms to the TANF program that reinforce the core principle of a safety net leading to employment, and establishes a comprehensive demonstration opportunity for states to grow capacity across public safety net benefit programs to reduce dependency.

#### *Strengthening TANF's Focus on Work*

The Budget includes proposals to improve the existing TANF program's focus on promoting work as the best pathway to self-sufficiency. Specifically, the Budget proposes to strengthen the federal work participation rate requirement by:

- replacing the Caseload Reduction Credit with an Employment Credit that rewards states for moving TANF recipients to work, which would be capped at 20 percentage points in order to ensure that states engage at least 30 percent of the work eligible caseload in work preparation activities;
- collapsing the two work participation rates into one standard rate that measures work engagement for families; and
- allowing states to count partial credit to incentivize states to increase work participation among all families.

As part of the increased focus on employment, the Budget also proposes to create a minimum spending floor to make certain that states sufficiently invest in work activities and work supports, which will require states to spend 30 percent of federal TANF and state MOE funds on the combined activities of work, education, and training; work supports, including child care; and assessment and service provision for TANF eligible families. States will be required to allocate at least 15 percent of the total to work, education, and training activities.

#### *Other TANF Program Improvements*

The Budget proposes to eliminate the mandate to publish an annual welfare indicators report that requires reporting of detailed yet rarely used analysis. ACF will focus on continuing to produce and publish the



indicators and other data deemed necessary by federal agencies and other stakeholders to inform future policy and practice.

In addition, the Administration is committed to strengthening TANF's program integrity and accountability framework. We look forward to working with lawmakers to address the statutory limitations that are preventing ACF from determining a TANF improper payment rate and develop an appropriate methodology for measuring TANF payment accuracy.

### Welfare to Work Projects

The Budget proposal Welfare to Work Projects allows five to seven states to redesign safety net service delivery by streamlining funding from multiple public assistance and workforce development programs and providing services that are tailored to their populations' specific needs. This collaborative effort will promote state flexibility in developing client-centered public assistance systems by integrating programs so that they most efficiently and effectively serve the individuals and families accessing services.

Applications for demonstrations will be required to specify the performance goals of the proposal, identify the populations to be served, and provide a justification for the programmatic reforms, including waivers of requirements in these programs needed to implement their proposed demonstration. They must also provide a clear explanation of how the proposed innovative approaches and coordinated service delivery will achieve outcomes related to fostering employment, reducing welfare dependency, and promoting child well-being. Finally, all projects must require work capable individuals to be engaged in work.

Potential safety net programs that states might incorporate in their demonstration include Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, Child Care and Development Fund, Housing Choice Vouchers, Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act programs, and Child Support Enforcement.

A team of senior officials from each of the relevant programs and agencies will review the requests, negotiate specific aspects of the proposals (e.g. outcome measures, cost-neutrality) and select the plans that will be implemented, prioritizing proposals that provide comprehensive approaches involving many programs.

This new opportunity will be accompanied by a strong accountability framework, as demonstrations will be subject to rigorous evaluation and cost-neutrality requirements. States will track and report measures on key outcomes across affected programs to the Administration and Congress. Ultimately, these projects will serve to build the evidence base of best practices for helping low-income Americans achieve self-sufficiency.

This proposal offers a bold new direction grounded in values of work and personal responsibility, increases state's flexibility to tailor programs to their constituents' needs, and reduces burdens and inefficiencies in overlapping—or at times competing—program requirements, all while capturing evidence of the impact this approach can have on reducing public dependency and improving self-sufficiency.

### Performance Analysis

PRWORA established a work participation rate requirement that measures the degree to which families with a work-eligible individual receiving cash assistance are engaged in specified work activities. By

statute, states must engage 50 percent of families with a work-eligible individual in countable work activities and 90 percent of their two-parent families with two work-eligible individuals. However, these target rates are adjusted downward through a caseload reduction credit if a state has a caseload decline since FY 2005 and/or if a state spends beyond its required level of MOE spending. For example, in FY 2016, all but 11 states and Guam had a target rate of less than 50 percent for all families due to a caseload reduction credit. Performance measure 22A compares states' actual rates to the adjusted target rates they must meet in a specific year.

ACF reports on other measures to assess state performance, including job entry (22B), job retention (22C), and earnings gains (22D) for TANF recipients. To ensure comparable and reliable data over time, the calculation of these measures are limited to states that provide universal data. This exclusion limits the generalizability of the national figures, especially because the two states with the largest TANF caseloads, California and New York, submit sample data and are therefore not included in the national figures. Regarding annual measure 22B (job entry), in FY 2014 (the most recent data available), 31.4 percent of TANF adult recipients became newly employed, missing the target level by 1.1 percentage points. States continue to help TANF adult recipients enter employment, and ACF is committed to finding innovative and effective employment strategies through research, identifying and disseminating information on promising employment and skill-building strategies, and providing a range of targeted technical assistance efforts to states. By FY 2019, ACF aims to increase the job entry rate by at least 0.1 percentage points above the previous year's actual result.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Target +/- FY 2018 Target
<u>22A</u> : Increase the percentage of state work participation rates that meet or exceed requirements.+ ( <i>Efficiency</i> )	FY 2016: 80% + Target: 100% (Target Not Met)	100%	100%	Maintain
<u>22B</u> : Increase the percentage of adult Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) recipients who become newly employed.+ ( <i>Outcome</i> )	FY 2014: 31.4% Target: 32.5% (Target Not Met)	Prior Result + 0.1PP	Prior Result + 0.1PP	N/A
<u>22C</u> : Increase the percentage of adult TANF recipients/former recipients employed in one quarter that were still employed in the next two consecutive quarters. + ( <i>Outcome</i> )	FY 2014: 67.1% Target: 68.0% (Target Not Met)	Prior Result + 0.2PP	Prior Result + 0.2PP	N/A

+ This measure excludes territories but includes the District of Columbia.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Target +/- FY 2018 Target
<u>22D</u> : Increase the percentage rate of earnings gained by employed adult TANF recipients/former recipients between a base quarter and a second subsequent quarter. + (Outcome)	FY 2014: 37.9% Target: 35.1% (Target Exceeded)	Prior Result + 0.1PP	Prior Result + 0.1PP	N/A
<u>22E</u> : Increase the rate of case closures related to employment, child support collected, and marriage. (Outcome)	FY 2016: 20.8% Target: 18.2% (Target Exceeded)	Prior Result + 0.1PP	Prior Result + 0.1PP	N/A
<u>22i</u> : Average monthly number of TANF and separate state program (SSP) families receiving assistance. (Output)	FY 2016: 1,520,242 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data  
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Data Category	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$16,517,227,952	\$16,519,505,698	\$14,917,521,087
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$16,517,227,952	\$16,519,505,698	\$14,917,521,087
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	205	206	207
New Starts			
#	205	206	207
\$	\$16,517,227,952	\$16,519,505,698	\$14,917,521,087
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Notes:

1. In FY 2017, the 50 states plus the District of Columbia, 3 territories, and 73 tribes received TANF formula grants. In addition, 78 tribes received the Native Employment Work formula grant.

Resource and Program Data  
Welfare Research

Data Category	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive		\$1,200,000	
Research/Evaluation	\$36,649,880	34,942,061	\$36,338,150
Demonstration/Development	2,325,475	2,332,950	2,337,188
Training/Technical Assistance	2,972,388	2,900,000	3,500,000
Program Support	2,248,862	3,294,578	2,494,251
Total, Resources	\$44,196,605	\$44,669,589	\$44,669,589
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	2	9	1
New Starts			
#	0	8	0
\$	\$0	\$1,200,000	\$0
Continuations			
#	2	1	1
\$	\$1,249,961	\$300,000	\$300,000
Contracts			
#	48	34	18
\$	\$39,499,459	\$39,219,632	\$41,226,114
Interagency Agreements			
#	11	5	5
\$	\$617,673	\$153,436	\$153,436

Notes:

1. Program Support includes funding for Federal Register notices, contract fees, printing fees, travel, training, information technology, salaries and benefits, and rent and security.

Resource and Program Data  
Healthy Marriage Promotion and Responsible Fatherhood Grants

Data Category	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	\$108,704,468	\$108,704,468	\$108,713,468
Research/Evaluation	22,173,536	22,833,629	22,833,111
Demonstration/Development	3,466,797	3,625,000	4,101,190
Training/Technical Assistance	6,746,542	9,910,901	10,910,901
Program Support	3,022,088	3,224,812	3,441,330
Total, Resources	\$144,113,431	\$148,298,810	\$150,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	101	103	114
New Starts			
#	2	6	12
\$	\$70,000	\$2,595,000	\$4,595,000
Continuations			
#	99	97	102
\$	\$110,352,861	\$108,729,468	\$111,288,468
Contracts			
#	29	23	16
\$	\$29,701,345	\$33,045,530	\$30,116,805
Interagency Agreements			
#	13	9	6
\$	\$987,288	\$937,341	\$896,340

Notes:

1. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, salaries and benefits and overhead costs, printing costs, and travel.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
State Table - Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.558

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2018 Annualized CR
Alabama	\$93,007,267	\$93,007,267	\$83,983,688	-\$9,023,579
Alaska	44,397,466	44,397,466	40,090,017	-4,307,449
Arizona	199,407,313	199,407,313	180,060,785	-19,346,528
Arkansas	56,545,640	56,545,640	51,059,573	-5,486,067
California	3,638,695,047	3,637,996,759	3,285,037,750	-352,959,009
Colorado	135,607,703	135,607,703	122,451,023	-13,156,680
Connecticut	265,907,706	265,907,706	240,109,299	-25,798,407
Delaware	32,184,421	32,184,421	29,061,884	-3,122,537
District of Columbia	92,304,203	92,304,203	83,348,835	-8,955,368
Florida	560,484,398	560,484,398	506,106,115	-54,378,283
Georgia	329,650,291	329,650,291	297,667,569	-31,982,722
Hawaii	98,578,402	98,578,402	89,014,310	-9,564,092
Idaho	30,307,166	30,307,166	27,366,760	-2,940,406
Illinois	583,126,272	583,126,272	526,551,271	-56,575,001
Indiana	206,116,672	206,116,672	186,119,201	-19,997,471
Iowa	130,558,068	130,558,068	117,891,304	-12,666,764
Kansas	101,477,697	101,477,697	91,632,315	-9,845,382
Kentucky	180,689,420	180,689,420	163,158,905	-17,530,515
Louisiana	163,430,877	163,430,877	147,574,788	-15,856,089
Maine	77,863,090	77,863,090	70,308,801	-7,554,289
Maryland	228,342,008	228,342,008	206,188,231	-22,153,777
Massachusetts	457,855,191	457,855,191	413,434,010	-44,421,181
Michigan	772,794,194	772,794,194	697,817,582	-74,976,612
Minnesota	260,597,419	259,826,186	234,617,809	-25,208,377
Mississippi	86,481,245	86,481,245	78,090,821	-8,390,424
Missouri	216,335,469	216,335,469	195,346,568	-20,988,901
Montana	37,888,854	37,888,854	34,212,872	-3,675,982
Nebraska	56,642,284	56,627,234	51,133,251	-5,493,983
Nevada	43,762,394	43,762,394	39,516,560	-4,245,834
New Hampshire	38,394,141	38,394,141	34,669,136	-3,725,005
New Jersey	402,701,508	402,701,508	363,631,345	-39,070,163
New Mexico	109,919,847	109,919,847	99,255,406	-10,664,441
New York	2,434,868,931	2,434,868,931	2,198,637,571	-236,231,360
North Carolina	300,437,627	300,437,627	271,289,122	-29,148,505
North Dakota	26,312,690	26,312,690	23,759,829	-2,552,861

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2018 Annualized CR
Ohio	725,565,965	725,565,965	655,171,443	-70,394,522
Oklahoma	144,792,997	144,792,997	130,745,158	-14,047,839
Oregon	166,244,478	166,244,478	150,115,413	-16,129,065
Pennsylvania	717,124,957	717,124,957	647,549,383	-69,575,574
Rhode Island	94,708,016	94,708,016	85,519,430	-9,188,586
South Carolina	99,637,930	99,637,930	89,971,043	-9,666,887
South Dakota	21,207,402	21,207,402	19,149,857	-2,057,545
Tennessee	190,891,768	190,891,768	172,371,419	-18,520,349
Texas	484,652,105	484,652,105	437,631,083	-47,021,022
Utah	75,355,939	75,355,939	68,044,894	-7,311,045
Vermont	47,196,916	47,196,916	42,617,864	-4,579,052
Virginia	157,762,831	157,762,831	142,456,657	-15,306,174
Washington	379,065,017	379,058,185	342,281,901	-36,776,284
West Virginia	109,812,728	109,812,728	99,158,680	-10,654,048
Wisconsin	312,845,980	312,845,980	282,493,615	-30,352,365
Wyoming	18,428,651	18,428,651	16,640,700	-1,787,951
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>16,238,966,601</b>	<b>16,237,475,198</b>	<b>14,662,112,846</b>	<b>-1,575,362,352</b>
Indian Tribes	195,288,032	196,779,435	177,687,864	-19,091,571
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>195,288,032</b>	<b>196,779,435</b>	<b>177,687,864</b>	<b>-19,091,571</b>
Guam	3,454,042	3,454,042	3,118,930	-335,112
Puerto Rico	71,326,345	71,326,345	64,406,252	-6,920,093
Virgin Islands	2,837,170	2,837,170	2,561,908	-275,262
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>77,617,557</b>	<b>77,617,557</b>	<b>70,087,090</b>	<b>-7,530,467</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>16,511,872,190</b>	<b>16,511,872,190</b>	<b>14,909,887,800</b>	<b>-1,601,984,390</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>\$16,511,872,190</b>	<b>\$16,511,872,190</b>	<b>\$14,909,887,800</b>	<b>-\$1,601,984,390</b>



This page intentionally left blank

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES  
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FY 2019 BUDGET

LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM OBJECT CLASSIFICATION ..... 359  
CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT OBJECT CLASSIFICATION..... 360  
PROMOTING SAFE & STABLE FAMILIES, DISCRETIONARY OBJECT CLASSIFICATION.... 361  
CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SERVICES PROGRAMS OBJECT CLASSIFICATION..... 362  
REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE OBJECT CLASSIFICATION..... 363  
SALARIES AND EXPENSES..... 364  
PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION DETAIL OF POSITIONS..... 365  
DETAIL OF FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYMENT (FTE)..... 366  
SIGNIFICANT ITEMS ..... 367

This page intentionally left blank.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
FY 2019 Budget Submission

**Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program Object Classification**

(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2019 compared to FY 2018
Personnel Compensation				
Full-Time Permanent (11.1)	-	-	-	-
Other Than Full-Time Permanent (11.3)	-	-	-	-
Other Personnel Compensation (11.5)	-	-	-	-
Military Personnel (11.7)	-	-	-	-
Special Personnel Services Payments (11.8)	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal, Personnel Compensation</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1)	-	-	-	-
Military Personnel Benefits (12.2)	-	-	-	-
Benefits to Former Personnel (13.0)	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal, Pay Costs</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Travel (21.0)	96	83	-	(83)
Transportation of Things (22.0)	-	-	-	-
Rental Payments to GSA (23.1)	-	-	-	-
Rental Payments to Others (23.2)	-	-	-	-
Communications, Utilities and Miscellaneous Charges (23.3)	-	-	-	-
Printing and Reproduction (24.0)	3	-	-	-
Other Contractual Services				
Advisory and Assistance Services (25.1)	2,400	2,447	-	(2,447)
Other Services (25.2)	35	20	-	(20)
Purchases from Govt. Accounts (25.3)	452	413	-	(413)
Operation & Maintenance of Facilities (25.4)	-	-	-	-
Research & Development Contracts (25.5)	-	-	-	-
Medical Services (25.6)	-	-	-	-
Operation & Maintenance of Equipment (25.7)	-	-	-	-
Subsistence & Support of Persons (25.8)	-	-	-	-
Reserved for Local Use and Other (25.9)	-	-	-	-
Other Contractual Services (25.0)	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal, Other Contractual Services</b>	<b>2,887</b>	<b>2,880</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(2,880)</b>
Supplies and Materials (26.0)	2	5	-	(5)
Equipment (31.0)	-	-	-	-
Grants (41.0)	3,390,598	3,364,313	-	(3,364,313)
Insurance Claims (42.0)	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs</b>	<b>3,393,585</b>	<b>3,367,280</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(3,367,280)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,393,585</b>	<b>3,367,280</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-3,367,280</b>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
FY 2019 Budget Submission

**Child Care and Development Block Grant Object Classification**

(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2019 compared to FY 2018
Personnel Compensation				
Full-Time Permanent (11.1)	-	-	-	-
Other Than Full-Time Permanent (11.3)	-	-	-	-
Other Personnel Compensation (11.5)	-	-	-	-
Military Personnel (11.7)	-	-	-	-
Special Personnel Services Payments (11.8)	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal, Personnel Compensation</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1)	-	-	-	-
Military Personnel Benefits (12.2)	-	-	-	-
Benefits to Former Personnel (13.0)	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal, Pay Costs</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Travel (21.0)	-	-	-	-
Transportation of Things (22.0)	-	-	-	-
Rental Payments to GSA (23.1)	88	-	-	-
Rental Payments to Others (23.2)	-	-	-	-
Communications, Utilities and Miscellaneous Charges (23.3)	-	-	-	-
Printing and Reproduction (24.0)	-	-	-	-
Other Contractual Services				
Advisory and Assistance Services (25.1)	22,013	21,215	27,117	5,902
Other Services (25.2)	10	-	-	-
Purchases from Govt. Accounts (25.3)	239	1,993	1,993	-
Operation & Maintenance of Facilities (25.4)	38	-	-	-
Research & Development Contracts (25.5)	-	-	-	-
Medical Services (25.6)	-	-	-	-
Operation & Maintenance of Equipment (25.7)	-	-	-	-
Subsistence & Support of Persons (25.8)	-	-	-	-
Reserved for Local Use and Other (25.9)	-	-	-	-
Other Contractual Services (25.0)	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal, Other Contractual Services</b>	<b>22,301</b>	<b>23,208</b>	<b>29,110</b>	<b>5,902</b>
Supplies and Materials (26.0)	-	-	-	-
Equipment (31.0)	-	-	-	-
Grants (41.0)	2,832,635	2,813,397	2,976,890	163,493
Insurance Claims (42.0)	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs</b>	<b>2,855,024</b>	<b>2,836,605</b>	<b>3,006,000</b>	<b>169,395</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,855,024</b>	<b>2,836,605</b>	<b>3,006,000</b>	<b>169,395</b>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
FY 2019 Budget Submission

**Promoting Safe & Stable Families, Discretionary Object Classification**

(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2019 compared to FY 2018
Personnel Compensation				
Full-Time Permanent (11.1)	-	-	-	-
Other Than Full-Time Permanent (11.3)	-	-	-	-
Other Personnel Compensation (11.5)	-	-	-	-
Military Personnel (11.7)	-	-	-	-
Special Personnel Services Payments (11.8)	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal, Personnel Compensation</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1)	-	-	-	-
Military Personnel Benefits (12.2)	-	-	-	-
Benefits to Former Personnel (13.0)	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal, Pay Costs</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Travel (21.0)	-	-	-	-
Transportation of Things (22.0)	-	-	-	-
Rental Payments to GSA (23.1)	-	-	-	-
Rental Payments to Others (23.2)	-	-	-	-
Communications, Utilities and Miscellaneous Charges (23.3)	-	-	-	-
Printing and Reproduction (24.0)	-	-	-	-
Other Contractual Services				
Advisory and Assistance Services (25.1)	-	-	-	-
Other Services (25.2)	-	-	-	-
Purchases from Govt. Accounts (25.3)	-	-	-	-
Operation & Maintenance of Facilities (25.4)	-	-	-	-
Research & Development Contracts (25.5)	-	-	-	-
Medical Services (25.6)	-	-	-	-
Operation & Maintenance of Equipment (25.7)	-	-	-	-
Subsistence & Support of Persons (25.8)	-	-	-	-
Reserved for Local Use and Other (25.9)	-	-	-	-
Other Contractual Services (25.0)	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal, Other Contractual Services</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Supplies and Materials (26.0)	-	-	-	-
Equipment (31.0)	-	-	-	-
Grants (41.0)	59,579	59,359	59,765	406
Insurance Claims (42.0)	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs</b>	<b>59,579</b>	<b>59,359</b>	<b>59,765</b>	<b>406</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>59,579</b>	<b>59,359</b>	<b>59,765</b>	<b>406</b>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
FY 2019 Budget Submission

**Children and Families Services Programs Object Classification**

(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2019 compared to FY 2018
Personnel Compensation				
Full-Time Permanent (11.1)	113,195	114,937	113,496	(1,441)
Other Than Full-Time Permanent (11.3)	3,546	3,606	3,535	(71)
Other Personnel Compensation (11.5)	878	891	883	(8)
Military Personnel (11.7)	649	664	608	(56)
Special Personnel Services Payments (11.8)	51	52	53	1
<b>Subtotal, Personnel Compensation</b>	<b>118,319</b>	<b>120,150</b>	<b>118,575</b>	<b>(1,575)</b>
Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1)	36,244	36,806	36,339	(467)
Military Personnel Benefits (12.2)	318	323	288	(35)
Benefits to Former Personnel (13.0)	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal, Pay Costs</b>	<b>154,881</b>	<b>157,279</b>	<b>155,202</b>	<b>(2,077)</b>
Travel (21.0)	3,061	3,185	3,111	(74)
Transportation of Things (22.0)	44	24	24	-
Rental Payments to GSA (23.1)	10,074	16,848	16,398	(449)
Rental Payments to Others (23.2)	-	-	-	-
Communications, Utilities and Miscellaneous Charges (23.3)	1,395	1,958	1,958	-
Printing and Reproduction (24.0)	117	74	74	-
Other Contractual Services				
Advisory and Assistance Services (25.1)	237,548	243,393	238,214	(5,178)
Other Services (25.2)	9,725	9,480	8,474	(1,006)
Purchases from Govt. Accounts (25.3)	49,715	40,065	41,235	1,170
Operation & Maintenance of Facilities (25.4)	786	1,872	1,619	(253)
Research & Development Contracts (25.5)	3	3,000	-	(3,000)
Medical Services (25.6)	6	-	-	-
Operation & Maintenance of Equipment (25.7)	19	229	229	-
Subsistence & Support of Persons (25.8)	-	-	-	-
Reserved for Local Use and Other (25.9)	1	-	-	-
Other Contractual Services (25.0)	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal, Other Contractual Services</b>	<b>297,802</b>	<b>298,039</b>	<b>289,771</b>	<b>(8,267)</b>
Supplies and Materials (26.0)	495	686	684	(2)
Equipment (31.0)	261	485	485	-
Grants (41.0)	10,864,278	11,066,659	9,855,923	(1,210,736)
Insurance Claims (42.0)	569	260	260	-
<b>Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs</b>	<b>11,178,096</b>	<b>11,388,217</b>	<b>10,168,688</b>	<b>(1,219,529)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,332,977</b>	<b>11,545,496</b>	<b>10,323,890</b>	<b>-1,221,606</b>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
FY 2019 Budget Submission

**Refugee and Entrant Assistance Object Classification**

(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2019 compared to FY 2018
Personnel Compensation				
Full-Time Permanent (11.1)	8,649	9,488	9,585	97
Other Than Full-Time Permanent (11.3)	278	210	212	2
Other Personnel Compensation (11.5)	304	181	183	2
Military Personnel (11.7)	788	345	348	3
Special Personnel Services Payments (11.8)	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal, Personnel Compensation</b>	<b>10,020</b>	<b>10,224</b>	<b>10,328</b>	<b>104</b>
Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1)	2,892	3,134	3,167	33
Military Personnel Benefits (12.2)	696	213	215	2
Benefits to Former Personnel (13.0)	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal, Pay Costs</b>	<b>13,608</b>	<b>13,571</b>	<b>13,710</b>	<b>139</b>
Travel (21.0)	475	443	441	(2)
Transportation of Things (22.0)	-	-	-	-
Rental Payments to GSA (23.1)	3,458	3,521	3,557	36
Rental Payments to Others (23.2)	-	-	-	-
Communications, Utilities and Miscellaneous Charges (23.3)	-	-	-	-
Printing and Reproduction (24.0)	2	25	21	(4)
Other Contractual Services				
Advisory and Assistance Services (25.1)	341,156	228,614	80,270	(148,344)
Other Services (25.2)	1,554	1,580	1,580	-
Purchases from Govt. Accounts (25.3)	45,285	23,090	23,090	-
Operation & Maintenance of Facilities (25.4)	83	391	395	4
Research & Development Contracts (25.5)	-	-	-	-
Medical Services (25.6)	-	-	-	-
Operation & Maintenance of Equipment (25.7)	-	-	-	-
Subsistence & Support of Persons (25.8)	-	-	-	-
Reserved for Local Use and Other (25.9)	-	-	-	-
Other Contractual Services (25.0)	3	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal, Other Contractual Services</b>	<b>388,081</b>	<b>253,675</b>	<b>105,335</b>	<b>(148,340)</b>
Supplies and Materials (26.0)	5,053	54	57	2
Equipment (31.0)	-	-	-	-
Grants (41.0)	1,709,588	1,559,528	1,469,190	(90,338)
Insurance Claims (42.0)	22	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs</b>	<b>2,106,677</b>	<b>1,817,247</b>	<b>1,578,601</b>	<b>(238,646)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,120,286</b>	<b>1,830,818</b>	<b>1,592,311</b>	<b>-238,507</b>



ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
FY 2019 Budget Submission

**Salaries and Expenses**

Discretionary Only (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2019 compared to FY 2018
Personnel Compensation				
Full-Time Permanent (11.1)	121,844	124,425	123,081	(1,344)
Other Than Full-Time Permanent (11.3)	3,824	3,816	3,747	(69)
Other Personnel Compensation (11.5)	1,182	1,072	1,066	(6)
Military Personnel (11.7)	1,437	1,009	956	(53)
Special Personnel Services Payments (11.8)	51	52	53	1
<b>Subtotal, Personnel Compensation</b>	<b>128,339</b>	<b>130,374</b>	<b>128,903</b>	<b>(1,471)</b>
Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1)	39,137	39,940	39,506	(434)
Military Personnel Benefits (12.2)	1,014	536	503	(33)
<b>Subtotal, Pay Costs</b>	<b>168,490</b>	<b>170,850</b>	<b>168,912</b>	<b>(1,938)</b>
Travel (21.0)	3,632	3,711	3,552	(159)
Transportation of Things (22.0)	44	24	24	-
Rental Payments to GSA (23.1)	13,620	20,369	19,955	(414)
Rental Payments to Others (23.2)	-	-	-	-
Communications, Utilities and Miscellaneous Charges (23.3)	1,395	1,958	1,958	-
Printing and Reproduction (24.0)	122	99	95	(4)
Other Contractual Services				
Advisory and Assistance Services (25.1)	603,118	495,668	345,601	(150,067)
Other Services (25.2)	11,324	11,080	10,054	(1,026)
Purchases from Govt. Accounts (25.3)	95,691	65,561	66,318	757
Operation & Maintenance of Facilities (25.4)	907	2,263	2,014	(249)
Research & Development Contracts (25.5)	3	3,000	-	(3,000)
Medical Services (25.6)	6	-	-	-
Operation & Maintenance of Equipment (25.7)	19	229	229	-
<b>Subtotal, Other Contractual Services</b>	<b>711,067</b>	<b>577,802</b>	<b>424,217</b>	<b>(153,585)</b>
Supplies and Materials (26.0)	5,550	745	741	(4)
Insurance Claims (42.0)	590	260	260	-
<b>Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs</b>	<b>736,020</b>	<b>604,968</b>	<b>450,802</b>	<b>(154,166)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>904,509</b>	<b>775,818</b>	<b>619,714</b>	<b>-156,104</b>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
FY 2019 Budget Submission

**Program Administration  
Detail of Positions**

Position Type	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Estimate	FY 2019 Estimate
Executive Level	2	1	1
Executive Salary	21	18	18
GS-15	110	109	110
GS-14	237	236	239
GS-13	402	401	403
GS-12	430	429	435
GS-11	66	66	67
GS-10	0	0	0
GS-9	37	37	37
GS-8	1	1	1
GS-7	19	19	19
GS-6	5	5	5
GS-5	1	1	1
GS-4	1	1	1
GS-3	0	0	0
GS-2	0	0	0
GS-1	0	0	0
Subtotal GS Salary	1,332	1,324	1,337
Commission Corps	15	16	16
Total FTE	1,347	1,340	1,353
Average GS Grade	12.6	12.5	12.7
Average GS Salary	\$93,008	\$90,350	\$95,666

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
FY 2019 Budget Submission

**Detail of Full-Time Equivalent Employment (FTE)<sup>64</sup>**

Office	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Estimate	FY 2019 Estimate
Administration for Children, Youth and Families	205	210	213
Administration for Native Americans	16	16	16
Immediate Office of the Assistant Secretary	55	54	54
Office of Administration	245	243	243
Office of Child Care	67	67	67
Office of Child Support Enforcement	154	168	170
Office of Community Services	55	35	35
Office of Family Assistance	94	91	99
Office of Head Start	187	187	187
Office of Human Services Emergency Preparedness and Response	6	6	6
Office of Legislative Affairs and Budget	20	20	20
Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation	47	47	47
Office of Public Affairs	13	13	13
Office of Refugee Resettlement	109	109	109
Office of Regional Operations	6	6	6
Regional Offices	68	68	68
Total, ACF	1,347	1,340	1,353

Average GS Grade

Fiscal Year	Average GS Grade
2014	12.5
2015	12.6
2016	13
2017	12.6
2018	12.5

<sup>64</sup> The FTE shown in this chart reflects the levels for all of ACF including FTE paid from other budgetary accounts. In FY 2019 there are 1,132 FTE in Children and Family Services, 100 FTE in Refugee and Entrant Assistance, 70 FTE in Children's Research and Technical Assistance, 26 FTE in Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (including TANF-Related Research), 13 FTE in Promoting Safe and Stable Families (including Personal Responsibility Education and Abstinence Education), 8 FTE in Social Services Block Grant (including Health Profession Opportunity), and 4 FTE in Payments for Foster Care and Permanency. This varies from the Budget Appendix by 81 FTE carried by the Census Bureau.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
FY 2019 Budget Submission

**Significant Items**

1. **Transitional and Medical Services**- *The Committee directs HHS to provide monthly updates of eligible arrivals by category to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate. Finally, (2) the Committee directs HHS, in future budget justifications, to include actual and estimated costs broken out by major category, including for the unaccompanied refugee minor program, matching grant program, cash assistance, medical care, and other categories as appropriate. The Committee continues to support the matching grant program and (3) strongly encourages HHS to increase the percentage of eligible arrivals served by the program. Further, (4) the Committee strongly encourages HHS to give matching grant organizations flexibility in administering their programs, including, when justified, carrying over unexpended funding and slots and providing exemptions to the 31 day enrollment period. (Page 134, S. Rept. 115-150)*

**Action to Be Taken:** ACF has provided actual and estimated costs broken out by major category as directed but notes that monthly updates are only estimates and are subject to change. ACF will explore possible flexibilities for grant organizations in their administration of the matching grant program.

2. **Victims of Trafficking** - *The Committee directs HHS to use the increase in funding provided for the Victims of Trafficking program to help address unmet needs in foreign national victim assistance programs. (Page 135, S. Rept. 115-150)*

**Action to Be Taken:** ACF will provide information to the Committee on the use of funds provided for the Victims of Trafficking program, including – if appropriated – the recommended increase in funding to meet the needs in foreign national victim assistance programs. ACF notes that the Department of Justice also receives funding for grants to meet the needs of foreign national, U.S. citizen, and legal resident victims of trafficking.

3. **Child-to-provider ratio requirements** - *The CCDBG Act allows HHS to offer guidance to States on child-to-provider ratios. Accordingly, the Committee directs the Department to report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate no later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act on the effect of child-to-provider ratio requirements on the average cost of child care, the quality and safety of child care programs, and the steps HHS has taken to provide guidance to States on child-to-provider ratios. (Page 137, S. Rept. 115-150)*

**Action to Be Taken:** ACF will provide the requested information to the Committee.

4. **Head Start** - *The Committee continues to direct HHS to ensure that as part of the effort to expand the duration of Head Start services, grantees continue to have flexibility to meet the needs of their local community and to fund other quality improvement activities that may be necessary to improve the quality of programs prior to expanding the duration of services. (Page 137, S. Rept. 115-150)*

**Action to Be Taken:** Head Start grantees have broad flexibility in determining the best ways to meet the needs of their community when designing programs within their current operating budgets. To support maximum local flexibility, the Secretary has exercised his authority to reduce the required percentage of slots that Head Start center-based programs must operate for

1,020 annual hours from 50 percent to 0 percent. Removing this requirement leaves the prior hours and days minimums in effect. To meet the needs of their local community, grantees can continue to request to serve children for longer service duration within existing funding levels as part of the grantee's annual service and enrollment negotiations.

5. **Head Start** - *The Committee continues to direct HHS to give equal priority to grantees providing more traditional Early Head Start services and those forming child care partnerships. The Committee continues to support this partnership model but such partnerships will not be viable in every community and in many places it may be more appropriate to simply provide traditional Early Head Start services. (Page 137, S. Rept. 115-150)*

**Action to Be Taken:** The most recent funding opportunity announcement gave equal priority to grantees proposing to provide traditional Early Head Start services and those forming Early Head Start – Child Care Partnerships. In this round of funding, almost exactly half of the slots funded were for each model.

6. **Native American Language Preservation** - *The Committee directs HHS to give priority to programs with rigorous immersion programs. (Page 140, S. Rept. 114-150)*

**Action to Be Taken:** In keeping with Congressional direction, ACF will award \$4,000,000 to Native American language nests and survival schools through the Native Language Preservation and Maintenance – Esther Martinez Immersion program.

7. **Family Violence Prevention and Services** - *The Committee directs HHS to use the increase to supplement existing funding for Native American Tribes and Tribal Organizations, and recognizes the importance of providing supports that are culturally appropriate to the populations they serve. (Page 141, S. Rept. 115-150.)*

**Action to Be Taken:** ACF will concur with the directive and we will comply with the requirements for implementing the additional appropriations, if received.

8. **Foster Care Data Collection** - *The Committee directs ACF to submit a report to Congress on multigenerational foster care data. The Committee is interested in data that may be used to better target programs to ensure foster care involvement does not continue from generation to generation. The report shall include what data is currently available on whether biological parents of children placed in foster care were themselves in foster care at any time, at what age, for how long, and if they emancipated from the foster care system. The report should also recommend the best method for collecting data on multigenerational foster care. (Page 142, S. Rept. 115-150.)*

**Action to Be Taken:** ACF intends to contract for the production of the report as directed.

9. **Healthcare Costs Related to Illegal Immigration** - *The Committee requests an update to the report submitted to Congress by the Department of Health and Human Services pursuant to this heading as it appeared in the explanatory statement accompanying division H of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 (P.L. 114–113). (Page 89, H. Rept. 115-244.)*

**Action to Be Taken:** The Administration shares the Committee's concerns about the costs of illegal immigration.

10. **National Human Trafficking Training and Assistance Center** - *The Committee directs the Administration for Children and Families to increase funding for the National Human Trafficking Hotline. (Page 89, H. Rept. 115-244.)*

**Action to Be Taken:** ACF will provide information to the Committee on the use of funds provided for the Victims of Trafficking program. Funding decisions are made based on legally required activities, program priorities and needs, and grant performance and are subject to the availability of funds.

11. ***Community Economic Development*** - *The Committee directs the Administration for Children and Families to issue a funding opportunity announcement prioritizing applications from rural areas with high rates of poverty, unemployment, and substance abuse. (directive, p.91)*

**Action to Be Taken:** If CED funding is provided in FY 2018 ACF will prioritize applications from rural areas with high rates of poverty, unemployment, and substance abuse. More specifically, the CED funding opportunity announcement will include bonus points to be awarded to:

- Projects that will create jobs in a rural community (as defined by OMB);
- Projects that will hire individuals with low-income from a rural community to fill positions created;
- Projects in areas of persistent poverty county as determined by the Economic Research Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; and
- Projects for other self-identified rural areas with a high rates of poverty, unemployment, or substance abuse.

This page intentionally left blank