



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

FISCAL YEAR

2018

**ADMINISTRATION FOR
CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

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



MESSAGE FROM THE ACTING ASSISTANT SECRETARY

I am pleased to present the FY 2018 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.

The FY 2018 ACF Budget 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 the most vulnerable children and families, including runaway and homeless youth and victims of child abuse and 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 also 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

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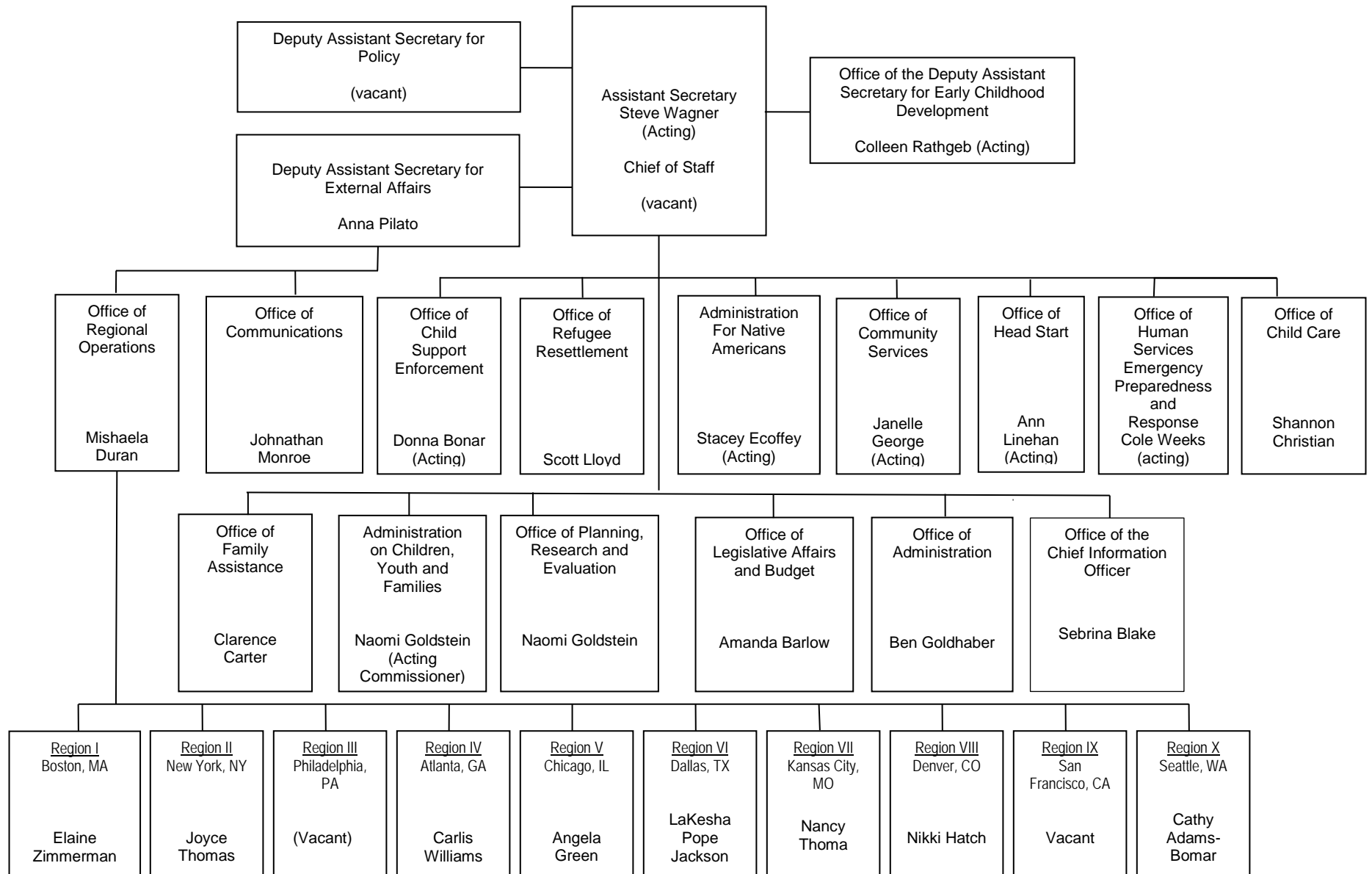
JUSTIFICATION OF ESTIMATES FOR APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Administration for Children and Families



OVERVIEW OF THE FY 2018 PRESIDENT’S BUDGET REQUEST

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 2018 President’s Budget request for the Administration for Children and Families, including both mandatory and discretionary appropriations, is \$46.2 billion in budget authority – a decrease of almost \$8 billion from the FY 2017 Continuing Resolution (CR) level. ACF’s budget supports early childhood education and care and strives to enable more parents to work or pursue education and training to better support their families while at the same time promoting the school readiness of their children. Funds are also included for programs that serve the most vulnerable children and families, including victims of domestic violence, and human trafficking, unaccompanied alien children and runaway and homeless youth.

The FY 2018 discretionary request of \$14.5 billion for ACF represents a decrease of \$4.8 billion (-24.9%) from the FY 2017 Continuing Resolution level. This President’s Budget will:

- Eliminate funding for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (-\$3.4 billion). In a constrained budget environment, difficult funding decisions must be made to ensure that federal funds are being spent as effectively as possible;
- Eliminate funding for the Community Services Block Grant programs (-\$750 million). The programs included are the Community Services Block Grant (-\$713.6 million), Community Economic Development (-\$29.8 million) and Rural Communities Facilities (-\$6.5 million). Other federal programs provide similar funding;
- Eliminate funding for the Assets for Independence program (-\$18.9 million). This program has been slow to obligate funds and demonstrate results;
- Straightline funding for the Child Care and Development Block Grant from the FY 2016 level. It is estimated that this level of funding will serve nearly 1.4 million children;
- Straightline funding for Head Start from the FY 2016 level. It is estimated that this level of funding will serve about 890,000 children and continue the progress made to ensure smooth transitions between program providers while allowing grantees the autonomy to respond to local needs;
- Reduce funding in Adoption Opportunities (-\$9 million). This will focus on maintaining funding at the FY 2017 CR level for child welfare and child abuse prevention programs with direct services while reducing funding to technical assistance on the adoption process;
- Reduce funding for Refugee and Entrant Assistance programs (-\$217 million) because fewer refugees and entrants will enter the U.S. in FY 2018. Reductions include Targeted Assistance (-17.2 million), the Transitional and Medical Services program (-\$169.1 million), and Social Services (-\$25.6 million);

- Combine 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; and
- Return funding for Unaccompanied Alien Children to the FY 2016 level, -\$448 million below the FY 2017 Continuing Resolution. The number of children referred to ACF has decreased considerably since December of 2016 and is now at a five year low. While the history of this program shows that referrals can fluctuate significantly, a large increase in referrals is not anticipated in FY 2018.

The FY 2018 request for mandatory appropriations is \$31.7 billion, which is \$3.1 billion under the FY 2017 Continuing Resolution level. The FY 2018 request includes proposals that will save \$39.2 billion over 10 years. In total, the proposals in this request rein in entitlement spending and support the Administration's goal of reducing the federal deficit.

- Social Services Block Grant (SSBG): The Budget will eliminate SSBG, which would provide \$1.4 billion in savings for FY 2018 and \$16.3 billion in savings over the ten-year budget window.
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF): The Budget will reduce TANF block grant funding available to states and territories by 10 percent. This proposal will provide \$1.2 billion in savings in FY 2018 and \$15.6 billion in savings over the ten-year budget window. The Budget will also eliminate the TANF Contingency Fund. This proposal will provide \$567 million in savings for FY 2018 and \$6 billion in savings over the ten-year budget window.
- Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs: The Budget will include a package of establishment and enforcement proposals aimed at increasing child support collected on behalf of families and projected to save \$698 million over 10 years. The Budget will also propose implementation of a Technology Enhancement and Replacement Fund as an incentive for states to replace aging child support systems, which will save \$833 million over 10 years.
- Foster Care, Adoption Assistance and the Guardianship Assistance programs: The Budget includes \$8.7 billion, including a baseline increase of \$474 million, and an increase of \$18 million under proposed law to reflect the effects from the proposal to eliminate SSBG funding.
- Promoting Safe and Stable Families: The Budget will reauthorize the Promoting Safe and Stable Families program for five years, which will have no cost.
- Health Professions Opportunity Grants (HPOG), Personal Responsibility and Education Program (PREP) and Abstinence Education: The Budget will extend these programs through FY 2019 at current funding levels, which will cost \$470 million over two years.

This budget request reflects the current law level for the following programs:

- Children's Research and Technical Assistance at \$37 million, including a baseline increase of \$2.5 million; and
- Child Care Entitlement, which is part of the Child Care and Development Fund, at \$2.9 billion, the same level as FY 2017.

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 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.

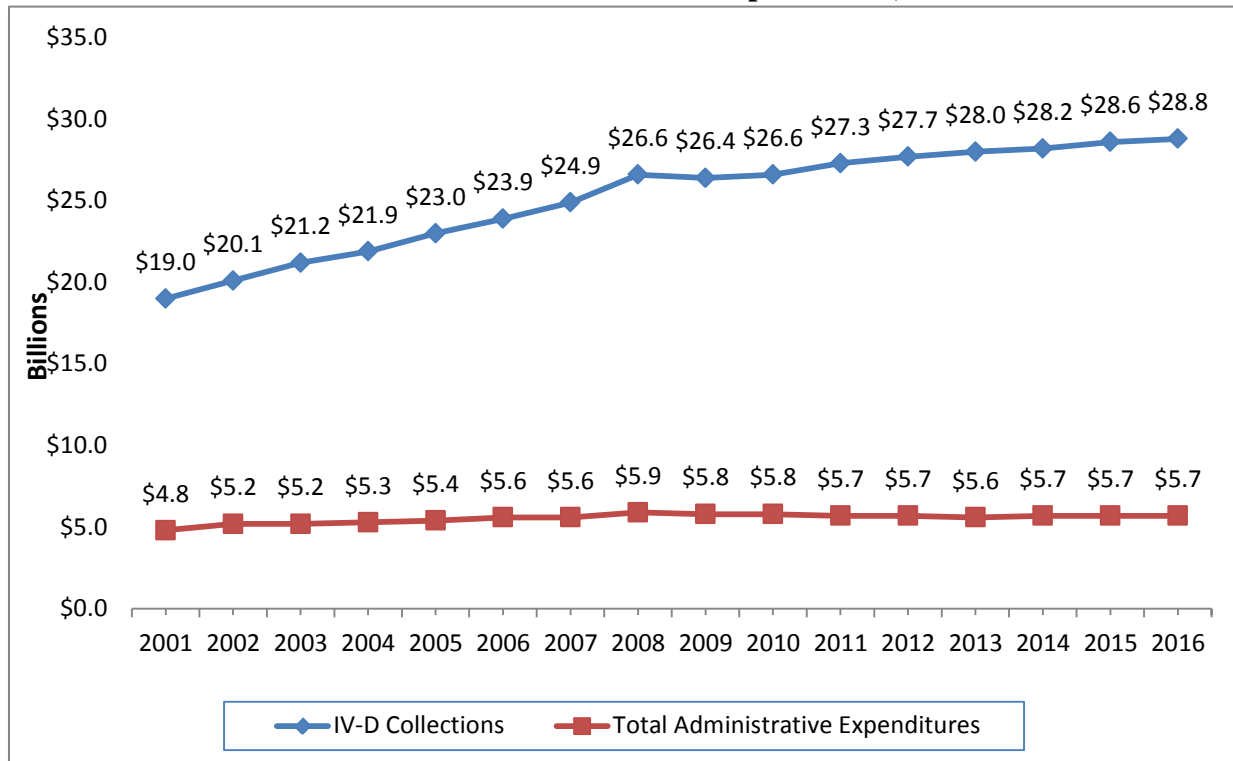
The following are performance highlights from some of ACF's major program areas:

Child Support Enforcement

- In FY 2016¹, 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.

¹ All FY 2016 Child Support Enforcement Program actual results should be considered preliminary pending final data validation

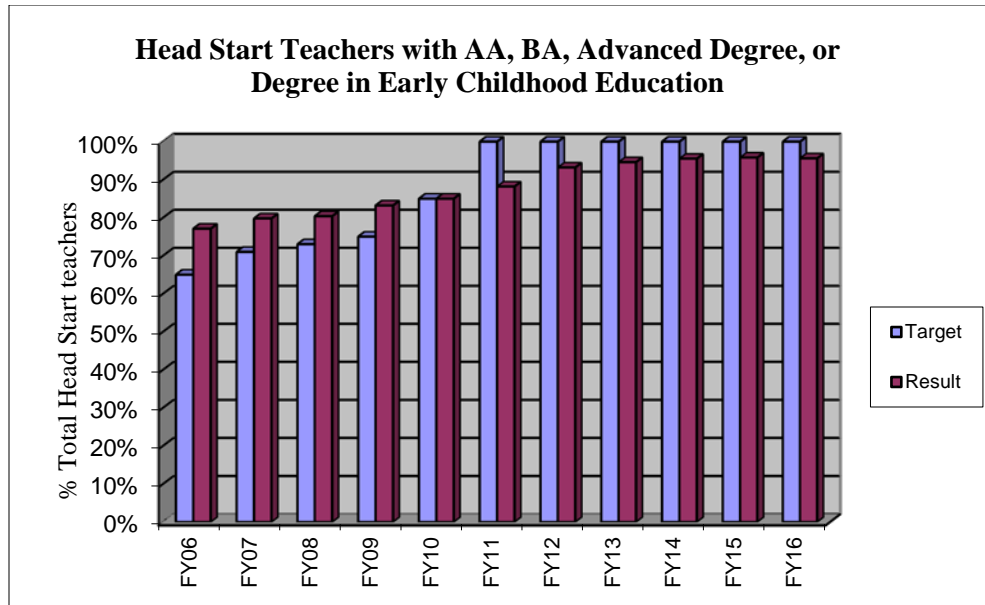
Child Support Collections on Behalf of Families in the IV-D System and Total Federal and State Administrative Expenditures, FY 2001-2016



Source: OCSE Preliminary and Annual Reports to Congress

Early Care and Education

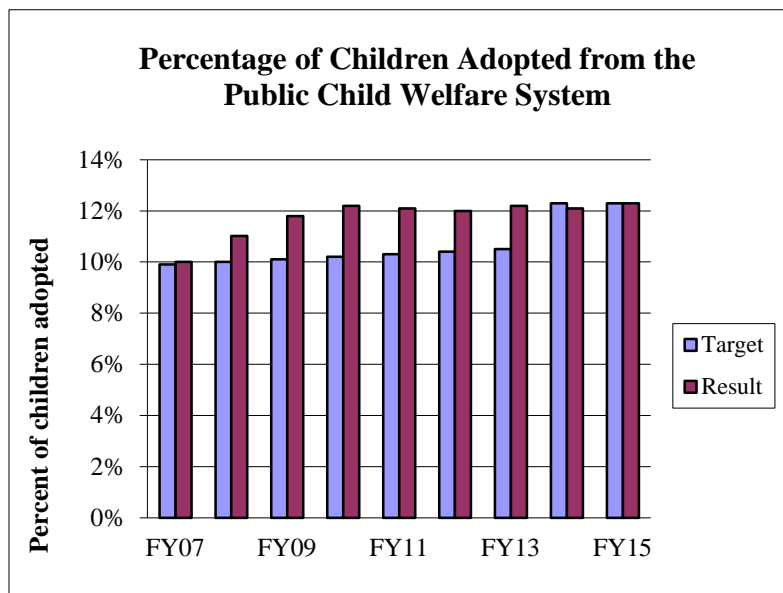
- ACF is working to expand the number of states with Child Care Quality Rating and Improvement Systems (QRIS) that meet high quality benchmarks. More than half of states have implemented QRIS statewide; as of FY 2015, 32 of those states had a QRIS that met high-quality benchmarks, meeting the goal of 32 states. By the end of FY 2018, 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 (95.6 percent) of Head Start teachers had an associate (AA), Bachelor of Arts (BA), Advanced Degree, or a degree in a field related to early childhood education, falling short of the FY 2016 target of 100 percent. The Head Start Reauthorization 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 2016, 73 percent of the 43,722 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 2015 (the most recent actual results available), the adoption rate was 12.3 percent, with approximately 52,597 children adopted, meeting the FY 2015 target.



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 2015, this number was nearly 92 percent (91.9 percent).

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
ALL PURPOSE TABLE
FY 2018 Congressional Justification

Program	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	Change from FY 2017
<u>DISCRETIONARY PROGRAMS:</u>				
LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	\$3,370,831,000	\$3,383,859,000	0	-\$3,383,859,000
CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT	2,761,000,000	2,755,751,000	\$2,761,000,000	5,249,000
PROMOTING SAFE & STABLE FAMILIES, B.A	59,765,000	59,651,000	59,651,000	0
CHILDREN & FAMILIES SERVICES PROGRAMS:				
Head Start	9,168,095,000	9,150,666,000	9,168,095,000	17,429,000
Runaway and Homeless Youth Programs				
Basic Center Program	54,439,000	54,336,000	54,336,000	0
Transitional Living Program	47,541,000	47,451,000	47,451,000	0
Subtotal, Runaway and Homeless Youth Programs.....	101,980,000	101,786,000	101,786,000	0
Service Connection for Youth on the Streets	17,141,000	17,108,000	17,108,000	0
Child Abuse Programs				
CAPTA State Grants	25,310,000	25,262,000	25,262,000	0
Child Abuse Discretionary Activities	33,000,000	32,937,000	32,937,000	0
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention	39,764,000	39,688,000	39,688,000	0
Subtotal, Child Abuse Programs	98,074,000	97,888,000	97,888,000	0

Program	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	Change from FY 2017
Child Welfare Programs				
Child Welfare Services	268,735,000	268,224,000	268,224,000	0
Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration	17,984,000	17,950,000	17,950,000	0
Adoption Opportunities.....	39,100,000	39,026,000	30,072,000	-8,954,000
Subtotal, Child Welfare Programs	325,819,000	325,200,000	316,246,000	-8,954,000
Chafee Education and Training Vouchers	43,257,000	43,175,000	43,175,000	0
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments.....	37,943,000	37,871,000	37,871,000	0
Native American Programs.....	50,000,000	49,905,000	49,905,000	0
Social Services Research and Demonstration	6,512,000	6,500,000	6,500,000	0
Federal Administration	205,000,000	204,610,000	204,610,000	0
Disaster Human Services Case Management.....	1,864,000	1,860,000	1,860,000	0
Community Services Programs				
Community Services Block Grant	715,000,000	713,641,000	0	-713,641,000
Community Services Discretionary Activities				
Community Economic Development	29,883,000	29,826,000	0	-29,826,000
Rural Community Facilities	6,500,000	6,488,000	0	-6,488,000
Assets for Independence	18,950,000	18,914,000	0	-18,914,000
Subtotal, Community Services Programs	770,333,000	768,869,000	0	-768,869,000

Program	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	Change from FY 2017
Violent Crime Reduction				
Family Violence Prevention and Services	150,000,000	149,715,000	151,000,000	1,285,000
National Domestic Violence Hotline	8,250,000	8,234,000	8,250,000	16,000
Subtotal, Violent Crime Reduction	158,250,000	157,949,000	159,250,000	1,301,000
Total, Children & Families Services Programs, B.A.	10,984,268,000	10,963,387,000	10,204,294,000	-759,093,000
REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE:				
Transitional and Medical Services	532,000,000	489,069,000	320,000,000	-169,069,000
Social Services	170,000,000	154,705,000	0	-154,705,000
Targeted Assistance	52,601,000	47,511,000	0	-47,511,000
Refugee Support Services	0	0	159,321,000	159,321,000
Survivors of Torture	10,735,000	10,715,000	10,715,000	0
Refugee Health Promotion	4,600,000	4,591,000	0	-4,591,000
Unaccompanied Alien Children	948,000,000	1,396,198,000	948,000,000	-448,198,000
Anti-Trafficking in Persons Programs	18,755,000	18,719,000	18,719,000	0
Total, Refugee and Entrant Assistance, B.A.	1,736,691,000	2,121,507,000	1,456,755,000	-664,752,000
Total, Discretionary Programs, B.A.	18,912,555,000	19,284,156,000	14,481,700,000	-4,802,456,000

Program	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	Change from FY 2017
<u>MANDATORY PROGRAMS:</u>				
PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR CHILD SUPPORT & FAMILY SUPPORT PROGRAMS:				
State Child Support Administrative Costs	3,512,751,000	3,543,200,000	3,654,200,000	111,000,000
Federal Incentive Payments to States.....	568,055,000	580,200,000	588,200,000	8,000,000
Access and Visitation Grants	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	0
Subtotal, Child Support Enforcement	4,090,806,000	4,133,400,000	4,252,400,000	119,000,000
Payments to Territories-Adults	32,970,000	33,000,000	33,000,000	0
Repatriation.....	932,000	931,000	1,000,000	69,000
Subtotal, Other Payments.....	33,902,000	33,931,000	34,000,000	69,000
Payments to States for CSE & FS Programs, Net B.A.	4,124,708,000	4,167,331,000	4,286,400,000	119,069,000
Total, Payments to States for CSE & FS Programs, Obligations.....	4,367,491,000	4,378,900,000	4,499,400,000	120,500,000
CHILDREN'S RESEARCH & TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE:				
Training & Technical Assistance	11,480,000	11,468,000	12,318,000	850,000
Federal Parent Locator Service	22,960,000	22,935,000	24,635,000	1,700,000
Total, Children's Research & Technical Assistance, B.A.	34,440,000	34,403,000	36,953,000	2,550,000
TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES:				
State Family Assistance Grants.....	16,488,667,000	16,488,667,000	14,889,558,000	-1,599,109,000
Healthy Marriage Promotion and Responsible Fatherhood Grants.....	148,232,000	147,516,000	150,000,000	2,484,000
Territories -- Family Assistance Grants	77,875,000	77,875,000	70,330,000	-7,545,000

Program	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	Change from FY 2017
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	7,633,000	7,633,000	7,633,000	0
Total, TANF, B.A.	17,345,407,000	17,344,691,000	15,132,521,000	-2,212,170,000
CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT FUND (Child Care Entitlement):	2,917,000,000	2,917,000,000	2,917,000,000	0
PAYMENTS FOR FOSTER CARE & PERMANENCY:				
Foster Care	4,814,515,000	5,302,281,000	5,542,060,000	239,779,000
Adoption Assistance	2,587,239,000	2,658,000,000	2,879,150,000	221,150,000
Guardianship Assistance	120,549,000	151,000,000	182,010,000	31,010,000
Chafee Foster Care Independence Program	139,960,000	139,873,000	140,000,000	127,000
Tribal IV-E Technical Assistance (Pre-Appropriated).....	2,961,000	2,963,000	3,000,000	37,000
Total, Foster Care and Permanency, B.A.....	7,665,225,000	8,254,116,000	8,746,220,000	492,104,000
PROMOTING SAFE AND STABLE FAMILIES (including Title V programs):				
Promoting Safe and Stable Families B.A.....	321,540,000	321,195,000	345,000,000	23,805,000
Personal Responsibility Education Program (Pre-Appropriated).....	75,000,000	69,825,000	75,000,000	5,175,000
Abstinence Education Program (Pre-appropriated)	75,000,000	69,825,000	75,000,000	5,175,000
Subtotal, Title V Programs	150,000,000	139,650,000	150,000,000	10,350,000
Total, Promoting Safe and Stable Families, B.A. Mandatory	471,540,000	460,845,000	495,000,000	34,155,000
Total, PSSF Appropriation (including mandatory and discretionary)	531,305,000	520,496,000	554,651,000	34,155,000

Program	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	Change from FY 2017
SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT (including program authorized under Title XX):				
Social Services Block Grant	1,584,400,000	1,582,700,000	0	-1,582,700,000
Health Profession Opportunity Grants	85,000,000	79,135,000	85,000,000	5,865,000
Total, Social Services Block Grant, B.A.	1,669,400,000	1,661,835,000	85,000,000	-1,576,835,000
TOTAL, MANDATORY PROGRAMS, B.A.	34,227,720,000	34,840,221,000	31,699,094,000	-3,141,127,000
TOTAL, DISCRETIONARY PROGRAMS, B.A.	18,912,555,000	19,284,156,000	14,481,700,000	-4,802,456,000
TOTAL, B.A.	53,140,275,000	54,124,378,000	46,180,794,000	-7,943,584,000

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

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

FY 2018 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis

[For making payments under subsections (b) and (d) of section 2602 of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981, \$3,390,304,000: Provided, That all but \$491,000,000 of this amount shall be allocated as though the total appropriation for such payments for fiscal year 2016 was less than \$1,975,000,000: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 2609A(a), of the amounts appropriated under section 2602(b), not more than \$2,988,000 of such amounts may be reserved by the Secretary for technical assistance, training, and monitoring of program activities for compliance with internal controls, policies and procedures and may, in addition to the authorities provided in section 2609A(a)(1), use such funds through contracts with private entities that do not qualify as nonprofit organizations.]

(Note.— A full-year 2017 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2017 (P.L. 114-254). The amounts included for 2017 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.)

Language Provision	Explanation
[For making payments under subsections (b) and (d) of section 2602 of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981, \$3,390,304,000: Provided, That all but \$491,000,000 of this amount shall be allocated as though the total appropriation for such payments for fiscal year 2016 was less than \$1,975,000,000: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 2609A(a), of the amounts appropriated under section 2602(b), not more than \$2,988,000 of such amounts may be reserved by the Secretary for technical assistance, training, and monitoring of program activities for compliance with internal controls, policies and procedures and may, in addition to the authorities provided in section 2609A(a)(1), use such funds through contracts with private entities that do not qualify as nonprofit organizations.]	This request discontinues funding for LIHEAP therefore no appropriation language is needed.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

Authorizing Legislation²

	FY 2017 Amount Authorized	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Amount Authorized	FY 2018 President's Budget
1. Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program: Section 2602(b) of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act	\$5,100,000,000	\$3,383,859,032	\$5,100,000,000	\$0
2. Leveraging/RE ACH 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		\$3,383,859,032		\$0

² Authorization expired at the end of fiscal year 2007.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

Appropriations Not Authorized by Law

Program	Last Year of Authorization	Authorization Level	Appropriations in Last Year of Authorization	Appropriations in FY 2017
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	2007	\$5,100,000,000	\$2,161,170,000	\$3,383,859,032
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
2009				
Block Grant	1,700,000,000	1,980,000,000	1,980,000,000	4,509,672,000
Contingency Fund	300,000,000	790,328,000	590,328,000	590,328,000
Total	2,000,000,000	2,770,328,000	2,570,328,000	5,100,000,000
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

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	House Allowance	Senate Allowance	Appropriation
Total	3,020,000,000		3,614,729,000	3,390,304,000
2015				
Block Grant	2,550,000,000			3,390,304,000
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	3,383,859,032
Mandatory Contingency Fund (est.)	[769,000,000]			

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

Amounts Available for Obligation

<u>Budgetary Resources</u>	FY 2016 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2017 <u>Annualized CR</u>	FY 2018 <u>President's Budget</u>
Annual, B.A.	\$3,390,304,000	\$3,390,304,000	\$0
Across-the-board reductions	0	-6,445,000	0
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	\$3,390,304,000	\$3,383,859,000	\$0
Secretary's 1 % Transfer	-19,473,000	0	0
Subtotal, Adjusted Budget Authority	\$3,370,831,000	\$3,383,859,000	\$0
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-1,000	0	0
Recoveries of prior year obligations	1,175,000	0	0
Total Obligations	\$3,372,005,000	\$3,383,859,000	\$0

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

Budget Authority by Activity

<u>Activity</u>	FY 2016 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2017 <u>Annualized CR</u>	FY 2018 <u>President's Budget</u>
Block Grant			
Grants to States	\$3,367,844,000	\$3,380,871,000	\$0
Training & Technical Assistance	2,987,000	2,988,000	0
Subtotal, Block Grant	3,370,831,000	3,383,859,000	0
Total, Budget Authority	\$3,370,831,000	\$3,383,859,000	\$0

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

Summary of Changes

FY 2017 Annualized CR	
Total estimated budget authority	\$3,383,859,000
FY 2018 President's Budget	
Total estimated budget authority	\$0
Net change	-\$3,383,859,000

<u>Description of Changes</u>	<u>FY 2017 Annualized CR</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Decreases:</u>		
A. <u>Program:</u>		
1) LIHEAP Block Grant: No funding requested in FY 2018.	\$3,383,859,000	-\$3,383,859,000
Subtotal, Program Decreases		-\$3,383,859,000
Total, Decreases		-\$3,383,859,000
Net Change		-\$3,383,859,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

Justification

Funding Level	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	Change from FY 2017 CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$3,370,831,000	\$3,383,859,032	0	-\$3,383,859,032

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

2018 AuthorizationSuch sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method Formula Grant/Contracts/IAs

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 states 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 Description 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 2015 indicate that 50 states and the District of Columbia provided an estimated \$1.7 billion for heating assistance, 18 states provided an estimated \$202 million for cooling assistance, 49 states provided an estimated \$680 million for crisis assistance, and 45 states provided an estimated \$336 million in assistance for low-cost residential weatherization or other energy-related home repair. These

same data show an estimated 6 million households received assistance with heating costs through LIHEAP. On average, the annual heating/winter crisis assistance benefit per household was \$371, with estimated heating benefits ranging from the lowest state average of \$77 to the highest of \$1,024. The typical household that received heating assistance had a median income at 84.1 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines; such assistance offsets an average of 53.8 percent of their annual heating costs.

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

LIHEAP funding for the last five years has been as follows:

2013	\$3,255,435,546
2014	\$3,390,304,000
2015	\$3,390,304,000
2016	\$3,370,831,000
2017	\$3,383,859,032

Budget Request

The FY 2018 request does not include funding for LIHEAP. In a constrained budget environment, difficult funding decisions were made to ensure that federal funds are being spent as effectively as possible. Utility companies and state and local governments provide significant heating and cooling assistance. The majority of states prohibit utilities from discontinuing heat during the winter.

Performance Analysis

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result ³ / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2017 Target
1.1LT and 1A: Reciprocity targeting index score of households having at least one member 60 years or older. ⁴ (<i>Outcome</i>)	FY 2015: 81 Target: 80 (Target Exceeded)	Maintain Prior Result

³ All FY 2015 LIHEAP performance results should be considered preliminary pending final data validation.

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

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result ³ / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2017 Target
1.1LT and 1B: Reciprocity targeting index score for LIHEAP households having at least one member five years or younger. ⁵ (<i>Outcome</i>)	FY 2015: 107 Target: 112 (Target Not Met)	Maintain Prior Result
1C: Increase benefit targeting index score for high burden households. (<i>Developmental Outcome</i>)	TBD	TBD
1D: Increase energy burden reduction index score for high burden households. (<i>Developmental Outcome</i>)	TBD	TBD
1E: Maintain restoration of home energy service for LIHEAP recipient households. (<i>Developmental Outcome</i>)	TBD	TBD
1F: Increase prevention of loss of home energy services. (<i>Developmental Outcome</i>)	TBD	TBD
1i: Number of heating assistance households with at least one member 60 years or older (millions). (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2015: 1.87 million households (Historical Actual)	N/A
1ii: Number of heating assistance households served with at least one member five years or younger (millions). (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2015: 1.04 million households (Historical Actual)	N/A

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

Resource and Program Data
LIHEAP Block Grant

Data Category	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$3,369,018,056	\$3,380,871,032	
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	2,418,568	2,371,888	
Program Support	568,614	616,112	
Total, Resources	\$3,372,005,238	\$3,383,859,032	\$0
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	211	211	0
New Starts			
#	211	211	0
\$	\$3,369,018,056	\$3,380,871,032	\$0
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	7	8	0
\$	\$2,488,270	\$2,403,495	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	3	3	0
\$	\$375,400	\$459,467	\$0

Notes:

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

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

Formula Grants

CFDA # 93,568

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	FY 2018 Estimate	Difference from FY 2017 Estimate
Alabama	\$43,301,746	\$44,618,826	0	-\$44,618,826
Alaska	10,223,679	10,239,719	0	-10,239,719
Arizona	20,108,469	20,720,040	0	-20,720,040
Arkansas	27,865,516	26,776,787	0	-26,776,787
California	176,562,282	170,373,687	0	-170,373,687
Colorado	49,021,093	50,937,821	0	-50,937,821
Connecticut	80,714,423	78,577,872	0	-78,577,872
Delaware	12,577,088	12,017,988	0	-12,017,988
District of Columbia	10,390,990	10,361,213	0	-10,361,213
Florida	68,915,900	71,012,114	0	-71,012,114
Georgia	54,497,132	56,154,773	0	-56,154,773
Hawaii	5,488,162	5,136,500	0	-5,136,500
Idaho	19,035,389	18,980,817	0	-18,980,817
Illinois	166,338,155	167,023,210	0	-167,023,210
Indiana	75,306,576	75,616,754	0	-75,616,754
Iowa	53,375,506	53,595,330	0	-53,595,330
Kansas	31,885,562	33,506,025	0	-33,506,025
Kentucky	46,728,640	48,546,244	0	-48,546,244
Louisiana	42,244,020	42,405,672	0	-42,405,672
Maine	37,510,273	37,664,758	0	-37,664,758
Maryland	72,273,422	73,948,196	0	-73,948,196
Massachusetts	148,697,779	146,855,196	0	-146,855,196
Michigan	157,085,289	157,508,894	0	-157,508,894
Minnesota	113,774,946	114,243,522	0	-114,243,522
Mississippi	29,000,514	29,638,316	0	-29,638,316
Missouri	73,321,900	73,469,366	0	-73,469,366
Montana	19,363,968	19,308,479	0	-19,308,479
Nebraska	29,369,995	29,285,780	0	-29,285,780
Nevada	9,894,393	10,195,350	0	-10,195,350
New Hampshire	26,408,240	28,495,534	0	-28,495,534
New Jersey	127,139,764	119,891,980	0	-119,891,980
New Mexico	17,800,142	17,605,329	0	-17,605,329
New York	364,193,006	365,692,921	0	-365,692,921
North Carolina	85,087,287	84,108,405	0	-84,108,405
North Dakota	19,373,261	19,317,744	0	-19,317,744

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	FY 2018 Estimate	Difference from FY 2017 Estimate
Ohio	147,150,960	147,756,993	0	-147,756,993
Oklahoma	32,399,019	32,917,681	0	-32,917,681
Oregon	35,057,209	35,203,369	0	-35,203,369
Pennsylvania	203,485,100	208,668,340	0	-208,668,340
Rhode Island	25,965,306	25,245,811	0	-25,245,811
South Carolina	34,596,411	35,648,733	0	-35,648,733
South Dakota	17,392,811	17,342,969	0	-17,342,969
Tennessee	56,116,764	58,576,857	0	-58,576,857
Texas	114,671,046	118,158,998	0	-118,158,998
Utah	23,501,319	23,433,971	0	-23,433,971
Vermont	18,987,983	18,933,570	0	-18,933,570
Virginia	83,949,144	83,445,880	0	-83,445,880
Washington	56,611,089	56,844,153	0	-56,844,153
West Virginia	28,876,514	28,793,764	0	-28,793,764
Wisconsin	102,413,788	102,835,574	0	-102,835,574
Wyoming	9,228,720	9,202,276	0	-9,202,276
Subtotal	3,315,277,690	3,326,840,101	0	-3,326,840,101
Indian Tribes	36,895,277	37,126,576	0	-37,126,576
Subtotal	36,895,277	37,126,576	0	-37,126,576
American Samoa	278,661	279,642	0	-279,642
Guam	610,955	613,104	0	-613,104
Northern Mariana Islands	212,202	212,948	0	-212,948
Puerto Rico	15,165,547	15,218,904	0	-15,218,904
Virgin Islands	577,724	579,757	0	-579,757
Subtotal	16,845,089	16,904,355	0	-16,904,355
Total States/Territories	3,369,018,056	3,380,871,032	0	-3,380,871,032
Training and Technical Assistance	2,987,182	2,988,000	0	-2,988,000
Subtotal, Adjustments	2,987,182	2,988,000	0	-2,988,000
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$3,372,005,238	\$3,383,859,032	\$0	-\$3,383,859,032

Notes:

1. FY 2016 – These funds includes \$1,175,056 in allocations to states and territories (\$1,162,984) and tribes (\$12,072) from available balances from FY 2015 that were awarded in FY 2016.
2. Total Amounts – 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

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

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Child Care and Development Fund

FY 2018 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis

For carrying out the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of [2014] 1990 (“CCDBG Act”), \$2,761,000,000 shall be used to supplement, not supplant State general revenue funds for child care assistance for low-income families: *Provided*, [That, in addition to the amounts required to be reserved by the States under section 658G of the CCDBG Act, \$127,206,000 shall be for activities that improve the quality of infant and toddler care: *Provided further*,] 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. section 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 6580O(a) of the CCDBG Act.

(Note – A full-year 2017 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2017 (P.L.114-254) The amounts included for 2017 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.)

Language Provision	Explanation
[2014] 1990	42 U.S.C. 9857(a) indicates citations should read “Child Care and Development Block Grant of 1990”.
[That, in addition to the amounts required to be reserved by the States under section 658G of the CCDBG Act, \$127,206,000 shall be for activities that improve the quality of infant and toddler care; <i>Provided further</i>]	The reauthorization of the Child Care and Development Block Grant (P.L.113-186) made statutory changes to require a set-aside to improve the quality of infant and toddler care.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Child Care and Development Fund

Authorizing Legislation

	FY 2017 Amount Authorized	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Amount Authorized	FY 2018 Budget Request
1. Section 658B of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 2014.	\$2,539,950,000	\$2,755,751,339	\$2,603,448,750	\$2,761,000,000
2. Section 418 of the Social Security Act (Expires April 28, 2017).	\$2,917,000,000	\$2,917,000,000	\$2,917,000,000	\$2,917,000,000
Total request level against definite authorizations	\$5,456,950,000	\$5,672,751,339	\$5,520,448,750	\$5,678,000,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Child Care and Development Fund

Appropriations History Table

<u>Year</u>	Budget Estimate to <u>Congress</u>	<u>House Allowance</u>	<u>Senate Allowance</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
2009				
Discretionary	2,062,081,000	2,112,081,000	2,137,081,000	2,127,081,000
Mandatory				2,917,000,000
Recovery Act				2,000,000,000
Total				7,044,081,000
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

<u>Year</u>	Budget Estimate to <u>Congress</u>	<u>House Allowance</u>	<u>Senate Allowance</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
Mandatory	3,667,000,000			2,917,000,000
Total				5,352,000,000
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	2,755,751,339
Mandatory	6,581,862,000			2,917,000,000
Total				5,672,751,339
2018				
Discretionary	2,761,000,000			
Mandatory	2,917,000,000			

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Child Care and Development Fund

Amounts Available for Obligation

<u>Budgetary Resources</u>	FY 2016 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2017 <u>Annualized CR</u>	FY 2018 <u>President's Budget</u>
Discretionary, B.A.	\$2,761,000,000	\$2,761,000,000	\$2,761,000,000
Mandatory, B.A.	2,917,000,000	2,917,000,000	2,917,000,000
Across-the-board reductions	0	-5,249,000	0
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	\$5,678,000,000	\$5,672,751,000	\$5,678,000,000
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-300,000	0	0
Total Obligations	\$5,677,700,000	\$5,672,751,000	\$5,678,000,000

Budget Authority by Activity

<u>Activity</u>	FY 2016 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2017 <u>Annualized CR</u>	FY 2018 <u>President's Budget</u>
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$2,761,000,000	\$2,755,751,000	\$2,761,000,000
Child Care Entitlement to the States	2,917,000,000	2,917,000,000	2,917,000,000
Total, Budget Authority	\$5,678,000,000	\$5,672,751,000	\$5,678,000,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Child Care and Development Fund

Summary of Changes

FY 2017 Annualized CR	
Total estimated budget authority	\$5,672,751,000
FY 2018 President's Budget	
Total estimated budget authority	\$5,678,000,000
Net change	+\$5,249,000

<u>Description of Changes</u>	<u>FY 2017 Annualized CR</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Increases:</u>		
A. <u>Child Care and Development Block Grant:</u>		
Increase funding to maintain appropriation with FY 2016	\$2,755,751,000	+\$5,249,000
Total, Increases		+\$5,249,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Child Care and Development Fund

Justification

Funding Level	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	Change from FY 2017 CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$5,678,000,000	\$5,672,751,339	\$5,678,000,000	\$5,248,661

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

2018 Authorization\$2,603,448,750 for CCDBG may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation MethodFormula 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 over \$5 billion per year for child care.

Program Description 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- and moderate-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, while giving parents the information they need to make good choices about their child care providers and support continuity in children's early experiences.

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.

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. 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 2018 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. 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 educators 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.

In order to help states, territories, and tribes implement reauthorization, ACF is providing technical assistance through a cross-sector Early Childhood Training and Technical Assistance System that improves efficiency by bringing together funding, knowledge, and skills from different early childhood programs and our health partners in HHS. In addition, to ensure efficient use of limited resources, there has been an increase in the amount of technical assistance that is delivered remotely. ACF has also used technology to reach people who are not able to attend in-person meetings or trainings. 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. 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 2015, the most recent year for which preliminary data are available, nearly 1.4 million children from nearly 850,000 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.

The CCDBG Act of 2014 provides for changes that promote continuity of services for children and support financial stability for families. Specifically, the Act requires a minimum 12-month eligibility period and prohibits states and territories from requiring burdensome reporting from parents. Fewer check-ins mean less staff time collecting and verifying paperwork. These provisions also help with work stability for parents who would otherwise have to take time off from work in order to submit changes or have their eligibility re-determined. These changes will both promote continuity of care and lead to greater efficiency in the administration of the CCDF program and a savings in administrative costs for states.

Five-year funding for CCDF is as follows:

2013	\$5,122,558,084
2014	\$5,275,246,000
2015	\$5,352,000,000
2016	\$5,678,000,000
2017	\$5,672,751,339

Budget Request

The FY 2018 request for CCDF is \$5.7 billion. This includes \$2.9 billion for CCE and \$2.8 billion for CCDBG, the same amounts provided in FY 2016. It is estimated that this level of funding will serve nearly 1.4 million children and continue the progress made since reauthorization to improve the quality of care and promote useful information for both providers and parents.

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 2015, the most recent year for which data are available, states reported spending approximately \$1 billion (an average of 12 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 QRIS, which supports parental choice by giving parents the information they need to make informed decisions. ACF is working to expand the number of states with strong QRIS that meet high-quality benchmarks. In FY 2015, over half of the states (32) had developed a statewide QRIS that met these 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 the higher standards. Currently many states meet some, but not all, of the seven outlined benchmarks. States are making significant progress toward implementing a comprehensive QRIS that meets all outlined quality benchmarks, though their progress is masked by the single figure reported. To provide a more complete picture of QRIS implementation and improvements across the country, ACF is closely tracking the progress of states that may not meet *all* quality benchmarks but have demonstrated improvements by increasing the number of benchmarks reached. For example, as of FY 2015, at least ten states have incorporated six quality benchmarks and at least three states have incorporated five quality benchmarks. By FY 2018, 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 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2018 Target +/- FY 2017 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. ^{6 7} (Outcome)	FY 2015: 16% ⁸ Target: 16% (Target Met)	17%	17%	Maintain
<u>2B</u> : Increase the number of states that implement Quality Rating and Improvement Systems (QRIS) that meet high quality benchmarks. (Outcome)	FY 2015: 32 Target: 32 (Target Met)	37	39	+2
<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

⁶ 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.

⁷ 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.

⁸This is a preliminary estimate that is subject to change once final data is available.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2018 Target +/- FY 2017 Target
2i: Amount of CCDF expenditures on quality improvement activities. (Output)	FY 2015: \$1.037 billion (12% of total expenditures) (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Child Care and Development Block Grant

Data Category	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$2,735,695,000	\$2,730,446,339	\$2,735,695,000
Competitive	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Research/Evaluation	9,861,104	9,792,054	9,794,159
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	13,604,334	13,768,277	13,768,277
Program Support	267,500	244,669	242,564
Total, Resources	\$2,760,927,938	\$2,755,751,339	\$2,761,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	336	332	336
New Starts			
#	321	321	321
\$	\$2,737,419,664	\$2,730,596,339	\$2,735,845,000
Continuations			
#	15	11	15
\$	\$3,088,432	\$3,581,012	\$3,750,000
Contracts			
#	24	22	16
\$	\$19,920,187	\$21,123,360	\$20,993,630
Interagency Agreements			
#	5	5	4
\$	\$241,478	\$231,911	\$219,636

Notes:

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

Resource and Program Data
Child Care Entitlement to States

Data Category	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$2,898,415,000	\$2,898,415,000	\$2,898,415,000
Mandatory Fund	1,177,525,000	1,177,525,000	1,177,525,000
Matching Fund	1,662,550,000	1,662,550,000	1,662,550,000
Mandatory Tribal	58,340,000	58,340,000	58,340,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation	3,990,218	4,000,000	4,000,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	13,192,008	13,500,008	13,499,468
Program Support	1,174,709	1,084,992	1,085,532
Total, Resources	\$2,916,771,935	\$2,917,000,000	\$2,917,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	358	354	360
New Starts			
#	352	347	354
\$	\$2,898,939,804	\$2,898,639,942	\$2,900,915,000
Continuations			
#	6	7	6
\$	\$10,198,599	\$10,273,598	\$9,000,000
Contracts			
#	4	9	4
\$	\$6,362,283	\$6,908,347	\$5,924,747
Interagency Agreements			
#	5	5	5
\$	\$1,052,067	\$1,039,410	\$1,039,410

Notes:

1. 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 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	FY 2018 Estimate	Difference from FY 2017 Estimate
Alabama	\$50,467,735	\$50,367,625	\$50,467,735	\$100,110
Alaska	5,151,163	5,140,945	5,151,163	10,218
Arizona	68,258,215	68,122,815	68,258,215	135,400
Arkansas	32,512,148	32,447,655	32,512,148	64,493
California	303,728,990	303,126,495	303,728,990	602,495
Colorado	34,568,412	34,499,840	34,568,412	68,572
Connecticut	17,427,993	17,393,422	17,427,993	34,571
Delaware	7,176,149	7,161,914	7,176,149	14,235
District of Columbia	4,376,661	4,367,979	4,376,661	8,682
Florida	158,564,377	158,249,841	158,564,377	314,536
Georgia	114,452,441	114,225,408	114,452,441	227,033
Hawaii	9,869,127	9,849,550	9,869,127	19,577
Idaho	16,249,505	16,217,272	16,249,505	32,233
Illinois	95,659,624	95,469,869	95,659,624	189,755
Indiana	63,181,212	63,055,883	63,181,212	125,329
Iowa	23,640,956	23,594,061	23,640,956	46,895
Kansas	25,461,286	25,410,780	25,461,286	50,506
Kentucky	48,475,760	48,379,601	48,475,760	96,159
Louisiana	48,227,500	48,131,834	48,227,500	95,666
Maine	8,567,201	8,550,207	8,567,201	16,994
Maryland	33,756,559	33,689,598	33,756,559	66,961
Massachusetts	33,555,410	33,488,848	33,555,410	66,562
Michigan	83,473,355	83,307,773	83,473,355	165,582
Minnesota	36,891,990	36,818,809	36,891,990	73,181
Mississippi	37,941,582	37,866,319	37,941,582	75,263
Missouri	52,031,269	51,928,057	52,031,269	103,212
Montana	7,827,048	7,811,522	7,827,048	15,526
Nebraska	15,531,058	15,500,250	15,531,058	30,808
Nevada	24,415,064	24,366,633	24,415,064	48,431
New Hampshire	5,954,193	5,942,382	5,954,193	11,811
New Jersey	48,935,602	48,838,531	48,935,602	97,071
New Mexico	22,849,778	22,804,452	22,849,778	45,326
New York	123,273,098	123,028,567	123,273,098	244,531
North Carolina	91,174,018	90,993,161	91,174,018	180,857
North Dakota	4,484,482	4,475,586	4,484,482	8,896

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	FY 2018 Estimate	Difference from FY 2017 Estimate
Ohio	93,745,462	93,559,504	93,745,462	185,958
Oklahoma	39,423,465	39,345,263	39,423,465	78,202
Oregon	30,673,300	30,612,455	30,673,300	60,845
Pennsylvania	80,442,258	80,282,689	80,442,258	159,569
Rhode Island	6,437,756	6,424,986	6,437,756	12,770
South Carolina	48,029,886	47,934,612	48,029,886	95,274
South Dakota	6,808,104	6,794,599	6,808,104	13,505
Tennessee	62,216,464	62,093,048	62,216,464	123,416
Texas	287,678,510	287,107,857	287,678,510	570,653
Utah	31,913,129	31,849,825	31,913,129	63,304
Vermont	3,590,527	3,583,405	3,590,527	7,122
Virginia	53,213,504	53,107,947	53,213,504	105,557
Washington	48,073,918	47,978,556	48,073,918	95,362
West Virginia	17,026,654	16,992,879	17,026,654	33,775
Wisconsin	41,639,473	41,556,875	41,639,473	82,598
Wyoming	3,541,021	3,533,997	3,541,021	7,024
Subtotal	2,612,564,392	2,607,381,981	2,612,564,392	5,182,411
Indian Tribes	75,927,500	75,927,500	75,927,500	0
Subtotal	75,927,500	75,927,500	75,927,500	0
American Samoa	3,611,209	3,611,209	3,611,209	0
Guam	5,203,507	5,203,507	5,203,507	0
Northern Mariana Islands	2,259,071	2,259,071	2,259,071	0
Puerto Rico	33,398,108	33,331,858	33,398,108	66,250
Virgin Islands	2,731,213	2,731,213	2,731,213	0
Subtotal	47,203,108	47,136,858	47,203,108	66,250
Total States/Territories	2,735,695,000	2,730,446,339	2,735,695,000	5,248,661
Discretionary Funds	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	0
Other	9,989,671	10,000,000	10,000,000	0
Training and Technical Assistance	13,743,266	13,805,000	13,805,000	0
Subtotal, Adjustments	25,232,937	25,305,000	25,305,000	0
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$2,760,927,937	\$2,755,751,339	\$2,761,000,000	\$5,248,661

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
State Table - Child Care Entitlement to States - Mandatory

Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.596

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	FY 2018 Estimate	Difference from FY 2017 Estimate
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 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	FY 2018 Estimate	Difference from FY 2017 Estimate
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
Subtotal	1,177,524,781	1,177,524,781	1,177,524,781	0
Indian Tribes	58,340,000	58,340,000	58,340,000	0
Subtotal	58,340,000	58,340,000	58,340,000	0
Total States/Territories	1,235,864,781	1,235,864,781	1,235,864,781	0
Other	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	0
Training and Technical Assistance	14,585,000	14,585,000	14,585,000	0
Subtotal, Adjustments	18,585,000	18,585,000	18,585,000	0
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$1,254,449,781	\$1,254,449,781	\$1,254,449,781	\$0

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
State Table - Child Care Entitlement to States - Matching

Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.596

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	FY 2018 Estimate	Difference from FY 2017 Estimate
Alabama	\$24,805,102	\$24,805,102	\$24,805,102	0
Alaska	4,304,892	4,304,892	4,304,892	0
Arizona	36,744,776	36,744,776	36,744,776	0
Arkansas	16,027,032	16,027,032	16,027,032	0
California	207,433,110	207,433,110	207,433,110	0
Colorado	28,496,507	28,496,507	28,496,507	0
Connecticut	16,885,074	16,885,074	16,885,074	0
Delaware	4,635,248	4,635,248	4,635,248	0
District of Columbia	2,825,501	2,825,501	2,825,501	0
Florida	90,870,177	90,870,177	90,870,177	0
Georgia	56,454,437	56,454,437	56,454,437	0
Hawaii	7,187,215	7,187,215	7,187,215	0
Idaho	9,814,787	9,814,787	9,814,787	0
Illinois	67,086,985	67,086,985	67,086,985	0
Indiana	35,561,365	35,561,365	35,561,365	0
Iowa	16,463,393	16,463,393	16,463,393	0
Kansas	16,521,414	16,521,414	16,521,414	0
Kentucky	22,931,937	22,931,937	22,931,937	0
Louisiana	25,395,103	25,395,103	25,395,103	0
Maine	5,685,254	5,685,254	5,685,254	0
Maryland	30,548,599	30,548,599	30,548,599	0
Massachusetts	30,876,619	30,876,619	30,876,619	0
Michigan	49,061,369	49,061,369	49,061,369	0
Minnesota	29,192,923	29,192,923	29,192,923	0
Mississippi	16,554,434	16,554,434	16,554,434	0
Missouri	31,447,522	31,447,522	31,447,522	0
Montana	5,124,611	5,124,611	5,124,611	0
Nebraska	10,761,156	10,761,156	10,761,156	0
Nevada	15,055,472	15,055,472	15,055,472	0
New Hampshire	5,789,554	5,789,554	5,789,554	0
New Jersey	44,945,442	44,945,442	44,945,442	0
New Mexico	11,459,181	11,459,181	11,459,181	0
New York	95,311,031	95,311,031	95,311,031	0
North Carolina	51,720,824	51,720,824	51,720,824	0
North Dakota	3,963,171	3,963,171	3,963,171	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	FY 2018 Estimate	Difference from FY 2017 Estimate
Ohio	58,851,122	58,851,122	58,851,122	0
Oklahoma	21,870,945	21,870,945	21,870,945	0
Oregon	19,351,998	19,351,998	19,351,998	0
Pennsylvania	60,238,903	60,238,903	60,238,903	0
Rhode Island	4,706,717	4,706,717	4,706,717	0
South Carolina	24,586,970	24,586,970	24,586,970	0
South Dakota	4,874,784	4,874,784	4,874,784	0
Tennessee	33,725,354	33,725,354	33,725,354	0
Texas	162,833,525	162,833,525	162,833,525	0
Utah	20,999,423	20,999,423	20,999,423	0
Vermont	2,657,750	2,657,750	2,657,750	0
Virginia	42,479,023	42,479,023	42,479,023	0
Washington	36,517,141	36,517,141	36,517,141	0
West Virginia	8,552,140	8,552,140	8,552,140	0
Wisconsin	29,180,611	29,180,611	29,180,611	0
Wyoming	3,182,596	3,182,596	3,182,596	0
Subtotal	1,662,550,219	1,662,550,219	1,662,550,219	0
Total States/Territories	1,662,550,219	1,662,550,219	1,662,550,219	0
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$1,662,550,219	\$1,662,550,219	\$1,662,550,219	\$0

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

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children and Families Services Programs

FY 2018 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; [for making payments under the Community Services Block Grant Act ("CSBG Act"), and the Assets for Independence 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 Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981] *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; [and for the administration of prior year obligations made by the Administration for Children and Families under the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act and the Help America Vote Act of 2002], \$[10,984,268,000]*10,202,294,000*, of which \$[37,943,000]*37,871,000*, to remain available through September 30, [2017,] 2019, 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, [2016]2018: *Provided*, That \$9,168,095,000 shall be for making payments under the Head Start Act: *Provided further*, That of the amount in the previous proviso, \$8,214,095,000 shall be available for payments under section 640 of the Head Start Act[, of which \$141,000,000 shall be available for a cost of living adjustment notwithstanding section 640(a)(3)(A) of such

Act]: *Provided further*, That [notwithstanding such section 640, of the amount in the second preceding proviso, \$294,000,000 (of which up to one percent may be reserved for research and evaluation) shall be available through December 31, 2016 for award by the Secretary to grantees that apply for supplemental funding to increase their hours of program operations and for training and technical assistance for such activities—] *in addition to the amounts for such purposes identified in section 640(a)(2)(D) of the Head Start Act, up to \$1,500,000 of amounts made available in the previous proviso may be reserved for research and evaluation on hours of programs operations, notwithstanding paragraphs (3) and(4) of section 640(a) of such Act: Provided further*, That of the amount provided for making payments under the Head Start Act, \$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 such 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 notwithstanding such section 640, of the amount provided for making payments under the Head Start Act, and in addition to funds otherwise available under such section 640 for such purposes, \$635,000,000 shall be available through March 31, [2017]2019 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, 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, for training and technical assistance for such activities, and for up to \$14,000,000 in Federal costs of administration and evaluation, and, notwithstanding section 645A(c)(2) of such Act, these funds are available to serve children under age 4: *Provided further*, That funds described in the preceding two provisos 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 \$751,383,000 shall be for making payments under the CSBG Act: *Provided further*, That \$36,733,000 shall be for sections 680 and 678E(b)(2) of the CSBG Act, of which not less than \$29,883,000 shall be for section 680(a)(2) and not less than \$6,500,000 shall be for section 680(a)(3)(B) of such Act: *Provided further*, That to the extent Community Services Block Grant funds are distributed as grant funds by a State to an eligible entity as provided under the CSBG Act, and have not been expended by such entity, they shall remain with such entity for carryover into the next fiscal year for expenditure by such entity consistent with program purposes: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall establish procedures regarding the disposition of intangible assets and program income that permit such assets acquired with, and program income derived from, grant funds authorized under section 680 of the CSBG Act to become the sole property of such grantees after a period of not more than 12 years after the end of the grant period for any activity consistent with section 680(a)(2)(A) of the CSBG Act: *Provided further*, That intangible assets in the form of loans, equity investments and other debt instruments, and program income may be used by grantees for any eligible purpose consistent with section 680(a)(2)(A) of the CSBG Act: *Provided further*, That these procedures shall apply to such grant funds made available after November 29, 1999: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated for section 680(a)(2) of the CSBG Act shall be available for financing construction and rehabilitation and loans or investments in private business enterprises owned by community development corporations: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall issue performance standards for nonprofit organizations receiving funds from State and territorial grantees under the CSBG Act, and such States and territories shall assure the implementation of such standards prior to September 30, 2016, and include information on such implementation in

the report required by section 678E(2) of such Act: *Provided further*, That, to the extent funds for the Assets for Independence (AFI) Act provided in this Act are distributed as grant funds to a qualified entity and have not been expended by such entity within 3 years after the date of the award, such funds may be recaptured and, during the fiscal year of such recapture, reallocated among other qualified entities, to remain available to such entities for 5 years:] *Provided further*, That \$[1,864,000]*1,860,000* 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.

(Note.—A full-year 2017 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2017 (P.L. 114–254). The amounts included for 2017 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.)

Language Provision	Explanation
[for making payments under the Community Services Block Grant Act ("CSBG Act"), and the Assets for Independence Act;]	This language can be deleted since the FY 2018 Budget does not request any funding for any of these programs. The proposed general provision in title II section 220 provides for the closure costs of discontinued programs and activities.
[the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981]	This language can be deleted since the FY 2018 Budget does not request funding for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program.
[and for the administration of prior year obligations made by the Administration for Children and Families under the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act and the Help America Vote Act of 2002]	This language can be deleted since these programs were last funded in ACF in 2012 and prior year obligations are now completed.

Language Provision	Explanation
<i>adoption and legal guardianship incentive payments</i>	This language is inserted to accommodate changes as a result of the reauthorization of section 473A of the Social Security Act.
[, of which \$141,000,000 shall be available for a cost of living adjustment notwithstanding section 640(a)(3)(A) of such Act]	This language can be deleted since the FY 2018 Budget does not request a cost of living increase for Head Start.
[notwithstanding such section 640, of the amount in the second preceding proviso, \$294,000,000 (of which up to one percent may be reserved for research and evaluation) shall be available through December 31, 2016 for award by the Secretary to grantees that apply for supplemental funding to increase their hours of program operations and for training and technical assistance for such activities-]	This language can be deleted since it is being replaced by more precise research language below.
<i>in addition to the amounts for such purposes identified in section 640(a)(2)(D) of the Head Start Act, up to \$1,500,000 of amounts made available in the previous proviso may be reserved for research and evaluation on hours of programs operations, notwithstanding sections 640(a)(3) and 640(a)(4) of such Act:</i>	This language moves funding that grantees received to lengthen their program hours of operation into their base appropriations while preserving a small amount for research on hours of operation above the statutory cap.

Language Provision	Explanation
<p>[<i>Provided further</i>, That \$751,383,000 shall be for making payments under the CSBG Act: <i>Provided further</i>, That \$36,733,000 shall be for sections 680 and 678E(b)(2) of the CSBG Act, of which not less than \$29,883,000 shall be for section 680(a)(2) and not less than \$6,500,000 shall be for section 680(a)(3)(B) of such Act: <i>Provided further</i>, That to the extent Community Services Block Grant funds are distributed as grant funds by a State to an eligible entity as provided under the CSBG Act, and have not been expended by such entity, they shall remain with such entity for carryover into the next fiscal year for expenditure by such entity consistent with program purposes: <i>Provided further</i>, That the Secretary shall establish procedures regarding the disposition of intangible assets and program income that permit such assets acquired with, and program income derived from, grant funds authorized under section 680 of the CSBG Act to become the sole property of such grantees after a period of not more than 12 years after the end of the grant period for any activity consistent with section 680(a)(2)(A) of the CSBG Act: <i>Provided further</i>, That intangible assets in the form of loans, equity investments and other debt instruments, and program income may be used by grantees for any eligible purpose consistent with section 680(a)(2)(A) of the CSBG Act: <i>Provided further</i>, That these procedures shall apply to such grant funds made available after November 29, 1999: <i>Provided further</i>, That funds appropriated for section 680(a)(2) of the CSBG Act shall be available for financing construction and rehabilitation and loans or investments in private business enterprises owned by community development corporations...</p>	<p>All of this language can be deleted since the FY 2018 Budget does not request any funding for the Community Services Block Grant programs.</p>

Language Provision	Explanation
<i>Provided further</i> , That the Secretary shall issue performance standards for nonprofit organizations receiving funds from State and territorial grantees under the CSBG Act, and such States and territories shall assure the implementation of such standards prior to September 30, 2016, and include information on such implementation in the report required by section 678E(2) of such Act:	This language can be deleted since the FY 2018 Budget does not request any funding for the Community Services Block Grant programs.
<i>Provided further</i> , That, to the extent funds for the Assets for Independence (AFI) Act provided in this Act are distributed as grant funds to a qualified entity and have not been expended by such entity within 3 years after the date of the award, such funds may be recaptured and, during the fiscal year of such recapture, reallocated among other qualified entities, to remain available to such entities for 5 years:]	This language can be deleted since the FY 2018 Budget does not request any funding for the Assets for Independence program.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children and Families Services Programs

Authorizing Legislation

Statutory Citations	FY 2017 Amount Authorized	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Amount Authorized	FY 2018 Budget Request
1. Head Start [Section 639 of the Head Start Act]	Such sums	\$8,516,873,586	Such sums	\$8,533,095,000
2. Head Start program duration	Authorized in appropriations language to increase the hours of program operations	(293,441,106)		The FY 2018 Budget proposes to roll this funding into the base appropriation.
3. Early Head Start – Child Care Partnerships	Authorized in appropriation language which includes up to \$14 million for the Federal costs of administration, including monitoring cost and evaluation activities	633,792,865	Authorized in appropriation language which includes up to \$14 million for the Federal costs of administration, including monitoring cost and evaluation activities	635,000,000
4. Runaway and Homeless Youth Basic Center Program [Section 388(a)(1) of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act]	Such sums	54,335,511	Such sums	54,335,511
5. Runaway and Homeless Youth Transitional Living Program, including Maternity Group Homes [Section 388(a)(2)(B) of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act]	45% of the amount reserved under section 388(a)(2)(A), increasing to not more than 55% when warranted	47,450,625	45% of the amount reserved under section 388(a)(2)(A), increasing to not more than 55% when warranted	47,450,625

Statutory Citations	FY 2017 Amount Authorized	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Amount Authorized	FY 2018 Budget Request
6. Education and Prevention Grants to Reduce Sexual Abuse Runaway, Homeless and Street Youth [Section 388(a)(4) of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act]	Such sums	17,108,415	Such sums	17,108,415
7. CAPTA State Grants [Section 112(a)(1) of Section I of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act]	Such sums	25,261,886	Such sums	25,261,886
8. Child Abuse Discretionary Activities [Section 112(a)(2)(A) of Section 1 of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act]	30% of amount under section 112(a)(1)	32,937,267	30% of amount under section 112(a)(1)	32,937,267
9. Community-Based Child Abuse Grants for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect [Section 209 of Section I of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act]	Such sums	39,688,409	Such sums	39,688,409
10. Child Welfare Services [Section 425 of the Social Security Act]	\$325,000,000	268,224,135	\$325,000,000	268,224,135
11. Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration Projects [Section 426 of the Social Security Act]	Such sums	17,949,812	Such sums	17,949,812
12. Adoption Opportunities [Section 205 of Section II of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment and Adoption Reform Act]	Such sums	39,025,671	Such sums	30,072,000
13. Chafee Education and Training Vouchers [Section 477(h)(2) of the Social Security Act]	\$60,000,000	43,174,768	\$60,000,000	43,174,768
14. Adoption Incentives [Section 473A(h) of the Social Security Act]	\$43,000,000	37,870,870	\$43,000,000	37,870,870

Statutory Citations	FY 2017 Amount Authorized	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Amount Authorized	FY 2018 Budget Request
15. Native American Programs [Section 816(a) of the Native American Programs Act of 1974]	Such sums	49,904,950	Such sums	49,904,950
16. Social Services Research and Demonstration [Section 1110 of the Social Security Act]	Such sums	6,499,621	Such sums	6,499,621
17. Family Violence Prevention and Services Programs/Battered Women's Shelters Grants to States and Tribes [Section 303(a) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act]	\$175,000,000	149,714,850	\$175,000,000	151,000,000
18. Domestic Violence Hotline [Section 303(b) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act]	\$3,500,000	8,234,317	\$3,500,000	8,250,000
19. Specialized Services for Abused Parents and their Children [Section 303(a)(2)(A)(i) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act]	When appropriated amounts under Section 303 of the FVPSA exceeds \$130 million, the Secretary shall make available not less than 25% of the excess amount	0	When appropriated amounts under Section 303 of the FVPSA exceeds \$130 million, the Secretary shall make available not less than 25% of the excess amount	0
20. Federal Administration	Such sums	204,610,295	Such sums	204,610,295
21. Disaster Human Services Case Management [Authorization is being established through appropriations language]	\$2,000,000	1,860,457	\$2,000,000	1,860,457

Unfunded Authorizations:				
Statutory Citations	FY 2017 Amount Authorized	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Amount Authorized	FY 2018 Budget Request
1. Community Services Block Grant [Section 674(a) of the Community Services Block Grant Act]	Such sums	713,640,785	Such sums	0
2. Assets for Independence [Section 416 of the Assets for Independence Act]	\$25,000,000	18,913,976	\$25,000,000	0
3. Community Economic Development Program [Section 674(b)(3) of the Community Services Block Grant Act]	9% of section 674(a)	29,826,192	9% of section 674(a)	0
4. Rural Community Facilities Program [Section 680(a)(3) of the Community Services Block Grant Act]	From amounts reserved under 674(b)(3) of the Community Services Block Grant Act	6,487,643	From amounts reserved under 674(b)(3) of the Community Services Block Grant Act	0
5. Domestic Violence Prevention Enhancement and Leadership through Alliances [Section 303(c) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act]	\$6,000,000	0	\$6,000,000	0
Total request level		\$10,963,386,906		\$10,204,294,021
Total request level against definite authorizations		\$527,993,373		\$510,380,230

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 2017
Head Start	FY 2012	Such sums	7,968,544,000	9,150,666,451
Runaway and Homeless Youth Programs	FY 2013	Such sums	107,852,000	118,894,551
CAPTA programs	FY 2015	Such sums	143,981,000	136,913,233
Adoption Awareness Programs	FY 2005	Such sums	12,453,000	0
Native American Programs (including Language Preservation Grants)	FY 2002, FY 2012 ¹	Such sums	45,826,000	49,904,950
Community Services Block Grant	FY 2003	Such sums	645,762,000	713,640,785
Community Economic Development Program	FY 2003	9% of CSBG	27,082,000	29,826,192
Assets for Independence	FY 2003	\$25,000,000	24,827,000	18,913,976
Family Violence Programs	FY 2015	\$178,500,000	139,500,000	157,949,167
Disaster Human Services Case Management	Appropriations Language only	N/A	N/A	1,864,000
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments	FY 2016	Such sums	37,943,000	37,870,870

¹ 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>
2009				
Appropriation	8,493,210,000	9,305,723,000	9,184,205,000	9,301,111,000
Supplemental				3,150,000,000
Total				12,451,111,000
2010				
Appropriation	9,459,559,000	9,436,851,000	9,310,465,000	9,314,532,000
1% Transfer				-1,352,000
Total				9,313,180,000
2011				
Appropriation	10,312,070,000	10,356,000,000	10,359,627,000	9,538,433,000
Rescission				-19,077,000
Total				9,519,356,000
2012	9,639,598,000	9,989,073,000	9,845,685,000	9,926,709,000
Rescission				-18,762,000
Total				9,907,947,000
2013	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	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	11,725,057,000	11,382,896,000	11,214,935,000	10,963,386,906
1% Transfer				-39,304,107
Total				10,924,082,799
2018	10,204,294,000			

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children and Families Services Programs

Amounts Available for Obligation

<u>Budgetary Resources</u>	FY 2016 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2017 <u>Annualized CR</u>	FY 2018 <u>President's Budget</u>
Annual, B.A.	\$10,984,268,000	\$10,984,268,000	\$10,204,294,000
Across-the-board reductions	0	-20,881,000	0
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	\$10,984,268,000	\$10,963,387,000	\$10,204,294,000
Offsetting Collections from Federal Funds	1,043,000	331,000	331,000
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-1,093,000	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	375,974,000	424,263,000	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	-424,258,000	0	0
Total Obligations	\$10,935,935,000	\$11,387,981,000	\$10,204,625,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children and Families Services Programs

Budget Authority by Activity

<u>Activity</u>	<u>FY 2016 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2017 Annualized CR</u>	<u>FY 2018 President's Budget</u>
Head Start	\$9,168,095,000	\$9,150,666,000	\$9,168,095,000
Runaway and Homeless Youth Program	101,980,000	101,786,000	101,786,000
Service Connection for Youth on the Streets	17,141,000	17,108,000	17,108,000
Child Abuse State Grants	25,310,000	25,262,000	25,262,000
Child Abuse Discretionary Activities	33,000,000	32,937,000	32,937,000
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention	39,764,000	39,688,000	39,688,000
Child Welfare Services	268,735,000	268,224,000	268,224,000
Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration	17,984,000	17,950,000	17,950,000
Adoption Opportunities	39,100,000	39,026,000	30,072,000
Chafee Education and Training Vouchers	43,257,000	43,175,000	43,175,000
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentives	37,943,000	37,871,000	37,871,000
Native American Programs	50,000,000	49,905,000	49,905,000
Social Services Research and Demonstration	6,512,000	6,500,000	6,500,000
Disaster Human Services Case Management	1,864,000	1,860,000	1,860,000
Community Services Block Grant	715,000,000	713,641,000	0
Community Services Discretionary Activities	36,383,000	36,314,000	0
Assets for Independence	18,950,000	18,914,000	0
Family Violence Prevention and Services and National Domestic Violence Hotline	158,250,000	157,949,000	159,250,000
Federal Administration	205,000,000	204,610,000	204,610,000
Total, Budget Authority	\$10,984,268,000	\$10,963,387,000	\$10,204,294,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children and Families Services Programs
Summary of Changes

FY 2017 Annualized CR	
Total estimated budget authority	\$10,963,387,000
FY 2018 President's Budget	
Total estimated budget authority	\$10,204,294,000
Net change	-\$759,093,000

<u>Description of Changes</u>	<u>FY 2017 Annualized CR</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Increases:</u>		
<u>A. Program:</u>		
1) Head Start: Maintains FY 2016 funding level	\$9,150,666,000	+\$17,429,000
2) Family Violence Prevention and Services: Maintains FY 2016 funding level and includes \$1 million for Alaska Native Tribal Resource Center.	\$149,715,000	+\$1,285,000
3) National Domestic Violence Hotline: Maintains FY 2016 funding level.	\$8,234,000	+\$16,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+\$18,730,000
Total, Increases		+\$18,730,000
<u>Decreases:</u>		
<u>A. Program:</u>		
1) Adoption Opportunities: Requesting reduced funding for this account.	\$39,026,000	-\$8,954,000
2) Community Services Block Grant: No funding requested in FY 2018.	\$713,641,000	-\$713,641,000
3) Community Economic Development: No funding requested in FY 2018.	\$29,826,000	-\$29,826,000
4) Rural Community Facilities: No funding requested in FY 2018.	\$6,488,000	-\$6,488,000
4) Assets for Independence: No funding requested in FY 2018.	\$18,914,000	-\$18,914,000
Subtotal, Program Decreases		-\$777,823,000
Total, Decreases		-\$777,823,000
Net Change		-\$759,093,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children and Families Services Programs

Justification

Funding Level	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	Change from FY 2017
Total, Budget Authority	10,984,268,000	10,963,386,906	10,204,294,021	-759,092,885
FTE	1,334	1,352	1,340	-12

Note: FTE total in table reflects all of ACF and includes late updates to staffing levels in mandatory programs that are not shown in the Budget in Brief or Budget Appendix.

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 vulnerable populations. The FY 2018 request for Children and Families Services Programs is \$10.2 billion, a decrease of \$759.1 million from the FY 2017 Continuing Resolution level.

Highlights of the FY 2018 request for Children and Families Services Programs relative to the FY 2017 CR include:

Head Start (+\$17.4 million) – This increase maintains funding at the FY 2016 appropriations level.

Family Violence Prevention and Services (+\$1.3 million) – The FY 2018 Budget maintains funding for these programs at the FY 2016 appropriations level. The Budget also requests an additional \$1 million for an Alaska Native Tribal Resource Center.

Adoption Opportunities (-\$9 million) – The FY 2018 Budget requests \$9 million less in funding for this program.

Community Services Block Grant (-\$713.6 million) – No funding is requested for this program in the FY 2018 Budget.

Community Economic Development and Rural Community Facilities (-\$36.3 million) – The Community Services Discretionary Programs are discontinued in the FY 2018 Budget, as these efforts are duplicative with other, larger federal efforts in at the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Environmental Protection Agency.

Assets for Independence (-\$18.9 million) – No funding is requested for this program in the FY 2018 Budget.

HEAD START

Funding Level	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	Change from FY 2017 CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$9,168,095,000	\$9,150,666,451	\$9,168,095,000	\$17,428,549

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

2018 AuthorizationSuch 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 2016, the Head Start and Early Head Start programs were funded at approximately \$9.2 billion to serve 915,603 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 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. 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 for a cost of living adjustment for the first round grantees and an additional 74 grants awarded in March 2017 to provide high-quality Early Head Start services for approximately 7,000 additional children and families.

Funding for the program during the last five years has been as follows:

2013	\$7,573,095,041
2013 Hurricane Sandy	\$94,976,541
2014	\$8,597,845,000
2015	\$8,598,095,000
2016	\$9,168,095,000
2017	\$9,150,666,451

Budget Request

The FY 2018 request for the Head Start program is \$9.17 billion, the same amount provided in FY 2016. It is estimated that this level of funding will serve about 890,000 children and continue the progress made to ensure smooth transitions between program providers while allowing grantees the autonomy to respond to local needs. Funding would enable the continuation of current programs, including the EHS-CC Partnerships. Additionally, this budget requests that funds previously dedicated to supporting grantees that lengthen the school day and the school year be included in the base appropriation to ensure maintenance of this effort.

The following is a split of the funding levels for Head Start and Early Head Start competitive grants. This breakout excludes funding for EHS-CC Partnership grants, DRS transitions, monitoring, training and technical assistance, and program support:

	FY 2016 actual	FY 2017 estimate	FY 2018 estimate
Head Start	\$6,368,240,435	\$6,420,309,548	\$6,400,782,650
Early Head Start	\$1,559,957,393	\$2,076,230,889	\$1,819,967,479

The FY 2017 estimate includes both the FY 2017 funding to increase hours of program operations as well as the FY 2016 funding for this purpose that was available until December 31, 2016, and was awarded in the first quarter of FY 2017. Estimates are based on past awards. Grantees have the flexibility to request conversion of funding from Head Start to Early Head Start.

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 data from FY 2016, 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 2018 for performance measure 3C is to reach 100 percent, as shown in the following table. The most recent FY 2016 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 2015 result. The vast majority of Head Start preschool teachers now have degrees and are better equipped to deliver quality instruction to children. Of the 43,722 Head Start preschool teachers in FY 2016, 41,814 had an AA degree or higher. Of these degreed teachers, 9,851 have an AA degree, 26,166 have a BA degree, and 5,797 have a graduate degree. Not included in these numbers are 1,232 teachers with a Child Development Associate (CDA) or state credential, of whom 50.2 percent are enrolled in an Early Childhood Education (ECE) degree program. Additionally, there are 224 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 ⁹	Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2018 Target +/- FY 2017 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). (<i>Outcome</i>)	FY 2016: 24% Target: 25% (Target Exceeded)	24%	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. ¹⁰ (<i>Outcome</i>)	FY 2016: 18.5% Target: N/A (No Result Due to Change in Measure)	19.5%	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. (<i>Outcome</i>)	FY 2016: 95.6% Target: 100% (Target Not Met)	100%	100%	Maintain
3D: Increase the percentage of Head Start and Early Head Start teachers that have a BA degree or higher. (<i>Outcome</i>)	FY 2016: 55.4% Target: 62% (Target Not Met)	57.2% (Prior Result +2PP)	Prior Result +2PP	N/A
3E: Decrease under-enrollment in Head Start and Early Head Start programs, thereby increasing the number of children served per dollar. (<i>Efficiency</i>)	FY 2016: 2.66% Target: 1.2% (Target Not Met)	1.1%	Prior Result -0.1PP	N/A

⁹ The wording of performance measures 3A, 3C, 3D, 3.7LT, 3i, 3ii, 3iii, 3iv, and 3v has been updated to improve clarity and does not change the calculation of the measures.

¹⁰ The language of this performance measure has been updated; rather than focusing on the number of children who complete all medical screenings at the end of the program year, the revised performance measure looks at the percentage of children that become up-to-date during the program year on their state's schedule of age-appropriate preventive and primary health care. The revised performance measure compares the percentage of children who are up-to-date at the start of the program year with the percentage of children at the end of the program year. The language has also been re-worded slightly to improve clarity.

Measure ⁹	Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2018 Target +/- FY 2017 Target
<u>3.7LT</u> : 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
<u>3i</u> : 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 2016: 149,275 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>3ii</u> : 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 2016: 2,355 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>3iii</u> : Number of Head Start and Early Head Start teachers with at least an AA degree. (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2016: 54,342 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>3iv</u> : Number of Head Start and Early Head Start ¹¹ assistant teachers with at least an AA degree. (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2016: 16,386 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>3y</u> : 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 2016: 59,644 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

¹¹ For Early Head Start, "assistant teachers" refers to any additional paid staff in a center-based class working as a teacher's aide in addition to the required number of teachers.

Additional Head Start Program Data¹²

Program Data	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 CR	FY 2018 Estimate
Number of Grantees ¹³	1,567	1,575	1,575
Funded Slots for Children in Head Start Programs	915,603	907,569	889,725
Head Start (Preschool)	758,127	745,797	731,133
Early Head Start ¹⁴	157,476	161,772	158,592
Estimated Number of Children in Poverty Younger than Age 5 (2015) ¹⁵	4,349,779	N/A	N/A
Number of Staff	258,885	256,613	251,568
Number of Classrooms	58,385	57,873	56,735
Number of Teachers	68,467	68,431	67,086
Number of Teachers with AA Degree	16,428	16,447	16,124
Number of Teachers with BA Degree	31,455	31,174	30,561
Number of Teachers with Advanced Degree	6,459	6,383	6,257
Percent of Teachers with AA Degree or Higher	79%	79%	79%
Average Teacher Salary	\$30,120	\$30,120	\$30,120
Average Teacher Salary with AA Degree	\$25,902	\$25,902	\$25,902
Average Teacher Salary with BA Degree	\$32,433	\$32,433	\$32,433
Average Teacher Salary with Advanced Degree	\$41,984	\$41,984	\$41,984
Head Start Preschool: Number of Teachers	43,722	43,011	42,165
Head Start Preschool: Percent of Teachers with BA Degree or Higher	73%	73%	73%
Head Start Preschool: Average Teacher Salary ¹⁶	\$32,343	\$32,343	\$32,343
Volunteers	1,118,763	1,108,946	1,087,143

¹² 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.

¹³ Data includes only agencies funded to provide direct services to children and families. Some grantees have more than one grant.

¹⁴ Early Head Start funded slots include EHS-CC Partnership slots.

¹⁵ 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 because estimates children in poverty in the territories are not available. The most recent estimates available for children under age five in poverty are for 2015.

¹⁶ Head Start preschool average teacher salary does not include Migrant and Seasonal Head Start teachers.

Resource and Program Data
Head Start

Data Category	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	\$7,952,458,793	\$8,521,540,437	\$8,245,727,828
Research/Evaluation	20,634,542	22,182,059	21,430,476
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	203,538,782	203,151,855	203,538,782
Program Support	63,118,260	63,321,557	62,397,914
Total, Resources	\$8,239,750,377	\$8,810,195,908	\$8,533,095,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	1,802	1,798	1,797
New Starts			
#	283	282	282
\$	\$1,256,665,730	\$1,839,269,601	\$1,257,155,268
Continuations			
#	1,519	1,516	1,515
\$	\$6,839,850,745	\$6,824,943,390	\$7,129,146,030
Contracts			
#	61	55	49
\$	\$126,840,954	\$128,700,012	\$130,548,550
Interagency Agreements			
#	7	8	8
\$	\$11,573,573	\$11,482,620	\$11,486,759

Notes:

1. Research/Evaluation includes the base funding that is limited to \$20 million per year in the Head Start Act plus additional funding provided by Congress for projects related to hours of operation by grantees.
2. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, contract fees, panel reviews, and monitoring, that last of which is capped at \$42 million in the Head Start Act.
3. Competitive Service Grants include the Head Start and Early Head Start programs, plus additional funding provided by Congress for the implementation of the Designated Renewal System and for support to expand the hours of programs operations.

Resource and Program Data
Early Head Start Expansion and Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships

Data Category	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	\$799,001,462	\$715,566,159	\$603,136,717
Research/Evaluation	21,130	2,274,938	1,149,126
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	74,769,251	23,647,915	17,863,283
Program Support	6,246,345	16,889,028	12,850,874
Total, Resources	\$880,038,188	\$758,378,040	\$635,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	275	350	350
New Starts			
#	0	75	0
\$	\$0	\$119,394,595	\$0
Continuations			
#	275	275	350
\$	\$870,708,789	\$616,825,182	\$618,000,000
Contracts			
#	16	20	15
\$	\$5,091,466	\$6,545,667	\$4,123,042
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	2	2
\$	\$6,819	\$171,138	\$210,896

Notes:

1. \$6.35 million of the FY 2016/2017 funding was transferred out of Early Head Start - Child Care Partnerships under the Secretary's one-percent transfer authority.
2. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, contract fees, panel reviews costs, monitoring, salaries and benefits, and overhead costs.
3. Funding for this program is available for obligation until March 31, 2017, the following fiscal year (18 months). Figures for FY 2016 and FY 2017 are based on the year of obligation and so include some funds carried over from appropriations the previous fiscal year.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
State Table - Head Start

Competitive Grants

CFDA # 93.600

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	FY 2018 Estimate	Difference from FY 2017 Estimate
Alabama	\$127,672,966	\$127,413,152	\$127,672,966	\$259,814
Alaska	14,954,571	14,924,138	14,954,571	30,433
Arizona	124,138,763	123,886,141	124,138,763	252,622
Arkansas	75,351,386	75,198,046	75,351,386	153,340
California	996,957,931	994,949,238	996,957,931	2,008,693
Colorado	83,967,371	83,796,497	83,967,371	170,874
Connecticut	60,731,388	60,607,800	60,731,388	123,588
Delaware	15,458,729	15,427,270	15,458,729	31,459
District of Columbia	27,494,207	27,438,256	27,494,207	55,951
Florida	325,277,227	324,615,288	325,277,227	661,939
Georgia	208,992,169	208,566,870	208,992,169	425,299
Hawaii	26,378,000	26,324,321	26,378,000	53,679
Idaho	28,136,097	28,078,840	28,136,097	57,257
Illinois	322,644,109	321,987,528	322,644,109	656,581
Indiana	115,368,577	115,133,802	115,368,577	234,775
Iowa	61,558,435	61,433,164	61,558,435	125,271
Kansas	61,833,584	61,707,753	61,833,584	125,831
Kentucky	130,452,336	130,186,865	130,452,336	265,471
Louisiana	167,629,783	167,288,656	167,629,783	341,127
Maine	32,689,102	32,622,580	32,689,102	66,522
Maryland	92,921,179	92,732,084	92,921,179	189,095
Massachusetts	127,280,162	127,021,147	127,280,162	259,015
Michigan	275,680,948	275,119,937	275,680,948	561,011
Minnesota	86,875,135	86,698,344	86,875,135	176,791
Mississippi	185,943,143	185,564,749	185,943,143	378,394
Missouri	144,181,881	143,888,471	144,181,881	293,410
Montana	24,830,817	24,780,286	24,830,817	50,531
Nebraska	43,786,626	43,697,520	43,786,626	89,106
Nevada	30,259,461	30,197,883	30,259,461	61,578
New Hampshire	16,039,823	16,007,182	16,039,823	32,641
New Jersey	153,809,554	153,496,552	153,809,554	313,002
New Mexico	62,680,617	62,553,062	62,680,617	127,555
New York	511,959,818	510,917,980	511,959,818	1,041,838
North Carolina	174,236,655	173,882,083	174,236,655	354,572
North Dakota	19,912,658	19,872,136	19,912,658	40,522

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	FY 2018 Estimate	Difference from FY 2017 Estimate
Ohio	297,498,602	296,893,192	297,498,602	605,410
Oklahoma	100,910,491	100,705,138	100,910,491	205,353
Oregon	73,043,817	72,895,173	73,043,817	148,644
Pennsylvania	272,837,676	272,282,451	272,837,676	555,225
Rhode Island	25,932,777	25,880,004	25,932,777	52,773
South Carolina	100,165,386	99,961,549	100,165,386	203,837
South Dakota	22,353,010	22,307,522	22,353,010	45,488
Tennessee	139,653,100	139,368,906	139,653,100	284,194
Texas	576,652,491	575,479,003	576,652,491	1,173,488
Utah	46,712,254	46,617,195	46,712,254	95,059
Vermont	15,627,065	15,595,264	15,627,065	31,801
Virginia	119,419,210	119,176,192	119,419,210	243,018
Washington	122,972,514	122,722,265	122,972,514	250,249
West Virginia	60,602,460	60,479,134	60,602,460	123,326
Wisconsin	108,382,701	108,162,142	108,382,701	220,559
Wyoming	13,845,890	13,817,714	13,845,890	28,176
Subtotal	7,054,694,652	7,040,358,465	7,054,694,652	14,336,187
Indian Tribes	226,112,382	225,652,242	226,112,382	460,140
Subtotal	226,112,382	225,652,242	226,112,382	460,140
American Samoa	2,358,516	2,353,716	2,358,516	4,800
Guam	2,581,539	2,576,286	2,581,539	5,253
Northern Mariana Islands	1,825,488	1,821,773	1,825,488	3,715
Palau	1,462,665	1,459,688	1,462,665	2,977
Puerto Rico	290,024,642	289,434,442	290,024,642	590,200
Virgin Islands	9,810,039	9,790,076	9,810,039	19,963
Migrant Program	339,327,905	338,637,374	339,327,905	690,531
Subtotal	647,390,794	646,073,355	647,390,794	1,317,439
Total States/Territories	7,928,197,828	7,912,084,062	7,928,197,828	16,113,766
Discretionary Funds	25,677,678	611,715,903	319,022,301	-292,693,602
Other	82,336,089	83,244,088	82,336,089	-907,999
Training and Technical Assistance	203,538,782	203,151,855	203,538,782	386,927
Subtotal, Adjustments	311,552,549	898,111,846	604,897,172	-293,214,674
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$8,239,750,377	\$8,810,195,908	\$8,533,095,000	-\$277,100,908

Notes:

1. The Discretionary Funds total includes \$25 million for Designation Renewal System Transition Funds and \$294 million to award competitively to Head Start programs to increase hours of program operations.
2. The FY 2017 estimate includes funding Congress provided in FY 2016 for the purpose of increasing hours of Head Start program operations that was available for obligation until December 31, 2016.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
State Table – Early Head Start Expansion and Early Head Start - Child Care Partnerships

Competitive Grants

CFDA # **93.600**

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	FY 2018 Estimate	Difference from FY 2017 Estimate
Alabama	\$13,029,244	\$11,234,123	\$9,751,087	-\$1,483,036
Alaska	0	3,271,325	1,657,923	-1,613,402
Arizona	15,793,716	19,319,607	14,838,254	-4,481,352
Arkansas	13,758,227	18,624,382	13,183,210	-5,441,172
California	97,272,236	88,248,236	73,474,923	-14,773,313
Colorado	9,065,848	8,578,113	7,351,784	-1,226,330
Connecticut	5,312,312	3,424,879	3,431,402	6,523
Delaware	1,973,085	3,688,525	2,429,482	-1,259,043
District of Columbia	1,835,209	5,642,827	3,316,545	-2,326,282
Florida	40,817,312	44,503,386	35,399,907	-9,103,479
Georgia	23,827,168	19,649,255	17,892,203	-1,757,052
Hawaii	2,083,325	1,358,074	1,360,660	2,586
Idaho	1,882,320	2,221,831	1,749,821	-472,010
Illinois	32,464,674	25,601,270	21,875,580	-3,725,691
Indiana	11,508,668	10,009,266	9,576,098	-433,168
Iowa	3,289,160	2,169,735	2,173,867	4,132
Kansas	3,697,993	2,196,017	2,200,200	4,183
Kentucky	13,136,710	10,586,032	9,354,754	-1,231,278
Louisiana	13,137,958	15,964,350	12,102,029	-3,862,321
Maine	2,763,326	1,752,832	1,756,170	3,338
Maryland	5,637,275	3,364,552	3,370,960	6,408
Massachusetts	8,092,117	9,208,410	7,274,917	-1,933,493
Michigan	21,994,466	30,337,073	22,380,217	-7,956,856
Minnesota	9,791,359	5,933,483	5,944,784	11,301
Mississippi	11,510,879	8,740,177	7,751,002	-989,174
Missouri	12,480,740	16,180,073	11,881,243	-4,298,829
Montana	4,350,737	5,621,018	3,922,503	-1,698,514
Nebraska	5,381,209	3,445,589	3,452,152	6,563
Nevada	7,457,742	8,000,460	6,378,822	-1,621,638
New Hampshire	1,243,379	776,242	777,720	1,478
New Jersey	18,699,722	15,032,403	12,352,725	-2,679,678
New Mexico	5,074,562	3,380,595	3,387,034	6,439
New York	35,593,064	33,207,966	29,283,297	-3,924,669
North Carolina	37,514,101	32,399,814	26,266,114	-6,133,700
North Dakota	1,360,128	910,395	912,129	1,734

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	FY 2018 Estimate	Difference from FY 2017 Estimate
Ohio	27,050,660	20,552,369	18,713,084	-1,839,285
Oklahoma	15,996,230	18,739,455	13,990,028	-4,749,427
Oregon	10,577,532	7,742,324	7,394,133	-348,191
Pennsylvania	25,425,108	26,096,504	20,762,103	-5,334,401
Rhode Island	2,951,722	1,879,195	1,882,774	3,579
South Carolina	14,003,935	14,284,541	11,428,121	-2,856,420
South Dakota	1,330,248	890,395	892,091	1,696
Tennessee	18,596,896	11,118,194	11,139,370	21,176
Texas	58,919,737	45,786,999	41,545,829	-4,241,170
Utah	6,874,547	4,203,236	4,211,242	8,006
Vermont	2,567,014	3,148,750	2,219,365	-929,384
Virginia	13,753,636	9,083,897	8,760,966	-322,931
Washington	12,182,586	12,809,508	10,324,257	-2,485,251
West Virginia	4,656,958	3,067,779	3,073,622	5,843
Wisconsin	13,766,323	11,975,733	10,160,094	-1,815,638
Wyoming	1,531,637	885,791	887,478	1,687
Subtotal	723,014,740	666,846,985	557,596,077	-109,250,908
Indian Tribes	31,243,098	14,819,708	14,847,934	28,226
Subtotal	31,243,098	14,819,708	14,847,934	28,226
Northern Mariana Islands	2,146,815	934,950	936,731	1,781
Puerto Rico	12,068,625	13,372,049	10,126,193	-3,245,857
Migrant Program	30,528,184	19,592,467	19,629,783	37,316
Subtotal	44,743,624	33,899,466	30,692,707	-3,206,759
Total States/Territories	799,001,462	715,566,159	603,136,718	-112,429,441
Other	6,267,475	25,513,966	14,000,000	-11,513,966
Training and Technical Assistance	74,769,251	23,647,915	17,863,282	-5,784,633
Subtotal, Adjustments	81,036,726	49,161,881	31,863,282	-17,298,599
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$880,038,188	\$764,728,040	\$635,000,000	-\$129,728,040

Notes:

1. Funding for this program is available for obligation until March 31, 2017, the following fiscal year (18 months). Figures for FY 2016 and FY 2017 are based on the year of obligation and so include some funds carried over from appropriations the previous fiscal year.
2. \$6.35 million of the FY 2016/2017 funding was transferred out of Early Head Start - Child Care Partnerships under the Secretary's one-percent transfer authority.

RUNAWAY AND HOMELESS YOUTH PROGRAM

Funding Level	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	Change from FY 2017 CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$101,980,000	\$101,786,136	\$101,786,136	0

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

2018 Authorization Such sums as may be appropriated pending congressional action

Allocation Method Formula and Competitive Grant

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 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 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.

The Basic Center Program (BCP) was funded at \$54.4 million in FY 2016 and funds 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) and Maternity Group Home (MGH), funded at \$43.6 million in FY 2016, 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 or, specifically for MGH program, provides shelter and services to meet the needs of pregnant and parenting homeless youth that are designed 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.

Funding also is provided 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 during the last five years has been as follows:

2013	\$91,101,069
2014	\$97,000,000
2015	\$97,000,000
2016	\$101,980,000
2017	\$101,786,136

Budget Request

The FY 2018 request for the RHY program is \$101.8 million, the same as the FY 2017 Continuing Resolution level. These funds will support 229 BCPs and 227 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 starting in FY 2015.

While the integration proved to be a successful endeavor and will increase the accuracy and consistency of federal counts of the homeless population, many RHY grantees faced challenges in making the transition to their new data system or to have their Continuums of Care successfully extract their data. These challenges affected the ability to report FY 2015 RHY data, so 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 that was previously reported).

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.

To gain greater insight into how RHY programs support the lives of youth transitioning to adulthood, the Transitional Living Program Evaluation was launched to build the evidence by rigorously measuring the impacts of TLPs on homeless youth. ACF contracted to conduct a study that is designed to capture service dosage, program implementation and services, and youth outcomes around housing, protective factors, and well-being. The study consists of two key components: an outcome study and an implementation study. The outcome study will measure the effects of TLPs on housing stability, positive social connections, socio-emotional wellbeing, and attachment to education or employment. The implementation study will provide a rich description of the TLP model, including how TLPs are structured and operated, the services delivered by TLPs and mechanism of delivery, and what program features and service delivery approaches influence youth outcomes. The study's results will inform national policy, help local programs improve their practices and service delivery models, and lead to better strategies for serving homeless youth.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2018 Target +/- FY 2017 Target
<u>4A</u> : Increase 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)	87%	90%	+ 3
<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
<u>4D</u> : 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

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2018 Target +/- FY 2017 Target
<u>4E</u> : 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
<u>4F</u> : 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
<u>4G</u> : 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
<u>4i</u> : Number of Basic Center Program grants. (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2016: 280 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>4ii</u> : 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
<u>4iii</u> : Number of Transitional Living Program grants. (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2016: 213 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>4iv</u> : 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 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	\$48,994,582	\$48,901,959	\$48,901,959
Research/Evaluation	997,701	727,609	729,185
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	3,363,960	3,516,944	3,465,675
Program Support	1,078,883	1,019,672	1,238,692
Total, Resources	\$54,435,126	\$54,166,184	\$54,335,511
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	292	291	292
New Starts			
#	98	109	89
\$	\$16,528,645	\$20,337,547	\$14,840,555
Continuations			
#	194	182	203
\$	\$34,781,937	\$31,064,412	\$36,561,404
Contracts			
#	4	5	5
\$	\$2,549,513	\$2,465,249	\$2,339,757
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	0
\$	\$526,394	\$53,000	\$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, printing, contract fees and grants/panel review costs. It also includes funding for salaries and benefits and associated overhead and travel to carry out section 368a of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act.

Resource and Program Data Transitional Living Program

Data Category	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	\$38,039,310	\$42,705,562	\$42,705,562
Research/Evaluation	1,309,009	627,288	609,900
Demonstration/Development	5,261,259		
Training/Technical Assistance	2,691,686	2,417,286	2,797,827
Program Support	232,533	1,552,618	1,337,336
Total, Resources	\$47,533,797	\$47,302,754	\$47,450,625
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	206	219	227
New Starts			
#	9	93	110
\$	\$5,261,259	\$19,375,491	\$20,454,505
Continuations			
#	197	126	117
\$	\$39,583,310	\$24,530,071	\$23,451,057
Contracts			
#	3	4	5
\$	\$2,456,695	\$2,927,591	\$2,614,327
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	1
\$	\$203,259	\$398,983	\$500,000

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, printing, contract fees and grants/panel review costs. It also includes funding for salaries and benefits and associated overhead and travel to carry out section 368a of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act.

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

FY 2018 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.623

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	FY 2018 Estimate	Difference from FY 2017 Estimate
Alabama	\$449,165	\$700,042	\$699,327	-\$715
Alaska	67,185	200,000	200,000	0
Arizona	796,151	1,010,096	1,046,586	36,490
Arkansas	575,781	551,261	449,825	-101,436
California	4,474,818	5,705,363	5,892,101	186,738
Colorado	782,693	788,294	800,211	11,917
Connecticut	917,161	529,769	516,860	-12,909
Delaware	400,000	200,000	200,000	0
District of Columbia	777,816	200,000	200,000	0
Florida	3,193,460	2,528,220	2,642,399	114,179
Georgia	1,390,114	1,570,539	1,605,957	35,418
Hawaii	195,000	200,000	200,000	0
Idaho	400,000	271,486	279,027	7,541
Illinois	2,227,522	1,963,786	1,892,832	-70,954
Indiana	925,207	1,019,381	1,010,972	-8,409
Iowa	424,650	467,339	469,888	2,549
Kansas	347,312	455,536	457,317	1,781
Kentucky	685,782	653,348	644,229	-9,119
Louisiana	813,645	818,171	689,282	-128,889
Maine	400,000	200,000	200,000	0
Maryland	400,000	842,928	865,627	22,699
Massachusetts	731,837	940,706	926,454	-14,252
Michigan	2,293,327	1,738,903	1,417,898	-321,005
Minnesota	1,134,550	809,863	811,498	1,635
Mississippi	600,000	463,262	469,261	5,999
Missouri	1,105,000	877,350	889,587	12,237
Montana	199,999	200,000	200,000	0
Nebraska	359,005	277,444	300,119	22,675
Nevada	452,845	422,112	411,724	-10,388
New Hampshire	321,072	200,000	200,000	0
New Jersey	1,253,103	1,288,133	1,288,646	513
New Mexico	568,445	345,066	317,150	-27,916
New York	2,492,126	2,628,046	2,734,358	106,312
North Carolina	1,199,080	1,471,658	1,469,966	-1,692
North Dakota	399,025	200,000	200,000	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	FY 2018 Estimate	Difference from FY 2017 Estimate
Ohio	1,593,020	1,712,875	1,694,996	-17,879
Oklahoma	556,761	606,615	600,633	-5,982
Oregon	1,526,463	558,997	553,252	-5,745
Pennsylvania	1,379,955	1,765,097	1,757,291	-7,806
Rhode Island	129,906	200,000	200,000	0
South Carolina	400,000	673,494	712,388	38,894
South Dakota	527,000	242,858	200,000	-42,858
Tennessee	1,109,203	944,976	946,160	1,184
Texas	3,226,678	4,393,837	4,508,611	114,774
Utah	800,000	544,856	555,985	11,129
Vermont	198,746	200,000	200,000	0
Virginia	870,026	1,172,542	1,205,985	33,443
Washington	766,901	1,023,838	1,001,056	-22,782
West Virginia	258,385	240,682	249,825	9,143
Wisconsin	1,171,894	840,414	848,848	8,434
Wyoming	140,000	200,000	200,000	0
Subtotal	48,407,814	48,059,183	48,034,131	-25,052
American Samoa	199,768	70,000	70,000	0
Guam	100,000	127,000	127,000	0
Northern Mariana Islands	0	70,000	70,000	0
Puerto Rico	287,000	505,776	530,828	25,052
Virgin Islands	0	70,000	70,000	0
Subtotal	586,768	842,776	867,828	25,052
Total States/Territories	48,994,582	48,901,959	48,901,959	0
Other	2,076,584	1,916,608	1,967,877	51,269
Training and Technical Assistance	3,363,960	3,516,944	3,465,675	-51,269
Subtotal, Adjustments	5,440,544	5,433,552	5,433,552	0
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$54,435,126	\$54,335,511	\$54,335,511	\$0

SERVICE CONNECTION FOR YOUTH ON THE STREETS

Funding Level	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	Change from FY 2017 CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$17,141,000	\$17,108,415	\$17,108,415	0

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

2018 AuthorizationSuch sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method Competitive Grant

Program Description and Accomplishments

The Service Connection for Youth on the Streets, also referred to as the Street Outreach program, was authorized in 1974 as part of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-415). The 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, or other forms of victimization.

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 previously established 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 exploitation, 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 during the last five years has been as follows:

2013	\$16,751,223
2014	\$17,141,000
2015	\$17,141,000
2016	\$17,141,000
2017	\$17,108,415

Budget Request

The FY 2018 request for Service Connection for Youth on the Street is \$17.1 million, the same as the FY 2017 Continuing Resolution level. These funds will support 92 Street Outreach Program (SOP) grantees to assist private, non-profit agencies in meeting the critical needs of runaway, homeless, and street youth population by building relationships between grantee staff and youth receiving street-based outreach services and educational information.

Performance Analysis

As noted in the Runaway Homeless Youth (RHY) chapter, all grantees were required to become members of their local Department of Housing and Urban Development 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 is the first time that SOP grantees will be 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 support 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 eleven of the program's SOP grantees. The goal was to learn about street youth's needs from their perspective, 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.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2018 Target +/- FY 2017 Target
4H: 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

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2018 Target +/- FY 2017 Target
4v: Number of Street Outreach Program (SOP) grants. (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2016: 103 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
4vi: 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 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	\$15,960,830	\$15,397,574	\$15,397,574
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	418,052	612,832	859,282
Program Support	762,117	1,044,694	851,559
Total, Resources	\$17,140,999	\$17,055,100	\$17,108,415
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	94	91	92
New Starts			
#	45	14	33
\$	\$7,998,265	\$1,876,477	\$5,580,816
Continuations			
#	49	77	59
\$	\$7,962,565	\$13,521,097	\$9,816,758
Contracts			
#	4	3	3
\$	\$878,624	\$1,281,438	\$1,163,782
Interagency Agreements			
#	2	2	1
\$	\$301,545	\$326,088	\$353,000

Notes:

1. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, contract fees and grants/panel review costs. It also includes funding for salaries and benefits and associated overhead and travel to carry out section 368a of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act.

CAPTA STATE GRANTS

Funding Level	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	Change from FY 2017 CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$25,310,000	\$25,261,886	\$25,261,886	0

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

2018 AuthorizationSuch sums as may be appropriated

Allocation MethodFormula Grant

Program Description and Accomplishments

The Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) State Grant program was created by the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (P.L. 93-247) of 1974 and provides 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 child fatality 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.

Funding for the program during the last five years has been as follows:

2013	\$25,734,090
2014	\$25,310,000
2015	\$25,310,000

2016	\$25,262,000
2017	\$25,261,886

Budget Request

The FY 2018 request for Child Abuse State Grants is \$25.3 million, the same as the FY 2017 Continuing Resolution level. These funds will continue to help support improved child protection systems, including services to prevent incidents of abuse or neglect and children being removed from their families. CAPTA funds support state efforts to establish and maintain effective systems of child protection.

Performance Analysis

ACF evaluates the trend in the percentage of children with substantiated or indicated reports who experience repeat maltreatment as a key measure for the CAPTA program. 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 five years has fluctuated between 6.3 percent and 6.7 percent. In FY 2014, the percentage of victims experiencing repeat maltreatment rose to 6.5 percent, which did not meet the target of 6.1 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. 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 2018, 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 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2018 Target +/- FY 2017 Target
7B: 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) (<i>Outcome</i>)	FY 2015: 6.4% Target: 6.3% (Target Not Met but Improved)	Prior Result -0.2PP	Prior Result -0.2PP	N/A
7C: 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 2015: 71.30 hrs Target: 64.22 hrs (Target Not Met)	Prior Result -5%	Prior Result -5%	N/A

Resource and Program Data
CAPTA State Grants

Data Category	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$25,310,000	\$25,183,162	\$25,261,886
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$25,310,000	\$25,183,162	\$25,261,886
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	56	56	56
New Starts			
#	56	56	56
\$	\$25,310,000	\$25,183,162	\$25,261,886
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 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	FY 2018 Estimate	Difference from FY 2017 Estimate
Alabama	\$384,356	\$382,695	\$382,695	0
Alaska	106,719	106,158	106,158	0
Arizona	539,894	539,276	539,276	0
Arkansas	263,725	262,642	262,642	0
California	2,820,309	2,799,882	2,799,882	0
Colorado	426,649	428,995	428,995	0
Connecticut	283,017	280,358	280,358	0
Delaware	111,789	111,621	111,621	0
District of Columbia	85,705	85,608	85,608	0
Florida	1,274,712	1,287,663	1,287,663	0
Georgia	802,352	804,988	804,988	0
Hawaii	143,900	143,714	143,714	0
Idaho	180,218	180,497	180,497	0
Illinois	952,175	942,016	942,016	0
Indiana	527,659	526,193	526,193	0
Iowa	269,397	269,726	269,726	0
Kansas	268,783	266,941	266,941	0
Kentucky	356,316	355,009	355,009	0
Louisiana	387,130	386,107	386,107	0
Maine	127,946	127,296	127,296	0
Maryland	458,491	456,479	456,479	0
Massachusetts	469,920	468,195	468,195	0
Michigan	720,257	715,484	715,484	0
Minnesota	437,661	437,232	437,232	0
Mississippi	270,663	269,139	269,139	0
Missouri	470,821	469,519	469,519	0
Montana	118,078	118,264	118,264	0
Nebraska	191,300	191,803	191,803	0
Nevada	250,278	251,748	251,748	0
New Hampshire	130,245	129,593	129,593	0
New Jersey	657,136	652,628	652,628	0
New Mexico	201,716	199,814	199,814	0
New York	1,332,057	1,319,527	1,319,527	0
North Carolina	740,689	740,588	740,588	0
North Dakota	101,445	102,437	102,437	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	FY 2018 Estimate	Difference from FY 2017 Estimate
Ohio	846,295	842,465	842,465	0
Oklahoma	338,425	339,830	339,830	0
Oregon	309,183	310,144	310,144	0
Pennsylvania	865,585	861,096	861,096	0
Rhode Island	114,217	113,628	113,628	0
South Carolina	377,689	379,105	379,105	0
South Dakota	113,897	113,712	113,712	0
Tennessee	501,583	501,518	501,518	0
Texas	2,202,651	2,224,291	2,224,291	0
Utah	323,912	325,110	325,110	0
Vermont	86,611	86,156	86,156	0
Virginia	615,827	613,917	613,917	0
Washington	535,251	535,957	535,957	0
West Virginia	164,900	164,445	164,445	0
Wisconsin	442,207	440,319	440,319	0
Wyoming	91,869	91,876	91,876	0
Subtotal	24,793,610	24,753,404	24,753,404	0
American Samoa	56,732	57,075	57,075	0
Guam	65,008	65,772	65,772	0
Northern Mariana Islands	54,920	55,170	55,170	0
Puerto Rico	281,976	272,317	272,317	0
Virgin Islands	57,754	58,148	58,148	0
Subtotal	516,390	508,482	508,482	0
Total States/Territories	25,310,000	25,261,886	25,261,886	0
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$25,310,000	\$25,261,886	\$25,261,886	\$0

CHILD ABUSE DISCRETIONARY ACTIVITIES

Funding Level	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	Change from FY 2017 CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$33,000,000	\$32,937,267	\$32,937,267	0

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

2018 AuthorizationSuch sums as may be appropriated

Allocation MethodCompetitive Grant and Contract

Program Description and Accomplishments

The Child Abuse Discretionary Activities account was created by the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (P.L. 93-247) of 1974 and funds a number of 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 and improving family wellbeing 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 these additional areas of focus to the program: collaboration between domestic violence and child protection, issues facing Indian and Native populations, and 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 was funded 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.

Examples of other currently funded projects include:

- Grants to Address Trafficking within the Child Welfare Population;
- Partnerships to Demonstrate the Effectiveness of Supportive Housing for Families in the Child Welfare System;
- 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;
- National Quality Improvement Center on Infant-Toddler Court Teams;
- Grants in Child Maltreatment Research using Innovative Approaches; and
- Quality Improvement Center on Child Welfare Involved Children and Families Experiencing Domestic Violence.

Funding for the program during the last five years has been as follows:

2013	\$24,090,567
2014	\$28,321,000
2015	\$28,744,000
2016	\$33,000,000
2017	\$32,937,267

Budget Request

The FY 2018 request for Child Abuse Discretionary Activities is \$32.9 million, the same as the FY 2017 Continuing Resolution level.

Examples of projects that will continue in FY 2018 at the request level include:

- National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect;
- 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 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation	\$4,083,030	\$5,534,775	\$6,121,128
Demonstration/Development	14,252,375	9,189,089	9,997,209
Training/Technical Assistance	13,970,765	17,274,974	16,042,580
Program Support	597,632	835,786	776,350
Total, Resources	\$32,903,802	\$32,834,624	\$32,937,267
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	29	20	20
New Starts			
#	1	1	7
\$	\$2,500,000	\$1,000,000	\$4,766,110
Continuations			
#	28	19	13
\$	\$16,688,802	\$13,784,393	\$11,081,099
Contracts			
#	12	13	12
\$	\$11,642,120	\$16,374,445	\$15,473,708
Interagency Agreements			
#	8	7	6
\$	\$2,072,005	\$1,674,686	\$1,615,000

Notes:

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

COMMUNITY-BASED CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION

Funding Level	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	Change from FY 2017 CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$39,764,000	\$39,688,409	\$39,688,409	0

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

2018 AuthorizationSuch sums as may be appropriated

Allocation MethodFormula Grant

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 child abuse and neglect prevention. 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 during the last five years has been as follows:

2013	\$38,859,851
2014	\$39,764,000
2015	\$39,764,000
2016	\$39,764,000
2017	\$39,688,409

Budget Request

The FY 2018 request for the CBCAP program is \$39.7 million the same as the FY 2017 Continuing Resolution level. These funds will support 56 grants designed to assist and enhance national, state and local efforts to prevent child abuse, helping to 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 2018 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. ACF expects continued improvement for this measure and has set a target of to reduce the prior result by 0.05 percentage points over the previous year's actual result in FY 2018.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2018 Target +/- FY 2017 Target
7A: Decrease the rate of first-time victims per 1,000 children (CBCAP) (<i>Outcome</i>)	FY 2015: 6.90 Target: 6.92 (Target Exceeded)	Prior Result -0.05PP	Prior Result -0.05PP	N/A
7D: 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 2015: 59.4% Target: 64.1% ¹⁷ (Target Not Met)	Prior Result +3PP	Prior Result +3PP	N/A

¹⁷ The FY 2016 target for this performance measure was updated based on a corrected actual result for FY 2014 since the target is calculated based on the previous year's actual result.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2018 Target +/- FY 2017 Target
<u>7i</u> : Number of children receiving preventive services through CBCAP and other sources. (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2015: 3.1 million (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention

Data Category	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$37,674,360	\$37,523,307	\$37,647,099
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development	393,245	393,420	393,310
Training/Technical Assistance	1,454,000	1,454,000	1,454,000
Program Support	238,000	194,000	194,000
Total, Resources	\$39,759,605	\$39,564,727	\$39,688,409
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	60	60	60
New Starts			
#	59	56	56
\$	\$38,067,605	\$37,523,307	\$38,040,409
Continuations			
#	1	4	4
\$	\$1,400,000	\$1,793,420	\$1,400,000
Contracts			
#	1	2	2
\$	\$54,000	\$204,000	\$204,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	3	1	1
\$	\$238,000	\$44,000	\$44,000

Notes:

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

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

FY 2018 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.590

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	FY 2018 Estimate	Difference from FY 2017 Estimate
Alabama	\$418,090	\$416,170	\$416,170	0
Alaska	423,333	422,894	422,894	0
Arizona	690,343	689,311	689,311	0
Arkansas	232,594	231,412	231,412	0
California	3,272,234	3,249,585	3,249,585	0
Colorado	803,124	804,801	804,801	0
Connecticut	818,996	815,017	815,017	0
Delaware	204,665	204,656	204,656	0
District of Columbia	216,988	216,954	216,954	0
Florida	1,492,750	1,506,085	1,506,085	0
Georgia	827,003	829,699	829,699	0
Hawaii	450,026	449,533	449,533	0
Idaho	202,213	202,208	202,208	0
Illinois	1,053,196	1,042,105	1,042,105	0
Indiana	1,065,764	1,063,064	1,063,064	0
Iowa	446,111	446,025	446,025	0
Kansas	834,285	831,117	831,117	0
Kentucky	1,657,348	1,653,309	1,653,309	0
Louisiana	371,879	370,736	370,736	0
Maine	209,741	209,722	209,722	0
Maryland	614,303	611,772	611,772	0
Massachusetts	514,837	512,829	512,829	0
Michigan	771,515	766,255	766,255	0
Minnesota	2,041,451	2,037,755	2,037,755	0
Mississippi	239,284	237,631	237,631	0
Missouri	492,268	490,757	490,757	0
Montana	205,801	205,790	205,790	0
Nebraska	348,526	348,233	348,233	0
Nevada	277,149	278,573	278,573	0
New Hampshire	220,839	220,798	220,798	0
New Jersey	2,110,330	2,102,590	2,102,590	0
New Mexico	335,409	335,142	335,142	0
New York	1,389,269	1,375,756	1,375,756	0
North Carolina	1,047,726	1,046,945	1,046,945	0
North Dakota	204,536	204,527	204,527	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	FY 2018 Estimate	Difference from FY 2017 Estimate
Ohio	969,172	964,782	964,782	0
Oklahoma	705,035	705,725	705,725	0
Oregon	279,189	280,186	280,186	0
Pennsylvania	908,062	903,128	903,128	0
Rhode Island	227,686	227,631	227,631	0
South Carolina	438,555	439,861	439,861	0
South Dakota	204,996	204,986	204,986	0
Tennessee	568,253	567,973	567,973	0
Texas	2,853,257	2,875,044	2,875,044	0
Utah	363,796	364,909	364,909	0
Vermont	200,000	200,000	200,000	0
Virginia	615,413	613,304	613,304	0
Washington	860,076	860,113	860,113	0
West Virginia	251,641	251,540	251,540	0
Wisconsin	469,818	467,670	467,670	0
Wyoming	208,117	208,101	208,101	0
Subtotal	36,626,992	36,564,709	36,564,709	0
Indian Tribes	393,245	394,650	394,650	0
Subtotal	393,245	394,650	394,650	0
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	247,368	237,050	237,050	0
Virgin Islands	200,000	200,000	200,000	0
Subtotal	1,047,368	1,037,050	1,037,050	0
Total States/Territories	38,067,605	37,996,409	37,996,409	0
Other	292,000	292,000	292,000	0
Training and Technical Assistance	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	0
Subtotal, Adjustments	1,692,000	1,692,000	1,692,000	0
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$39,759,605	\$39,688,409	\$39,688,409	\$0

CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

Funding Level	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	Change from FY 2017 CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$268,735,000	\$268,224,135	\$268,224,135	0

Authorizing Legislation – Section 425 of the Social Security Act

2018 Authorization \$325,000,000 may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method Formula Grant

Program Description and Accomplishments

Child Welfare Services was created by the Social Security Act of 1935. The Act originally authorized \$1.5 million in funds 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. The Stephanie Tubbs Jones 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 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.

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. As part of the health care coordination and oversight plan that child welfare agencies are required to develop in collaboration with state Medicaid agencies, pediatricians, and other experts, grantees will now need to outline how the agency will monitor and treat emotional trauma associated with a children's maltreatment and removal. They must also address other health needs identified through screenings and protocols for the appropriate use and monitoring of psychotropic medications as part of their current oversight of prescription medicines. To support grantees in developing these plans, ACF has provided technical assistance in the form of information memoranda, webinars, and discussions to address strategies for improving oversight and monitoring of psychotropic medications. Ongoing efforts will be directed toward helping grantees refine their plans and troubleshoot barriers to implementation.

Funding for the program during the last five years has been as follows:

2013	\$262,622,022
2014	\$268,735,000
2015	\$268,735,000
2016	\$268,735,000
2017	\$268,224,135

Budget Request

The FY 2018 request for Child Welfare Services program is \$268.2 million, the same as the FY 2017 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.

Performance Analysis

One key performance measure for the 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. 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 by FY 2018. 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 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2018 Target +/- FY 2017 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 2015: 86.7% 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 2015: 6.3% Target: 3.4% (Target Not Met)	Prior Result -0.5PP	Prior Result -0.5PP	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Child Welfare Services

Data Category	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$268,735,000	\$267,388,263	\$268,224,135
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$268,735,000	\$267,388,263	\$268,224,135
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	235	235	235
New Starts			
#	235	235	235
\$	\$268,735,000	\$267,388,263	\$268,224,135
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 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	FY 2018 Estimate	Difference from FY 2017 Estimate
Alabama	\$4,680,456	\$4,650,507	\$4,650,507	0
Alaska	148,577	107,986	107,986	0
Arizona	6,006,082	5,767,105	5,767,105	0
Arkansas	2,993,759	2,987,834	2,987,834	0
California	30,006,648	29,827,637	29,827,637	0
Colorado	4,228,203	4,258,018	4,258,018	0
Connecticut	1,869,997	1,840,405	1,840,405	0
Delaware	796,171	793,153	793,153	0
District of Columbia	337,830	341,863	341,863	0
Florida	15,275,736	15,405,188	15,405,188	0
Georgia	10,132,727	10,153,832	10,153,832	0
Hawaii	1,135,370	1,138,475	1,138,475	0
Idaho	1,808,506	1,816,253	1,816,253	0
Illinois	10,125,521	9,997,904	9,997,904	0
Indiana	6,431,262	6,408,622	6,408,622	0
Iowa	2,659,881	2,667,935	2,667,935	0
Kansas	2,633,337	2,616,490	2,616,490	0
Kentucky	4,292,715	4,280,780	4,280,780	0
Louisiana	4,254,263	4,242,552	4,242,552	0
Maine	1,057,391	1,061,227	1,061,227	0
Maryland	3,799,778	3,781,516	3,781,516	0
Massachusetts	3,732,463	3,718,213	3,718,213	0
Michigan	8,794,317	8,704,292	8,704,292	0
Minnesota	4,201,263	4,192,766	4,192,766	0
Mississippi	3,222,556	3,194,020	3,194,020	0
Missouri	5,444,231	5,426,269	5,426,269	0
Montana	667,132	674,805	674,805	0
Nebraska	1,604,540	1,619,993	1,619,993	0
Nevada	2,620,626	2,634,670	2,634,670	0
New Hampshire	915,822	905,244	905,244	0
New Jersey	5,371,985	5,327,019	5,327,019	0
New Mexico	1,565,186	1,491,648	1,491,648	0
New York	11,793,670	11,705,528	11,705,528	0
North Carolina	9,203,596	9,199,406	9,199,406	0
North Dakota	416,114	429,572	429,572	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	FY 2018 Estimate	Difference from FY 2017 Estimate
Ohio	10,179,241	10,120,163	10,120,163	0
Oklahoma	820,251	855,653	855,653	0
Oregon	3,345,439	3,355,630	3,355,630	0
Pennsylvania	9,459,978	9,390,964	9,390,964	0
Rhode Island	822,925	814,519	814,519	0
South Carolina	4,663,626	4,683,746	4,683,746	0
South Dakota	386,756	365,091	365,091	0
Tennessee	5,929,553	5,922,179	5,922,179	0
Texas	25,354,562	25,651,386	25,651,386	0
Utah	3,696,242	3,737,928	3,737,928	0
Vermont	525,874	518,963	518,963	0
Virginia	6,028,604	6,019,114	6,019,114	0
Washington	5,188,319	5,206,514	5,206,514	0
West Virginia	1,692,250	1,682,854	1,682,854	0
Wisconsin	4,741,871	4,669,949	4,669,949	0
Wyoming	417,388	416,630	416,630	0
Subtotal	257,480,590	256,780,010	256,780,010	0
Indian Tribes	6,437,417	6,804,718	6,804,718	0
Subtotal	6,437,417	6,804,718	6,804,718	0
American Samoa	181,781	181,690	181,690	0
Guam	323,691	323,483	323,483	0
Northern Mariana Islands	150,477	150,411	150,411	0
Puerto Rico	3,960,836	3,783,722	3,783,722	0
Virgin Islands	200,208	200,101	200,101	0
Subtotal	4,816,993	4,639,407	4,639,407	0
Total States/Territories	268,735,000	268,224,135	268,224,135	0
 TOTAL RESOURCES	 \$268,735,000	 \$268,224,135	 \$268,224,135	 \$0

CHILD WELFARE RESEARCH, TRAINING AND DEMONSTRATION

Funding Level	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	Change from FY 2017 CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$17,984,000	\$17,949,812	\$17,949,812	0

Authorizing Legislation– Section 426 of the Social Security Act

2018 AuthorizationSuch sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method Competitive Grant

Program Description and Accomplishments

The Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration program was first authorized by the Social Security Amendments of 1967 (P.L. 90-248) and provides 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
- for 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 deans and directors of schools of social work, state agency middle managers 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; and strategic dissemination of effective and promising workforce practices.

Funding for Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration during the last five years has been as follows:

2013	\$24,415,598
2014	\$24,984,000
2015	\$15,984,000
2016	\$17,984,000
2017	\$17,949,812

Budget Request

The FY 2018 request for Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration is \$17.9 million, the same as the FY 2017 Continuing Resolution level. These funds will continue the support of activities funded in FY 2017, including the National Child Workforce Institute and the National Capacity-building Centers for Tribes.

Resource and Program Data
Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration

Data Category	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation	\$4,931,732	\$7,068,751	\$5,041,109
Demonstration/Development	3,451,665	1,974,114	1,446,769
Training/Technical Assistance	9,247,920	8,551,010	11,195,627
Program Support	352,500	300,000	266,307
Total, Resources	\$17,983,817	\$17,893,875	\$17,949,812
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	7	7	6
New Starts			
#	4	0	1
\$	\$2,452,695	\$0	\$4,800,000
Continuations			
#	3	7	5
\$	\$6,086,660	\$10,525,124	\$5,846,769
Contracts			
#	5	2	5
\$	\$9,091,962	\$7,318,751	\$7,286,736
Interagency Agreements			
#	2	2	2
\$	\$352,500	\$50,000	\$16,307

Notes:

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

ADOPTION OPPORTUNITIES

Funding Level	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	Change from FY 2017 CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$39,100,000	\$39,025,671	\$30,072,000	-\$8,953,671

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

2018 AuthorizationSuch sums as may be appropriated

Allocation MethodCompetitive Grant and Contract

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 June 2016, indicate that there are approximately 112,000 children in the public foster care system waiting to be adopted. About 62,000 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.

Funding for the program during the last five years has been as follows:

2013	\$36,662,157
2014	\$40,622,000
2015	\$39,100,000
2016	\$39,100,000
2017	\$39,025,671

Budget Request

The FY 2018 request for the Adoption Opportunities program is \$30 million, \$9 million below the FY 2017 Continuing Resolution level. The Budget prioritizes maintaining direct service programs in child welfare and child abuse prevention and makes a targeted reduction to Adoption Opportunities, which primarily provides technical assistance. The requested funding level will support seven 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 each of those fiscal years, the target of 10.2 percent was exceeded. As a result, ACF adjusted the FY 2014 target to 12.3 percent. In FY 2014, however, the number of children in foster care increased, but the number of adoptions decreased, resulting in an adoption rate of 12.1 percent, slightly lower than the FY 2013 rate of 12.2 percent. In FY 2015, there was a slight increase in the adoption rate to 12.3 percent, meeting the target goal for that year. Given the fluctuations in the foster care population, ACF has adjusted its projections to a more realistic target of 11.9 percent for FY 2017 and FY 2018.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2018 Target +/- FY 2017 Target
7T: Increase the adoption rate. (Foster Care, Adoption Opportunities, Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentives, Adoption Assistance) (<i>Outcome</i>)	FY 2015: 12.3% Target: 12.3% (Target Met)	11.9%	11.9%	Maintain
7iii: Number of children featured on the AdoptUSKids website who were subsequently placed for adoption. (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2016: 26,641 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Adoption Opportunities

Data Category	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation	\$940,248	\$3,706,677	\$3,761,000
Demonstration/Development	22,530,978	15,864,486	8,449,990
Training/Technical Assistance	14,898,107	18,532,392	17,060,510
Program Support	705,385	800,500	800,500
Total, Resources	\$39,074,718	\$38,904,055	\$30,072,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	30	22	7
New Starts			
#	1	2	0
\$	\$750,000	\$5,947,175	\$0
Continuations			
#	29	20	7
\$	\$27,729,778	\$17,366,611	\$16,399,290
Contracts			
#	4	7	7
\$	\$9,888,523	\$14,789,769	\$12,872,210
Interagency Agreements			
#	4	2	1
\$	\$706,099	\$800,000	\$800,000

Notes:

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

CHAFEE EDUCATION AND TRAINING VOUCHERS

Funding Level	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	Change from FY 2017 CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$43,257,000	\$43,174,768	\$43,174,768	0

Authorizing Legislation – Section 477 of the Social Security Act

2018 AuthorizationSuch sums as may be appropriated

Allocation MethodFormula Grant

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 in 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 after attaining the age of 16 through adoption or kinship guardianship.

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 or a Social Security Act title IV-E tribal/state agreement 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 during the last five years has been as follows:

2013	\$42,272,674
2014	\$43,257,000
2015	\$43,257,000
2016	\$43,257,000
2017	\$43,174,768

Budget Request

The FY 2018 request for the discretionary Chafee Education and Training Vouchers program is \$43.2 million, the same as the FY 2017 Continuing Resolution level. This will provide approximately 17,000 vouchers to former foster care youth, increasing the prospect that these youth will be able to secure work and successfully transfer to adulthood. Over 23,000 foster youth age-out of foster care per year, and these vouchers provide additional opportunities for these vulnerable young people.

Performance Analysis

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

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2018 Target +/- FY 2017 Target
<i>7iv</i> : Number of youth receiving ETV funding. (<i>Output</i>)	Program Year 2013: 16,038 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Chafee Education and Training Vouchers

Data Category	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$42,608,145	\$42,394,619	\$42,527,146
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation	151,860		
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	209,470	135,909	147,034
Program Support	282,555	509,694	500,588
Total, Resources	\$43,252,030	\$43,040,222	\$43,174,768
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	56	56	56
New Starts			
#	56	56	56
\$	\$42,608,145	\$42,394,619	\$42,527,146
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	2	1	1
\$	\$351,330	\$135,909	\$147,034
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	1
\$	\$10,000	\$191,036	\$176,000

Notes:

1. Program Support includes funding for staff and associated overhead.

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

Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.599

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	FY 2018 Estimate	Difference from FY 2017 Estimate
Alabama	\$467,620	\$471,574	\$471,574	0
Alaska	224,778	263,664	263,664	0
Arizona	1,667,463	1,762,863	1,762,863	0
Arkansas	390,642	451,996	451,996	0
California	5,826,882	5,563,782	5,563,782	0
Colorado	593,968	560,920	560,920	0
Connecticut	417,635	388,390	388,390	0
Delaware	65,175	67,779	67,779	0
District of Columbia	100,688	94,116	94,116	0
Florida	2,023,207	2,222,610	2,222,610	0
Georgia	924,258	1,086,757	1,086,757	0
Hawaii	125,321	135,161	135,161	0
Idaho	123,987	134,267	134,267	0
Illinois	1,759,221	1,655,131	1,655,131	0
Indiana	1,483,329	1,691,803	1,691,803	0
Iowa	613,572	588,151	588,151	0
Kansas	688,210	712,749	712,749	0
Kentucky	770,403	749,152	749,152	0
Louisiana	444,321	451,697	451,697	0
Maine	191,318	186,145	186,145	0
Maryland	413,838	388,987	388,987	0
Massachusetts	1,020,225	1,022,158	1,022,158	0
Michigan	1,380,691	1,217,248	1,217,248	0
Minnesota	649,085	756,308	756,308	0
Mississippi	449,556	474,357	474,357	0
Missouri	1,214,622	1,208,502	1,208,502	0
Montana	240,687	278,969	278,969	0
Nebraska	392,329	382,285	382,285	0
Nevada	466,286	445,734	445,734	0
New Hampshire	90,835	99,781	99,781	0
New Jersey	732,632	683,161	683,161	0
New Mexico	242,842	245,576	245,576	0
New York	2,301,357	2,079,200	2,079,200	0
North Carolina	1,011,911	1,026,034	1,026,034	0
North Dakota	140,101	135,062	135,062	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	FY 2018 Estimate	Difference from FY 2017 Estimate
Ohio	1,284,929	1,312,358	1,312,358	0
Oklahoma	1,176,543	1,110,411	1,110,411	0
Oregon	754,107	718,295	718,295	0
Pennsylvania	1,523,153	1,595,004	1,595,004	0
Rhode Island	188,033	181,474	181,474	0
South Carolina	355,231	370,302	370,302	0
South Dakota	120,497	127,211	127,211	0
Tennessee	780,770	773,203	773,203	0
Texas	3,115,894	2,980,508	2,980,508	0
Utah	303,809	268,733	268,733	0
Vermont	115,263	132,379	132,379	0
Virginia	471,828	470,580	470,580	0
Washington	1,086,244	1,054,730	1,054,730	0
West Virginia	467,620	492,842	492,842	0
Wisconsin	710,052	704,728	704,728	0
Wyoming	101,099	107,533	107,533	0
Subtotal	42,204,067	42,082,360	42,082,360	0
Indian Tribes	24,727	28,370	28,370	0
Subtotal	24,727	28,370	28,370	0
Puerto Rico	379,351	416,416	416,416	0
Subtotal	379,351	416,416	416,416	0
Total States/Territories	42,608,145	42,527,146	42,527,146	0
Other	643,885	647,622	647,622	0
Subtotal, Adjustments	643,885	647,622	647,622	0
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$43,252,030	\$43,174,768	\$43,174,768	\$0

Notes:

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

ADOPTION AND LEGAL GUARDIANSHIP INCENTIVE PAYMENTS

Funding Level	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	Change from FY 2017 CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$37,943,000	\$37,870,870	\$37,870,870	0

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

2017 AuthorizationSuch sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation MethodFormula Grant

Program Description and Accomplishments

The Adoption Incentives program was created as part of 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.

In September 2014, 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.

Using this rate-based approach, the reward structure is now 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 and Adoption Assistance).

Funding for the program during the last five years has been as follows:

2013	\$37,229,534
2014	\$37,943,000
2015	\$37,943,000
2016	\$37,943,000
2017	\$37,870,870

Budget Request

The FY 2018 request for the program is \$37.9 million, the same as the FY 2017 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.

Performance Analysis

A key measure for this program is to evaluate progress in reducing the gap between the percentage of children nine and older waiting to be adopted and those actually adopted. In FY 2012, performance in this area stayed relatively flat as compared to prior years at 14.4 percent. In FY 2013, data show an improvement on this measure to 13.9 percent, exceeding the target of 14.1 percent. In FY 2014, performance again 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, however, performance improved again, meeting the target of 13.4 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 2018. There are several projects funded through the Adoption Opportunities program to support states in moving children to adoption and support 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 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2018 Target +/- FY 2017 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 2015: 12.3% Target: 12.3% (Target Met)	11.9%	11.9%	Maintain
<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 2015: 13.4% Target: 13.6% (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 2015: 12,766 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments

Data Category	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$37,943,000	\$37,752,852	\$37,870,870
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$37,943,000	\$37,752,852	\$37,870,870
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	98	0	0
New Starts			
#	51	TBD	0
\$	\$8,633,780	\$5,267,132	\$0
Continuations			
#	47	TBD	TBD
\$	\$29,309,220	\$32,485,720	\$37,870,870
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Notes:

1. Does not reflect release of Adoption Incentives funding in FY 2017 and FY 2018 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 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	FY 2018 Estimate	Difference from FY 2017 Estimate
Alabama	\$668,762	0	0	0
Alaska	478,077	0	0	0
Arizona	4,470,735	0	0	0
Arkansas	1,010,997	0	0	0
California	1,163,426	0	0	0
Colorado	542,964	0	0	0
Connecticut	305,754	0	0	0
Delaware	9,295	0	0	0
District of Columbia	335,594	0	0	0
Florida	1,856,855	0	0	0
Georgia	716,017	0	0	0
Hawaii	59,533	0	0	0
Idaho	122,263	0	0	0
Illinois	2,175,248	0	0	0
Indiana	445,692	0	0	0
Iowa	522,520	0	0	0
Kansas	92,911	0	0	0
Kentucky	979,813	0	0	0
Louisiana	1,106,738	0	0	0
Maine	136,448	0	0	0
Maryland	96,674	0	0	0
Massachusetts	56,166	0	0	0
Michigan	96,165	0	0	0
Minnesota	307,106	0	0	0
Mississippi	209,439	0	0	0
Missouri	1,410,383	0	0	0
Montana	181,016	0	0	0
Nebraska	562,800	0	0	0
Nevada	930,333	0	0	0
New Hampshire	13,123	0	0	0
New Jersey	319,642	0	0	0
New Mexico	19,947	0	0	0
New York	677,770	0	0	0
North Carolina	196,083	0	0	0
North Dakota	139,226	0	0	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	FY 2018 Estimate	Difference from FY 2017 Estimate
Ohio	424,161	0	0	0
Oklahoma	1,375,888	0	0	0
Oregon	791,995	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	448,974	0	0	0
Rhode Island	190,794	0	0	0
South Carolina	307,111	0	0	0
South Dakota	187,328	0	0	0
Tennessee	698,016	0	0	0
Texas	7,448,005	0	0	0
Utah	926,539	0	0	0
Vermont	37,386	0	0	0
Virginia	91,575	0	0	0
Washington	486,525	0	0	0
West Virginia	1,532,204	0	0	0
Wisconsin	507,090	0	0	0
Wyoming	70,822	0	0	0
Subtotal	37,939,928	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	3,072	0	0	0
Subtotal	3,072	0	0	0
Total States/Territories	37,943,000	0	0	0
Other	0	\$37,870,870	\$37,870,870	0
Subtotal, Adjustments	0	37,870,870	37,870,870	0
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$37,943,000	\$37,870,870	\$37,870,870	\$0

Notes:

1. Does not reflect release of Adoption Incentives funding in FY 2017 and FY 2018 since no awards have been made at this time.

NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAMS

Funding Level	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	Change from FY 2017 CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$50,000,000	\$49,904,950	\$49,904,950	0

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

2017 AuthorizationSuch sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method Competitive Grant

Program Description and Accomplishments

This program was 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 reduce dependency on public funds.

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.

Funding for the program during the last five years has been as follows:

2013	\$45,462,271
2014	\$46,520,000
2015	\$46,520,000
2016	\$50,000,000
2017	\$49,904,950

Budget Request

The FY 2018 request for Native American Programs is \$49.9 million, the same as the FY 2017 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.

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 2014, 85 percent of projects met or exceeded funded objectives. However, in FY 2015, performance in this area declined to 67 percent, missing the target of 73 percent. The FY 2018 target for this measure is to improve by one percent over the average of the prior six years' results. In order to improve 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 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2018 Target +/- FY 2017 Target
9A: Increase ANA Training or Technical Assistance participants' understanding of community-based project design and/or implementation. (<i>Developmental Outcome</i>)	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A
9B: Increase the percentage of projects that meet or exceed funded objectives. (<i>Outcome</i>)	FY 2015: 67% Target: 73% (Target Not Met)	1% over avg prior 6 actuals	75%	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 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	\$43,561,159	\$42,263,632	\$42,509,331
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	3,002,051	3,637,482	3,572,973
Program Support	3,429,612	3,848,316	3,822,646
Total, Resources	\$49,992,822	\$49,749,430	\$49,904,950
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	170	155	175
New Starts			
#	63	30	65
\$	\$15,597,481	\$7,476,304	\$14,709,331
Continuations			
#	107	125	110
\$	\$27,963,678	\$34,787,328	\$27,800,000
Contracts			
#	7	8	8
\$	\$5,348,218	\$6,235,798	\$6,171,289
Interagency Agreements			
#	2	2	2
\$	\$417,150	\$300,000	\$300,000

Notes:

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

SOCIAL SERVICES RESEARCH & DEMONSTRATION

Funding Level	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	Change from FY 2017 CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$6,512,000	\$6,499,621	\$6,499,621	0

Authorizing Legislation – Section 1110 of the Social Security Act and Section 241 of the Public Health Service Act

2017 AuthorizationSuch sums as may be appropriated

Allocation MethodCompetitive Grant and Contract

Program Description and Accomplishments

The Social Services Research and Demonstration (SSRD) program is authorized in Section 1110 of the Social Security Act and Section 241 of the Public Health Service Act (P.L. 78-410). 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.

Projects are conducted 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, and approaches to improving program efficiency and effectiveness.

Funding for the program during the last five years has been as follows:

2013	\$5,762,000
2014	\$5,762,000
2015	\$5,762,000
2016	\$6,512,000
2017	\$6,499,621

Budget Request

The FY 2018 request for SSRD is \$6.5 million, the same as the FY 2017 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. Planned FY 2018 studies will test how low-cost adjustments 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

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2018 Target +/- FY 2017 Target
<u>23i</u> : Total number of grants (SSRD and PHS). (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2016: 12 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>23ii</u> : Total number of contracts (SSRD and PHS). (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2016: 14 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Social Services Research & Demonstration

Data Category	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation	\$6,429,447	\$6,408,931	\$6,430,286
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	54,337	70,435	69,335
Total, Resources	\$6,483,784	\$6,479,366	\$6,499,621
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	12	15	10
New Starts			
#	1	7	3
\$	\$49,990	\$175,000	\$75,000
Continuations			
#	11	8	7
\$	\$792,083	\$750,000	\$175,000
Contracts			
#	13	14	13
\$	\$4,508,813	\$4,466,803	\$5,137,923
Interagency Agreements			
#	8	4	4
\$	\$1,055,566	\$976,431	\$983,274

Notes:

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

DISASTER HUMAN SERVICES CASE MANAGEMENT

Funding Level	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	Change from FY 2017 CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$1,864,000	\$1,860,457	\$1,860,457	0

Authorizing Legislation – Appropriation language

2018 AuthorizationSuch sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method Direct Federal

Program Description and Accomplishments

The Disaster Human Services Case Management program is authorized through appropriations language in the Children and Families Services bill and was designed in consultation with the HHS Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) as collaboration between the three organizations consistent with the command structure and reporting requirements in the National Incident Management Plan and the National Response Framework. Drawing upon existing human services and disaster management networks and expertise, ACF assists states in establishing the capacity to coordinate and provide case management services in the event of a presidentially declared disaster for which individual assistance is approved.

Disaster Human Services Case Management (DHSCM) involves the following major tasks:

- identifying persons in need of case management as a result of disaster-caused unmet needs, using outreach prioritizations developed in consultation with the affected state;
- identifying needed services (financial assistance, housing, transportation, child care, medical and behavioral health services, etc.) and conducting “asset mapping” for individuals and families, with a particular focus on children, older adults, individuals with access and functional needs, and other at-risk populations to help them develop a recovery plan;
- providing information to disaster survivors that will assist them in returning home or relocate to a new home if necessary;
- referring disaster evacuees to providers for needed services in the area of their temporary residence;
- referring disaster evacuees to FEMA contacts in order to identify assistance; and
- providing ongoing support and tracking progress of disaster survivors throughout the recovery process.

The federal program supports the ongoing training, screening, and credentialing of personnel nationwide to prepare for deployment when the DHSCM program is activated by FEMA. While the Stafford Act¹⁸ funds are used for deployed disaster case management services as requested by the affected states, the annual program operations funding ensures full capability of the assets and infrastructure required for an activation mission. The ACF DHSCM Program has built and maintained a comprehensive disaster case management capability and has been activated for six missions since 2011, including Tropical Storm Lee, Hurricane Irene, and Super Storm Sandy. The program has also maintained a robust quality improvement process through lessons learned and after-action reports to identify critical gaps and efficiencies realized during disaster response missions. Following Super Storm Sandy, the critical need to improve data collection following disasters led to the development of the Electronic Case Management Record System (ECMRS). The ECMRS represents the first federal disaster electronic system and seeks to gains efficiencies by optimizing services delivered to individuals and households affected by a disaster.

Funding for the program during the last five years has been as follows:

2013	\$1,864,257
2014	\$1,864,000
2015	\$1,864,000
2016	\$1,864,000
2017	\$1,860,457

Budget Request

The FY 2018 request for Disaster Human Services Case Management is \$1.9 million, the same as the FY 2017 Continuing Resolution level. In FY 2017, DHSCM continued to build and strengthen local disaster case management infrastructure, including providing training, screening, and credentialing of personnel to prepare for deployment and maintaining the Electronic Case Management Record System. The FY 2018 request will allow work performed in FY 2017 to continue.

¹⁸ 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.

Resource and Program Data
Disaster Human Services Case Management

Data Category	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	\$1,737,836	\$1,854,659	\$1,860,457
Total, Resources	\$1,737,836	\$1,854,659	\$1,860,457
<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
\$	\$1,486,160	\$1,468,220	\$1,520,398
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	1
\$	\$203,967	\$200,000	\$150,000

Notes:

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

COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

Funding Level	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	Change from FY 2017 CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$715,000,000	\$713,640,785	0	-\$713,640,785

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

2018 AuthorizationSuch sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation MethodFormula Grant

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 application (State 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 CSBG program during the last five years has been as follows:

2013	\$635,283,911
2014	\$667,957,000
2015	\$674,000,000
2016	\$715,000,000
2017	\$713,640,785

Budget Request

The FY 2018 Budget Request is \$0 for this program, a decrease of \$714 million from the FY 2017 annualized CR. In a constrained budget environment, difficult funding decisions were made to ensure that federal funds are being spent as effectively as possible. 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.

Performance Analysis

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result¹⁹ /	FY 2017 Target
	Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	
<u>12.1LT and 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 2015: 32.3 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 2015: 15.14% Target: 16% (Target Exceeded)	16%
<u>12ii:</u> Number of individuals served. (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2015: 15.6 million (Historical Actual)	N/A

¹⁹ The FY 2015 CSBG performance results should be considered preliminary pending final data validation.

Resource and Program Data
Community Services Block Grant

Data Category	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$703,729,256	\$695,389,078	
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development	900,000	900,000	
Training/Technical Assistance	6,905,612	6,911,588	
Program Support	3,454,980	3,325,583	
Total, Resources	\$714,989,848	\$706,526,249	\$0
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	129	131	0
New Starts			
#	126	119	0
\$	\$708,729,256	\$697,169,078	\$0
Continuations			
#	3	12	0
\$	\$1,700,000	\$5,000,000	\$0
Contracts			
#	4	5	0
\$	\$1,639,605	\$1,475,734	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	3	5	0
\$	\$767,419	\$520,232	\$0

Notes:

1. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, grant/panel reviews, travel, salaries/benefits and associated overhead costs.

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

FY 2018 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.569

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	FY 2018 Estimate	Difference from FY 2017 Estimate
Alabama	\$13,051,502	\$12,887,774	0	-\$12,887,774
Alaska	2,668,072	2,636,451	0	-2,636,451
Arizona	5,811,226	5,742,356	0	-5,742,356
Arkansas	9,677,776	9,563,081	0	-9,563,081
California	63,458,555	62,706,482	0	-62,706,482
Colorado	6,181,882	6,108,618	0	-6,108,618
Connecticut	8,571,196	8,469,615	0	-8,469,615
Delaware	3,756,915	3,712,390	0	-3,712,390
District of Columbia	11,693,414	11,554,831	0	-11,554,831
Florida	20,685,737	20,440,582	0	-20,440,582
Georgia	19,145,166	18,918,269	0	-18,918,269
Hawaii	3,756,915	3,712,390	0	-3,712,390
Idaho	3,716,239	3,672,196	0	-3,672,196
Illinois	33,621,110	33,222,653	0	-33,222,653
Indiana	10,363,229	10,240,410	0	-10,240,410
Iowa	7,702,858	7,611,569	0	-7,611,569
Kansas	5,809,380	5,740,531	0	-5,740,531
Kentucky	11,998,813	11,856,611	0	-11,856,611
Louisiana	16,475,187	16,279,933	0	-16,279,933
Maine	3,749,521	3,705,084	0	-3,705,084
Maryland	9,766,003	9,650,262	0	-9,650,262
Massachusetts	17,636,089	17,427,078	0	-17,427,078
Michigan	26,128,136	25,818,481	0	-25,818,481
Minnesota	8,564,764	8,463,260	0	-8,463,260
Mississippi	11,320,148	11,185,988	0	-11,185,988
Missouri	19,694,885	19,461,473	0	-19,461,473
Montana	3,452,511	3,411,594	0	-3,411,594
Nebraska	4,961,048	4,902,253	0	-4,902,253
Nevada	3,756,915	3,712,390	0	-3,712,390
New Hampshire	3,756,915	3,712,390	0	-3,712,390
New Jersey	19,498,072	19,266,992	0	-19,266,992
New Mexico	3,902,416	3,856,166	0	-3,856,166
New York	61,772,172	61,040,086	0	-61,040,086
North Carolina	18,680,309	18,458,921	0	-18,458,921
North Dakota	3,393,497	3,353,279	0	-3,353,279

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	FY 2018 Estimate	Difference from FY 2017 Estimate
Ohio	27,743,863	27,415,059	0	-27,415,059
Oklahoma	8,319,783	8,221,182	0	-8,221,182
Oregon	5,674,923	5,607,667	0	-5,607,667
Pennsylvania	30,132,767	29,775,652	0	-29,775,652
Rhode Island	3,934,421	3,887,792	0	-3,887,792
South Carolina	10,935,934	10,806,328	0	-10,806,328
South Dakota	3,043,804	3,007,730	0	-3,007,730
Tennessee	14,021,238	13,855,067	0	-13,855,067
Texas	34,240,036	33,834,244	0	-33,834,244
Utah	3,671,408	3,627,896	0	-3,627,896
Vermont	3,754,318	3,709,824	0	-3,709,824
Virginia	11,394,801	11,259,757	0	-11,259,757
Washington	8,434,169	8,334,212	0	-8,334,212
West Virginia	7,967,538	7,873,111	0	-7,873,111
Wisconsin	8,659,777	8,557,147	0	-8,557,147
Wyoming	3,518,990	3,477,284	0	-3,477,284
Subtotal	663,626,343	655,752,391	0	-655,752,391
Indian Tribes	6,362,537	6,296,182	0	-6,296,182
Subtotal	6,362,537	6,296,182	0	-6,296,182
American Samoa	976,675	965,100	0	-965,100
Guam	924,348	913,393	0	-913,393
Northern Mariana Islands	579,059	572,196	0	-572,196
Puerto Rico	29,983,460	29,628,115	0	-29,628,115
Virgin Islands	1,276,833	1,261,701	0	-1,261,701
Subtotal	33,740,375	33,340,505	0	-33,340,505
Total States/Territories	703,729,255	695,389,078	0	-695,389,078
Discretionary Funds	900,000	900,000	0	-900,000
Other	3,454,981	10,440,119	0	-10,440,119
Training and Technical Assistance	6,905,612	6,911,588	0	-6,911,588
Subtotal, Adjustments	11,260,593	18,251,707	0	-18,251,707
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$714,989,848	\$713,640,785	\$0	-\$713,640,785

Notes:

1. Other includes funding for research and evaluation and program support.

COMMUNITY SERVICES DISCRETIONARY ACTIVITIES

Funding Level	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	Change from FY 2017 CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$36,383,000	\$36,313,835	0	-\$36,313,835

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

2018 Authorization ... Such sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action on reauthorization

Allocation Method Competitive Grant

Program Description and Accomplishments

Community Services Discretionary Activities (CSDA) were 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). The CSDA authorized two programs: Community Economic Development (CED) and Rural Community Facilities (RCF). 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 RCF 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 2016, 39 awards totaling \$27,350,000 were made. In FY 2017, it is expected that CED will award 39 to 45 grants, totaling more than \$27 million.

The RCF 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 2016, eight five-year projects received their second annual awards, totaling \$6,391,350. In FY 2017, it is expected that RCF will award over \$6.3 million to the same eight grantees for their third award of their five-year projects.

Funding for CED and RCF programs during the last five years has been as follows:

2013	\$32,754,603
2014	\$35,497,000
2015	\$36,383,000
2016	\$36,383,000
2017	\$36,313,835

Budget Request

The FY 2018 request is \$0 for the CED or RCF programs, a decrease of \$36 million from the FY 2017 annualized CR, as the services provided are duplicative of other federal programs.

Performance Analysis

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2017 Target
<u>12iii</u> : Number of jobs created by Community Economic Development program. (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2015: 1,153 (Historical Actual)	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Community Economic Development

Data Category	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	\$27,410,948	\$27,052,653	
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	298,830	285,529	
Program Support	2,173,222	2,190,663	
Total, Resources	\$29,883,000	\$29,528,845	\$0
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	39	39	0
New Starts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Continuations			
#	39	39	0
\$	\$27,410,948	\$27,052,653	\$0
Contracts			
#	3	4	0
\$	\$2,062,908	\$2,100,007	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	2	4	0
\$	\$409,144	\$376,185	\$0

Notes:

1. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, monitoring, and grant/panel reviews.

Resource and Program Data
Rural Community Facilities

Data Category	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	\$6,391,349	\$6,300,944	
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	35,000	35,578	
Program Support	73,650	86,444	
Total, Resources	\$6,499,999	\$6,422,966	\$0
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	8	8	0
New Starts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Continuations			
#	8	8	0
\$	\$6,391,349	\$6,300,944	\$0
Contracts			
#	1	1	0
\$	\$35,000	\$35,578	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	0
\$	\$73,650	\$86,444	\$0

Notes:

1. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, and grant/panel reviews.

ASSETS FOR INDEPENDENCE

Funding Level	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	Change from FY 2017 CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$18,950,000	\$18,913,976	0	-\$18,913,976

Authorizing Legislation — Section 416 of the Assets for Independence Act

2018 AuthorizationSuch sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method Competitive Grant

Program Description and Accomplishments

The Assets for Independence (AFI) program was authorized by the Community Opportunities, Accountability, and Training and Educational Services Act of 1988 (P.L. 105-285, hereafter referred to as the AFI Act). As stated in the AFI Act, this program seeks to determine: (1) the social, civic, psychological, and economic effects of providing individuals and families with limited means an incentive to accumulate assets by saving a portion of their earned income; (2) the extent to which an asset-based policy that promotes saving for postsecondary education, home ownership, and micro-enterprise development may be used to enable individuals and families with limited means to increase their economic self-sufficiency; and (3) the extent to which an asset-based policy stabilizes and improves families and the community in which the families live.

Since inception of the AFI program through the end of FY 2016, ACF has awarded 978 AFI grants, totaling approximately \$267 million. In FY 2016, ACF made 50 new grant awards, totaling over \$13.6 million. Organizations can have more than one AFI grant award active at the same time, and many do. During FY 2016, there were 335 active grants managed by 207 grantees. Per the AFI Act, the maximum grant award is \$1,000,000. Grantees must provide non-federal funds equal to the amount of their AFI grant, as required by law.

AFI program grantees implement local demonstration projects that provide special-purpose, matched savings accounts called individual development accounts (IDAs) to eligible individuals. Every dollar of earned income that a participant deposits into their IDA is matched (from \$1 to \$8 in combined federal and non-federal funds) by the AFI project. Eighty-five percent of every AFI grant award and an equal amount of non-federal cash is required to be used to match participants' earned income deposits. The goal for AFI participants is to use their IDA and project matching funds to purchase a primary asset: first home, business capitalization, and/or postsecondary education. The AFI Act also allows for transfers to the IDA of a spouse or dependent for one of the primary assets. Since the beginning of the AFI program through the end of FY 2016, 113,975 IDAs have been opened and a total of \$117,131,192 of earned income has been deposited by participants. Over the same period of time, 17,902 participants made a matched withdrawal for a first home; 14,512 participants made a matched withdrawal for business capitalization; and 22,703 participants made a matched withdrawal for postsecondary education. (This data does not include the special Indiana and Pennsylvania programs deemed eligible under the AFI Act.)

Funding for the AFI program during the last five years has been as follows:

2013	\$18,593,064
2014	\$18,950,000
2015	\$18,950,000
2016	\$18,950,000
2017	\$18,913,976

Budget Request

The FY 2018 budget request is \$0 for the Assets for Independence program, a decrease of \$19 million from the FY 2017 annualized CR. Historically, this program has been slow to obligate funds because of the matching requirements faced by grantees.

Performance Analysis

Measure ²⁰	Year and Most Recent Result²¹ / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2017 Target
13A: Increase the annual amount of personal savings that were used by Assets for Independence (AFI) project participants to purchase one of the three primary assets. (<i>Outcome</i>)	FY 2016: \$6,439,133 Target: \$5,177,673 (Target Exceeded)	\$8,923,066
13B: Increase the number of participants who make a matched withdrawal for the three primary assets. (<i>Outcome</i>)	FY 2016: 4,993 participants Target: 4,161 participants (Target Exceeded)	6,951
13i: Cumulative number of AFI Individual Development Accounts (IDAs) opened in regular AFI projects. ²² (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2016: 113,975 (Historical Actual)	N/A

²⁰ The wording of measures 13A, 13B, and 13ii has been revised for clarity, but the measure itself has not changed.

²¹ The FY 2016 AFI performance results should be considered preliminary pending final data validation.

²² The use of the word “regular” in measure 13i is used to indicate that data from grants awarded to special state programs in Indiana and Pennsylvania (eligible under Section 405(g) of the AFI Act) have not been included. Data from these grants are also excluded from the calculation of 13A, 13B, and 13ii.

Measure ²⁰	Year and Most Recent Result ²¹ / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2017 Target
13ii: Cumulative amount of participant savings deposited into AFI IDAs. (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2016: \$117,131,192 (Historical Actual)	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Assets for Independence

Data Category	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation	\$643,105		
Demonstration/Development	13,655,768	\$13,500,000	
Training/Technical Assistance	2,717,457	2,610,011	
Program Support	1,924,059	2,745,023	
Total, Resources	\$18,940,389	\$18,855,034	\$0
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	42	40	0
New Starts			
#	42	40	0
\$	\$13,655,768	\$13,500,000	\$0
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	6	6	0
\$	\$3,406,562	\$3,025,701	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	3	4	0
\$	\$521,650	\$378,627	\$0

Notes:

1. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, grant/panel reviews, travel and salaries/benefits and associated overhead costs.

FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND SERVICES

Funding Level	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	Change from FY 2017 CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$150,000,000	\$149,714,850	\$151,000,000	\$1,285,150

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

2018 AuthorizationSuch sums as may be appropriated

Allocation MethodFormula/Competitive Grant

Program Description and Accomplishments

The Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) program was 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 statutory funding provision indicates how 96 percent of the funds not specifically set aside for other purposes should be distributed. Not less than 70 percent of FVPSA funds shall be awarded in grants to states and territories, not less than ten percent shall be awarded to Indian tribes (including Alaska Natives) and tribal organizations, not less than 10 percent shall be awarded to State Domestic Violence Coalitions (SDVC), and the network of information and technical assistance centers shall receive not less than six percent of the appropriation.

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;
- 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. 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.

The FVPSA statute provides for a set aside for grants to support specialized services for abused parents and their children. The FY 2016 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.

The statute also permits funds to be used for grants or contracts to provide technical assistance or to coordinate or provide for research and evaluation on effective practices. Under this authority, funds have been awarded to:

- projects supporting collaborative efforts between child protective service agencies and domestic violence advocacy organizations to develop effective strategies for domestic violence services integration into child protection systems and strategies;
- SDVCs to increase the capacity of local domestic violence programs to reach underserved populations;
- projects supporting collaborative efforts between services for runaway and homeless youth and domestic violence victims to improve responses to youth experiencing teen dating violence;
- projects supporting the development of enhanced services in domestic violence programs and other community-based settings for children exposed to domestic violence;
- projects to conduct comprehensive evidence reviews related to key services to adult victims of domestic violence and interventions serving children exposed to domestic violence;

- a project to expand leadership opportunities within the domestic violence field for members of underrepresented groups; and,
- a project with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to provide national-level support and coordination for intimate personal violence prevention through the National Resource Center on Domestic Violence.

Funding for the program during the last five years has been as follows:

2013	\$121,225,253
2014	\$133,521,000
2015	\$135,000,000
2016	\$150,000,000
2017	\$149,714,850

Budget Request

The FY 2018 request for FVPSA programs is \$151 million, an increase of nearly \$1.3 million over the FY 2017 Continuing Resolution level. This request will continue to provide on-going support for the services needed to protect the safety of domestic violence victims at the FY 2016 level and provide \$1 million for an Alaska Native Tribal Resource Center.

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. In 2011, the target was increased to 90 percent due to previous years' performance. This number remains the performance target as it is 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 a key outcome which is correlated with other indices of longer-term client safety and well-being, and helps document improved work by FVPSA grantees and subgrantees.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2018 Target +/- FY 2017 Target
14D: Increase the percentage of FVPSA state subgrant-funded domestic violence program clients who report improved knowledge of safety planning. (<i>Outcome</i>)	FY 2015: 91.9% Target: 90% (Target Exceeded)	90%	90%	Maintain
14i: Number of residential clients served by domestic violence programs, including tribal programs. ²³ (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2015: 241,448 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
14ii: Number of non-residential clients served by domestic violence programs, including tribal programs. (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2015: 1,040,994 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
14iii: Number of shelter nights, state programs. (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2015: 7,709,975 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
14iv: Number of shelter nights, tribal programs. (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2015: 179,385 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
14v: Number of unmet requests for shelter (state and tribal programs). (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2015: 209,442 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
14vi: Total number of crisis hotline calls answered by local domestic violence programs, including tribal programs. (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2015: 2,607,300 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
14vii: Number of youth who attended youth-targeted community education programs, including tribal programs. (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2015: 1,999,586 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
14viii: Number of supportive counseling and advocacy contacts with children provided by domestic violence programs, including tribal programs. (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2015: 1,358,279 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

²³ 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 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2018 Target +/- FY 2017 Target
14ix: Number of people trained by FVPSA-funded training and technical assistance providers. ²⁴ (Output)	FY 2016: 58,143 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

²⁴ This output measure is currently reported on a voluntary basis.

Resource and Program Data
Family Violence Prevention and Services

Data Category	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$130,500,000	\$130,307,524	\$131,175,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development	5,300,000	4,435,200	4,750,000
Training/Technical Assistance	10,935,750	11,139,337	11,505,825
Program Support	3,223,739	3,366,230	3,569,175
Total, Resources	\$149,959,489	\$149,248,291	\$151,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	277	265	264
New Starts			
#	271	240	251
\$	\$145,885,000	\$130,307,524	\$136,905,000
Continuations			
#	6	25	13
\$	\$800,000	\$15,523,712	\$10,475,000
Contracts			
#	4	3	5
\$	\$1,166,482	\$1,374,562	\$1,528,474
Interagency Agreements			
#	3	2	2
\$	\$388,121	\$145,904	\$166,524

Notes:

1. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, grants/panel reviews, salaries and benefits costs as well as associated overhead.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
State Table - Family Violence Prevention and Services/Battered Women's Shelters

FY 2018 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.592

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	FY 2018 Estimate	Difference from FY 2017 Estimate
Alabama	\$1,655,087	\$1,652,835	\$1,662,984	\$10,149
Alaska	760,462	760,119	761,663	1,544
Arizona	2,046,435	2,043,347	2,057,261	13,914
Arkansas	1,245,961	1,244,582	1,250,796	6,214
California	8,967,078	8,949,221	9,029,703	80,482
Colorado	1,749,959	1,747,505	1,758,566	11,061
Connecticut	1,384,339	1,383,264	1,390,814	7,550
Delaware	802,069	801,638	803,581	1,943
District of Columbia	741,104	740,803	742,161	1,358
Florida	4,867,925	4,858,816	4,899,869	41,053
Georgia	2,781,053	2,776,398	2,797,377	20,979
Hawaii	906,472	905,818	908,765	2,947
Idaho	951,891	951,140	954,525	3,385
Illinois	3,411,864	3,405,863	3,432,910	27,047
Indiana	2,034,272	2,031,211	2,045,007	13,796
Iowa	1,274,564	1,273,125	1,279,613	6,488
Kansas	1,231,682	1,230,334	1,236,410	6,076
Kentucky	1,559,388	1,557,341	1,566,569	9,228
Louisiana	1,609,630	1,607,475	1,617,187	9,712
Maine	889,937	889,318	892,107	2,789
Maryland	1,894,119	1,891,357	1,903,805	12,448
Massachusetts	2,060,884	2,057,767	2,071,819	14,052
Michigan	2,759,979	2,755,369	2,776,146	20,777
Minnesota	1,783,140	1,780,615	1,791,996	11,381
Mississippi	1,252,909	1,251,516	1,257,796	6,280
Missouri	1,919,299	1,916,483	1,929,173	12,690
Montana	821,586	821,113	823,245	2,132
Nebraska	1,007,853	1,006,982	1,010,905	3,923
Nevada	1,209,020	1,207,721	1,213,579	5,858
New Hampshire	888,880	888,263	891,042	2,779
New Jersey	2,542,514	2,538,368	2,557,053	18,685
New Mexico	1,055,169	1,054,197	1,058,575	4,378
New York	4,889,374	4,880,219	4,921,479	41,260
North Carolina	2,749,597	2,745,010	2,765,687	20,677
North Dakota	757,900	757,563	759,081	1,518

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	FY 2018 Estimate	Difference from FY 2017 Estimate
Ohio	3,125,632	3,120,242	3,144,536	24,294
Oklahoma	1,440,487	1,438,694	1,446,778	8,084
Oregon	1,457,840	1,456,009	1,464,260	8,251
Pennsylvania	3,388,217	3,382,266	3,409,086	26,820
Rhode Island	829,520	829,030	831,238	2,208
South Carolina	1,642,234	1,640,009	1,650,035	10,026
South Dakota	784,417	784,023	785,797	1,774
Tennessee	2,017,918	2,014,891	2,028,530	13,639
Texas	6,373,012	6,360,691	6,416,221	55,530
Utah	1,233,191	1,231,840	1,237,931	6,091
Vermont	736,778	736,487	737,802	1,315
Virginia	2,403,050	2,399,202	2,416,545	17,343
Washington	2,121,692	2,118,445	2,133,082	14,637
West Virginia	1,004,750	1,003,887	1,007,780	3,893
Wisconsin	1,853,498	1,850,822	1,862,880	12,058
Wyoming	727,782	726,907	728,133	1,226
Subtotal	99,603,413	99,456,141	100,119,883	663,742
Indian Tribes	14,500,000	14,478,614	14,575,000	96,386
Subtotal	14,500,000	14,478,614	14,575,000	96,386
American Samoa	126,875	126,688	127,531	843
Guam	126,875	126,688	127,531	843
Northern Mariana Islands	126,875	126,688	127,531	843
Puerto Rico	1,389,087	1,387,403	1,394,993	7,590
Virgin Islands	126,875	126,688	127,531	843
Subtotal	1,896,587	1,894,155	1,905,117	10,962
Total States/Territories	116,000,000	115,828,910	116,600,000	771,090
Discretionary Funds	8,523,739	8,267,989	8,679,175	411,186
Other	14,500,000	14,478,614	14,575,000	96,386
Training and Technical Assistance	10,935,750	11,139,337	11,145,825	6,488
Subtotal, Adjustments	33,959,489	33,885,940	34,400,000	514,060
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$149,959,489	\$149,714,850	\$151,000,000	\$1,285,150

Notes:

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

NATIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HOTLINE

Funding Level	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	Change from FY 2017 CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$8,250,000	\$8,234,317	\$8,250,000	+\$15,683

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

2018 Authorization\$6,000,000 pending Congressional action

Allocation Method Cooperative Agreement

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 National Domestic Violence Hotline (Hotline) is authorized under the most recent FVPSA authorization: Section 313 of FVSA, as amended by section 201 of the CAPTA Reauthorization Act of 2010 (pub. 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. Beginning in FY 2014, Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) program funds

were used to directly support this project and to expand the Hotline's service capacity through on-line chatting, thus providing a more holistic approach to service delivery through a variety of access points that now include website, telephone (including text telephone and videophone), online chatting, and texting.

As a result of ongoing efforts to increase and improve access for vulnerable populations, the Hotline, in collaboration with FVPSA's 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 during the last five years has been as follows:

2013	\$2,991,589
2014	\$4,500,000
2015	\$4,500,000
2016	\$8,250,000
2017	\$8,234,317

Budget Request

The FY 2018 request for the National Domestic Violence Hotline is \$8.2 million, the same as the FY 2016 appropriation. 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 continue to support an ongoing evaluation that will help establish new or improved performance measures as well as 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 2013, the Hotline responded to 80 percent of the calls received, meeting the target for the year. However, 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 was substantially lower than the FY 2016 appropriation) and timing of fund allocation. The performance rate for FY 2018 is expected to be the same as for FY 2017 at 84 percent. 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 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2018 Target +/- FY 2017 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 2016: 75% Target: 84% (Target Not Met)	84% ²⁵	84%	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 2016: 81% Target: 84% (Target Not Met)	84% ²⁶	84%	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). ²⁷ <i>(Developmental Outcome)</i>	FY 2016: 60% (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
<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

²⁵ The target for FY 2017 was originally based on the funding level requested in the FY 2016 President's Budget Request. This target was revised to align with actual funding levels for FY 2016. Funding is received on the last day of the federal fiscal year; therefore, performance for FY 2017 is based off of the FY 2016 funding amount.

²⁶ The target for FY 2017 was originally based on the funding level requested in the FY 2016 President's Budget Request. This target was revised to align with actual funding levels for FY 2016. Funding is received on the last day of the federal fiscal year; therefore, performance for FY 2017 is based off of the FY 2016 funding amount.

²⁷ The language of performance measure 14C was revised to reflect the new Funding Opportunity Announcement for this program. The term "Helpline" is replaced with the statutory language related to providing services to youth and young adults (national teen dating violence hotline).

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2018 Target +/- FY 2017 Target
14xiv: 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
14xy: 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 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	\$7,750,000	\$7,709,206	\$8,250,000
Research/Evaluation	498,435	499,450	
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$8,248,435	\$8,208,656	\$8,250,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	1	1	1
New Starts			
#	1	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Continuations			
#	0	1	1
\$	\$7,750,000	\$7,709,206	\$8,250,000
Contracts			
#	1	1	0
\$	\$498,435	\$499,450	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION

Funding Level	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	Change from FY 2017 CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$205,000,000	\$204,610,295	\$204,610,295	0

2018 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 during the last five years has been as follows:

2013	\$196,617,286
2014	\$197,701,000
2015	\$199,701,000
2016	\$205,000,000
2017	\$204,610,295

Fiscal years 2013-2015 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 2018 request for Federal Administration is \$204.6 million, the same as the FY 2017 Continuing Resolution level. ACF's total FY 2018 estimated FTE is 1,340, a decrease of 12 FTE from the FY 2017 estimate. This includes 298 FTE paid from program resources. (Totals reflect late updates to staffing levels in mandatory programs that are not reflected in the Budget in Brief or Budget Appendix.) 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 (UFMS), 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 we are in 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 2018, ACF aims to continue to reach the highest level of achievement in the four management areas previously noted.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2018 Target +/- FY 2017 Target
11A: 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
REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE

FY 2018 BUDGET

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

FY 2018 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”), [section 203 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005,] and the Torture Victims Relief Act of 1998, [*\$1,690,226,759*] \$1,456,755,000 of which [*\$1,660,792,819*] \$1,427,321,000 shall remain available through September 30, [*2018*]/2020 for carrying out such sections 414, 501, 462, and 235: Provided, That amounts available under this heading to carry out [such section 203 and] the TVPA shall also be available for research and evaluation with respect to activities under [those authorities] *Such Act*: Provided further, That the limitation in section [205] 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.*

(Note: A full-year 2017 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2017 (P.L. 114–254). The amounts included for 2017 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.)

Language Provision	Explanation
[section 203 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005,]	As amended, this language no longer pertains to HHS. Section 103 of the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act, Pub. L 114-22, amended section 203 so that it is now a DOJ responsibility. Please note that the reference to section 203 is not deleted from the version of the refugee appropriation included in the FY 2018 Budget Appendix because there was insufficient time to make this update in the Appendix.
<i>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.</i>	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 prevented ACF from using certain federal property in FY 2016.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

Authorizing Legislation

	FY 2017 Amount Authorized	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Amount Authorized	FY 2018 Budget Request
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	489,068,510	Such sums	320,000,000
2. Social Services	Such sums	154,705,345	Such sums	0
3. Preventive Health	Such sums	4,591,255	Such sums	0
4. Targeted Assistance	Such sums	47,510,510	Such sums	0
5. Refugee Supportive Service	Such sums	0	Such sums	159,321,000
Sections 107(b) and 113(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000.	14,500,000	12,975,287	14,500,000	12,975,287
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	10,714,593	25,000,000	10,714,593
Section 462(a) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 and section 235 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008.		1,396,197,852		948,000,000
Section 107(f) and 113(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000.	8,000,000	5,744,060	8,000,000	5,744,060
Total request level		2,121,507,412		1,456,754,940
Total request level against definite authorizations	47,500,000	26,490,000	47,500,000	45,375,000

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 2017
Transitional and Medical Services	FY 2002	Such sums	227,243,000	489,068,510
Social Services	FY 2002	Such sums	158,600,000	154,705,245
Preventive Health	FY 2002	Such sums	4,835,000	4,591,255
Targeted Assistance	FY 2002	Such sums	49,477,000	47,510,510
Victims of Torture	FY 2007	25,000,000	9,817,000	10,714,593

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>
2009				
Appropriation	628,044,000	641,144,000	635,044,000	633,442,000
Supplemental (P.L. 111-32)				82,000,000
Total				715,442,000
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			1,736,691,000
2017	2,184,860,000	1,674,691,000	1,674,691,000	1,671,507,412
Transfer				300,000,000
Contingency Score				150,000,000
Total				2,121,507,412
2018	1,456,755,000			

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

Amounts Available for Obligation

<u>Budgetary Resources</u>	FY 2016 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2017 <u>Annualized CR</u>	FY 2018 <u>President's Budget</u>
Annual, B.A.	\$1,736,691,000	\$2,124,691,000	\$1,456,755,000
Across-the-board reductions	0	-3,184,000	0
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	\$1,736,691,000	\$2,121,507,000	\$1,456,755,000
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-24,000	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	0	91,163,000	0
Unobligated Balance, adjustment	278,000,000	0	0
Recoveries of prior year obligations	0	39,803,000	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	-92,695,000	0	0
Total Obligations	\$1,921,972,000	\$2,252,473,000	\$1,456,755,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

Budget Authority by Activity

<u>Activity</u>	<u>FY 2016 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2017 Annualized CR</u>	<u>FY 2018 President's Budget</u>
Transitional and Medical Services	\$532,000,000	\$489,068,510	\$320,000,000
Social Services	170,000,000	154,705,345	0
Targeted Assistance	52,601,000	47,511,000	0
Refugee Support Services	0	0	159,321,000
Survivors of Torture	10,735,000	10,714,593	10,715,000
Preventive Health	4,600,000	4,591,255	0
Unaccompanied Alien Children	948,000,000	1,396,197,852	948,000,000
Anti- Trafficking in Persons Programs	18,755,000	18,719,347	18,719,000
Total, Budget Authority	\$1,736,691,000	\$2,121,507,412	\$1,456,755,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

Summary of Changes

FY 2017 Annualized CR		
Total estimated budget authority		\$2,121,507,412
(Obligations)		(\$2,252,473,000)
FY 2018 President's Budget		
Total estimated budget authority		\$1,456,754,940
Net change		-\$664,752,472

<u>Description of Changes</u>	<u>FY 2017 Annualized CR</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Increases:</u>		
A. <u>Program:</u>		
1) Refugee Support Services: Proposal to combine Targeted Assistance and Social Services to this new program	\$0	+\$159,321,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+\$159,321,000
Total, Increases		+\$159,321,000
<u>Decreases:</u>		
A. <u>Program:</u>		
1) Unaccompanied Alien Children: Decrease due to estimated fewer children in custody	\$1,396,198,000	-\$448,197,852
2) Transitional and Medical Services: Decrease due to lower number of eligible arrivals expected in FY18	\$489,069,000	-\$169,068,510
3) Social Services: Proposal to combine this program with Targeted Assistance for a new Refugee Support Services program	\$154,705,000	-\$154,705,345
4) Targeted Assistance: Proposal to combine this program with Social Services for a new Refugee Support Services program	\$47,511,000	-\$47,510,510
5) Refugee Health Promotion: Decrease due to elimination of program	\$4,591,000	-\$4,591,255
Subtotal, Program Decreases		-\$824,073,472
Total, Decreases		-\$824,073,472
Net Change		-\$664,752,472

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

Justification

Funding Level	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	Change from FY 2017 CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$1,736,691,000	\$2,121,507,412	\$1,456,754,940	-\$664,752,472
Total, Obligations	1,859,972,237	2,252,473,400	1,456,754,940	-795,718,460

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. These duties are consistent with the ACF's strategic goals of increasing independence and productivity of families, increasing employment, and promoting the social well-being of children. The FY 2018 request for Refugee and Entrant Assistance is \$1.5 billion, a decrease of \$665 million from the 2017 Continuing Resolution level.

Highlights of the 2018 request for Refugee and Entrant Assistance include:

Transitional and Medical Services (-\$169 million) – This reduced funding reflects a decrease in the number of anticipated arrivals eligible for cash and medical assistance in FY 2018. This funding level will support an estimated 98,000 eligible arrivals, a reduction of 24,000 from the FY 2017 anticipated arrivals and 114,000 from the FY 2016 arrivals.

Refugee Support Services (+159 million) – This combines the Social Services (\$129 million) and Targeted Assistance Grants (\$30 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 \$43 million reduction from the combined FY 2017 Continuing Resolution levels for Social Services and Targeted Assistance grants. Combining these two programs improves efficiency and eliminates burdens on the states to administer two similar programs through separate funding sources.

Unaccompanied Alien Children (-\$448 million) – The number of referrals has fallen considerably since the fall of 2017. HHS does not anticipate a significant increase in referrals under current immigration enforcement policies.

Preventive Health (-\$4.6 million) – No funding is requested for this program in FY 2018 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 - 2016

Fiscal Year	State Dept Refugee Ceiling	Refugees	Special Immigrant Visas¹	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	8,3022 ²
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 ³	85,000	84,995	14,338	87,095	25,149	797	59,171

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.

3. FY 2016 Cubans and Haitians entrants and asylee numbers are estimates pending further data from other sources.

TRANSITIONAL AND MEDICAL SERVICES

Funding Level	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	Change from FY 2017 CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$532,000,000	\$489,068,510	\$320,000,000	-\$169,068,510

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

2018 AuthorizationSuch 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 aid 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 to particular groups of people arriving from abroad in order to achieve economic self-sufficiency and effective resettlement as quickly as possible. 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).

Most TAMS recipients receive cash and medical assistance funded by the federal government and provided through states. 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 are reimbursed for costs incurred to administer the program.

The states also are reimbursed for providing foster care and other appropriate placement and services to minors who are unaccompanied refugees, asylees, Cuban or Haitian entrants, victims of trafficking, Special Immigrant Juveniles (SIJ) who meet certain criteria, and U-status recipients (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. The William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-457) authorizes interim assistance to alien children who may be victims of trafficking for up to 90 days (with the possibility of a 30-day extension) and also makes certain minors with SIJ status eligible for placement and services through the unaccompanied refugee minors program, which has more detail later in this chapter. The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (P.L. 113-4) makes certain U-status recipients eligible for the same benefits.

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.

Finally, these cash and medical services can 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 is not participating in or is withdrawing from all or part of the refugee program; 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.

ACF also funds the support and care of unaccompanied refugee minors (URM) in the United States. The State Department identifies children 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 program serves unaccompanied asylees and Cuban or Haitian entrant minors. Further, 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. All URMs 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 children 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.

Funding for the program during the last five years has been as follows:

2013	\$401,100,000
2014	\$391,477,000
2015	\$383,366,000
2016	\$490,000,000
2017	\$489,068,510

Budget Request

The FY 2018 request for Transitional and Medical Services is \$320 million, which is \$169 million below the FY 2017 Continuing Resolution level. This request would support a total of approximately 98,000 arrivals in FY 2018, including 50,000 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 Matching Grant and the Wilson-Fish programs at the levels needed to support the arrivals that will be referred to those programs.

Performance Analysis

Fiscal year 2015 saw a \$0.32 increase, or 3.4 percent increase, in the aggregate average wage for refugee and other entrants over the FY 2014 actual result. The FY 2015 average wage for recipients of \$9.91 per hour is 37 percent above the federal minimum wage of \$7.25 an hour. ACF provides assistance and incentives such as bonuses for training, early employment, and job retention. There are indications that economic conditions improved as 273 more refugees were employed in FY 2015 (46,387) than in FY 2014 (46,114). However, many full-time jobs are with temporary agencies and pay little over minimum wage. 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 2018, ACF expects to maintain high performance in this area by continuing to meet or exceed an average wage of \$9.50 per hour.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2018 Target +/- FY 2017 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 2015: 59.31% Target: 54% (Target Exceeded)	54.50%	55%	+0.50
15.2LT and 15B: Increase the average hourly wage of refugees at placement (employment entry). (<i>Outcome</i>)	FY 2015: \$9.91 Target: \$ 9.15 (Target Exceeded)	\$9.30	\$9.50	+\$0.20
15C: 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 2015: 18.69% ²⁸ Target: N/A (Historical Actual)	19.00% ²⁹	19.50%	+0.50

²⁸ The FY 2015 actual results do not include all states. Data from 8 states (AK, CT, GA, LA, NV, OK, RI, VA is either incomplete or incorrect). ORR is working with these states to correct and submit complete data.

²⁹ The FY 2017 target is revised to reflect significant increase in RCA caseload in FY 2015 participating in employability services coupled with inadequate RSS funding levels to accommodate such caseload increases. Increased RCA caseloads are expected in FY 2016 and FY 2017 as well.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2018 Target +/- FY 2017 Target
<u>15i</u> : Number of cash assistance terminations due to earned income from employment. (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2015: 15,714 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Transitional and Medical Services

Data Category	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$409,379,518	\$412,987,493	\$235,665,078
Competitive	108,311,632	96,655,026	74,000,000
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	7,707,572	9,568,510	10,334,922
Total, Resources	\$525,398,722	\$519,211,029	\$320,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	78	88	88
New Starts			
#	56	66	66
\$	\$409,379,518	\$412,987,493	\$290,665,078
Continuations			
#	22	22	22
\$	\$108,311,632	\$96,655,026	\$19,000,000
Contracts			
#	3	3	3
\$	\$6,165,767	\$7,568,510	\$8,328,557
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	1
\$	\$1,008,312	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000

Notes:

1. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, overhead, and monitoring/on-site review costs.
2. Total resources for FY 2017 include prior year unobligated balances and recovered funds available for obligation in FY 2017.

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

Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.566

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	FY 2018 Estimate	Difference from FY 2017 Estimate
Alabama	\$142,355	\$143,473	\$81,779	-\$61,695
Alaska	91,386	92,104	52,498	-39,605
Arizona	6,407,782	6,458,133	3,681,089	-2,777,044
Arkansas	16,490	16,620	9,473	-7,147
California	32,072,684	32,324,705	18,424,849	-13,899,856
Colorado	7,092,021	7,147,749	4,074,165	-3,073,583
Connecticut	1,115,499	1,124,265	640,823	-483,442
Delaware	149,765	150,942	86,036	-64,906
District of Columbia	1,740,280	1,753,955	999,742	-754,213
Florida	133,591,873	134,641,613	76,744,749	-57,896,863
Georgia	6,321,695	6,371,370	3,631,635	-2,739,735
Hawaii	29,693	29,927	17,058	-12,869
Idaho	1,950,000	1,965,322	1,120,220	-845,103
Illinois	7,138,060	7,194,149	4,100,613	-3,093,536
Indiana	3,106,831	3,131,244	1,784,786	-1,346,457
Iowa	587,711	592,329	337,623	-254,706
Kansas	1,472,345	1,483,914	845,820	-638,094
Kentucky	1,999,846	2,015,560	1,148,855	-866,705
Louisiana	43,222	43,561	24,830	-18,732
Maine	1,071,427	1,079,846	615,505	-464,342
Maryland	8,743,730	8,812,437	5,023,025	-3,789,411
Massachusetts	10,169,380	10,249,289	5,842,021	-4,407,268
Michigan	17,082,963	17,217,198	9,813,679	-7,403,519
Minnesota	2,906,740	2,929,581	1,669,840	-1,259,741
Mississippi	1,689,942	1,703,222	970,824	-732,398
Missouri	2,325,203	2,343,474	1,335,763	-1,007,711
Montana	26,456	26,664	15,198	-11,466
Nebraska	4,852,370	4,890,499	2,787,549	-2,102,950
Nevada	309,732	312,166	177,932	-134,233
New Hampshire	952,677	960,163	547,286	-412,877
New Jersey	2,181,044	2,198,183	1,252,948	-945,234
New Mexico	816,356	822,770	468,973	-353,797
New York	14,736,942	14,852,742	8,465,956	-6,386,786
North Carolina	5,509,443	5,552,735	3,165,019	-2,387,716
North Dakota	1,999,493	2,015,205	1,148,652	-866,553

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	FY 2018 Estimate	Difference from FY 2017 Estimate
Ohio	5,410,982	5,453,501	3,108,456	-2,345,045
Oklahoma	1,441,744	1,453,073	828,241	-624,832
Oregon	2,125,000	2,141,698	1,220,752	-920,946
Pennsylvania	11,434,965	11,524,819	6,569,064	-4,955,755
Rhode Island	241,661	243,560	138,827	-104,733
South Carolina	418,412	421,700	240,366	-181,334
South Dakota	439,603	443,057	252,539	-190,518
Tennessee	1,801,536	1,815,692	1,034,931	-780,761
Texas	76,179,208	76,777,810	43,762,799	-33,015,011
Utah	6,644,923	6,697,137	3,817,320	-2,879,817
Vermont	185,259	186,715	106,426	-80,289
Virginia	8,737,536	8,806,194	5,019,467	-3,786,727
Washington	11,042,141	11,128,908	6,343,397	-4,785,511
West Virginia	34,238	34,507	19,668	-14,838
Wisconsin	3,076,839	3,101,016	1,767,557	-1,333,459
Wyoming	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	409,657,482	412,876,493	235,336,627	-177,539,866
Total States/Territories	409,657,482	412,876,493	235,336,627	-177,539,866
Discretionary Funds	108,311,632	96,655,026	74,163,373	-22,491,652
Other	7,693,909	9,568,510	10,500,000	931,490
Subtotal, Adjustments	116,005,541	106,223,536	84,663,373	-21,560,162
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$525,663,023	\$519,100,029	\$320,000,000	-\$199,100,029

Notes:

1. TAMS funding levels reported for Kansas, New Jersey, Texas, and Maine include funding issued to replacement designee organizations providing services in these states. These four states have withdrawn from providing refugee resettlement services.
2. FY 2017 final state allocation are estimates and subject change as recent executive orders are implemented.
3. At this time, FY2018 state allocations are based on prior year levels. Department of State has not yet planned the refugee allocation for states.

REFUGEE SUPPORT SERVICES

Funding Level	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	Change from FY 2017 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority			\$159,321,000	+\$159,321,000

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

2018 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 – a combination of two existing programs – provides services that address barriers to employment, such as social adjustment services, interpretation and translation, childcare, healthcare, and citizenship and naturalization services. 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).

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 and distributed 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 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 will be 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. Regardless of creating this new formula grant program, based on the dramatic recent changes in newly arriving

populations (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 provides funding to implement projects assisting refugees to qualify for licenses and certifications necessary to attain employment and improve self-sufficiency. Another example is the Refugee Family Child Care Microenterprise Development Program, which provides business opportunities to refugee women in a market where there is a shortage of childcare providers. Through this particular grant funding, mentors help refugee women establish agreements or contracts with state or county child care offices so they may qualify for childcare reimbursement as service providers and become independent entrepreneurs.

Funding for the Social Services Program for the last five years has been as follows:

2013	\$149,927,000
2014	\$149,927,000
2015	\$149,927,000
2016	\$155,000,000
2017	\$154,705,345

Funding for the Targeted Assistance Program for the last five years has been as follows:

2013	\$47,601,000
2014	\$47,601,000
2015	\$47,601,000
2016	\$47,601,000
2017	\$47,510,510

Budget Request

The FY 2018 President's Budget proposes the combination of the SS and TAG programs into a new Refugee Support Services program. States will have 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 be required to ensure that funding will continue to closely mirror arrival patterns supporting programs and services at the local level. ACF will 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.

The FY 2018 request for the Refugee Support Services is \$159.3 million, which is \$43 million below the combined FY 2017 SS and TAG Continuing Resolution levels. 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 reduced number of anticipated eligible arrivals. The FY 2018 allocations will be based on arriving populations during FY 2017 only, rather than the combined arrivals in both FY 2016 and FY 2017 (the most recent 24 month arrivals). This change will ensure that the formula allocations will serve the current needs of arriving populations and improve the ability of the states to respond to shifting arrival patterns. 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. 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. This is a result of various challenges in terms of the changing demographics of participants entering the U.S. Resettlement Program, often requiring extended employment services in order 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. 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 TANF and refugee service providers.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2018 Target +/- FY 2017 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 2015: 18.69% ³⁰ Historical Actual: 18.69%	19.00% ³¹	19.50%	+0.50
<u>18A</u> : Increase the percentage of refugees entering employment through ACF-funded refugee employment services. (<i>Outcome</i>)	FY 2015: 45.04% Target: 54.50% (Target Not Met)	45.50% ³²	46.50%	+1.00

³⁰ The FY 2015 actual results do not include all states. Data from 8 states (AK, CT, GA, LA, NV, OK, RI, and VA) is either incomplete or incorrect. ORR is working with these states to correct and submit complete data.

³¹ The FY 2017 target is revised to reflect significant increase in RCA caseload in FY 2015 participating in employability services with inadequate RSS funding levels to accommodate such caseload increase. Increased RCA caseloads are expected in FY 2016 and FY2017 as well.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2018 Target +/- FY 2017 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 2015: 64.08% Target: 63.50% (Target Exceeded)	64.00%	64.50%	+0.50
<u>18C</u> : Increase the percentage of 90-day job retention as a subset of all entered employment. <i>(Outcome)</i>	FY 2015: 75.02% Target: 76.50% (Target Not Met)	77%	77.50%	+0.50
<u>18i</u> : Number of refugees entering employment through ACF-funded employment services. <i>(Output)</i>	FY 2015: 46,387 (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 2015: 24,808 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>18iii</u> : Number of refugees with 90-day job retention. <i>(Output)</i>	FY 2015: 35,133 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

³² The FY 2017 target is revised to reflect significant increases in number of clients participating in employability services in FY 2015 coupled with inadequate RSS funding levels to accommodate such caseloads increases. Number of clients participating in employability services is expected to increase in FY2016 and FY 2017 as well.

Resource and Program Data
Refugee Support Services

Note: FY 2016 and FY 2017 data for the two programs proposed to be combined are located after the RSS data.

Data Category	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			\$127,925,744
Competitive			31,395,256
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$0	\$0	\$159,321,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	0	0	157
New Starts			
#	0	0	77
\$	\$0	\$0	\$131,481,006
Continuations			
#	0	0	80
\$	\$0	\$0	\$27,783,994
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
State Table – Refugee Support Services

Formula Grants

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	FY 2018 Estimate	Difference from FY 2017 Estimate
Alabama	0	0	\$187,615	\$187,615
Alaska	0	0	205,046	205,046
Arizona	0	0	4,168,894	4,168,894
Arkansas	0	0	52,336	52,336
California	0	0	16,469,075	16,469,075
Colorado	0	0	1,964,435	1,964,435
Connecticut	0	0	987,337	987,337
Delaware	0	0	52,024	52,024
District of Columbia	0	0	275,490	275,490
Florida	0	0	15,726,448	15,726,448
Georgia	0	0	3,063,429	3,063,429
Hawaii	0	0	17,118	17,118
Idaho	0	0	1,093,251	1,093,251
Illinois	0	0	3,070,265	3,070,265
Indiana	0	0	1,653,754	1,653,754
Iowa	0	0	943,658	943,658
Kansas	0	0	876,639	876,639
Kentucky	0	0	2,581,233	2,581,233
Louisiana	0	0	308,844	308,844
Maine	0	0	761,801	761,801
Maryland	0	0	2,724,428	2,724,428
Massachusetts	0	0	1,889,615	1,889,615
Michigan	0	0	4,152,753	4,152,753
Minnesota	0	0	2,459,533	2,459,533
Mississippi	0	0	71,424	71,424
Missouri	0	0	1,959,397	1,959,397
Montana	0	0	34,237	34,237
Nebraska	0	0	1,487,384	1,487,384
Nevada	0	0	969,090	969,090
New Hampshire	0	0	535,314	535,314
New Jersey	0	0	743,755	743,755
New Mexico	0	0	462,749	462,749
New York	0	0	6,457,877	6,457,877
North Carolina	0	0	3,002,032	3,002,032
North Dakota	0	0	661,776	661,776

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	FY 2018 Estimate	Difference from FY 2017 Estimate
Ohio	0	0	3,641,342	3,641,342
Oklahoma	0	0	548,340	548,340
Oregon	0	0	1,520,497	1,520,497
Pennsylvania	0	0	3,228,255	3,228,255
Rhode Island	0	0	349,928	349,928
South Carolina	0	0	365,905	365,905
South Dakota	0	0	495,630	495,630
Tennessee	0	0	1,902,167	1,902,167
Texas	0	0	22,788,500	22,788,500
Utah	0	0	1,234,184	1,234,184
Vermont	0	0	404,546	404,546
Virginia	0	0	3,779,695	3,779,695
Washington	0	0	4,038,863	4,038,863
West Virginia	0	0	26,248	26,248
Wisconsin	0	0	1,475,588	1,475,588
Wyoming	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	0	0	127,869,744	127,869,744
Total States/Territories	0	0	127,869,744	127,869,744
Discretionary Funds	0	0	31,451,256	31,451,256
Subtotal, Adjustments	0	0	31,451,256	31,451,256
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$0	\$0	\$159,321,000	\$159,321,000

Resource and Program Data
Social Services

Data Category	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$121,870,000	\$121,216,006	
Competitive	47,535,698	34,083,641	
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$169,405,698	\$155,299,647	\$0
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	271	269	0
New Starts			
#	111	109	0
\$	\$143,525,627	\$125,216,006	\$0
Continuations			
#	160	160	0
\$	\$25,880,071	\$30,083,641	\$0
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 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	FY 2018 Estimate	Difference from FY 2017 Estimate
Alabama	\$95,529	\$135,029	0	-\$135,029
Alaska	128,612	134,769	0	-134,769
Arizona	2,863,691	3,162,937	0	-3,162,937
Arkansas	75,000	75,000	0	-75,000
California	9,242,082	7,928,535	0	-7,928,535
Colorado	1,704,476	1,584,412	0	-1,584,412
Connecticut	480,164	626,412	0	-626,412
Delaware	75,000	75,000	0	-75,000
District of Columbia	180,651	148,332	0	-148,332
Florida	45,998,374	37,514,836	0	-37,514,836
Georgia	2,296,611	2,351,406	0	-2,351,406
Hawaii	75,000	75,000	0	-75,000
Idaho	797,234	816,323	0	-816,323
Illinois	2,259,068	2,241,365	0	-2,241,365
Indiana	1,388,624	1,334,950	0	-1,334,950
Iowa	813,960	765,432	0	-765,432
Kansas	363,351	704,138	0	-704,138
Kentucky	2,767,318	2,667,149	0	-2,667,149
Louisiana	289,934	380,984	0	-380,984
Maine	476,819	545,034	0	-545,034
Maryland	1,874,347	1,800,041	0	-1,800,041
Massachusetts	1,545,013	1,547,942	0	-1,547,942
Michigan	2,793,355	2,829,084	0	-2,829,084
Minnesota	3,286,847	2,409,847	0	-2,409,847
Mississippi	75,000	75,000	0	-75,000
Missouri	1,252,105	1,433,194	0	-1,433,194
Montana	75,000	75,000	0	-75,000
Nebraska	1,064,018	1,102,018	0	-1,102,018
Nevada	1,921,828	1,686,727	0	-1,686,727
New Hampshire	361,961	423,046	0	-423,046
New Jersey	889,244	687,457	0	-687,457
New Mexico	250,161	321,442	0	-321,442
New York	4,171,918	4,116,591	0	-4,116,591
North Carolina	2,139,007	2,266,932	0	-2,266,932
North Dakota	518,450	517,908	0	-517,908

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	FY 2018 Estimate	Difference from FY 2017 Estimate
Ohio	2,299,584	2,595,974	0	-2,595,974
Oklahoma	465,382	417,947	0	-417,947
Oregon	1,223,205	1,220,925	0	-1,220,925
Pennsylvania	2,444,535	2,432,100	0	-2,432,100
Rhode Island	136,046	243,976	0	-243,976
South Carolina	161,323	269,537	0	-269,537
South Dakota	457,118	470,698	0	-470,698
Tennessee	1,535,719	1,577,957	0	-1,577,957
Texas	11,582,166	11,128,460	0	-11,128,460
Utah	946,289	989,707	0	-989,707
Vermont	305,460	357,318	0	-357,318
Virginia	2,048,308	2,033,722	0	-2,033,722
Washington	2,494,360	2,697,747	0	-2,697,747
West Virginia	75,000	75,000	0	-75,000
Wisconsin	1,105,753	1,145,666	0	-1,145,666
Wyoming	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	121,870,000	112,216,006	0	-112,216,006
Total States/Territories	121,870,000	112,216,006	0	-112,216,006
Discretionary Funds	47,535,698	42,783,994	0	-42,783,994
Subtotal, Adjustments	47,535,698	42,783,994	0	-42,783,994
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$169,405,698	\$155,000,000	\$0	-\$155,000,000

Resource and Program Data
Targeted Assistance

Data Category	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$47,840,899	\$42,873,508	
Competitive	4,729,072	4,637,002	
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$52,569,971	\$47,510,510	\$0
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	64	76	0
New Starts			
#	38	50	0
\$	\$47,840,899	\$42,873,508	\$0
Continuations			
#	26	26	0
\$	\$4,729,072	\$4,637,002	\$0
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 - Targeted Assistance

Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.566

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	FY 2018 Estimate	Difference from FY 2017 Estimate
Alabama	0	0	0	0
Alaska	0	0	0	0
Arizona	\$1,538,419	\$1,257,061	0	-\$1,257,061
Arkansas	0	0	0	0
California	4,571,254	3,528,252	0	-3,528,252
Colorado	665,725	578,923	0	-578,923
Connecticut	237,118	190,595	0	-190,595
Delaware	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	52,896	0	-52,896
Florida	16,056,829	15,327,530	0	-15,327,530
Georgia	1,135,073	869,853	0	-869,853
Hawaii	0	0	0	0
Idaho	414,958	305,344	0	-305,344
Illinois	1,023,033	903,718	0	-903,718
Indiana	579,555	506,435	0	-506,435
Iowa	237,322	197,732	0	-197,732
Kansas	108,781	206,688	0	-206,688
Kentucky	1,123,461	952,976	0	-952,976
Louisiana	0	106,353	0	-106,353
Maine	153,597	132,941	0	-132,941
Maryland	912,215	675,340	0	-675,340
Massachusetts	816,470	582,981	0	-582,981
Michigan	1,284,189	1,062,968	0	-1,062,968
Minnesota	721,948	600,193	0	-600,193
Mississippi	0	0	0	0
Missouri	530,868	480,686	0	-480,686
Montana	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	493,997	392,665	0	-392,665
Nevada	666,336	634,478	0	-634,478
New Hampshire	96,559	135,600	0	-135,600
New Jersey	154,005	129,722	0	-129,722
New Mexico	139,948	117,268	0	-117,268
New York	2,045,250	1,603,967	0	-1,603,967
North Carolina	922,196	810,800	0	-810,800
North Dakota	169,487	109,012	0	-109,012

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	FY 2018 Estimate	Difference from FY 2017 Estimate
Ohio	1,128,759	1,026,584	0	-1,026,584
Oklahoma	0	146,095	0	-146,095
Oregon	497,256	451,159	0	-451,159
Pennsylvania	1,113,275	886,926	0	-886,926
Rhode Island	0	77,945	0	-77,945
South Carolina	0	60,033	0	-60,033
South Dakota	157,264	105,233	0	-105,233
Tennessee	511,109	535,822	0	-535,822
Texas	5,134,308	4,662,788	0	-4,662,788
Utah	475,866	349,845	0	-349,845
Vermont	129,356	97,956	0	-97,956
Virginia	405,587	672,401	0	-672,401
Washington	1,064,588	970,329	0	-970,329
West Virginia	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	424,939	344,807	0	-344,807
Wyoming	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	47,840,900	42,840,900	0	-42,840,900
Total States/Territories	47,840,900	42,840,900	0	-42,840,900
Discretionary Funds	4,729,071	4,760,100	0	-4,760,100
Subtotal, Adjustments	4,729,071	4,760,100	0	-4,760,100
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$52,569,971	\$47,601,000	\$0	-\$47,601,000

SURVIVORS OF TORTURE

Funding Level	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	Change from FY 2017 CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$10,735,000	\$10,714,593	\$10,714,593	0

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

2018 AuthorizationSuch 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).

In FY 2016, the program served about 9,000 survivors, an increase over the 6,000 survivors served in FY 2015. 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.

Funding for the program during the last five years has been as follows:

2013	\$10,735,000
2014	\$10,735,000
2015	\$10,735,000
2016	\$10,735,000
2017	\$10,714,593

Budget Request

The FY 2018 request for this program is \$10.7 million, which is the same as the FY 2017 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 2018. ACF anticipates providing services to a similar caseload in FY 2018 as FY 2017.

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. Because the FY 2016 data is the first year of a new grant cycle with nine new programs, ACF expected the decrease in result from FY 2015 (9,153 served) to FY 2016 (7,883 served).

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2018 Target +/- FY 2017 Target
<u>18iv</u> : Number of torture survivors and family members served. (Output)	FY 2016: 7,883 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Survivors of Torture

Data Category	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	\$10,423,044	\$10,381,935	\$10,397,389
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	311,868	332,658	337,611
Total, Resources	\$10,734,912	\$10,714,593	\$10,714,593
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	31	31	31
New Starts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Continuations			
#	31	31	31
\$	\$10,423,044	\$10,381,935	\$10,397,389
Contracts			
#	1	1	1
\$	\$13,378	\$5,166	\$5,261
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	0	0
\$	\$31,193	\$0	\$0

Notes:

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

REFUGEE HEALTH PROMOTION

Funding Level	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	Change from FY 2017 CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$4,600,000	\$4,591,255	0	-\$4,591,255

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

2018 AuthorizationSuch sums as may be appropriated

Allocation MethodCompetitive Grants

Program Description and Accomplishments

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

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 the good health to achieve economic self-sufficiency.

Funding for the program during the last five years has been as follows:

2013	\$4,600,000
2014	\$4,600,000
2015	\$4,600,000
2016	\$4,600,000
2017	\$4,591,255

Budget Request

The FY 2018 Budget Request is \$0, a decrease of \$4.6 million from the FY 2017 annualized CR. No funding is requested for this program to prioritize funding for the cost of medical services. This program consists mostly of medical case management.

Resource and Program Data
Refugee Health Promotion

Data Category	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	\$4,600,000	\$4,591,255	\$0
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$4,600,000	\$4,591,255	\$0
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	38	40	0
New Starts			
#	0	40	0
\$	\$0	\$4,591,255	\$0
Continuations			
#	38	0	0
\$	\$4,600,000	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

UNACCOMPANIED ALIEN CHILDREN

Funding Level	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	Change from FY 2017 CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$948,000,000	\$1,396,197,852	\$948,000,000	-448,197,852

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

2018 AuthorizationSuch sums as may be appropriated

Allocation MethodCompetitive 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 Wilbur Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-457).

Children are placed into 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 concludes, 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 (over 80 percent) are for shelter care. Other services for children, such as legal services, 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.

From its inception at HHS through FY 2011, fewer than 8,000 children were referred for care annually. The annual number in care rose to 59,000 children in FY 2016. Referrals during the first quarter of FY 2017 were the highest first quarter referrals in the history of the program, but referrals since January are at a five-year low. In response to the decreased number of referrals, ACF has closed the temporary

shelters that operated earlier in FY 2017 and is reducing standard permanent bed capacity to match the lower number of children in care.

ACF has implemented policy and operational changes focusing on eliminating barriers to safe placements with parents or other appropriate sponsors and, therefore, has reduced the current average length of stay in ACF-funding shelters from a high of 75 days 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. Most children referred to the program are from Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador, often fleeing from violence or difficult economic conditions. Many have family members in the United States, including parents.

Further, ACF has taken additional measures to enhance the safety of unaccompanied alien children and communities after release to sponsors. For example, the existing National Call Center Help Line has been expanded to take calls from children reporting any safety concerns they may have with their sponsorship arrangement and to receive calls from sponsors with questions or concerns. ACF released an orientation video for prospective sponsors and has updated the handbooks that are currently given to sponsors and children upon release from custody. All of these orientation materials provide practical information about how sponsors can access services in their communities, how to facilitate the child's smooth adjustment to new circumstances, and what to do in the event that the placement is no longer safe for the child or sponsor.

Funding appropriated for the program for the last five years has been as follows:

2013	\$376,082,880
2014	\$911,848,000
2015	\$948,000,000
2016	\$948,000,000
2017	\$1,396,197,852

Budget Request

The FY 2018 request for the UAC program is \$948 million, the same as FY 2016 and \$448 million below the FY 2017 Continuing Resolution level, which included a transfer of \$300 million to the UAC program and a Contingency Fund scored at \$150 million. While the history of this program shows that referral levels can fluctuate considerably, HHS does not anticipate a significant increase in referral levels under the Administration's immigration enforcement policies. 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.

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 2018.

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 placement of children with 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. It is expected that over time, as staff become more experienced in monitoring visits, program evaluation, and technical assistance, there will be an increase in the percentage of corrective actions that are “closed” within 30 days. A baseline of 53 percent was established in FY 2006; since then, the target has been far exceeded. In FY 2014, ACF issued 119 corrective actions and exceeded the target of 97 percent “closed” corrective actions with actual “closed” corrective actions within 30 days at 99 percent. At the end of the FY 2014, all corrective actions had “closed”. Fiscal year 2015 data shows that ACF issued 454 corrective actions and 99 percent of these corrective actions “closed” within 30 days. In fiscal year 2016, data shows that ACF issued 786 corrective actions and 82 percent of those “closed.” The future target for this measure is to maintain “closed” corrective actions at 99 percent through FY 2018.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2018 Target +/- FY 2017 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% ³³	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

³³ The FY 2017 and 2018 targets have been updated to maintain rigor in light of the most recent performance on this performance measure.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2018 Target +/- FY 2017 Target
<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 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	\$1,078,531,562	\$1,496,427,019	\$948,000,000
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$1,078,531,562	\$1,496,427,019	\$948,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	77	80	75
New Starts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Continuations			
#	77	80	75
\$	\$727,888,154	\$1,079,016,779	\$792,370,371
Contracts			
#	11	14	8
\$	\$318,995,431	\$364,358,339	\$118,356,763
Interagency Agreements			
#	4	7	4
\$	\$15,857,615	\$35,892,852	\$20,000,000

Notes:

1. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, salaries and benefits, overhead costs, contractor support, monitoring/on-site review costs, medical costs, facility costs, legal costs, family reunification costs, and background checks.
2. Of the \$1.396 billion in FY 2017, \$150 million is the scored Contingency Fund that would trigger the release of additional budget authority only if caseloads were higher than could be accommodated with existing program funds. This amount reflects a probabilistic score based on a determination of the likelihood that additional budget authority would be triggered.
3. The total resources available in FY 2017 includes prior year unobligated balances and recovered funds available for obligation in FY 2017.

ANTI-TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS PROGRAMS

Funding Level	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	Change from FY 2017 CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$18,755,000	\$18,719,000	\$18,719,000	0

Authorizing Legislation- Section 113 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act and Section 121 of the Preventing Sex Trafficking Act

2018 Authorization.....Such sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation MethodCompetitive Grant and Contract

Program Description and Accomplishments

The Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000 (P.L. 106-386) and subsequent 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 of 2014 (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, additional protection in child protective service and runaway and homeless youth service systems, operation of a national anti-trafficking hotline, and strengthening training for health care providers.

The Anti-Trafficking in Persons program includes 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 independent evaluations and other 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. 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 2016, ACF issued 444 Certification Letters and 334 Eligibility Letters (for a total of 778 letters).

The Trafficking Victim Assistance Program grant program funds time-limited comprehensive case management services to foreign victims of trafficking, potential victims seeking HHS certification, and certain family members. Services include referrals, emergency assistance (such as food, clothing, and shelter), and support to gain access to housing, employability services, mental health screening and therapy, medical care, and some legal services. In FY 2016, three grantees with networks of sub-recipients served 1,424 individuals through 152 providers in 231 cities and 42 states.

The Domestic Victims of Human Trafficking 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. Grants provide funding for case management services for domestic victims and to build capacity of direct assistance providers and for responding to priority needs such as housing, nutrition, and legal assistance. In FY 2016, six grantees from the states of New York, Arizona, Utah, Oregon, North Dakota, and Montana served 336 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 2016, the Hotline received 51,167 calls, identified 7,405 unique cases of potential trafficking, supported 8,016 cases requesting victim services, responded to calls from 4,608 victims of trafficking, and reported 2,120 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 expands interagency procedures to collect, organize, and analyze data. In FY 2016, HHS piloted the project in six sites. The current phase will continue through the end of FY 2018.

The Rescue & Restore Victims of Human Trafficking program funds anti-trafficking projects to augment community anti-trafficking capacity to raise awareness on the dangers of trafficking, identify victims, leverage non-federal resources, connect victims to services, prevent human trafficking, and complements the national public awareness campaign, implemented through partnerships with federal, state, tribal, local government and non-government organizations. In FY 2016, grantees identified 3,720 potential victims of 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 and professional development opportunities for survivors. SOAR provides training in person or online and consists of slides, a video case study on labor trafficking, audio interviews with survivors of sex trafficking, and discussions of local and national resources. The Center also provides support for the National Advisory Committee on Sex Trafficking of Children and Youth in the United States.

Funding for the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Programs has been as follows:

Fiscal Year	Foreign Victims of Trafficking	Domestic Trafficking	Total
2013	9,341,000	0	9,341,000
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	12,975,287	5,744,060	18,719,347

Budget Request

The FY 2018 budget request for the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Programs is \$18.7 million, \$13 million for Foreign Victims of Trafficking and \$5.7 million for the Domestic Trafficking Victims Program, the same as the FY 2017 Continuing Resolution level.

In FY 2018, ACF will work to expand coordination between health care, social services, and allied professionals; improve outreach efforts at the state and local levels; increase public awareness of trafficking and the resources available to assist the survivors; improve collaboration with federal, state, and local law enforcement; and strengthen partnerships to increase calls to and referrals by the National Human Trafficking Hotline as a result of a national public awareness campaign.

Performance Analysis

In FY 2016, the Anti-Trafficking in Persons programs continued to issue Certification Letters to certain foreign national adult victims of trafficking and Eligibility Letters to foreign national minor victims of trafficking. In FY 2016, ACF issued 444 Certification Letters to adults and 334 Eligibility Letters to children, for a total of 778 letters issued, which exceeded the targeted total by 14 percent (see Measure 17A below). In FY 2016, Certification and Eligibility Letters were provided to victims or their representatives in 35 states and the District of Columbia. Certified and eligible victims came from approximately 60 countries in the Americas, Asia, Africa, and Europe. The total number of certifications reflected a 29 percent decrease in Certification Letters and a 39 percent increase in Eligibility Letters as compared to the previous year. The fluctuation in Certification Letters is dependent on the total number of T non-immigrant visas and Continued Presence status issued by the DHS. Of the adult victims who received Certification Letters in FY 2016, 65 percent were female and 35 percent were male, 73 percent of adults were victims of labor trafficking, approximately 18 percent were victims of sex trafficking, and nine percent were victims of both labor and sex trafficking. By FY 2018, ACF expects to achieve a five

percent increase in the number of victims of trafficking certified over the average of the actual results of the previous four years.

In FY 2016, a national network of grantees in at least 231 cities and 42 states provided services to 1,760 individuals and made initial contact with 3,720 victims or suspected victims of trafficking. In FY 2016, the National Human Trafficking Hotline received a total of 51,167 calls, an increase of 66.1% over FY 2015. Of the 51,167 calls, the Hotline received reports of 7,405 unique cases of potential trafficking, received requests for assistance from 4,608 victims of trafficking, and reported 2,120 potential trafficking cases to law enforcement. By the end of FY 2016, 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 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2018 Target +/- FY 2017 Target
<u>17A</u> : Increase the number of victims of trafficking certified per year. ³⁴ (<i>Outcome and Output</i>)	FY 2016: 778 Target: 683 (Target Exceeded)	764 (avg of prev 4 actual results +5%)	TBD (avg of prev 4 actual results +5%)	N/A
<u>17B</u> : Increase the number of foreign victims served by whole network of grantees. ³⁵ (<i>Outcome and Output</i>)	FY 2016: 1,424 (Historical Actual)	1,274 (avg of prev 4 actual results + 5%)	TBD (avg of prev 4 actual results +5%)	N/A
<u>17C</u> : Increase the number of domestic trafficking victims served by whole network of grantees. ³⁶ (<i>Developmental Outcome</i>)	FY 2016: 336 (Historical Actual)	TBD	TBD	N/A

³⁴ 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.

³⁵ The wording of performance measure 17B is revised because providing the number of victims served “per million dollars invested” is an inaccurate description of the funding structure for the program since grantees receive funding from multiple sources. As such, it is not possible to calculate the number of victims served per million dollars in federal funding.

³⁶ The previous performance measure 17C has been revised to reflect programmatic changes and reflect current program priorities. In the FY 2017 Congressional Budget Justification, this measure was previously labeled 17G.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2018 Target +/- FY 2017 Target
<u>17D</u> : Increase the number of unique ³⁷ cases of potential trafficking identified by the hotline. (<i>Outcome</i>)	FY 2016: 7,405 (Historical Actual)	TBD	TBD	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 2016: 4,608 (Historical Actual)	TBD	TBD	N/A

³⁷ 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.

Resource and Program Data
Foreign Victims of Trafficking

Data Category	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	\$10,307,410	\$9,750,000	\$9,750,000
Research/Evaluation			500,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	2,668,962	3,225,287	2,725,287
Total, Resources	\$12,976,372	\$12,975,287	\$12,975,287
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	22	14	14
New Starts			
#	0	1	3
\$	\$0	\$3,000,000	\$6,750,000
Continuations			
#	22	13	11
\$	\$10,307,410	\$6,750,000	\$3,000,000
Contracts			
#	6	6	7
\$	\$2,015,092	\$2,374,056	\$2,266,996
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	1
\$	\$0	\$0	\$90,000

Notes:

1. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, contractor support, salaries and benefits, overhead costs, printing, and monitoring/on-site review costs.

Resource and Program Data
Domestic Trafficking

Data Category	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	\$3,993,857	\$3,923,912	\$3,923,912
Research/Evaluation	989,966	700,000	
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	771,177	1,120,148	1,820,148
Total, Resources	\$5,755,000	\$5,744,060	\$5,744,060
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	14	14	14
New Starts			
#	13	1	0
\$	\$3,843,857	\$500,000	\$0
Continuations			
#	1	13	14
\$	\$150,000	\$3,423,912	\$3,923,912
Contracts			
#	8	7	3
\$	\$1,644,284	\$1,794,848	\$1,800,148
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	0	0
\$	\$103,998	\$0	\$0

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

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

FY 2018 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*), [\$2,944,906,000] \$2,995,400,000, to remain available until expended; and for such purposes for the first quarter of fiscal year [2017] 2019, [\$1,300,000,000] \$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.

(Note: A full-year 2017 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2017 (P.L. 114-254). The amounts included for 2017 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.)

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

Authorizing Legislation

	FY 2017 Amount Authorized	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Amount Authorized	FY 2018 Budget Request
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	\$4,167,000,000	Indefinite	\$4,286,400,000

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
2009		
Appropriation	2,766,378,000	2,759,078,000
Advance	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Indefinite		557,621,000
Total	3,766,378,000	4,316,699,000
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	2,903,752,000	
Advance	1,100,000,000	1,100,000,000
Indefinite		2,901,179,000
Total	4,003,752,000	4,001,179,000
2014		
Appropriation	2,975,245,000	2,965,173,000
Advance	1,100,000,000	1,100,000,000
Indefinite		66,097,000
Total	4,065,245,000	4,131,270,000
2015		
Appropriation	2,438,523,000	2,438,523,000
Advance	1,250,000,000	1,250,000,000
Indefinite		469,716,000
Total	3,688,523,000	4,158,239,000

Year	Budget Estimate <u>to Congress</u>	Appropriation
2016		
Appropriation	2,944,906,000	2,944,906,000
Advance	1,160,000,000	1,160,000,000
Indefinite		19,802,000
Total	4,104,906,000	4,124,708,000
2017		
Appropriation	2,867,331,000	
Advance	1,300,000,000	
Total	4,167,331,000	
2018		
Appropriation	2,886,400,000	
Advance	1,400,000,000	
Total	4,286,400,000	
2019		
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 2016 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2017 <u>Annualized CR</u>	FY 2018 <u>Current Law</u>	FY 2018 <u>President's Budget</u>
Advance, B.A.	\$1,160,000,000	\$1,300,000,000	\$1,400,000,000	\$1,400,000,000
Definite, B.A.	2,964,776,000	2,867,331,000	2,995,400,000	2,886,400,000
Sequestration	-68,000	0	0	0
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	\$4,124,708,000	\$4,167,331,000	\$4,395,400,000	\$4,286,400,000
Offsetting Collections from Non-Federal Funds	15,335,000	11,500,000	13,000,000	13,000,000
Unobligated balance, start of year	0	68,000	0	0
Recoveries of prior year obligations	227,448,000	200,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000
Recoveries, Unobligated Balance, start of year	68,000	1,000	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	-68,000	0	0	0
Total Obligations	\$4,367,491,000	\$4,378,900,000	\$4,608,400,000	\$4,499,400,000
<i>Advance Requested for FY 2019</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>	<u>FY 2016 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2017 Annualized CR</u>	<u>FY 2018 Current Law</u>	<u>FY 2018 President's Budget</u>
<u>Child Support Enforcement</u>				
State Child Support Administrative Costs	\$3,512,751,000	\$3,543,200,000	\$3,763,200,000	\$3,654,200,000
Federal Incentive Payments to States	568,055,000	580,200,000	588,200,000	588,200,000
Access and Visitation Grants	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Subtotal, Child Support Enforcement	4,090,806,000	4,133,400,000	4,361,400,000	4,252,400,000
<u>Other Programs</u>				
Payments to Territories - Adults	32,970,000	33,000,000	33,000,000	33,000,000
Repatriation	932,000	931,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Subtotal, Other Programs	33,902,000	33,931,000	34,000,000	34,000,000
Total, Budget Authority	\$4,124,708,000	\$4,167,331,000	\$4,395,400,000	\$4,286,400,000
<i>Advance Requested for FY 2019</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 2017 Annualized CR	
Total estimated budget authority	\$4,167,331,000
(Obligations)	(\$4,378,900,000)
FY 2018 President's Budget	
Total estimated budget authority	\$4,286,400,000
(Obligations)	(\$4,499,400,000)
Net change	+\$119,069,000

<u>Description of Changes</u>	<u>FY 2017 Annualized CR</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Increases:</u>		
A. <u>Built-in:</u>		
1) State Child Support Administrative Costs: Technical baseline change reflects changes made to anticipated claims/costs by grantees.	\$3,543,200,000	+\$220,000,000
2) Federal Incentive Payments to States: Technical baseline change reflects adjustments in CPI-U rate.	\$580,200,000	+\$8,000,000
3) Repatriation: Technical baseline change to reflect end of FY 2017 sequestration order	\$931,000	+\$69,000
Subtotal, Built-in Increases		+\$228,069,000
Total, Increases		+\$228,069,000
<u>Decreases:</u>		
A. <u>Program:</u>		
1) State Child Support Administrative Costs: FY2018 proposals reduce the BA a total of \$109 million.	\$3,543,200,000	-\$109,000,000
Total, Decreases		-\$109,000,000
Net Change		+\$119,069,000

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

Justification

Funding Level	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	Change from FY 2017 CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$4,124,707,628	\$4,167,331,000	\$4,286,400,000	\$119,069,000
Total, Obligations	4,367,490,509	4,378,900,000	4,499,400,000	120,500,000

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 2016, ACF obligated \$4.4 billion for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs. ACF estimates FY 2017 obligations will be \$4.4 billion and requests \$4.3 billion of budget authority in FY 2018 to support \$4.5 billion in obligations. This account is partially subjected to sequestration in accordance with the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act (P.L.99-177), as amended by the Budget Control Act (P.L. 112-25); affected funding in this account is only for the repatriation program.

Program Description and Accomplishments

The federal child support enforcement program was established as Part D of Title IV of the Social Security Act (the Act) in the Social Services Amendments of 1975 (P.L. 93-647). It is a program that 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 all 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 HHS analysis indicates that in 2014 child support payments lifted half a million children out of poverty.

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) and the National Directory of New Hires (NDNH) – two databases that states may use to provide child support services to parents – and works with states to provide limited enforcement services, such as federal tax refund intercepts and passport denials.

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 \$576 million for FY 2018. 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 effectiveness; collections increased from \$4.78 billion in FY 2009 to \$5.33 billion in FY 2016. While state funding for the program has increased \$320 million since FY 2009, federal funding has declined by \$443 million due to the enactment of the DRA, which eliminated the federal match on child support incentive payments expenditures starting in FY 2008. Over this time, state agencies have experienced significant delays in upgrading statewide systems, which in most states are 20 to 30 years old. Some of the older systems are at risk of failure, which may potentially cause delays in payments going to families. Going forward, the child support enforcement program will continue to face challenges resulting from stretched resources and aging statewide automated systems.

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, 1.6 million e-IWOs were processed through February 28, 2017, indicating a potential to double the benefits realized in FY 2016.

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 consists of three distinct components. First, there are several large multi-state demonstrations, which include random assignment evaluations. They cover three topical categories: job services targeting unemployed noncustodial parents, behaviorally informed changes to child support procedural materials and processes in order to improve engagement and compliance, and the newly developed alternatives to contempt demonstration to increase payments with more cost-effective and procedural justice-informed approaches.

The second component of the research portfolio consists of building the knowledge base about families with children who live apart from a parent. ACF funds a supplement to the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey conducted every other year that asks respondents whether any of their children live apart from a parent. For such families, detailed questions are asked about child support orders, payments, and parent-child contact. The data is made available to the public for research purposes, and ACF analyzes the data to understand families who need child support services.

The final component of the portfolio consists of supporting the research activities of other government programs and agencies by conducting matches of their research samples to the NDNH. Although ACF has limited authority to match NDNH data for research purposes, it has worked to build a strong history of data stewardship and protection to ensure the privacy, security, and confidentiality of the data while also allowing other programs and agencies to access the NDNH to learn what works and improve program implementation. ACF is conducting matches for 23 research projects covering such topics as evaluating the efficacy of the Enhanced Transitional Jobs Demonstration programs aimed at increasing workforce participation for low-income, hard-to-employ individuals, particularly noncustodial parents owing child support and ex-offenders, and evaluating the effect of early childhood home visitation programs.

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 most recently in FY 2010, when it was increased to \$25 million to support repatriation efforts resulting from the earthquake in Haiti.

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:

2013	\$4,277,580,636
2014	\$4,324,522,428
2015	\$4,346,791,611
2016	\$4,367,490,509
2017	\$4,378,900,000

Budget Request

The FY 2018 request of \$4.3 billion reflects the current law level of \$4.4 billion adjusted by \$109 million in first-year savings to support legislation to improve the child support enforcement program. This is \$119 million above the FY 2017 current law level. Further, \$1.4 billion will be needed for the first quarter of FY 2019 to assure the timely awarding of first quarter grants.

The request supports a number of legislative proposals, including a technology fund and a package of enforcement proposals. The net federal impact in the FY 2018 request of these mandatory proposals is a total savings of \$1.5 billion to the federal government, taking into account costs and savings across multiple budget accounts and federal agencies.

The FY 2018 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 provide better service delivery to child support customers. This proposal is estimated to save the federal government \$833 million over ten years.

There is great need for state child support systems replacement. Most states are operating legacy systems that were designed between 20 and 30 years ago. Legacy systems do not reflect the current state of technology and cannot effectively use or deploy most modern technologies. By continuing to use these systems without the ability to deploy new capabilities, the child support program is not benefiting from the productivity gains that new technologies bring. States have had to institute inefficient manual processes to compensate for the lack of automated functionality.

In addition, some of the older systems are at risk of failure attributable to unsupported or discontinued application and database software and obsolete and hard-to-support programming languages. States may also experience lack of vendor support due to the age of the system and its software. Aging systems are also subject to higher operations and maintenance costs. Some states are experiencing system errors that interrupt daily child support activities and cause delays in payments going to families. In addition, some states are having difficulty programming changes in federal law and enhancing security requirements.

Only five states have acquired new systems in the last ten years despite the operational risks and costs of relying on old systems. Depending upon the size of the state caseload, the average cost for a new system is \$80 million to \$100 million for a state to acquire. The majority of states report that they have no foreseeable source of funding to replace their aging systems.

The ultimate goal of the Child Support Technology Fund is to facilitate the replacement of aging IT systems in state child support programs, increasing security, efficiency, and program integrity. This proposal includes a permanent no-year fund receiving ongoing appropriations of \$164 million over ten years to provide resources for ACF to undertake specific child support model systems and applications development projects that would then be made available for state use. The fund would be available for ACF to develop other applications, such as mobile customer service applications that states could implement. The ongoing nature of the technology fund would allow ACF to continuously undertake development of model systems and applications projects to improve child support systems. It would also ensure that any ACF-developed technologies can be maintained and updated after they are developed to prevent them from becoming obsolete. In particular, with the new technology fund, ACF would develop a certifiable Model Automated Child Support System (MACSS), other system components, and applications for installation and use by state child support programs. MACSS would provide full statewide system functionality and be designed to be flexible and configurable so states could adapt it to reflect respective state business processes. It would be scalable to accommodate different caseloads and program sizes.

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 ranging between \$80 and \$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 build and make available to states the reusable, flexible, and certifiable MACSS child support

system that would modernize child support system using on the latest technology. The reduced costs and an enhanced matching rate ³⁸ provide incentives for states to implement the new ACF-developed systems.

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 them improved customer service, greater transparency, and more efficient processing.

The FY 2018 request also includes several proposals aimed at increasing and improving collections and program efficiency. These proposed tools include:

- 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; and
- Requiring state child support programs to have and use laws to intercept gaming winnings to satisfy past-due support.

Three of these tools are currently being successfully implemented in some parts of the country. For example, fourteen states and one 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.

It is estimated that these new enforcement tools would collectively increase child support collections by \$2.6 billion over ten years, which would save the federal government \$338 million. This includes \$73 million in recovered TANF costs, \$206 million in reduced costs to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, and \$53 million in reduced costs to the Supplemental Security Income program.

³⁸ The proposal includes an enhanced reimbursement rate of 90 percent to states for systems costs associated with use of technology developed by ACF. Costs related to use of non-ACF-developed technology would continue to be subject to a 66 percent reimbursement rate.

This request also includes proposals that will increase efficiency and are estimated to collectively save \$359 million over ten years. They include:

- Mandating data comparisons with insurance claims, payments, settlements, and awards;
- Requiring employers to report lump sum payments for intercept;
- Closing a loophole to allow garnishment of Longshore and Harbor Worker's Compensation Act Benefits; and
- Improving the processes for freezing and seizing assets in multistate financial institutions.

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 21 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 family-centered 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, FY 2017 and FY 2018 targets have been decreased to \$30 billion to reflect the continued challenges facing the program.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result ³⁹ / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2018 Target +/- FY 2017 Target
<u>20.1LT</u> : Increase annual child support distributed collections. (<i>Outcome</i>)	FY 2016: \$28.8B Target: \$31B (Target Not Met)	\$30B	\$30B	Maintain
<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)	85%	86%	+ 1
<u>20C</u> : Increase the IV-D (child support) collection rate for current support. (<i>Outcome</i>)	FY 2016: 65% Target: 65% (Target Met)	67%	68%	+ 1
<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)	64%	65%	+ 1
<u>20.2LT and 20E</u> : Increase 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 paternitys established. (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2016: 1.48 million (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

³⁹ All FY 2016 actual results should be considered preliminary pending final data validation.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result ³⁹ / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2018 Target +/- FY 2017 Target
<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 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$3,755,533,456	\$3,754,700,000	\$3,862,236,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			4,964,000
Total, Resources	\$3,755,533,456	\$3,754,700,000	\$3,867,200,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	117	119	119
New Starts			
#	117	119	119
\$	\$3,755,533,456	\$3,754,700,000	\$3,862,236,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	2
\$	\$0	\$0	\$2,297,379
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Resource and Program Data
Federal Incentive Payments to States

Data Category	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$568,055,425	\$580,200,000	\$588,200,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$568,055,425	\$580,200,000	\$588,200,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	54	54	54
New Starts			
#	54	54	54
\$	\$568,055,425	\$580,200,000	\$588,200,000
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 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 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 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$32,969,628	\$33,000,000	\$33,000,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$32,969,628	\$33,000,000	\$33,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	3	3	3
New Starts			
#	3	3	3
\$	\$32,969,628	\$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 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	\$932,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$932,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	1	1	1
New Starts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Continuations			
#	1	1	1
\$	\$932,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

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

Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.563

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	FY 2018 Estimate	Difference from FY 2017 Estimate
Alabama	\$44,853,331	\$44,735,427	\$45,924,350	\$1,188,923
Alaska	18,487,205	18,438,609	18,928,648	490,039
Arizona	52,176,230	52,039,077	53,422,107	1,383,030
Arkansas	36,760,235	36,663,605	37,638,005	974,400
California	637,796,562	636,120,014	653,026,025	16,906,011
Colorado	59,223,124	59,067,447	60,637,268	1,569,822
Connecticut	60,132,548	59,974,480	61,568,408	1,593,928
Delaware	29,009,367	28,933,111	29,702,060	768,948
District of Columbia	18,692,999	18,643,862	19,139,355	495,493
Florida	201,235,733	200,706,753	206,040,889	5,334,136
Georgia	78,378,029	78,172,000	80,249,559	2,077,559
Hawaii	11,530,449	11,500,139	11,805,776	305,636
Idaho	18,925,726	18,875,977	19,377,639	501,662
Illinois	142,452,446	142,077,987	145,853,960	3,775,973
Indiana	77,145,463	76,942,674	78,987,561	2,044,887
Iowa	38,882,650	38,780,441	39,811,099	1,030,659
Kansas	28,600,208	28,525,028	29,283,131	758,103
Kentucky	44,785,957	44,668,230	45,855,367	1,187,137
Louisiana	52,400,817	52,263,073	53,652,057	1,388,983
Maine	24,096,956	24,033,613	24,672,349	638,736
Maryland	90,398,428	90,160,802	92,556,984	2,396,182
Massachusetts	80,606,606	80,394,719	82,531,350	2,136,631
Michigan	153,352,959	152,949,847	157,014,759	4,064,912
Minnesota	129,258,629	128,918,852	132,345,098	3,426,246
Mississippi	29,500,187	29,422,641	30,204,600	781,959
Missouri	43,367,669	43,253,670	44,403,213	1,149,543
Montana	14,543,532	14,505,302	14,890,806	385,504
Nebraska	28,735,635	28,660,099	29,421,792	761,693
Nevada	46,494,286	46,372,068	47,604,488	1,232,419
New Hampshire	14,425,341	14,387,422	14,769,793	382,371
New Jersey	203,407,048	202,872,361	208,264,051	5,391,691
New Mexico	30,219,658	30,140,221	30,941,250	801,030
New York	280,578,877	279,841,331	287,278,608	7,437,277
North Carolina	104,540,393	104,265,592	107,036,634	2,771,042
North Dakota	14,873,763	14,834,665	15,228,922	394,257

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	FY 2018 Estimate	Difference from FY 2017 Estimate
Ohio	216,973,730	216,403,381	222,154,682	5,751,301
Oklahoma	64,898,549	64,727,953	66,448,212	1,720,259
Oregon	82,299,014	82,082,678	84,264,170	2,181,492
Pennsylvania	180,788,695	180,313,464	185,105,612	4,792,148
Rhode Island	9,126,030	9,102,041	9,343,944	241,903
South Carolina	46,389,326	46,267,384	47,497,022	1,229,637
South Dakota	8,574,147	8,551,609	8,778,883	227,274
Tennessee	81,828,757	81,613,657	83,782,684	2,169,027
Texas	277,278,297	276,549,428	283,899,216	7,349,789
Utah	27,876,532	27,803,254	28,542,175	738,920
Vermont	12,691,586	12,658,224	12,994,639	336,415
Virginia	75,680,989	75,482,050	77,488,118	2,006,069
Washington	114,506,654	114,205,655	117,240,872	3,035,217
West Virginia	28,928,034	28,851,992	29,618,785	766,793
Wisconsin	81,335,622	81,121,819	83,277,774	2,155,955
Wyoming	10,858,620	10,830,076	11,117,905	287,828
Subtotal	4,259,903,629	4,248,705,804	4,361,622,652	112,916,847
Indian Tribes	47,580,249	48,722,175	49,842,785	1,120,610
Subtotal	47,580,249	48,722,175	49,842,785	1,120,610
Guam	4,352,999	4,341,556	4,456,941	115,385
Puerto Rico	29,980,770	29,901,961	30,696,658	794,697
Virgin Islands	3,337,276	3,328,503	3,416,964	88,461
Subtotal	37,671,045	37,572,021	38,570,563	998,543
Total States/Territories	4,345,154,923	4,335,000,000	4,450,036,000	115,036,000
 TOTAL RESOURCES	 \$4,345,154,923	 \$4,335,000,000	 \$4,450,036,000	 \$115,036,000

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

Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.597

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	FY 2018 Estimate	Difference from FY 2017 Estimate
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 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	FY 2018 Estimate	Difference from FY 2017 Estimate
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
Subtotal	9,663,484	9,663,484	9,663,484	0
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
Subtotal	336,516	336,516	336,516	0
Total States/Territories	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	0
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$0

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
CHILDREN'S RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children's Research and Technical Assistance

Authorizing Legislation

	FY 2017 Amount Authorized	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Amount Authorized	FY 2018 Budget Request
5. 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.	\$11,468,000	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

	FY 2017 Amount Authorized	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Amount Authorized	FY 2018 Budget Request
6. 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.	\$22,935,000	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
7. Welfare Research: Section 413(h) of the Social Security Act ⁴⁰	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total request level		\$34,403,000		\$36,953,000

⁴⁰ The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 authorized Welfare Research in the amount of \$15 million via a transfer from the TANF Contingency Fund. The Budget assumes this transfer will take place in FY 2017. The Budget includes a legislative proposal to continue this transfer in FY 2018 through a set-aside from the TANF State and Territory Family Assistance Grants.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children's Research and Technical Assistance

Appropriations History Table

<u>Year</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
2009	57,953,000
2010	57,953,000
2011	57,953,000
2012	51,953,000
2013	49,303,000
2014	48,212,000
2015	34,255,000
2016	34,440,000 ⁴¹
2017	34,403,000
2018	36,953,000

⁴¹ The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 authorized Welfare Research in the amount of \$15 million via a transfer from the TANF Contingency Fund. The Budget assumes this transfer will take place in FY 2017. The Budget includes a legislative proposal to continue this transfer in FY 2018 through a set-aside from the TANF State and Territory Family Assistance Grants.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children's Research and Technical Assistance

Amounts Available for Obligation

<u>Budgetary Resources</u>	FY 2016 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2017 <u>Annualized CR</u>	FY 2018 <u>President's Budget</u>
Pre-Appropriated, B.A.	\$36,953,000	\$36,953,000	\$36,953,000
Sequestration	-2,513,000	-2,550,000	0
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	\$34,440,000	\$34,403,000	\$36,953,000
Offsetting Collections from Federal Funds	22,354,000	22,692,000	22,692,000
Offsetting Collections from Non-Federal Funds	17,327,000	18,776,000	18,776,000
Sequestration of Offsetting Collections	-1,082,000	-1,094,000	0
Restored Sequestration of Offsetting Collections	914,000	1,082,000	1,094,000
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-3,000	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	5,235,000	6,663,000	0
Recoveries of prior year obligations	0	1,500,000	1,500,000
Recoveries, Unobligated Balance, start of year	476,000	5,635,000	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	-6,663,000	0	0
Total Obligations	\$72,996,000	\$89,657,000	\$81,015,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children's Research and Technical Assistance

Budget Authority by Activity

<u>Activity</u>	<u>FY 2016 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2017 Annualized CR</u>	<u>FY 2018 President's Budget</u>
Child Support Training and Technical Assistance	\$11,480,000	\$11,468,000	\$12,318,000
Federal Parent Locator Service	22,960,000	22,935,000	24,635,000
Total, Budget Authority	\$34,440,000	\$34,403,000	\$36,953,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children's Research and Technical Assistance

Summary of Changes

FY 2017 Annualized CR		
Total estimated budget authority		\$34,403,000
(Obligations)		(\$89,657,000)
FY 2018 President's Budget		
Total estimated budget authority		\$36,953,000
(Obligations)		(\$81,015,000)
Net change		+\$2,550,000

<u>Description of Changes</u>	<u>FY 2017 Annualized CR</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Increases:</u>		
A. <u>Built-in:</u>		
1) Federal Parent Locator Service: Technical baseline change to reflect end of FY 2017 sequestration order.	\$22,935,000	+\$1,700,000
2) Child Support Training and Technical Assistance: Technical baseline change to reflect end of FY 2017 sequestration order.	\$11,468,000	+\$850,000
Subtotal, Built-in Increases		+\$2,550,000
Total, Increases		+\$2,550,000
Net Change		+\$2,550,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children's Research and Technical Assistance

Justification

Funding Level	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	Change from FY 2017 CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$34,439,855	\$34,402,902	\$36,952,634	\$2,549,732
Total, Obligations	73,002,435	89,656,957	81,014,790	-8,642,167

Authorizing Legislation – Sections 413(h), 452(j), and 453(o) of the Social Security Act

2018 Authorization Training and Technical Assistance and Federal Parent Locator Service authorized indefinitely based on a formula, and Welfare Research pending Congressional action

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 welfare research, 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. In FY 2016, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 (P.L. 114-113) provided \$15 million for welfare research through a transfer from the TANF Contingency Fund.

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 (P.L.99-177), as amended by the Budget Control Act (P.L. 112-25).

Program Description 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 and produced direct collections of \$3.9 billion.

Welfare research funds support a portfolio of rigorous research and evaluation on the operation of the TANF program. Past examples include the Employment, Retention, and Advancement Evaluation; the Rural Welfare-to-Work Evaluation; and the Evaluation of Services for the Hard-to-Employ. Other examples include studies of the tribal TANF program, time limits, sanctions, diversion practices, TANF clients with zero reported hours of work participation, and services for TANF recipients with disabilities. Current projects are examining the effects of subsidized and transitional employment, job search strategies used in TANF programs, and sector-focused career pathways strategies.

Funding for the last five years has been as follows:

2013	\$49,303,050
2014	\$48,212,044
2015	\$34,255,092
2016	\$34,439,855
2017	\$34,402,902

Budget Request

The FY 2018 request for Children's Research and Technical Assistance is \$37 million. This is \$2.6 million above FY 2017 current law. The request will continue to fund child support training and technical assistance efforts in addition to the operation of the FPLS.

Resource and Program Data
Child Support Training and Technical Assistance

Data Category	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation	\$525,000		\$525,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	76,250	\$2,727,945	1,256,300
Program Support	9,304,796	14,942,029	11,036,245
Total, Resources	\$9,906,046	\$17,669,974	\$12,817,545
<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	31	25
\$	\$3,168,797	\$11,315,373	\$5,791,827
Interagency Agreements			
#	45	46	48
\$	\$1,496,284	\$1,019,889	\$1,595,883

Notes:

1. The numbers reflect total obligations which include obligations made from prior year unobligated balances.
2. Program support includes funding for information technology, salaries/benefits, and associated overhead costs.

Resource and Program Data
Federal Parent Locator Service

Data Category	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	\$48,092,930	\$56,986,963	\$53,197,245
Total, Resources	\$48,092,930	\$56,986,963	\$53,197,245
<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			
#	11	15	14
\$	\$35,372,287	\$42,531,006	\$38,251,163
Interagency Agreements			
#	42	44	45
\$	\$5,325,537	\$6,795,542	\$7,135,318

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.

Resource and Program Data
Welfare Research

Data Category	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation	\$14,347,655	\$14,468,515	\$14,484,509
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	649,330	531,485	515,491
Total, Resources	\$14,996,985	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	4	12	1
New Starts			
#	1	10	0
\$	\$654,260	\$1,000,000	\$0
Continuations			
#	3	2	1
\$	\$1,199,735	\$950,000	\$500,000
Contracts			
#	31	26	24
\$	\$12,108,594	\$11,788,263	\$13,362,937
Interagency Agreements			
#	6	7	5
\$	\$705,201	\$873,063	\$750,301

Notes:

1. Program support includes funding for Federal Register notices, contract fees, printing fees, travel, training, information technology, rent and security.
2. The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 authorized Welfare Research in the amount of \$15 million via a transfer from the TANF Contingency Fund. The Budget assumes this transfer will take place in FY 2017. The Budget includes a legislative proposal to continue this transfer in FY 2018 through a set-aside from the TANF State and Territory Family Assistance Grants. Resource and Program Data for Welfare Research is displayed above rather than inclusion in the TANF chapter.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Authorizing Legislation

	FY 2017 Amount Authorized	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Amount Authorized	FY 2018 Budget Request
8. State Family Assistance Grants: Section 403(a)(1)(C) of the Social Security Act (SSA)	Such sums	\$16,488,667,000	Such sums	\$14,889,558,000
9. Territories – Family Assistance Grants: Section 403(a)(1)(C) of the SSA	Such sums	\$77,875,000	Such sums	\$70,330,000
10. Matching Grants to Territories: Section 1108(b)(2) of the SSA	Such sums	\$15,000,000	Such sums	\$15,000,000
11. Healthy Marriage/Responsible Fatherhood Grants: Section 403(a)(2)(D) of the SSA	\$150,000,000	\$147,516,000	\$150,000,000	\$150,000,000
12. Tribal Work Programs: Section 412(a)(2)(D) of the SSA	\$7,633,287	\$7,633,287	\$7,633,287	\$7,633,287
13. Contingency Fund: Section 403(b)(2)(D) of the SSA	\$608,000,000	\$608,000,000	\$0	\$0
Total request level		\$17,344,691,287		\$15,132,521,287 ⁴²
Total request level against definite authorizations	\$765,633,287	\$765,633,287	\$157,633,287	\$157,633,287

⁴² The FY 2018 TANF Budget Authority throughout this document reflects updated scoring for the legislative proposals affecting family assistance grants for states and territories. These figures differ from those found in the Budget Appendix, which do not reflect the updated score.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Appropriations History Table

<u>Year</u>	<u>Request to Congress</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
2008		17,058,626,000
2009		
Appropriation		17,058,626,000
Recovery Act		5,000,000,000
Total		22,058,626,000
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

<u>Year</u>	<u>Request to Congress</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
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
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	
Contingency Fund	0	
Total	15,132,521,000	

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Amounts Available for Obligation

<u>Budgetary Resources</u>	FY 2016 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2017 <u>Annualized CR</u>	FY 2018 <u>Current Law</u>	FY 2018 <u>President's Budget</u>
Budget Authority	\$17,347,175,000	\$17,347,175,000	\$17,347,175,000	\$15,132,521,000
Sequestration	-1,768,000	-2,484,000	0	0
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	\$17,345,407,000	\$17,344,691,000	\$17,347,175,000	\$15,132,521,000
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-15,601,000	0	0	0
Total Obligations	\$17,329,807,000	\$17,344,691,000	\$17,347,175,000	\$15,132,521,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Budget Authority by Activity

<u>Activity</u>	<u>FY 2016 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2017 Annualized CR</u>	<u>FY 2018 Current Law</u>	<u>FY 2018 President's Budget</u>
State Family Assistance Grants	\$16,488,667,000	\$16,488,667,000	\$16,488,667,000	\$14,889,558,000
Territories -- Family Assistance Grants	77,875,000	77,875,000	77,875,000	70,330,000
Matching Grants to Territories	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
Tribal Work Programs	7,633,000	7,633,000	7,633,000	7,633,000
Healthy Marriage Promotion and Responsible Fatherhood Grants	148,232,000	147,516,000	150,000,000	150,000,000
Contingency Fund	608,000,000	608,000,000	608,000,000	0
Total, Budget Authority	\$17,345,407,000	\$17,344,691,000	\$17,347,175,000	\$15,132,521,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Summary of Changes

FY 2017 Annualized CR		
Total estimated budget authority		\$17,344,691,000
FY 2018 President's Budget		
Total estimated budget authority		\$15,132,521,000
Net change		-\$2,212,170,000
<u>Description of Changes</u>	<u>FY 2017 Estimate</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Increases:</u>		
A. <u>Built-in:</u>		
1) Healthy Marriage Promotion and Responsible Fatherhood Grants: Technical baseline change to reflect end of FY 2017 sequestration order.	\$147,516,000	+\$2,484,000
Subtotal, Built-in Increases		+\$2,484,000
Total, Increases		+\$2,484,000
<u>Decreases:</u>		
A. <u>Program:</u>		
2) State Family Assistance Grants: Reduction in funding to State Family Assistance Grants	\$16,488,667,000	-\$1,599,109,000
3) Contingency Fund: Elimination of TANF Contingency Fund	\$608,000,000	-\$608,000,000
4) Territories -- Family Assistance Grants: Reduction in funding to Territory Family Assistance Grants	\$77,875,000	-\$7,545,000
Subtotal, Program Decreases		-\$2,214,654,000
Total, Decreases		-\$2,214,654,000
Net Change		-\$2,212,170,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Justification

Funding Level	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	Change from FY 2017 CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$17,345,407,287	\$17,344,691,287	\$15,132,521,087	-\$2,212,170,200

Authorizing Legislation – Section 403(a), 403(b), 412(a), and 1108 of the Social Security Act

2018 AuthorizationSuch 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 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. One extension was through the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012, which added the requirement for states to implement policies and practices to prevent the use of TANF electronic benefit transfer transactions at certain establishments.

The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 (P.L. 114-113) authorized the TANF Contingency Fund at \$608 million in fiscal years 2016 and 2017 and provided \$25 million in transfers from the fund in FY 2016 for Welfare Research and for the Bureau of the Census to support the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP).

Program Description and Accomplishments

Funding under the TANF program is provided primarily through State Family Assistance Grants. State allocations, totaling \$16.5 billion per fiscal year, 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 maintenance-of-effort 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 2015, 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 2015, states transferred \$1.3 billion of TANF state grants (eight percent of total federal funds used) to CCDBG and \$1.2 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 2015, an additional eight percent of federal TANF funds used – or \$1.3 billion – was spent directly for child care. Further, states spent \$2.8 billion in MOE funds directly on child care in FY 2015.

Tribes are eligible to operate their own TANF programs and those that choose to do so receive their own family assistance grants, which totaled \$194 million in FY 2016. The number of approved tribal TANF programs has steadily increased since the first three tribal TANF programs started in July 1997. As of March 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.

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 91 Healthy Marriage and Responsible Fatherhood grants. Funds also support research and evaluation activities 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. 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 (P.L.99-177), as amended by the Budget Control Act (P.L. 112-25).

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 Alaskan 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 Alaskan Native organizations to operate programs to make work activities available to their members.

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. The portion of the Contingency Fund transferred for Welfare Research has supported a portfolio of research and evaluation on the operation of the TANF program.

Overall funding for TANF-related programs for the last five years has been as follows:

2013	\$17,349,854,387
2014	\$17,349,303,287
2015	\$17,345,277,287
2016	\$17,345,407,287
2017	\$17,344,691,287

Budget Request

The FY 2018 request for TANF is \$15.1 billion, a \$2.2 billion reduction in the FY 2017 enacted level. The budget proposes to reduce the amount available for family assistance grants to states and territories by 10 percent and to eliminate the TANF Contingency Fund.

In order to fund welfare research activities described in Section 413(h) of the Social Security Act and the Census Bureau's Survey of Income Program Participation, the request includes a legislative proposal to set-aside \$15 million and \$10 million, respectively, from the funding authorized for state and territory family assistance grants. In addition, the request proposes to reduce family assistance grants for states and territories so that, with the transfers, the amount available for family assistance grants is reduced by 10 percent. This approach aligns with the budget proposal eliminating the SSBG program. By statute, a state is able to transfer up to 10 percent of its block grant to SSBG each year. Without the infrastructure of 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.

Performance Analysis

PRWORA established a work participation rate requirement, which 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 2015, all but 13 states 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, 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 2018, 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 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2018 Target +/- FY 2017 Target
<u>22A</u> : Increase the percentage of state work participation rates that meet or exceed requirements. ⁺ (<i>Efficiency</i>)	FY 2015: 73% ⁺ 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
<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. ⁺ * (<i>Outcome</i>)	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. (<i>Outcome</i>)	FY 2014: 17.0% Target: 20.7% (Target Not Met)	Prior Result + 0.1PP	Prior Result + 0.1PP	N/A

⁺ This measure excludes territories but includes the District of Columbia.

* States varied in whether they reported sample or universe data, and a few switched methods from one fiscal year to the next. While excluding sample data states from the national calculations limits the generalizability of the findings, HHS deemed the sample data unreliable due to data limitations and sampling error. As a result, states that reported sample data have been excluded from the calculation of the national rates for FY 2009- FY 2014. These states are: AR, CA, CO, CT, FL, IL, KS, MA, MD, MI, MS, NM, NV, NY, OH, PA, SC, SD, TX, and WV. (KY was also excluded due to incorrect data in FY 2010.)

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2018 Target +/- FY 2017 Target
22i: 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 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$16,574,077,110	\$16,574,175,287	\$14,942,521,087
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$16,574,077,110	\$16,574,175,287	\$14,942,521,087
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	205	205	205
New Starts			
#	205	205	205
\$	\$16,574,077,110	\$16,574,175,287	\$14,942,521,087
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 all years, the 50 states plus the District of Columbia, 3 territories, and 73 tribes receive TANF formula grants. In addition, 78 tribes receive the Native Employment Works formula grant.

Resource and Program Data
Healthy Marriage Promotion and Responsible Fatherhood Grants

Data Category	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	\$111,615,370	\$111,615,370	\$111,615,370
Research/Evaluation	23,560,226	21,948,608	21,948,608
Demonstration/Development	3,351,671	3,258,971	4,758,971
Training/Technical Assistance	5,984,661	6,912,828	7,850,051
Program Support	3,217,484	3,780,223	3,827,000
Total, Resources	\$147,729,412	\$147,516,000	\$150,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	101	100	98
New Starts			
#	1	0	0
\$	\$145,740	\$0	\$0
Continuations			
#	100	100	98
\$	\$113,314,320	\$113,115,370	\$111,615,370
Contracts			
#	24	18	23
\$	\$30,276,560	\$29,901,129	\$33,764,740
Interagency Agreements			
#	8	7	7
\$	\$1,256,137	\$1,295,858	\$1,300,000

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 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	FY 2018 Estimate	Difference from FY 2017 Estimate
Alabama	\$93,315,207	\$93,315,207	\$84,124,504	-\$9,190,703
Alaska	44,607,376	44,607,376	40,213,953	-4,393,423
Arizona	200,141,299	200,141,299	180,429,193	-19,712,106
Arkansas	56,732,858	56,732,858	51,145,185	-5,587,673
California	3,651,628,884	3,652,814,724	3,293,045,539	-359,769,185
Colorado	136,056,690	136,056,690	122,656,338	-13,400,352
Connecticut	266,788,107	266,788,107	240,511,894	-26,276,213
Delaware	32,290,981	32,290,981	29,110,612	-3,180,369
District of Columbia	92,609,815	92,609,815	83,488,587	-9,121,228
Florida	562,340,120	562,340,120	506,954,709	-55,385,411
Georgia	330,741,739	330,741,739	298,166,672	-32,575,067
Hawaii	98,904,788	98,904,788	89,163,562	-9,741,226
Idaho	30,412,562	30,412,562	27,417,200	-2,995,362
Illinois	585,056,960	585,056,960	527,434,146	-57,622,814
Indiana	206,799,109	206,799,109	186,431,269	-20,367,840
Iowa	131,019,431	130,992,100	118,090,564	-12,901,536
Kansas	101,901,833	101,814,070	91,786,306	-10,027,764
Kentucky	181,287,669	181,287,669	163,432,475	-17,855,194
Louisiana	163,971,985	163,971,985	147,822,229	-16,149,756
Maine	78,120,889	78,120,889	70,426,689	-7,694,200
Maryland	229,098,032	229,098,032	206,533,950	-22,564,082
Massachusetts	459,371,116	459,371,116	414,127,220	-45,243,896
Michigan	775,352,858	775,352,858	698,987,621	-76,365,237
Minnesota	261,481,769	261,481,769	235,728,182	-25,753,587
Mississippi	86,767,578	86,767,578	78,221,757	-8,545,821
Missouri	217,051,740	217,051,740	195,674,109	-21,377,631
Montana	38,039,116	38,336,728	34,560,907	-3,775,821
Nebraska	56,833,778	56,833,778	51,236,165	-5,597,613
Nevada	43,907,517	43,907,517	39,583,024	-4,324,493
New Hampshire	38,521,261	38,521,261	34,727,266	-3,793,995
New Jersey	404,034,823	404,034,823	364,241,051	-39,793,772
New Mexico	110,457,043	110,335,987	99,468,891	-10,867,096
New York	2,442,930,602	2,442,930,602	2,202,324,053	-240,606,549
North Carolina	301,435,018	301,435,018	271,746,398	-29,688,620
North Dakota	26,399,809	26,399,809	23,799,667	-2,600,142

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	FY 2018 Estimate	Difference from FY 2017 Estimate
Ohio	727,968,260	727,968,260	656,269,977	-71,698,283
Oklahoma	145,281,442	145,281,442	130,972,535	-14,308,907
Oregon	166,798,629	166,798,629	150,370,474	-16,428,155
Pennsylvania	719,499,305	719,499,305	648,635,137	-70,864,168
Rhode Island	95,021,587	95,021,587	85,662,821	-9,358,766
South Carolina	99,967,824	99,967,824	90,121,898	-9,845,926
South Dakota	21,279,651	21,279,651	19,183,798	-2,095,853
Tennessee	191,523,797	191,523,797	172,660,437	-18,863,360
Texas	486,256,752	486,256,752	438,364,864	-47,891,888
Utah	75,609,475	75,609,475	68,162,626	-7,446,849
Vermont	47,353,181	47,353,181	42,689,321	-4,663,860
Virginia	158,285,172	158,285,172	142,695,515	-15,589,657
Washington	380,451,117	380,404,192	342,937,823	-37,466,369
West Virginia	110,176,310	110,176,310	99,324,941	-10,851,369
Wisconsin	313,896,002	313,896,002	282,980,087	-30,915,915
Wyoming	18,500,530	18,500,530	16,678,395	-1,822,135
Subtotal	16,294,279,396	16,295,479,773	14,690,522,536	-1,604,957,237
Indian Tribes	194,387,839	193,187,462	174,160,246	-19,027,216
Subtotal	194,387,839	193,187,462	174,160,246	-19,027,216
Guam	3,465,480	3,465,478	3,124,178	-341,300
Puerto Rico	71,562,500	71,562,501	64,514,622	-7,047,879
Virgin Islands	2,846,564	2,846,564	2,566,218	-280,346
Subtotal	77,874,544	77,874,543	70,205,018	-7,669,525
Total States/Territories	16,566,541,779	16,566,541,778	14,934,887,800	-1,631,653,978
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$16,566,541,779	\$16,566,541,778	\$14,934,887,800	-\$1,631,653,978

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
PAYMENTS FOR FOSTER CARE AND PERMANENCY

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

FY 2018 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis

For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, title IV-E of the Social Security Act,
[\$5,298,000,000]\$6,225,000,000.

For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, title IV-E of the Social Security Act, for the first
quarter of fiscal year [2017]2019, [\$2,300,000,000]\$2,700,000,000.

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.

(Note – A full-year 2017 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget
was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Further Continuing
Appropriations Act, 2017 (P.L.114-254).)

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

Authorizing Legislation

	FY 2017 Amount Authorized	FY 2017 Annualized CR ⁴³	FY 2018 Amount Authorized	FY 2018 Budget Request
14. Foster Care [Sections 470, 474 and 476(a- b) of the Social Security Act]	Such sums	\$5,302,280,520	Such sums	\$5,542,060,000
15. Chafee Foster Care Independence Program [Section 470, 474, and 477 of the Social Security Act]	140,000,000	139,873,178	140,000,000	140,000,000
16. Adoption Assistance [Sections 470 and 474 of the Social Security Act]	Such sums	2,658,000,000	Such sums	2,879,150,000
17. Guardianship Assistance [Section 470 and 474 of the Social Security Act]	Such sums	151,000,000	Such sums	182,010,000
18. 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		\$142,835,717		\$143,000,000

⁴³ Includes the effects of sequestration 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
2009		
Appropriation	5,113,000,000	5,050,000,000
Advance	1,776,000,000	1,776,000,000
Pre-appropriated		3,000,000
Indefinite		389,062,000
Total	6,889,000,000	7,218,062,000
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

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	Appropriation
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
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	
Advance	2,300,000,000	
Pre-appropriated	3,000,000	
Sequestration	-1,883,763	
Indefinite	189,000,000	
Total	8,254,116,237	
2018		
Appropriation	6,243,220,000	
Advance	2,500,000,000	
Pre-appropriated	3,000,000	
Total	8,746,220,000	
2019		
Appropriation		
Advance	2,700,000,000	
Pre-appropriated	3,000,000	

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

Amounts Available for Obligation

<u>Budgetary Resources</u>	FY 2016 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2017 <u>Annualized CR</u>	FY 2018 <u>Current Law</u>	FY 2018 <u>President's Budget</u>
Advance, B.A.	\$2,300,000,000	\$2,300,000,000	\$2,500,000,000	\$2,500,000,000
Definite, B.A.	5,298,000,000	5,764,000,000	6,225,000,000	6,243,220,000
Indefinite, B.A.	65,727,000	189,000,000	0	0
Pre-appropriated, B.A.	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Sequestration	-1,502,000	-1,884,000	0	0
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	\$7,665,225,000	\$8,254,116,000	\$8,728,000,000	\$8,746,220,000
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-47,000	0	0	0
Total Obligations	\$7,665,178,000	\$8,254,116,000	\$8,728,000,000	\$8,746,220,000
<i>Advance Requested for FY 2019</i>			<i>\$2,700,000,000</i>	<i>\$2,700,000,000</i>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

Budget Authority by Activity

<u>Activity</u>	<u>FY 2016 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2017 Annualized CR</u>	<u>FY 2018 Current Law</u>	<u>FY 2018 President's Budget</u>
Foster Care	\$4,814,515,000	\$5,302,281,000	\$5,537,000,000	\$5,542,060,000
Adoption Assistance	2,587,239,000	2,658,000,000	2,867,000,000	2,879,150,000
Guardianship Assistance	120,549,000	151,000,000	181,000,000	182,010,000
Tribal IV-E Technical Assistance (Pre-Appropriated)	2,961,000	2,963,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Chafee Foster Care Independence Program	139,960,000	139,873,000	140,000,000	140,000,000
Total, Budget Authority	\$7,665,225,000	\$8,254,116,000	\$8,728,000,000	\$8,746,220,000
<i>Advance Requested for FY 2019</i>			<i>\$2,700,000,000</i>	<i>\$2,700,000,000</i>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

Summary of Changes

FY 2017 Annualized CR	
Total estimated budget authority	\$8,254,116,000
FY 2018 President's Budget	
Total estimated budget authority	\$8,746,220,000
Net change	+\$492,104,000

<u>Description of Changes</u>	<u>FY 2017 Annualized CR</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Increases:</u>		
A. <u>Built-in:</u>		
1) Foster Care: Technical baseline change reflects caseload growth, implementation of P.L. 113-183 and P.L. 110-351, and the end of the FY 2017 sequestration order.	\$5,302,281,000	+\$234,719,000
2) Adoption Assistance: Technical baseline change reflects eligibility expansion under P.L. 110-351.	\$2,658,000,000	+\$209,000,000
3) Guardianship Assistance: Technical baseline change reflects caseload growth and expansion of program implementation.	\$151,000,000	+\$30,000,000
4) Chafee Foster Care Independence Program: Technical baseline change to reflect end of FY 2017 sequestration order.	\$139,873,000	+\$127,000
5) Tribal IV-E Technical Assistance (Pre-Appropriated): Technical baseline change to reflect end of FY 2017 sequestration order.	\$2,963,000	+\$37,000
Subtotal, Built-in Increases		+\$473,883,000
B. <u>Program:</u>		
1) Adoption Assistance: Reflects interaction effects from proposal to eliminate SSBG funding.	\$2,658,000,000	+\$12,150,000
2) Foster Care: Reflects interaction effects from proposal to eliminate SSBG funding.	\$5,302,281,000	+\$5,060,000
3) Guardianship Assistance: Reflects interaction effects from proposal to eliminate SSBG funding.	\$151,000,000	+\$1,010,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+\$18,220,000
Total, Increases		+\$492,103,000
Net Change		+\$492,103,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

Justification

Funding Level	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	Change from FY 2017 CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$7,665,224,946	\$8,254,116,237	\$8,746,220,000	\$492,103,763
Total, Obligations	7,665,178,377	8,254,116,237	8,746,220,000	492,103,763

Authorizing Legislation – Sections 470 and 477(h)(2) of the Social Security Act

2018 AuthorizationIndefinite 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 MethodFormula Grant

General Statement

The Payments for Foster Care and Permanency appropriation provides funding for the Foster Care Program, Adoption Assistance Program, Guardianship Assistance Program, 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, hereafter referred to as Strengthening Families Act) 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 2016, ACF obligated \$7.7 billion for Payments for Foster Care and Permanency. ACF estimates FY 2017 obligations for Payments for Foster Care and Permanency will be \$8.3 billion. The request for FY 2018 is \$8.7 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 (P.L. 99-177), as amended by the Budget Control Act (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 Description 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 statewide automated 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, training of foster parents, and home visits to foster children, as well as more traditional administrative costs, such as for automated information systems and eligibility determination. Administrative costs also include requirements established by the Strengthening Families Act in FY 2014 that will be phased in through FY 2017. Under the law, agencies will be 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, some of which include 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 166,900 estimated for FY 2016 and 170,200 projected for FY 2017. 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 2016, this rate had declined to approximately 42 percent of all children in foster care nationally.

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) 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 are being phased in over a nine-year period, based primarily on the age of the child in the year the adoption assistance agreement is finalized. For FY 2017, the phase-in of the exclusion of consideration of AFDC and SSI applies to otherwise eligible children for whom an adoption assistance agreement is entered into and who have reached the age of two. The revised eligibility requirements also apply to children based on time in care and to siblings of children to whom the revised eligibility criteria apply. In FY 2010, federally-recognized tribes with approved Title IV-E plans also became eligible for the program. 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. The average monthly number of children for whom payments were made has increased almost 89 percent, from 228,000 in FY 2000 to approximately 457,600 estimated for FY 2016 and 480,100 projected for FY 2017.

The Fostering Connections Act created the Title IV-E Guardianship Assistance Program (GAP) 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 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 2017, 34 states and six tribes have been approved to operate GAP. The average monthly number of children for whom states receive guardianship assistance payments is an estimated 25,300 for FY 2016 and projected to be 29,300 in FY 2017. 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 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. While diverse in terms of scope and target population, these projects are expected to implement approaches designed to address trauma and improve the social and emotional well-being of the children and youth being served. Most projects incorporate appropriate screening and assessment and expand the array of evidence-based interventions available to meet the identified needs of children and families. For example, Illinois' parenting support child welfare waiver demonstration project targets caregivers and their children aged zero to three who enter out-of-home placement following implementation of the demonstration, regardless of IV-E eligibility. Children at risk of or who have experienced physical and psychological trauma as a result of early exposure to maltreatment are a particular focus of the project.

A total of 28 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-four states, the District of Columbia, and one tribe are approved to operate a demonstration under the new authority. In FY 2017, Texas and Idaho elected to terminate their waiver demonstrations prior to implementation. Idaho determined the waiver demonstration would not be financially possible over time. The state will continue with the interventions designed for the waiver, but on a smaller scale. Texas ultimately determined that other areas of focus required priority over the waiver project.

In FY 2012, nine waiver demonstrations were approved for Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin. In FY 2013, an additional eight waiver

demonstrations were approved for the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, New York, Rhode Island, and Tennessee. In FY 2014, the final year of waiver authority, 10 more demonstrations were approved for Arizona, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Nevada, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, West Virginia and the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe in Washington. Most of the demonstrations involve using a capped allocation model of cost neutrality, instead of the statutory method of providing funding through reimbursement. 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 2017, 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, nine 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 fiscal years 2017 and 2018.

The Chafee Foster Care Independence Program (CFCIP) provides services to foster children 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 Foster Care Independence 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 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 and other independent living services to youth (up to age 21) formerly in foster care. 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. The 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 appropriations over the last five years have been:

2013	\$6,630,317,000
2014	\$7,428,634,000
2015	\$7,342,821,000
2016	\$7,665,224,946
2017 estimate	\$8,254,116,237

Budget Request

The FY 2018 request for the Foster Care and Permanency programs is \$8.7 billion, which includes the current law baseline increase of \$474 million and an \$18 million increase under proposed law that reflects the interaction effects of eliminating funding for the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG). The SSBG proposal increases costs in the Foster Care and Permanency programs due to state agencies shifting eligible expenses previously funded by SSBG. The current law funding level includes implementation of the 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, \$2.7 billion will be needed for the first quarter of FY 2019 to assure the timely awarding of first quarter grants.

The FY 2018 request for the Foster Care portion of the account is \$5.5 billion, including an increase of \$5 million under proposed law to reflect the effects of eliminating funding for SSBG. The FY 2018 current law estimate is \$235 million above the FY 2017 current law level of \$5.3 billion. An estimated average of 176,500 children per month will have payments made on their behalf in the Foster Care program in FY 2018. 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 Strengthening Families Act and continuing implementation of provisions and state options in Fostering Connections Act.

In FY 2018, \$2.9 billion is requested for the Adoption Assistance Program, which includes an increase of \$12 million under proposed law to reflect the effects of eliminating funding for SSBG. This level also includes a baseline increase of \$209 million above FY 2017 current law level of \$2.7 billion. In FY 2018, an estimated average of 499,600 children per month will have payments made on their behalf.

In FY 2018, \$182 million is requested for the Guardianship Assistance Program, which includes an increase of \$1 million under proposed law to reflect the effects of eliminating funding for SSBG. This level also includes a baseline increase of \$30 million above the current law estimate for FY 2017 of \$151 million. An estimated average of 32,300 children per month will have payments made on their behalf in FY 2018.

The FY 2018 current law level for CFCIP is \$140 million. This will allow continued grants to states to support services to children 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 2014 this percentage increased to 3.9 (from 3.4 percent the previous year), which did not meet the target of 2.9 percent. In FY 2015 performance fell further as reported by an increase to 6.3 percent, missing the target of 3.4 percent. ACF continues to work with states to identify technical assistance needs and other supports that will assist in improvement in this area. By FY 2018, 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 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2018 Target +/- FY 2017 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 2014: 6.3% Target: 3.4% (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 2016: 6.89% Target: 3.6% (Target Not Met)	6.60% ⁴⁴	6.30%	-0.30
<u>7T</u> : Increase the adoption rate. (Foster Care, Adoption Opportunities, Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentives, Adoption Assistance) (<i>Outcome</i>)	FY 2015: 12.3% Target: 12.3% (Target Met)	11.9%	11.9%	Maintain
<u>7vi</u> : Number of adoptions from foster care. (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2015: 52,597 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

⁴⁴ The FY 2017 target for this performance measure was updated as the result of IPIA reporting process as approved by HHS and OMB.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2018 Target +/- FY 2017 Target
7vii: Annual estimate of improper payments. (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2016: \$47.68 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. Given the fluctuations in the foster care population, ACF has adjusted its projections to a more realistic target of 11.9 percent for FY 2017 and FY 2018.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2018 Target +/- FY 2017 Target
7T: Increase the adoption rate. (Foster Care, Adoption Opportunities, Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentives, Adoption Assistance) (<i>Outcome</i>)	FY 2015: 12.3% Target: 12.3% (Target Met)	11.9%	11.9%	Maintain
7vi: Number of adoptions from foster care. (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2015: 52,597 (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 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. Because youth mature and potentially leave the child welfare system, this slight decline was anticipated. 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 CY 2011. This evaluation, required by the 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. Formative evaluations will be completed on a rolling basis between calendar years 2017 and 2018.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2018 Target +/- FY 2017 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. ⁴⁵ (<i>Outcome and Efficiency</i>)	FY 2015: 87.4% (Baseline, Cohort 1, 2 years old) Target: 89.2% (Target Not Met)	Pre-baseline (Cohort 3, 17 years old)	N/A ⁴⁶	N/A

⁴⁵ 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.

⁴⁶ Data collection for this performance measure takes place biannually; therefore there are no data to report for FY 2018.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2018 Target +/- FY 2017 Target
<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. ⁴⁷ (<i>Outcome</i>)	FY 2015: 65.2% (Baseline, Cohort 1, 21 years old) Target: 57% (Target Exceeded)	Pre-baseline (Cohort 3, 17 years old)	N/A ⁴⁸	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 2013: 39 out of 52 Target: 50 (Target Not Met)	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
<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 2013: \$2,989,806 Target: \$974,669 (Target Not Met)	Prior Result - 10%	Prior Result -10%	N/A

⁴⁷ 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.

⁴⁸ Data collection for this performance measure takes place biannually; therefore there are no data to report for FY 2018.

Resource and Program Data
Foster Care

Data Category	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$4,780,865,527	\$5,268,771,000	\$5,507,060,181
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation	18,469,527	19,062,152	17,827,945
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	14,041,734	13,579,479	16,299,374
Program Support	1,138,535	867,889	872,500
Total, Resources	\$4,814,515,323	\$5,302,280,520	\$5,542,060,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	56	57	58
New Starts			
#	56	57	58
\$	\$4,780,865,527	\$5,268,771,000	\$5,507,060,181
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	12	14	18
\$	\$30,976,261	\$32,641,631	\$34,127,319
Interagency Agreements			
#	6	1	1
\$	\$2,064,959	\$127,000	\$127,000

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 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$2,587,239,135	\$2,658,000,000	\$2,879,150,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$2,587,239,135	\$2,658,000,000	\$2,879,150,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	54	55	56
New Starts			
#	54	55	56
\$	\$2,587,239,135	\$2,658,000,000	\$2,879,150,000
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 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$120,549,355	\$151,000,000	\$182,010,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$120,549,355	\$151,000,000	\$182,010,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	32	33	34
New Starts			
#	32	33	34
\$	\$120,549,355	\$151,000,000	\$182,010,000
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 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development	\$967,681	\$1,509,657	\$1,540,252
Training/Technical Assistance	1,470,700	870,700	870,700
Program Support	476,366	582,182	589,048
Total, Resources	\$2,914,747	\$2,962,539	\$3,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	5	7	6
New Starts			
#	3	5	5
\$	\$899,790	\$1,432,727	\$1,540,252
Continuations			
#	2	2	1
\$	\$1,538,591	\$947,630	\$870,700
Contracts			
#	0	1	1
\$	\$0	\$20,000	\$20,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	1
\$	\$110,000	\$90,000	\$90,000

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 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$137,900,000	\$137,900,000	\$137,900,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation	1,015,000	1,016,500	1,016,500
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	497,426	501,105	501,105
Program Support	547,391	455,573	582,395
Total, Resources	\$139,959,817	\$139,873,178	\$140,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
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			
#	5	6	6
\$	\$1,487,426	\$1,629,537	\$1,750,412
Interagency Agreements			
#	2	1	1
\$	\$289,836	\$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 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	FY 2018 Estimate	Difference from FY 2017 Estimate
Alabama	\$17,782,262	\$19,577,282	\$20,440,606	\$863,324
Alaska	20,774,131	22,871,163	23,879,742	1,008,579
Arizona	167,911,091	184,860,774	193,012,815	8,152,041
Arkansas	43,452,452	47,838,733	49,948,339	2,109,606
California	1,436,165,717	1,581,138,590	1,650,864,070	69,725,480
Colorado	70,885,038	78,040,485	81,481,936	3,441,451
Connecticut	66,553,698	73,271,921	76,503,086	3,231,165
Delaware	4,547,741	5,006,810	5,227,602	220,792
District of Columbia	44,115,545	48,568,762	50,710,560	2,141,798
Florida	191,030,104	210,313,522	219,587,985	9,274,463
Georgia	81,454,760	89,677,161	93,631,769	3,954,608
Hawaii	21,375,918	23,533,697	24,571,492	1,037,795
Idaho	11,004,700	12,115,563	12,649,838	534,275
Illinois	179,965,649	198,132,172	206,869,459	8,737,287
Indiana	112,041,943	123,351,949	128,791,557	5,439,608
Iowa	17,985,308	19,800,824	20,674,006	873,182
Kansas	23,776,276	26,176,358	27,330,690	1,154,332
Kentucky	41,307,785	45,477,574	47,483,057	2,005,483
Louisiana	34,041,044	37,477,296	39,129,981	1,652,685
Maine	24,579,719	27,060,904	28,254,243	1,193,339
Maryland	64,451,507	70,957,525	74,086,630	3,129,105
Massachusetts	77,242,243	85,039,414	88,789,506	3,750,092
Michigan	124,934,870	137,546,344	143,611,901	6,065,557
Minnesota	53,201,578	58,571,979	61,154,902	2,582,923
Mississippi	22,741,181	25,036,776	26,140,854	1,104,078
Missouri	69,410,964	76,417,612	79,787,496	3,369,884
Montana	11,992,066	13,202,598	13,784,810	582,212
Nebraska	17,935,445	19,745,928	20,616,689	870,761
Nevada	44,877,539	49,407,675	51,586,468	2,178,793
New Hampshire	10,836,120	11,929,966	12,456,056	526,090
New Jersey	93,422,479	102,852,954	107,388,592	4,535,638
New Mexico	19,100,033	21,028,074	21,955,376	927,302
New York	312,685,259	344,249,082	359,429,872	15,180,790
North Carolina	74,734,610	82,278,650	85,906,996	3,628,346
North Dakota	13,232,781	14,568,556	15,211,004	642,448

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	FY 2018 Estimate	Difference from FY 2017 Estimate
Ohio	210,821,421	232,102,661	242,337,988	10,235,327
Oklahoma	65,286,271	71,876,554	75,046,186	3,169,632
Oregon	92,130,012	101,430,020	105,902,909	4,472,889
Pennsylvania	159,160,712	175,227,093	182,954,306	7,727,213
Rhode Island	11,650,597	12,826,659	13,392,293	565,634
South Carolina	44,339,945	48,815,814	50,968,507	2,152,693
South Dakota	5,919,612	6,517,164	6,804,559	287,395
Tennessee	46,890,737	51,624,094	53,900,627	2,276,533
Texas	203,984,183	224,575,242	234,478,623	9,903,381
Utah	26,209,119	28,854,783	30,127,229	1,272,446
Vermont	12,455,306	13,712,599	14,317,301	604,702
Virginia	56,499,459	62,202,763	64,945,797	2,743,034
Washington	111,824,870	123,112,963	128,542,033	5,429,070
West Virginia	44,217,040	48,680,502	50,827,228	2,146,726
Wisconsin	58,930,087	64,878,749	67,739,790	2,861,041
Wyoming	2,789,151	3,070,700	3,206,113	135,413
Subtotal	4,774,658,078	5,256,633,033	5,488,441,474	231,808,441
Indian Tribes	3,720,523	9,400,000	10,700,000	1,300,000
Subtotal	3,720,523	9,400,000	10,700,000	1,300,000
Puerto Rico	2,486,926	2,737,967	2,858,707	120,740
Subtotal	2,486,926	2,737,967	2,858,707	120,740
Total States/Territories	4,780,865,527	5,268,771,000	5,502,000,181	233,229,181
Other	0	0	5,060,000	5,060,000
Training and Technical Assistance	33,649,796	33,509,520	34,999,819	1,490,299
Subtotal, Adjustments	33,649,796	33,509,520	34,999,819	1,490,299
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$4,814,515,323	\$5,302,280,520	\$5,537,000,000	\$234,719,480

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. Other reflects the interaction effects from proposal to eliminate SSBG funding.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
State Table - Title IV-E Adoption Assistance

Formula Grants

CFDA # **93.659**

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	FY 2018 Estimate	Difference from FY 2017 Estimate
Alabama	\$10,014,970	\$10,288,884	\$11,097,912	\$809,028
Alaska	18,008,926	18,501,478	19,956,272	1,454,794
Arizona	125,700,226	129,138,185	139,292,478	10,154,293
Arkansas	20,787,841	21,356,398	23,035,678	1,679,280
California	495,173,667	508,716,895	548,717,923	40,001,028
Colorado	16,255,914	16,700,521	18,013,703	1,313,182
Connecticut	40,598,345	41,708,728	44,988,337	3,279,609
Delaware	1,821,315	1,871,129	2,018,258	147,129
District of Columbia	10,341,253	10,624,091	11,459,476	835,385
Florida	181,116,172	186,069,782	200,700,677	14,630,895
Georgia	39,999,978	41,093,996	44,325,267	3,231,271
Hawaii	15,374,703	15,795,208	17,037,205	1,241,997
Idaho	7,485,729	7,690,467	8,295,178	604,711
Illinois	80,510,425	82,712,422	89,216,201	6,503,779
Indiana	59,554,074	61,182,905	65,993,792	4,810,887
Iowa	36,694,469	37,698,080	40,662,326	2,964,246
Kansas	17,130,617	17,599,147	18,982,990	1,383,843
Kentucky	51,093,656	52,491,091	56,618,530	4,127,439
Louisiana	17,187,120	17,657,196	19,045,602	1,388,406
Maine	16,272,708	16,717,774	18,032,313	1,314,539
Maryland	22,761,265	23,383,796	25,222,493	1,838,697
Massachusetts	29,892,970	30,710,556	33,125,365	2,414,809
Michigan	110,970,396	114,005,487	122,969,878	8,964,391
Minnesota	27,066,232	27,806,506	29,992,965	2,186,459
Mississippi	11,056,722	11,359,128	12,252,311	893,183
Missouri	35,088,670	36,048,361	38,882,888	2,834,527
Montana	7,957,812	8,175,462	8,818,308	642,846
Nebraska	19,485,537	20,018,475	21,592,553	1,574,078
Nevada	31,606,903	32,471,366	35,024,630	2,553,264
New Hampshire	3,052,643	3,136,134	3,382,732	246,598
New Jersey	65,344,908	67,132,121	72,410,802	5,278,681
New Mexico	20,719,553	21,286,242	22,960,006	1,673,764
New York	116,787,583	119,981,777	129,416,091	9,434,314
North Carolina	55,251,444	56,762,596	61,225,909	4,463,313
North Dakota	5,900,053	6,061,422	6,538,039	476,617

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	FY 2018 Estimate	Difference from FY 2017 Estimate
Ohio	153,453,813	157,650,845	170,047,124	12,396,279
Oklahoma	59,247,814	60,868,269	65,654,415	4,786,146
Oregon	42,076,173	43,226,976	46,625,966	3,398,990
Pennsylvania	114,213,173	117,336,955	126,563,304	9,226,349
Rhode Island	7,417,364	7,620,232	8,219,420	599,188
South Carolina	17,779,939	18,266,228	19,702,524	1,436,296
South Dakota	4,040,749	4,151,265	4,477,684	326,419
Tennessee	48,675,655	50,006,956	53,939,065	3,932,109
Texas	126,345,486	129,801,093	140,007,512	10,206,419
Utah	9,500,744	9,760,594	10,528,081	767,487
Vermont	8,973,570	9,219,001	9,943,903	724,902
Virginia	49,203,709	50,549,453	54,524,218	3,974,765
Washington	45,988,265	47,246,065	50,961,081	3,715,016
West Virginia	26,802,699	27,535,765	29,700,936	2,165,171
Wisconsin	47,785,009	49,091,951	52,952,111	3,860,160
Wyoming	758,570	779,317	840,596	61,279
Subtotal	2,586,327,531	2,657,064,771	2,865,993,028	208,928,257
Indian Tribes	147,280	150,000	160,000	10,000
Subtotal	147,280	150,000	160,000	10,000
Puerto Rico	764,324	785,229	846,972	61,743
Subtotal	764,324	785,229	846,972	61,743
Total States/Territories	2,587,239,135	2,658,000,000	2,867,000,000	209,000,000
Other	0	0	12,150,000	12,150,000
Subtotal, Adjustments	0	0	12,150,000	12,150,000
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$2,587,239,135	\$2,658,000,000	\$2,879,150,000	\$221,150,000

Notes:

1. Other reflects the interaction effects from proposal to eliminate SSBG funding.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
State Table - Chafee Foster Care Independence Program

Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.674

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	FY 2018 Estimate	Difference from FY 2017 Estimate
Alabama	\$1,441,038	\$1,441,038	\$1,441,038	0
Alaska	692,685	692,685	692,685	0
Arizona	5,138,520	5,138,520	5,138,520	0
Arkansas	1,203,817	1,203,817	1,203,817	0
California	17,956,353	17,956,353	17,956,353	0
Colorado	1,830,397	1,830,397	1,830,397	0
Connecticut	1,287,002	1,287,002	1,287,002	0
Delaware	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
District of Columbia	1,091,992	1,091,992	1,091,992	0
Florida	6,234,797	6,234,797	6,234,797	0
Georgia	2,848,232	2,848,232	2,848,232	0
Hawaii	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
Idaho	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
Illinois	5,421,287	5,421,287	5,421,287	0
Indiana	4,571,089	4,571,089	4,571,089	0
Iowa	1,890,809	1,890,809	1,890,809	0
Kansas	2,120,818	2,120,818	2,120,818	0
Kentucky	2,374,107	2,374,107	2,374,107	0
Louisiana	1,369,239	1,369,239	1,369,239	0
Maine	589,574	589,574	589,574	0
Maryland	1,275,300	1,275,300	1,275,300	0
Massachusetts	3,143,968	3,143,968	3,143,968	0
Michigan	4,254,794	4,254,794	4,254,794	0
Minnesota	2,000,246	2,000,246	2,000,246	0
Mississippi	1,385,370	1,385,370	1,385,370	0
Missouri	3,743,029	3,743,029	3,743,029	0
Montana	741,710	741,710	741,710	0
Nebraska	1,209,016	1,209,016	1,209,016	0
Nevada	1,436,926	1,436,926	1,436,926	0
New Hampshire	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
New Jersey	2,297,848	2,297,848	2,297,848	0
New Mexico	748,353	748,353	748,353	0
New York	11,585,958	11,585,958	11,585,958	0
North Carolina	3,118,348	3,118,348	3,118,348	0
North Dakota	500,000	500,000	500,000	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	FY 2018 Estimate	Difference from FY 2017 Estimate
Ohio	3,959,690	3,959,690	3,959,690	0
Oklahoma	3,625,684	3,625,684	3,625,684	0
Oregon	2,323,888	2,323,888	2,323,888	0
Pennsylvania	4,693,810	4,693,810	4,693,810	0
Rhode Island	579,452	579,452	579,452	0
South Carolina	1,094,694	1,094,694	1,094,694	0
South Dakota	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
Tennessee	2,406,052	2,406,052	2,406,052	0
Texas	9,602,069	9,602,069	9,602,069	0
Utah	936,232	936,232	936,232	0
Vermont	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
Virginia	1,454,006	1,454,006	1,454,006	0
Washington	3,347,416	3,347,416	3,347,416	0
West Virginia	1,441,038	1,441,038	1,441,038	0
Wisconsin	2,188,125	2,188,125	2,188,125	0
Wyoming	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
Subtotal	136,654,778	136,654,778	136,654,778	0
Indian Tribes	76,197	76,197	76,197	0
Subtotal	76,197	76,197	76,197	0
Puerto Rico	1,169,025	1,169,025	1,169,025	0
Subtotal	1,169,025	1,169,025	1,169,025	0
Total States/Territories	137,900,000	137,900,000	137,900,000	0
Training and Technical Assistance	2,059,817	1,973,178	2,100,000	\$126,822
Subtotal, Adjustments	2,059,817	1,973,178	2,100,000	126,822
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$139,959,817	\$139,873,178	\$140,000,000	\$126,822

Notes:

1. Training and technical assistance reflects the 1.5% set aside authorized in section 477(g)(2) of the Social Security Act.

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

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

FY 2018 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis

For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, section 436 of the Social Security Act, \$345,000,000⁵² and, for carrying out, except as otherwise provided, section 437 of such Act, [\$59,765,000]59,651,387.

(Note – A full-year 2017 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2017 (P.L.114-254) The amounts included for 2017 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.)

⁵² Reflects the current law level.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Authorizing Legislation

	FY 2017 Amount Authorized	FY 2017 Annualized CR ⁵³	FY 2018 Amount Authorized	FY 2018 Budget Request
1. Promoting Safe and Stable Families [Sections 436, 437 and 438 of the Social Security Act] (Expired September 30, 2016)	\$545,000,000	\$380,846,000	\$545,000,000	\$404,651,000
2. Family Connection Grants [Section 427(h) of the Social Security Act] (Expired September 30, 2014)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
3. Personal Responsibility Education Program [Pre-Appropriated, Section 513 of the Social Security Act] (Expires September 30, 2017)	\$75,000,000	\$69,825,000	\$0	\$75,000,000
4. Abstinence Education [Pre-Appropriated, Section 510 of the Social Security Act] (Expires September 30, 2017)	\$75,000,000	\$69,825,000	\$0	\$75,000,000
Total request level		\$520,496,000		\$554,651,000
Total request level against definite authorizations	\$695,000,000	\$520,496,000	\$545,000,000	\$554,651,000

⁵³ Includes effects of sequestration.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

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 2017
Promoting Safe and Stable Families [Sections 436, 437 and 438 of the Social Security Act]	FY 2016	\$545,000,000	\$404,765,000	\$404,651,000
Family Connection Grants [Section 427(h) of the Social Security Act]	FY 2014	\$0	\$15,000,000	\$0
Personal Responsibility Education Program [Pre-Appropriated, Section 513 of the Social Security Act]	FY 2017	\$75,000,000	\$69,825,000	\$75,000,000
Abstinence Education [Pre-Appropriated, Section 510 of the Social Security Act]	FY 2017	\$75,000,000	\$69,825,000	\$75,000,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Appropriations History Table

Year	Budget Estimate to <u>Congress</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
2009		
Appropriation	408,311,000	408,311,000
Pre-appropriated		35,000,000
Total		443,311,000
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

Year	Budget Estimate to <u>Congress</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
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
2017		
Appropriation	467,515,000	404,651,000
Pre-appropriated	90,000,000	150,000,000
Sequestration		-34,155,000
Total		520,496,000
2018		
Appropriation	404,651,000	
Pre-appropriated	150,000,000	
Total	554,651,000	

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Amounts Available for Obligation

<u>Budgetary Resources</u>	FY 2016 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2017 <u>Annualized CR</u>	FY 2018 <u>Current Law</u>	FY 2018 <u>President's Budget</u>
Annual, B.A.	\$404,765,000	\$404,765,000	\$404,651,000	\$404,651,000
Pre-Appropriated, B.A.	150,000,000	150,000,000	0	150,000,000
Across-the-board reductions	0	-114,000	0	0
Sequestration	-23,460,000	-34,155,000	0	0
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	\$531,305,000	\$520,496,000	\$404,651,000	\$554,651,000
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-8,431,000	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	20,773,000	24,054,000	23,234,000	23,234,000
Recoveries of prior year obligations	4,646,000	0	0	0
Recoveries, Unobligated Balance, start of year	4,395,000	1,675,000	857,000	857,000
Recoveries, Unobligated Balance, end of year	-1,675,000	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	-24,054,000	-23,234,000	-13,407,000	-13,407,000
Total Obligations	\$526,959,000	\$522,992,000	\$426,020,000	\$565,336,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Budget Authority by Activity

<u>Activity</u>	<u>FY 2016 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2017 Annualized CR</u>	<u>FY 2018 Current Law</u>	<u>FY 2018 President's Budget</u>
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	\$381,305,000	\$380,846,000	\$404,651,000	\$404,651,000
<u>Pre-appropriated:</u>				
Personal Responsibility Education Program	75,000,000	69,825,000	0	75,000,000
Abstinence Education Program	75,000,000	69,825,000	0	75,000,000
Total, Budget Authority	\$531,305,000	\$520,496,000	\$404,651,000	\$554,651,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Summary of Changes

FY 2017 Annualized CR	
Total estimated budget authority	\$520,496,000
(Obligations)	(\$522,992,000)
FY 2018 President's Budget	
Total estimated budget authority	\$554,651,000
(Obligations)	(\$565,336,000)
Net change	+\$34,155,000

<u>Description of Changes</u>	<u>FY 2017 Annualized CR</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Increases:</u>		
A. <u>Built-in:</u>		
1) Promoting Safe and Stable Families, Mandatory: Technical baseline change to reflect end of FY 2017 sequestration order.	\$321,195,000	+\$23,805,000
Subtotal, Built-in Increases		+\$23,805,000
B. <u>Program:</u>		
1) Abstinence Education Program (Pre-appropriated): Extend authorization through FY 2019 at a cost of \$75 million per year.	\$69,825,000	+\$75,000,000
2) Personal Responsibility Education Program (Pre-Appropriated): Extend authorization through FY 2019 at a cost of \$75 million per year.	\$69,825,000	+\$75,000,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+\$150,000,000
Total, Increases		+\$173,805,000
<u>Decreases:</u>		
A. <u>Built-in:</u>		
1) Abstinence Education Program (Pre-appropriated): Technical baseline change reflects that the program expires in FY 2017 and does not continue in the current law baseline.	\$69,825,000	-\$69,825,000
2) Personal Responsibility Education Program (Pre-Appropriated): Technical baseline change reflects that the program expires in FY 2017 and does not continue in the current law baseline.	\$69,825,000	-\$69,825,000

<u>Description of Changes</u>	<u>FY 2017 Annualized CR</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
Subtotal, Built-in Decreases		-\$139,650,000
Total, Decreases		-\$139,650,000
Net Change		+\$34,155,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Justification

Funding Level	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	Change from FY 2017 CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$531,305,000	\$520,496,387	\$554,651,387	\$34,155,000
Total, Obligations	526,958,714	522,991,622	565,335,559	42,343,937

Authorizing Legislation – Sections 427, 436-438, 510 and 513 of the Social Security Act

2018 Authorization\$545,000,000 for Promoting Safe and Stable Families and such sums as may be appropriated for Family Connection Grants and the Personal Responsibility Education Program, pending Congressional action on the proposals in this request

Allocation MethodFormula Grant, Competitive Grant

General Statement

The Promoting Safe and Stable Families (PSSF) appropriation provides funding for the PSSF program;; 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 through FY 2016.

The PSSF account also includes two programs funded under Title V of the Social Security Act: PREP and Abstinence Education. 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 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 in FY 2016 and 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. The programs 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 (STIs), to include HIV/AIDS. PREP also addresses the transition to adulthood by focusing on six statutorily mandated “adulthood preparation” topics (i.e., adolescent development, educational and career success, financial literacy, healthy life skills, healthy relationships, and parent-child communication) and targets services to high-risk, vulnerable youth populations.

In FY 2016, ACF obligated \$527 million for programs in the PSSF appropriation. ACF estimates FY 2017 obligations for PSSF appropriation will be \$524 million. The budget authority request for FY 2018 is \$555 million. This account is subject to sequestration in accordance with section 251A of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act (P.L. 99-177), as amended by the Budget Control Act (P.L. 112-25), which affects funding for PSSF, PREP, and Abstinence Education.

Program Description 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 definition 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 also receives 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 grants for caseworker visits, regional partnership grants to address substance abuse, 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:

- From the mandatory funds, \$40 million is allocated evenly to two purposes: (1) 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; and (2) competitive grants for regional partnerships to provide services and activities to work with children and families impacted by a parent's or caretaker's substance abuse.
- 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 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 PSSF for the last five years has been:

Fiscal Year	Mandatory	Discretionary	Pre-Appropriated	Total
2013 ⁵¹	327,405,000	59,672,000	14,235,000	401,311,518
2014	320,160,000 ⁵²	59,765,000	15,000,00 ⁵³	383,225,000
2015	319,815,000 ⁵⁴	59,765,000	0	379,580,000
2016	321,540,000 ⁵⁵	59,765,000	0	381,305,000
2017	321,195,000	59,651,387	0	380,846,387

The PREP program supports evidence-based programs that teach youth about abstinence and contraception to prevent pregnancy and STIs. 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 also must address at least three of the 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 49 State PREP grantee awards in FY 2016 and 50 awards in FY 2017, with a minimum grant award of \$250,000 annually.
- **Competitive PREP:** If a state or territory does 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 the fiscal years 2018 through 2020. Funds that would have gone to those jurisdictions for fiscal years 2010 through 2017 were used to award the FY 2013 and FY 2016 cohort of competitive three-year grants to local organizations and entities for the same purpose and in the same geographic regions. This discretionary 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 20 applicants ranging from \$250,000 to \$794,000 in September 2015. Throughout the three-year project period there will be \$11 million for annual awards based on the availability of funds.
- **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 6 to 9 months of their initial award year to conduct a needs assessment, plan and develop strategies for capacity building, followed by subsequent years

⁵¹ Reflects the sequestration effective March 1, 2013

⁵² Reflects sequestration effective October 1, 2013

⁵³ \$15 million provided through P.L. 113-183, the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act, for Family Connection Grants.

⁵⁴ Reflects sequestration order effective October 1, 2014.

⁵⁵ Reflects sequestration order effective October 1, 2015.

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 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 to be used to award sexual risk avoidance education grants through a separate appropriation. ACF awarded 21 grants in FY 2016.

Funding for the PREP and Abstinence programs in the PSSF appropriation account has been as follows:

Fiscal Year	PREP	Abstinence	Total
2013 ⁵⁶	71,175,000	47,450,000	118,625,000
2014 ⁵⁷	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	69,825,000	69,825,000	139,650,000

Budget Request

In total, the FY 2018 funding request for the PSSF appropriation account is \$555 million, which is \$34 million higher than the FY 2017 Continuing Resolution level. This change from FY 2017 reflects legislative proposals extending the PREP and Abstinence Education programs through FY 2019, and a

⁵⁶ Funding totals for FY 2013 reflect 5.1 percent sequestration.

⁵⁷ Funding totals for FY 2014 reflect 7.2 percent sequestration.

technical baseline increase for the mandatory appropriation for PSSF programs. The discretionary appropriation request for PSSF programs is the same as the FY 2017 level.

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 2018.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2018 Target +/- FY 2017 Target
7P1: 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 2015: 91.9% Target: 91.8% (Target Exceeded)	Prior Result +0.2PP	Prior Result +0.2PP	N/A
7P2: 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 2015: 78.4% Target: 75.5% (Target Exceeded)	Prior Result +0.5PP	Prior Result +0.5PP	N/A
7R: 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 2015: 6.3% Target: 3.4% (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 semi-annual and 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 well. 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 a semi-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 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2018 Target +/- FY 2017 Target
5A: Number of Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP) participants: in during school-time programs; and in out-of-school-time programs. ⁵⁸ (Output)	FY 2016: In school: 88,600 Out of school: 23,478 Total: 112,078 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
5B: For out-of-school-time program participants (where participation is generally not mandatory), percentage of participants completing at least 75 percent of program coursework. ⁵⁹ (Developmental Outcome)	FY 2016: 76% (Historical Actual)	TBD	TBD	N/A

⁵⁸ This may refer to programs that operate in schools, but not during school time, or to other programs (such as community-based programs).

⁵⁹ In contrast, once participants begin a during-school-time program, participation is generally mandatory.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2018 Target +/- FY 2017 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. ⁶⁰ (<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. ⁶¹ (<i>Developmental Outcome</i>)	FY 2016: 84% (Historical Actual)	TBD	TBD	N/A
<u>5F</u> : Percentage of programs in which the majority of youth were targeted from high-need geographic areas. ⁶² (<i>Developmental Outcome</i>)	FY 2016: 77% (Historical Actual)	TBD	TBD	N/A

⁶⁰ Highly-vulnerable populations include youth in foster care, homeless or runaway youth, youth living with HIV/AIDS, pregnant or parenting youth, LGBTQ youth, youth in adjudication systems, youth in residential treatment for mental health, youth living in high risk areas with high teen birth rates, and youth who have trouble speaking or understanding English.

⁶¹ 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.

⁶² This is a new output measure. PREP programs are legislatively mandated to target youth in high-need geographic areas, which is defined as geographic areas with high teen birth rates.

Resource and Program Data
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Data Category	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$354,168,755	\$353,554,998	\$375,682,891
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation	2,128,709	2,821,748	2,507,167
Demonstration/Development	19,925,196	17,212,529	19,251,646
Training/Technical Assistance	6,883,342	7,046,225	6,935,144
Program Support	859,512	1,699,877	1,131,117
Total, Resources	\$383,965,514	\$382,335,377	\$405,507,965
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	430	328	334
New Starts			
#	398	310	308
\$	\$356,168,755	\$363,754,998	\$379,485,353
Continuations			
#	32	18	26
\$	\$18,275,196	\$7,362,529	\$15,799,184
Contracts			
#	7	7	6
\$	\$6,964,899	\$8,117,973	\$7,707,311
Interagency Agreements			
#	5	3	2
\$	\$2,287,275	\$2,745,000	\$2,155,000

Notes:

1. Demonstration/development includes funding for regional partnership grants focused on the impact of substance abuse and Family Connection Grants.
2. Program support includes funding for information technology support, grant paneling review, and, for regional partnership grants, staffing and associated overhead.
3. Formula includes funding for state and tribal grants, court improvement grants, and caseworker visit grants.
4. The FY 2017 column on 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 (Pre-Appropriated)

Data Category	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$43,398,751	\$40,793,510	\$55,250,000
Competitive	14,486,320	13,571,392	13,549,699
Research/Evaluation	2,795,730	2,125,677	1,877,690
Demonstration/Development	11,225,758	9,628,735	9,653,596
Training/Technical Assistance	1,940,626	1,603,864	1,400,564
Program Support	2,462,507	2,558,976	3,096,045
Total, Resources	\$76,309,692	\$70,282,154	\$84,827,594
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	91	92	101
New Starts			
#	71	50	79
\$	\$59,110,829	\$40,793,510	\$65,250,000
Continuations			
#	20	42	22
\$	\$10,000,000	\$23,200,127	\$13,203,295
Contracts			
#	9	7	8
\$	\$5,134,351	\$4,648,938	\$4,828,106
Interagency Agreements			
#	6	3	3
\$	\$752,125	\$274,633	\$274,633

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. All years include funds reappropriated from prior-year balances.

Resource and Program Data
Abstinence Education Program (Pre-appropriated)

Data Category	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$66,683,508	\$69,825,000	\$75,000,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$66,683,508	\$69,825,000	\$75,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	38	39	40
New Starts			
#	38	39	40
\$	\$66,683,508	\$69,825,000	\$75,000,000
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 - Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.556

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	FY 2018 Estimate	Difference from FY 2017 Estimate
Alabama	\$5,603,321	\$5,592,946	\$5,935,635	\$342,689
Alaska	551,091	550,071	583,774	33,703
Arizona	7,420,917	7,407,177	7,861,027	453,850
Arkansas	3,140,860	3,135,044	3,327,134	192,090
California	32,158,882	32,099,336	34,066,116	1,966,780
Colorado	3,485,406	3,478,953	3,692,114	213,161
Connecticut	2,157,439	2,153,444	2,285,390	131,946
Delaware	964,896	963,109	1,022,121	59,012
District of Columbia	742,268	740,894	786,289	45,395
Florida	18,866,452	18,831,519	19,985,358	1,153,839
Georgia	11,956,072	11,933,934	12,665,147	731,213
Hawaii	1,044,346	1,042,412	1,106,283	63,871
Idaho	1,510,433	1,507,636	1,600,012	92,376
Illinois	12,110,594	12,088,170	12,828,833	740,663
Indiana	5,876,321	5,865,441	6,224,826	359,385
Iowa	2,524,964	2,520,289	2,674,711	154,422
Kansas	1,937,761	1,934,173	2,052,683	118,510
Kentucky	4,603,198	4,594,675	4,876,198	281,523
Louisiana	5,870,889	5,860,019	6,219,072	359,053
Maine	1,171,597	1,169,428	1,241,081	71,653
Maryland	4,424,454	4,416,262	4,686,854	270,592
Massachusetts	4,518,775	4,510,408	4,786,768	276,360
Michigan	9,391,187	9,373,799	9,948,147	574,348
Minnesota	3,344,824	3,338,631	3,543,194	204,563
Mississippi	4,157,419	4,149,721	4,403,982	254,261
Missouri	5,608,176	5,597,792	5,940,778	342,986
Montana	714,255	712,933	756,615	43,682
Nebraska	1,180,096	1,177,911	1,250,084	72,173
Nevada	2,347,467	2,343,120	2,486,687	143,567
New Hampshire	663,920	662,691	703,295	40,604
New Jersey	5,492,099	5,481,930	5,817,817	335,887
New Mexico	2,817,028	2,811,812	2,984,097	172,285
New York	16,788,714	16,757,628	17,784,397	1,026,769
North Carolina	10,089,781	10,071,099	10,688,172	617,073
North Dakota	346,806	346,164	367,374	21,210

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	FY 2018 Estimate	Difference from FY 2017 Estimate
Ohio	10,641,458	10,621,755	11,272,567	650,812
Oklahoma	3,814,849	3,807,786	4,041,095	233,309
Oregon	4,050,268	4,042,769	4,290,476	247,707
Pennsylvania	9,859,137	9,840,882	10,443,849	602,967
Rhode Island	885,063	883,424	937,553	54,129
South Carolina	5,390,956	5,380,974	5,710,676	329,702
South Dakota	670,283	669,042	710,035	40,993
Tennessee	7,736,863	7,722,538	8,195,711	473,173
Texas	31,130,287	31,072,647	32,976,520	1,903,873
Utah	1,844,636	1,841,221	1,954,035	112,814
Vermont	459,842	458,991	487,114	28,123
Virginia	5,690,188	5,679,652	6,027,654	348,002
Washington	6,137,971	6,126,606	6,501,994	375,388
West Virginia	1,821,231	1,817,859	1,929,242	111,383
Wisconsin	4,965,027	4,955,834	5,259,486	303,652
Wyoming	246,580	246,123	261,204	15,081
Subtotal	290,927,347	290,388,674	308,181,276	17,792,602
Indian Tribes	11,252,750	11,239,192	11,939,542	700,350
Subtotal	11,252,750	11,239,192	11,939,542	700,350
American Samoa	193,378	193,020	204,847	11,827
Guam	350,010	349,362	370,768	21,406
Northern Mariana Islands	158,826	158,532	168,245	9,713
Puerto Rico	4,364,483	4,356,402	4,623,326	266,924
Virgin Islands	213,716	213,320	226,391	13,071
Subtotal	5,280,413	5,270,636	5,593,577	322,941
Total States/Territories	307,460,510	306,898,502	325,714,395	18,815,893
Discretionary Funds	21,415,019	20,294,883	20,856,578	561,695
Other	47,533,728	47,773,389	50,968,496	3,195,107
Training and Technical Assistance	7,556,257	7,554,496	7,968,496	414,000
Subtotal, Adjustments	76,505,004	75,622,768	79,793,570	4,170,802
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$383,965,514	\$382,521,270	\$405,507,965	\$22,986,695

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 Fostering 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 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	FY 2018 Estimate	Difference from FY 2017 Estimate
Alabama	\$782,092	\$719,919	\$782,092	\$62,173
Alaska	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Arizona	1,127,843	1,050,744	1,127,843	77,099
Arkansas	486,466	451,596	486,466	34,870
California	6,369,420	5,860,140	6,369,420	509,280
Colorado	862,007	808,451	862,007	53,556
Connecticut	596,295	544,655	596,295	51,640
Delaware	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
District of Columbia	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Florida	0	0	2,856,722	2,856,722
Georgia	1,738,914	1,623,109	1,738,914	115,805
Hawaii	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Idaho	293,401	275,647	293,401	17,754
Illinois	2,119,733	1,937,467	2,119,733	182,266
Indiana	0	0	1,120,034	1,120,034
Iowa	514,313	477,654	514,313	36,659
Kansas	0	0	495,699	495,699
Kentucky	702,361	648,519	702,361	53,842
Louisiana	751,761	694,093	751,761	57,668
Maine	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Maryland	944,604	869,174	944,604	75,430
Massachusetts	1,057,983	975,141	1,057,983	82,842
Michigan	1,633,922	1,493,165	1,633,922	140,757
Minnesota	884,189	818,071	884,189	66,118
Mississippi	509,676	469,166	509,676	40,510
Missouri	973,624	899,642	973,624	73,982
Montana	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Nebraska	317,533	296,603	317,533	20,930
Nevada	448,745	417,330	448,745	31,415
New Hampshire	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
New Jersey	1,423,244	1,305,824	1,423,244	117,420
New Mexico	343,985	316,467	343,985	27,518
New York	3,013,637	2,756,926	3,013,637	256,711
North Carolina	1,613,898	1,500,383	1,613,898	113,515
North Dakota	0	0	250,000	250,000

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	FY 2018 Estimate	Difference from FY 2017 Estimate
Ohio	1,890,738	1,737,571	1,890,738	153,167
Oklahoma	643,470	601,146	643,470	42,324
Oregon	599,531	556,126	599,531	43,405
Pennsylvania	1,983,637	1,819,324	1,983,637	164,313
Rhode Island	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
South Carolina	761,044	710,492	761,044	50,552
South Dakota	0	250,000	250,000	0
Tennessee	1,041,136	962,052	1,041,136	79,084
Texas	0	0	4,818,514	4,818,514
Utah	588,238	557,169	588,238	31,069
Vermont	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Virginia	0	0	1,310,280	1,310,280
Washington	1,086,419	1,007,171	1,086,419	79,248
West Virginia	270,284	247,973	270,284	22,311
Wisconsin	932,364	857,978	932,364	74,386
Wyoming	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Subtotal	41,806,507	39,016,888	52,907,756	13,890,868
Indian Tribes	3,436,621	3,025,750	3,250,000	224,250
Subtotal	3,436,621	3,025,750	3,250,000	224,250
American Samoa	0	0	250,000	250,000
Guam	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Marshall Islands	0	0	250,000	250,000
Northern Mariana Islands	0	250,000	250,000	0
Palau	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Puerto Rico	592,244	526,622	592,244	65,622
Virgin Islands	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Federated States of Micronesia	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Subtotal	1,592,244	1,776,622	2,342,244	565,622
Total States/Territories	46,835,372	43,819,260	58,500,000	14,680,740
Discretionary Funds	22,275,457	20,174,377	19,953,295	-221,082
Other	5,258,237	4,684,653	4,973,735	289,082
Training and Technical Assistance	1,940,626	1,603,864	1,400,564	-203,300
Subtotal, Adjustments	29,474,320	26,462,894	26,327,594	-135,300
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$76,309,692	\$70,282,154	\$84,827,594	\$14,545,440

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 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	FY 2018 Estimate	Difference from FY 2017 Estimate
Alabama	\$1,684,188	\$1,684,188	\$1,684,188	0
Alaska	0	0	0	0
Arizona	1,907,638	1,907,638	1,907,638	0
Arkansas	1,104,285	1,104,285	1,104,285	0
California	0	0	0	0
Colorado	925,137	925,137	925,137	0
Connecticut	0	0	0	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0
Florida	4,435,757	4,435,757	4,435,757	0
Georgia	2,958,734	2,958,734	2,958,734	0
Hawaii	196,772	196,772	196,772	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0
Illinois	2,769,115	2,769,115	2,769,115	0
Indiana	1,534,505	1,534,505	1,534,505	0
Iowa	516,176	516,176	516,176	0
Kansas	592,705	592,705	592,705	0
Kentucky	1,144,262	1,144,262	1,144,262	0
Louisiana	1,404,684	1,404,684	1,404,684	0
Maine	0	0	0	0
Maryland	831,903	831,903	831,903	0
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0
Michigan	2,926,205	2,926,205	2,926,205	0
Minnesota	987,459	987,459	987,459	0
Mississippi	1,112,958	1,112,958	1,112,958	0
Missouri	1,372,460	1,372,460	1,372,460	0
Montana	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	351,556	351,556	351,556	0
Nevada	827,045	827,045	827,045	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	1,843,790	1,843,790	1,843,790	0
New Mexico	846,589	846,589	846,589	0
New York	4,317,691	4,317,691	4,317,691	0
North Carolina	3,157,040	3,157,040	3,157,040	0
North Dakota	90,145	90,145	90,145	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	FY 2018 Estimate	Difference from FY 2017 Estimate
Ohio	3,304,363	3,304,363	3,304,363	0
Oklahoma	1,238,141	1,238,141	1,238,141	0
Oregon	818,631	818,631	818,631	0
Pennsylvania	2,316,829	2,316,829	2,316,829	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	1,626,471	1,626,471	1,626,471	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	2,174,303	2,174,303	2,174,303	0
Texas	9,743,268	9,743,268	9,743,268	0
Utah	583,719	583,719	583,719	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0
Virginia	1,305,215	1,305,215	1,305,215	0
Washington	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	544,505	544,505	544,505	0
Wisconsin	1,067,123	1,067,123	1,067,123	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	64,561,367	64,561,367	64,561,367	0
Puerto Rico	2,027,157	2,027,157	2,027,157	0
Federated States of Micronesia	94,984	94,984	94,984	0
Subtotal	2,122,141	2,122,141	2,122,141	0
Total States/Territories	66,683,508	66,683,508	66,683,508	0
 TOTAL RESOURCES	 \$66,683,508	 \$66,683,508	 \$66,683,508	 \$0

Notes:

1. Current law allows unobligated balances of the amounts appropriated for each fiscal year for which no application has been received by the Funding Opportunity Announcement deadline to be reallocated to states that submit a valid application consistent with the original formula for this funding.

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

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Social Services Block Grant

Authorizing Legislation

	FY 2017 Amount Authorized	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Amount Authorized	FY 2018 President's Budget
1. Social Services Block Grant [Section 2001 of the Social Security Act]	\$1,700,000,000	\$1,584,400,000	\$1,700,000,000	\$0
2. Health Profession Opportunity Grants [Section 2008 of the Social Security Act] (Expires September 30, 2017)	\$85,000,000	\$79,135,000	\$0	\$85,000,000
Total request level	\$1,785,000,000	\$1,661,835,000	\$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
2009		
Appropriation	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000
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		-122,400,000
Total		1,575,900,000
2015		
Appropriation	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000
Pre-appropriated		85,000,000
Sequestration		-122,400,000
Total		1,660,900,000
2016		
Appropriation	1,700,000,000	1,584,400,000
Pre-appropriated	385,000,000	85,000,000
Sequestration		-115,600,000
Total	2,085,000,000	1,669,400,000

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	Appropriation
2017		
Appropriation	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000
Pre-appropriated	385,000,000	85,000,000
Sequestration		-123,165,000
Total	2,085,000,000	1,661,835,000
2018		
Pre-appropriated	85,000,000	

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Social Services Block Grant

Amounts Available for Obligation

<u>Budgetary Resources</u>	FY 2016 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2017 <u>Annualized CR</u>	FY 2018 <u>Current Law</u>	FY 2018 <u>President's Budget</u>
Annual, B.A.	\$1,700,000,000	\$1,700,000,000	\$1,700,000,000	\$0
Pre-Appropriated, B.A.	85,000,000	85,000,000	0	85,000,000
Sequestration	-115,600,000	-123,165,000	0	0
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	\$1,669,400,000	\$1,661,835,000	\$1,700,000,000	\$85,000,000
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-539,000	0	0	0
Total Obligations	\$1,668,861,000	\$1,661,835,000	\$1,700,000,000	\$85,000,000

Budget Authority by Activity

<u>Activity</u>	FY 2016 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2017 <u>Annualized CR</u>	FY 2018 <u>Current Law</u>	FY 2018 <u>President's Budget</u>
Social Services Block Grant	\$1,584,400,000	\$1,582,700,000	\$1,700,000,000	\$0
Health Profession Opportunity Grants	85,000,000	79,135,000	0	85,000,000
Total, Budget Authority	\$1,669,400,000	\$1,661,835,000	\$1,700,000,000	\$85,000,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Social Services Block Grant

Summary of Changes

FY 2017 Annualized CR	
Total estimated budget authority	\$1,661,835,000
FY 2018 President's Budget	
Total estimated budget authority	\$85,000,000
Net change	-\$1,576,835,000

<u>Description of Changes</u>	<u>FY 2017 Annualized CR</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Increases:</u>		
A. <u>Built-in:</u>		
1) Social Services Block Grant: Technical baseline change to reflect end of FY 2017 sequestration order.	\$1,582,700,000	+\$117,300,000
Subtotal, Built-in Increases		+\$117,300,000
B. <u>Program:</u>		
1) Health Profession Opportunity Grants: Extend authorization through FY 2019 at a cost of \$85 million per year.	\$79,135,000	+\$85,000,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+\$85,000,000
Total, Increases		+\$202,300,000
<u>Decreases:</u>		
A. <u>Built-in:</u>		
1) Health Profession Opportunity Grants: Technical baseline change reflects that the program expires in FY 2017 and does not continue in the current law baseline.	\$79,135,000	-\$79,135,000
Subtotal, Built-in Decreases		-\$79,135,000
B. <u>Program:</u>		
1) Social Services Block Grant: No funding is requested for this program in FY 2018.	\$1,582,700,000	-\$1,700,000,000
Subtotal, Program Decreases		-\$1,700,000,000
Total, Decreases		-\$1,779,135,000
Net Change		-\$1,576,835,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Social Services Block Grant

Justification

Funding Level	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	Change from FY 2017 CR
Social Services Block Grant	\$1,584,400,000	\$1,582,700,000	0	-\$1,582,700,000
Health Profession Opportunity Grants	85,000,000	79,135,000	\$85,000,000	5,865,000
Total, Budget Authority	1,669,400,000	1,661,835,000	85,000,000	-1,576,835,000

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

2018 Authorization \$85,000,000 in pre-appropriated funds for HPOG

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 vulnerable children and adults. HPOG provides grants to support demonstration projects that are designed to provide Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) 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 capped at \$1.7 billion.

In FY 2010, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (P.L. 111-148, 111-152) created HPOG and funded 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 Description 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 second round of HPOG awards in FY 2015, which is comprised of 32 organizations across 21 states. Across all first-round grantees, from the launch of the projects in FY 2010 through FY 2015, more than 38,000 participants enrolled in HPOG programs and received services. More than 21,000 became employed since enrolling.

HPOG grantees offer educational and training programs in a wide variety of health care 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.

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 Program and Evaluation Portfolio 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 and 36 months after random assignment of participants. Initial impact findings are expected in the fall of 2017, as are final findings on program implementation and participant outcomes.

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. A report of first year participant outcomes on training enrollment and completion, and employment is expected in the summer of 2017.

Funding for the SSBG appropriation during the last five years has been as follows:

Fiscal Year	SSBG ⁶³	HPOG	Supplemental ⁶⁴	Total
2013 ⁶⁵	1,613,300,000	80,665,000	474,500,000	2,168,465,000
2014 ⁶⁶	1,577,600,000	78,880,000		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 ⁶⁷	1,582,700,000	79,135,000		1,661,835,000

Budget Request

The budget does not request funding for SSBG in FY 2018 as the program 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 will remain to allow SSBG to be funded as a mechanism for rapid response in case of disasters and to receive TANF transfer funding.

The FY 2018 request for HPOG is \$85 million, which is \$5.9 million above the FY 2017 funding level. This request extends the current authorization for HPOG through FY 2019 at the current authorization level. This request will provide continuity for current grantees, which were awarded grants for five-year project periods, pending the extension of the authorizing legislation for the last two years of the project period.

⁶³ 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; and 6.9 percent in FY 2017.

⁶⁴ The Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (P.L. 113-2) provided supplemental emergency funds to support victims affected by Hurricane Sandy.

⁶⁵ HPOG funding totals for FY 2013 reflect 5.1 percent sequestration.

⁶⁶ HPOG funding totals for FY 2014 reflect 7.2 percent sequestration.

⁶⁷ HPOG funding totals for FY 2017 reflect 6.9 percent sequestration.

Performance Analysis

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2017 Target
<u>21A</u> : Decrease administrative costs as a percent of total costs. (<i>Efficiency</i>)	FY 2015: 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 2015: 87% Target: 83% (Target Exceeded)i	84%
<u>21i</u> : Number of individuals receiving services funded in whole or in part by SSBG. (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2015: 26.7 million (Historical Actual)	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Social Services Block Grant

Data Category	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$1,584,400,000	\$1,582,700,000	
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$1,584,400,000	\$1,582,700,000	\$0
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	56	56	0
New Starts			
#	56	56	0
\$	\$1,584,400,000	\$1,582,700,000	\$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 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	\$71,920,000	\$64,555,000	\$71,920,000
Research/Evaluation	9,892,333	11,695,000	9,895,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	1,179,280	1,380,000	1,380,000
Program Support	1,469,478	1,505,000	1,805,000
Total, Resources	\$84,461,091	\$79,135,000	\$85,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	35	35	35
New Starts			
#	35	32	32
\$	\$72,957,973	\$64,555,000	\$71,920,000
Continuations			
#	0	3	3
\$	\$0	\$1,030,785	\$1,038,770
Contracts			
#	13	12	12
\$	\$9,703,525	\$11,710,184	\$9,980,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	11	5	5
\$	\$443,248	\$124,189	\$123,597

Notes:

1. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, staffing and associated overhead costs.

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

Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.667

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	FY 2018 Estimate	Difference from FY 2017 Estimate
Alabama	\$23,961,910	\$23,792,441	0	-\$23,792,441
Alaska	3,640,366	3,615,801	0	-3,615,801
Arizona	33,261,842	33,434,253	0	-33,434,253
Arkansas	14,657,526	14,583,052	0	-14,583,052
California	191,732,260	191,676,231	0	-191,676,231
Colorado	26,464,591	26,718,621	0	-26,718,621
Connecticut	17,772,025	17,583,106	0	-17,583,106
Delaware	4,623,088	4,631,854	0	-4,631,854
District of Columbia	3,255,745	3,291,627	0	-3,291,627
Florida	98,297,450	99,260,163	0	-99,260,163
Georgia	49,893,342	50,018,009	0	-50,018,009
Hawaii	7,014,384	7,009,977	0	-7,009,977
Idaho	8,076,270	8,103,518	0	-8,103,518
Illinois	63,645,969	62,970,158	0	-62,970,158
Indiana	32,596,609	32,413,877	0	-32,413,877
Iowa	15,353,039	15,296,461	0	-15,296,461
Kansas	14,349,449	14,257,120	0	-14,257,120
Kentucky	21,807,927	21,667,873	0	-21,667,873
Louisiana	22,975,140	22,870,633	0	-22,870,633
Maine	6,572,282	6,509,178	0	-6,509,178
Maryland	29,530,830	29,410,899	0	-29,410,899
Massachusetts	33,330,644	33,269,517	0	-33,269,517
Michigan	48,967,028	48,586,813	0	-48,586,813
Minnesota	26,965,173	26,880,306	0	-26,880,306
Mississippi	14,794,447	14,652,236	0	-14,652,236
Missouri	29,961,617	29,789,264	0	-29,789,264
Montana	5,057,744	5,057,931	0	-5,057,931
Nebraska	9,296,948	9,284,870	0	-9,284,870
Nevada	14,028,655	14,155,291	0	-14,155,291
New Hampshire	6,556,094	6,515,445	0	-6,515,445
New Jersey	44,165,621	43,863,741	0	-43,863,741
New Mexico	10,305,301	10,209,930	0	-10,209,930
New York	97,570,743	96,931,926	0	-96,931,926
North Carolina	49,135,460	49,175,511	0	-49,175,511
North Dakota	3,653,954	3,706,363	0	-3,706,363

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	FY 2018 Estimate	Difference from FY 2017 Estimate
Ohio	57,289,481	56,866,203	0	-56,866,203
Oklahoma	19,162,360	19,152,229	0	-19,152,229
Oregon	19,617,883	19,728,259	0	-19,728,259
Pennsylvania	63,184,601	62,688,643	0	-62,688,643
Rhode Island	5,213,857	5,172,261	0	-5,172,261
South Carolina	23,878,428	23,974,433	0	-23,974,433
South Dakota	4,215,738	4,203,573	0	-4,203,573
Tennessee	32,361,886	32,318,976	0	-32,318,976
Texas	133,200,657	134,505,064	0	-134,505,064
Utah	14,541,570	14,669,795	0	-14,669,795
Vermont	3,095,990	3,065,473	0	-3,065,473
Virginia	41,142,148	41,048,102	0	-41,048,102
Washington	34,892,677	35,110,289	0	-35,110,289
West Virginia	9,142,895	9,029,944	0	-9,029,944
Wisconsin	28,449,475	28,259,887	0	-28,259,887
Wyoming	2,886,437	2,869,927	0	-2,869,927
Subtotal	1,575,547,556	1,573,857,054	0	-1,573,857,054
American Samoa	56,293	56,233	0	-56,233
Guam	273,172	272,879	0	-272,879
Northern Mariana Islands	54,635	54,576	0	-54,576
Puerto Rico	8,195,172	8,186,379	0	-8,186,379
Virgin Islands	273,172	272,879	0	-272,879
Subtotal	8,852,444	8,842,946	0	-8,842,946
Total States/Territories	1,584,400,000	1,582,700,000	0	-1,582,700,000
 TOTAL RESOURCES	 \$1,584,400,000	 \$1,582,700,000	 \$0	 -\$1,582,700,000

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
FY 2018 Budget Submission

LIHEAP Block Grant Object Classification

(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2018 compared to FY 2017
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)	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Personnel Compensation	-	-	-	-
Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1)	-	-	-	-
Military Personnel Benefits (12.2)	-	-	-	-
Benefits to Former Personnel (13.0)	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Pay Costs	-	-	-	-
Travel (21.0)	121	122	-	(122)
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)	1	-	-	-
Other Contractual Services				
Advisory and Assistance Services (25.1)	2,419	2,403	-	(2,403)
Other Services (25.2)	70	-	-	-
Purchases from Govt. Accounts (25.3)	375	459	-	(459)
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)	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Other Contractual Services	2,864	2,863	-	(2,863)
Supplies and Materials (26.0)	1	3	-	(3)
Equipment (31.0)	-	-	-	-
Grants (41.0)	3,369,018	3,380,871	-	(3,380,871)
Insurance Claims (42.0)	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs	3,372,005	3,383,859	-	(3,383,859)
Total	3,372,005	3,383,859	0	-3,383,859

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
FY 2018 Budget Submission

Payments to States for the Child Care and Development Block Grant Object Classification

(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2018 compared to FY 2017
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)	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Personnel Compensation	-	-	-	-
Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1)	-	-	-	-
Military Personnel Benefits (12.2)	-	-	-	-
Benefits to Former Personnel (13.0)	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Pay Costs	-	-	-	-
Travel (21.0)	-	-	-	-
Transportation of Things (22.0)	-	-	-	-
Rental Payments to GSA (23.1)	44	88	90	2
Rental Payments to Others (23.2)	-	-	-	-
Communications, Utilities and Miscellaneous Charges (23.3)	-	-	-	-
Printing and Reproduction (24.0)	65	-	-	-
Other Contractual Services				
Advisory and Assistance Services (25.1)	21,570	21,244	21,086	(158)
Other Services (25.2)	-	-	-	-
Purchases from Govt. Accounts (25.3)	205	232	220	(12)
Operation & Maintenance of Facilities (25.4)	5	10	10	0
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)	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Other Contractual Services	21,780	21,486	21,315	(171)
Supplies and Materials (26.0)	-	-	-	-
Equipment (31.0)	-	-	-	-
Grants (41.0)	2,739,040	2,734,177	2,739,595	5,418
Insurance Claims (42.0)	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs	2,760,928	2,755,751	2,761,000	5,249
Total	2,760,928	2,755,751	2,761,000	5,249

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
FY 2018 Budget Submission

Promoting Safe & Stable Families, Discretionary Object Classification

(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2018 compared to FY 2017
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)	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Personnel Compensation	-	-	-	-
Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1)	-	-	-	-
Military Personnel Benefits (12.2)	-	-	-	-
Benefits to Former Personnel (13.0)	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Pay Costs	-	-	-	-
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)	5	-	-	-
Other Services (25.2)	-	-	-	-
Purchases from Govt. Accounts (25.3)	60	-	-	-
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)	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Other Contractual Services	65	-	-	-
Supplies and Materials (26.0)	-	-	-	-
Equipment (31.0)	-	-	-	-
Grants (41.0)	59,693	59,465	59,651	186
Insurance Claims (42.0)	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs	59,758	59,465	59,651	186
Total	59,758	59,465	59,651	186

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
FY 2018 Budget Submission

Children and Families Services Programs Object Classification

(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2018 compared to FY 2017
Personnel Compensation				
Full-Time Permanent (11.1)	107,990	111,801	112,470	669
Other Than Full-Time Permanent (11.3)	4,533	4,609	4,709	100
Other Personnel Compensation (11.5)	1,193	1,219	1,251	32
Military Personnel (11.7)	697	688	699	11
Special Personnel Services Payments (11.8)	92	91	92	1
Subtotal, Personnel Compensation	114,505	118,408	119,221	813
Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1)	34,064	35,301	36,137	836
Military Personnel Benefits (12.2)	352	348	351	3
Benefits to Former Personnel (13.0)	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Pay Costs	148,921	154,057	155,709	1,652
Travel (21.0)	3,868	3,532	3,633	101
Transportation of Things (22.0)	23	28	28	-
Rental Payments to GSA (23.1)	16,456	16,224	16,136	(88)
Rental Payments to Others (23.2)	-	-	-	-
Communications, Utilities and Miscellaneous Charges (23.3)	1,442	1,958	1,957	(1)
Printing and Reproduction (24.0)	89	98	81	(17)
Other Contractual Services				
Advisory and Assistance Services (25.1)	192,434	195,926	194,442	(1,484)
Other Services (25.2)	5,379	6,931	6,707	(224)
Purchases from Govt. Accounts (25.3)	57,366	51,059	49,436	(1,623)
Operation & Maintenance of Facilities (25.4)	900	1,045	968	(77)
Research & Development Contracts (25.5)	783	1,631	1,149	(482)
Medical Services (25.6)	-	-	-	-
Operation & Maintenance of Equipment (25.7)	226	229	229	-
Subsistence & Support of Persons (25.8)	-	-	-	-
Reserved for Local Use and Other (25.9)	10	-	-	-
Other Contractual Services (25.0)	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Other Contractual Services	257,098	256,821	252,931	(4,950)
Supplies and Materials (26.0)	679	701	679	(22)
Equipment (31.0)	479	485	485	-
Grants (41.0)	10,502,445	10,528,447	9,772,480	(756,867)
Insurance Claims (42.0)	257	261	260	(1)
Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs	10,782,836	10,808,555	10,048,670	(759,885)
Total	10,931,757	10,962,612	10,204,379	-758,233

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
FY 2018 Budget Submission

Refugee and Entrant Assistance Object Classification

(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2018 compared to FY 2017
Personnel Compensation				
Full-Time Permanent (11.1)	9,063	10,282	10,482	200
Other Than Full-Time Permanent (11.3)	208	233	243	10
Other Personnel Compensation (11.5)	183	205	203	(2)
Military Personnel (11.7)	335	373	376	3
Special Personnel Services Payments (11.8)	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Personnel Compensation	9,790	11,093	11,304	211
Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1)	2,992	3,393	3,459	66
Military Personnel Benefits (12.2)	205	229	231	2
Benefits to Former Personnel (13.0)	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Pay Costs	12,986	14,715	14,994	279
Travel (21.0)	620	1,090	891	(199)
Transportation of Things (22.0)	-	-	-	-
Rental Payments to GSA (23.1)	3,601	3,460	3,513	53
Rental Payments to Others (23.2)	-	-	-	-
Communications, Utilities and Miscellaneous Charges (23.3)	-	-	-	-
Printing and Reproduction (24.0)	1	12	17	5
Other Contractual Services				
Advisory and Assistance Services (25.1)	325,067	371,515	126,937	(244,578)
Other Services (25.2)	3,253	4,149	3,458	(691)
Purchases from Govt. Accounts (25.3)	17,135	36,972	21,090	(15,882)
Operation & Maintenance of Facilities (25.4)	400	384	390	6
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)	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Other Contractual Services	345,856	413,021	151,875	(261,146)
Supplies and Materials (26.0)	29	59	57	(2)
Equipment (31.0)	-	-	-	-
Grants (41.0)	1,496,879	1,820,117	1,285,407	(534,709)
Insurance Claims (42.0)	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs	1,846,986	2,237,758	1,441,761	(795,997)
Total	1,859,972	2,252,473	1,456,755	-795,718

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

**Program Administration
Detail of Positions**

Position Type	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Estimate	FY 2018 Estimate
Executive Level	2	2	2
Executive Salary	21	21	21
GS-15	87	89	87
GS-14	248	251	249
GS-13	406	410	407
GS-12	421	426	423
GS-11	69	71	69
GS-10	0	0	0
GS-9	40	40	40
GS-8	1	1	1
GS-7	17	17	17
GS-6	5	5	5
GS-5	2	2	2
GS-4	1	1	1
GS-3	0	0	0
GS-2	0	0	0
GS-1	0	0	0
Subtotal GS Salary	1,320	1,336	1,324
Commission Corps	14	16	16
Total FTE	1,334	1,352	1,340
Average GS Grade	13	13	13
Average GS Salary	\$92,145	\$92,145	\$92,145

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

Detail of Full-Time Equivalent Employment (FTE)⁶⁸

Office	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Estimate	FY 2018 Estimate
Administration for Children, Youth and Families	199	199	204
Administration for Native Americans	13	16	16
Immediate Office of the Assistant Secretary	41	46	46
Office of Administration	243	250	255
Office of Child Care	67	67	67
Office of Child Support Enforcement	166	166	180
Office of Community Services	55	45	0
Office of Family Assistance	91	91	92
Office of Head Start	190	202	210
Office of Human Services Emergency Preparedness and Response	6	6	6
Office of Legislative Affairs and Budget	23	23	23
Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation	41	41	41
Office of Public Affairs	13	13	13
Office of Refugee Resettlement	103	113	113
Office of Regional Operations	6	6	6
Regional Offices	77	68	68
Total, ACF	1,334	1,352	1,340

Average GS Grade

2013	12.4
2014	12.5
2015	12.6
2016	13
2017	13

⁶⁸ The FTE shown in this chart reflects the levels for all of ACF including FTE paid from other budgetary accounts. In FY 2018 there are 1,116 FTE in Children and Family Services, 100 FTE in Refugee and Entrant Assistance, 68 FTE in Children's Research and Technical Assistance, 14 FTE in Child Support Information Technology, 13 FTE in Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, 8 FTE in Supporting Healthy Families and Adolescent Development (Personal Responsibility Education), 8 FTE in Social Services Block Grant (Health Profession Opportunity), 4 FTE in Payments for Foster Care and Permanency, and 2 FTE in Promoting Safe and Stable Families. Numbers reflect a late update to staffing levels in mandatory programs that are not shown in the Budget in Brief or the Budget Appendix.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
FY 2018 BUDGET SUBMISSION
Significant Items

Significant Items in H. Rept. 114-699

1. Sexual Risk Avoidance (FYSB)

The Committee provides \$20,000,000 in budget authority for sexual risk avoidance programs, which is \$10,000,000 above the fiscal year 2016 level and \$20,000,000 above the fiscal year 2017 budget request. In implementing these funds, it is the intent of the Committee that HHS provide substantive and practical technical assistance to grantees so they place meaningful emphasis on Sexual Risk Avoidance in all educational messaging to teens. The Committee notes that such technical assistance should be provided in the following venues: during National and regional conferences, webinars and one-on-one conversations with funded projects. The Committee further intends that SRA-credentialed experts consult with grantees and HHS staff with oversight of these programs on methodologies and best practices in SRA for teens. The Committee also encourages all operating divisions at HHS that implement or inform youth programs to consistently implement a public health model that stresses risk avoidance or works to return individuals to a lifestyle without risk, particularly as it relates to sexual risk.

Action Taken or To Be Taken

In FY 2016, 21 Sexual Risk Avoidance Education (SRAE) grantees were awarded three year projects to support the continuity of services to targeted populations of youth. SRAE grantees are projected to serve over approximately 16,000 youth in FY 2017. Grantees use an evidence-based approach and/or effective strategies to educate youth on how to avoid risks that could lead to non-marital sexual activity. Projects are implemented using a Positive Youth Development (PYD) framework as part of risk avoidance strategies, to help participants build healthy life skills, build on or enhance individual protective factors that reduce risks, empower youth to make healthy decisions, and provide tools and resources to prevent pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections.

2. Refugees and Unaccompanied Children Healthcare and Education Costs Related to Illegal Immigration

The Committee is concerned with the significant healthcare and education costs to State and local communities resulting from illegal immigration. In addition, the Committee is concerned about the response time from previous inquiries on this matter; the Committee urges the Departments of Education and Health and Human Services to provide timely and informative assistance when requested. The Committee further directs the Departments of Education and Health and Human Services to provide all available federal resources to assist state and local governments with these increased costs that are a direct result of Federal law or policy. The Committee further directs the Departments to provide a report to the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science and the Subcommittee on Homeland Security within 90 days of enactment on the costs borne by state and local governments and the federal government for providing health and education services to individuals without legal immigration status. The report should cover the costs incurred over the course of fiscal years 2014-2016 and include projected costs for fiscal years 2017 through 2021.

The report shall also include an accounting of what Federal resources have been directed and what federal resources will be directed in each year to cover these added expenses.

Action Taken or To Be Taken

The Department of Health and Human Services is committed to providing timely and informative assistance to Congress. ACF will work with the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation to develop a report.

3. Head Start

The Committee recommends \$9,309,724,000 for the Head Start program, which is \$141,629,000 more than the fiscal year 2016 enacted level and \$292,000,000 below the fiscal year 2017 budget request. Within the total for Head Start, the Committee recommends a cost-of-living adjustment and includes \$25,000,000 for the Designation Renewal System. Additionally, the Committee recommends \$645,000,000 for Early Head Start (EHS) grants within the total for fiscal year 2017, which is \$10,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2016 enacted level and the same as the budget request. The Committee supports efforts to strengthen and grow Head Start and Early Head Start and to continue quality improvement through increasing the number of teachers with bachelor's degrees, reforming monitoring systems and implementing re-competition. The Committee includes a \$141,629,000 increase for a cost-of-living adjustment to support and strengthen workforce quality and stability and to assist Head Start programs in meeting rising costs. Of that \$141,629,000, \$10,000,000 is reserved for the Early Head Start expansion and Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership grantees for a cost-of-living adjustment. The Committee is pleased with the efficiencies realized through announcing Birth through Five grants, aligning Early Head Start and Head Start grants together, and encourages ACF to expand this process where possible.

Action Taken or To Be Taken

In 2013, ACF began announcing the Funding Opportunity Announcements (FOAs) without delineating the portion of the available funding that must be spent on Head Start and the portion that must be spent on Early Head Start. This approach allows the applicants to propose the allocation of funding for serving children from birth to five that best reflects the needs in their communities. Currently more than 90 percent of FOAs use this approach.

4. Preschool Development Grants

The Committee recommends \$250,000,000 for Preschool Development Grants, which is the same as the fiscal year 2016 enacted level, and \$100,000,000 below the fiscal year 2017 budget request. This program provides grants to states to build state and local capacity to provide preschool for 4-year-olds from low- and moderate-income families. Research confirms that high-quality preschool improves school readiness and long-term academic success of children by supporting their academic and social-emotional skills. Support for this grant is an important step to building a globally competitive 21st century workforce. The Every Student Succeeds Act requires the Department of Health and Human Services to work jointly with the Department of Education in the administration of the program. Within 90 days of enactment, the Committee requests a report to be submitted to the House of Representatives Committees on Appropriations and Education and the Workforce outlining the role of each Department in the administration of the program.

Action Taken or To Be Taken

ACF will continue to work with the Department of Education as in the past on these grants and will provide the information requested to the Committees.

5. Child Abuse Discretionary Programs

Within the funding for Child Abuse Discretionary Activities, the Committee recommends continued funding for the Quality Improvement Center for Research-Based Infant-Toddler Court Teams program. These funds support efforts that bring together the court system, child welfare agencies, health professionals, and community leaders to improve current practices in the child welfare system and make better-informed decisions on behalf of the child.

Action Taken or To Be Taken

ACF plans to continue funding for the National Quality Improvement Center in FY 2017 and will address the needs of infants, young children and families through these efforts.

6. Native American Programs

The Committee recommends \$53,100,000 for Native American Programs, which is \$3,100,000 more than the fiscal year 2016 enacted level and the same as the fiscal year 2017 budget request. Within the total, the Committee recommendation includes \$12,000,000 for Native American language preservation activities, including the requested \$3,000,000 for the Generation Indigenous initiative focused on improving Native American language instruction across the educational continuum and no less than \$4,000,000 for language immersion programs authorized by section 803C(b)(7)(A)-(C) of the Native American Programs Act, as amended by the Esther Martinez Native American Language Preservation Act of 2006. The Committee strongly encourages the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) to give priority to grantees with rigorous immersion programs.

Action Taken or To Be Taken

The Esther Martinez Immersion program provides financial assistance to community-driven projects designed to preserve Native American languages through Native American language nests and survival schools. Under this program, ACF has provided financial assistance to communities since FY 2014.

7. Community Services Block Grant

The Committee is concerned funds are not reaching local agencies and community residents promptly. The Committee urges ACF to take all necessary action to ensure funds are made available as soon as possible to states and annual allocation amounts are made public as soon as can be accomplished. The Committee further encourages ACF to engage with stakeholders on the requirements, challenges, and implementation of new data collection and federal reporting initiatives. The Committee requests an update on these efforts.

Action Taken or To Be Taken

ACF recognizes the importance of timely distribution of funds at both the federal and state levels. To ensure the most efficient and timely distribution of funds, OCS has implemented a number of operational improvements. In 2015, ACF issued guidance on a set of state and federal accountability measures

related to essential functions, including the timely release of funds. As part of this guidance, ACF asks states to identify and publish timelines for the release of funds as part of the State CSBG plan. In FY 2015, ACF implemented a new model state plan that includes detailed information about state procedures for the release of funds. To expedite the submission, review, and acceptance of state plans, ACF has developed an automated application and reporting system that includes quality measures to assure that all plans are compliant with CSBG Act requirements. On a federal level, OCS and the Office of Grants Management will track program and grants management actions to ensure timeliness and accountability in grant awards after OMB apportionment of appropriated funds. A federal-level accountability measure will track federal timeliness in the release of funds to states after OMB apportionment of funds. The federal and state accountability initiative includes collecting feedback from states and eligible entities on the state and federal grant administration performance; states and ACF will use this feedback to improve performance in future grants cycles. Additionally, as part of the periodic evaluation of state administration of CSBG (as required by SEC 678B(c) of Public Law 105-285), ACF performs testing of state disbursements to eligible entities to assure compliance with federal cash management requirements.

Significant Items in S. Rept. 114-274

1. Unaccompanied Children

The Committee notes that HHS is responsible for providing post-release services, including home visits, for certain children it places with a sponsor pending adjudication of their immigration status. The Committee strongly encourages HHS to continue efforts to improve its process for providing post-release services to ensure that children are placed in safe, appropriate environments.

Action Taken or To Be Taken

ACF provides post-release services, including home visits, for certain children placed with sponsors pending adjudication of the child's immigration status. ACF will continue to provide services that prioritize child safety and appropriate placement and will also continue to strive for improvement in these services to the unaccompanied children.

HHS continues to make efforts to improve its process for providing post-release services to ensure that children are placed in safe, appropriate environments. Since January 2016, ORR has made the following improvements:

- To improve the assessment of sponsors, ORR now has enhanced background check policies, including sex offender registry checks for all sponsors, and public records and sex offender registry checks for all adult household members and adult care givers identified in sponsor care plans.
- To improve the assessment of sponsors, ORR now runs address and name checks on all sponsors, sponsor household members, and other adult care givers identified in a sponsor care plan to determine if any of these individuals had previously sponsored or sought to sponsor a UAC in ORR custody.
- To decrease the ability of sponsors to use fraudulent documents, ORR added guidance on the types of documents ORR accepts as evidence of the sponsor's identity, the identity of household members and adults identified in a sponsor care plan, the sponsor's address, the child's identity, and the sponsor-child relationship.

- To decrease the ability of sponsors to use fraudulent documents, ORR revised the list of acceptable documents to prove identity for sponsors and household members, and included alternative methods to verify a sponsor's address.
- ORR has initiated safety and well-being calls. A case manager contacts both the released child and his or her sponsor 30 days after release to determine whether the child is still residing with the sponsor, enrolled in school, is aware of upcoming court dates and is safe. Case managers may make referrals to a post-release service provider if warranted.
- ORR created a post-release reporting system for "Notifications of Concern." It requires ORR grantees and contractors that have contact with released children to report safety and well-being concerns to appropriate investigative agencies and notify ORR of immediate dangers to a released child's safety and well-being.
- ORR has increased the number of discretionary home studies and post-release services, based on feedback from grantees and other stakeholders.
- ORR has enhanced promotion of the National Call Center as a resource available to all post-release UAC and sponsors seeking help or requiring referrals to resources.
- To remove children from unsafe situations, ORR is reporting notifications of concern when warranted post-release for appropriate follow-up by federal law enforcement.

2. Children and Families Services Programs

The Committee recommends \$11,214,935,000 for Children and Family Services programs. These funds support a variety of programs for children, youth, and families; Native Americans; victims of child abuse, neglect, and domestic violence; and other vulnerable populations. The Committee directs the Department, in conjunction with the Department of Education, to conduct the review of all federally funded early childhood education programs required by section 9213 of the Every Student Succeeds Act, to develop a plan for the elimination of overlapping programs, determine if activities conducted by states using grant funds from Race to the Top and Preschool Development Grants have led to a better utilization of resources, and make recommendations to Congress for streamlining all such programs.

Action Taken or To Be Taken

ACF will continue to work with the Department of Education to streamline early education programs and will follow the intent of Congress on enacted bills.

3. Head Start

Within the total for Head Start, in addition to funds otherwise available for Early Head Start, the Committee recommendation includes \$635,000,000, the same as the fiscal year 2016 level, to support the continuation of Early Head Start Expansion and Child Care Partnerships grants. 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. Within the total for Head Start, the Committee recommendation also includes up to \$25,000,000, the same as the comparable fiscal year 2016 level and the budget request, for transition-related costs associated with the Head Start Designation Renewal System [DRS]. HHS is in the process of evaluating the DRS, including

its validity, its sensitivity in differentiating lower performing programs from higher performing programs, and its role in improving the quality of Head Start programs. The Committee looks forward to the results of this evaluation. In addition, the Committee encourages HHS to continue to consider the unique challenges faced by Head Start grantees in remote and frontier areas when reviewing such grantees' compliance with health and dental screening requirements as part of the DRS. The Committee continues to support efforts to expand the duration of Head Start services. Research increasingly indicates that expanding the duration of services, including lengthening the school day and school year, is critical to increasing and sustaining the benefits of early childhood programs. However, the Committee directs HHS to ensure that as part of the effort to expand the duration of 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.

Action Taken or To Be Taken

The application deadline for new Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships and traditional Early Head Start expansion funded by the Consolidated Appropriation Act, 2016 closed on August 24, 2016. The application gave equal priority to traditional Early Head Start expansion and Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships. The funding awarded in March 2017 based on the applicants' requests will support approximately 50 percent Early Head Start Expansion and approximately 50 percent Early Head Start – Child Care Partnership slots.

ACF strives to provide flexibility to meet local community needs and improve the quality of programs. The Head Start Program Performance Standards released in September 2016 provide substantial flexibility to local grantees in meeting the requirements in a way that match local needs and circumstances.

4. Payments to Foster Care and Permanency

The Committee recommends \$5,764,000,000 in mandatory funds for Payments for Foster Care and Permanency. In addition, the Committee recommends \$2,500,000,000 in advance mandatory funding for the first quarter of fiscal year 2018. These funds support programs that assist states with the costs of maintaining eligible children in foster care, prepare children for living on their own, assist relatives with legal guardianship of eligible children, and find and support adoptive homes for children with special needs. The Committee notes that older youth in the foster care system or aging out of the foster care system have extremely high rates of homelessness. There are many steps that state and local child welfare agencies can take to help prevent homelessness for these youth, and to help prevent child abuse and neglect, including extending foster care payments for youth up to age 21 and better coordinating with programs supported by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Department of Labor, and the Department of Education. The Committee strongly encourages HHS to provide states and localities with guidance and examples of best practices for using extended foster care payments to help maintain housing stability. The Committee further encourages HHS to develop, in coordination with the U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness, comprehensive guidance on transition planning for youth exiting the foster care system including lessons from the Youth At Risk of Homelessness Planning Grants; best practices regarding seeking legal permanency and permanent connections to caring adults for youth nearing the end of eligibility for foster care; example transition plans; and guidance about the Federal funding sources available to assist with the transition process for youth exiting foster

care including housing and supportive services such as tenancy supports, basic living skills development, behavioral health, and connections to education and employment. The Committee directs HHS to report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations within 120 days of enactment of this act on the actions it has taken, as well as future actions it will undertake, to implement these directives.

Action Taken or To Be Taken

In September 2013, ACF funded 18 grantees for two years to develop a plan to reduce homelessness among three specific populations of older youth with child welfare involvement. Over those two years, these projects conducted a detailed data analysis to determine which youth with child welfare involvement were the most at risk of homelessness. Based on the risk and protective factors of the populations, the grantees also reviewed the service array to identify gaps in services and supports and structured an approach to best meet the needs of each population. In 2015, ACF invited the grantees to compete for a second phase of funding to refine and implement the models they developed during the planning process. Six grantees were selected for the second phase and these are referred to as the Youth at Risk of Homelessness Phase II grants (or YARH2 for short). Grantees are conducting formative evaluations to determine whether their model is being implemented as intended and to determine whether the outcomes expected can be achieved by the intervention(s), services, and supports.

In 2012, ACF awarded five “Partnerships to Demonstrate the Effectiveness of Supportive Housing for Families in the Child Welfare System” (SHF) grants for a period of five years. These grants were awarded to support: (1) the development and expansion of triage procedures for a subset of families who come to the attention of the child welfare system due to severe housing issues and high service needs; (2) local implementation of supportive housing services that integrate community services for housing and other critical services for the specified target population; (3) customized case management services for children and their parents as well as trauma-informed interventions and evidence-based mental health services through partnerships to access additional services through community-based service providers; and (4) evaluations that examine the process and implementation outcomes for these grants.

The Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB) and Children’s Bureau collaborate closely to make sure that the Transitional Living Program and the John H. Chafee Foster Care Independence Program share effective practices. In January 2017, FYSB contributed to Children’s Bureau’s Information Memorandum (IM) focused on efforts by child welfare agencies, local communities, and federal agencies to end family and youth homelessness. Data from FYSB’s Street Outreach Data Collection Study, pertaining to the intersections of child abuse and youth homelessness, were highlighted. The full report can be accessed on FYSB’s website at: <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/fysb/resource/street-outreach-program-data-collection-study>. Children’s Bureau also works closely with FYSB to support a meaningful collaboration between the two programs that can support youth in foster care and youth who have runaway. A critical part of this work is the information sharing on best practices in the provision of housing for transition-aged youth.

On January 13, 2017, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) announced \$33 million in funding to 10 communities committed to ending youth homelessness. HUD is partnering with ACF to enhance training and technical assistance efforts for the 10 communities as well as develop resources and toolkits. For more information, visit: <https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/yhdp/>. In addition to the demonstration initiative, ACF partners with HUD to ensure that homeless young people have access to the federal housing programs that can help complete that transition. In October 2015, ACF also partnered with HUD to review guidance for intake workers on determining and documenting homeless status for youth using the definition found in HUD’s Continuum of Care and Emergency Solutions Grants program.

5. Ensuring Timely Mental Health Screenings and Assessments for Children in Foster Care

The Committee strongly encourages HHS to provide guidance to States to improve mental health screenings and services for children in foster care. Specifically, the Committee strongly encourages HHS to require, as part of the state plan required under section 422 of the Social Security Act that a child receives an initial health screening within 30 days of entry into foster care and, if an initial mental health issue is identified, the child receives a comprehensive assessment in mental health within 60 days.

Action Taken or To Be Taken

Section 422(b)(15)(A) currently requires that state plans include an approach for the “ongoing oversight and coordination of health care services... [to] ensure a coordinated strategy to identify and respond to the health care needs of children in foster care placements, including mental health..”

The Children’s Bureau reviews state child and family service programs to ensure conformity with the requirements in titles IV-B and IV-E of the Social Security Act through the Child and Family Services Reviews (CFSR). All 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico completed their first review by 2004 and their second review by 2010. The third round of reviews runs from 2015 to 2018. As part of the CFSR, the Children’s Bureau assesses whether children receive adequate services to meet their physical and mental health needs. This may include questions such as:

- Did the agency conduct an assessment of the children’s mental/behavioral health needs initially and on an ongoing basis to inform case planning decisions?
- Did the agency provide appropriate services to address the children’s mental/behavioral health needs?
- How well is the service array and resource development system functioning to ensure that services are accessible in all jurisdictions that assess and address child and family needs for a safe home environment, enable children to remain safely with their parents, and help children achieve permanency?
- How well is the service array and resource development system functioning statewide to ensure that such services can be individualized to meet child and family needs?

In order to support child welfare professionals in screening and assessing child mental health issues, the Children’s Bureau provides training and technical assistance to states that is intended to facilitate implementation of federal policies and requirements and support program improvement. The Children’s Bureau’s technical assistance provider, the Child Welfare Capacity Building Center for States, offers tailored consultation to state child welfare agencies. All child welfare agencies operating title IV-E foster care programs have access to these tailored services. In addition to these services, the Children’s Bureau and its TA providers have released a number of resources related to ensuring mental health screenings for children and youth in foster care.

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