



**DEPARTMENT
OF HEALTH
AND HUMAN
SERVICES**

FISCAL YEAR

2020

**ADMINISTRATION FOR
CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

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



MESSAGE FROM THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

I am pleased to present the FY 2020 President's Budget request for the Administration for Children and Families (ACF). ACF programs strive to promote the economic and social well-being of children, individuals, families, and communities so that all may participate fully in the benefits of American society.

The FY 2020 ACF Budget includes legislative proposals to facilitate that participation by promoting work, building strong families, promoting strong social networks, and achieving efficiencies and reducing waste. The ACF Budget maintains and builds up reforms proposed in the FY 2019 President's Budget. This budget includes a new \$1 billion competitive Child Care fund aimed at building the supply of care for underserved populations and to stimulate employer investment. For Foster Care, this request includes a new proposal providing more flexibility for prevention services and a demonstration incentive project aimed at improving child permanency and well-being outcomes.

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

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

/s/

Lynn A. Johnson
Assistant Secretary
for Children and Families

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JUSTIFICATION OF ESTIMATES FOR APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

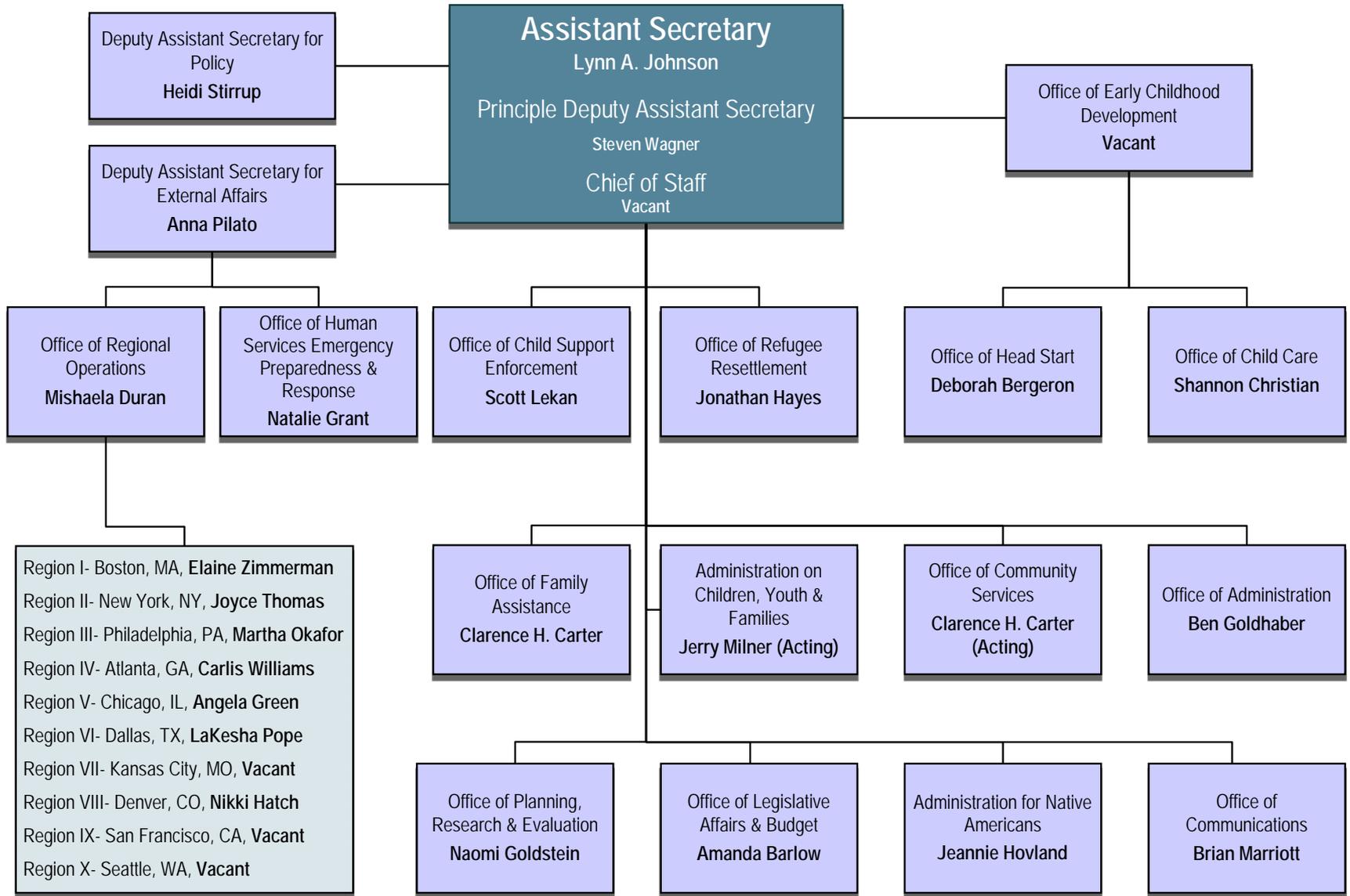
MESSAGE FROM THE ACTING ASSISTANT SECRETARY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACF ORGANIZATION CHART

Overview of the FY 2020 Congressional Budget Justification.....	1
All Purpose Table	6
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	11
Refugee and Entrant Assistance.....	27
Child Care and Development Fund.....	71
Children and Families Services Programs	97
Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs.....	213
Social Services Block Grant	241
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	257
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency	287
Children's Research and Technical Assistance	321
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	335
Non-Recurring Expenditure Fund.....	361
Supplemental Material	363

Administration for Children & Families



OVERVIEW OF THE FY 2020 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET JUSTIFICATION

INTRODUCTION AND MISSION

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

OVERVIEW OF THE REQUEST

The FY 2020 President's Budget request for ACF, including both mandatory and discretionary appropriations, is \$52.1 billion in budget authority, a decrease of \$6.6 billion from the FY 2019 enacted level. ACF's budget focuses on facilitating participation in American society through promoting work, shifting resources to prevention in child welfare, and maintaining support for early childhood education and care. Funds are also included for programs that serve victims of domestic violence, victims of human trafficking, unaccompanied alien children, and runaway and homeless youth. Proposals in this request further demonstrate a commitment to reining in entitlement spending and supporting the Administration's goal of reducing the federal deficit. Specifically, the Budget:

- Promotes self-sufficiency through proposals to improve public safety net programs, including Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). These proposals include a demonstration project to redesign welfare programs and reforms to focus on employment and program integrity within TANF, while also reducing the TANF program block grant by 10 percent and eliminating the TANF Contingency Fund.
- Maintains funding for child care and creates a new, one-time competitive \$1 billion fund aimed at building the supply of care for underserved populations and to stimulate employer investment in child care. The request includes \$5.2 billion for the discretionary Child Care and Development Block Grant, the same as the FY 2019 enacted level. This request also includes additional mandatory funding for the Child Care Entitlement to States (CCE) to ensure that federal child care funding is maintained over ten years. To achieve this proposal, the Budget requests an increase of \$2.3 billion in budget authority over ten years (\$2.2 billion in outlays) for the CCE and uses these investments to leverage additional state funding for child care.
- Expands flexibility within child welfare resources to strengthen families, focus on addressing the opioid epidemic, and prevent unnecessary trauma and harm to children and families in need of child welfare services. In the Foster Care program, the Budget will create a budget-neutral flexible funding option to support prevention. To strengthen programs, the Budget creates a demonstration project to reward participating states and tribes that achieve key child welfare outcomes.
- Adjusts funding for Refugee and Entrant Assistance programs to reflect the expectation that fewer refugees and other entrants will enter the U.S. in FY 2020 (a decrease of \$91 million from the FY 2019 discretionary enacted level). This request would support a total of approximately 93,000 arrivals in FY 2020, including 30,000 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.
- Maintains funding for Unaccompanied Alien Children and creates a mandatory contingency fund to address continued uncertainty with program trends.

- Maintains funding for Head Start and proposes changes that will reduce the burden of operating these programs by simplifying reporting requirements that will lessen administrative burdens on grantees so they can focus on providing services. It is estimated that this level of funding will serve about 871,000 children and continue the progress made to ensure smooth transitions between program providers while allowing grantees the autonomy to respond to local needs.
- Includes a package of enforcement proposals under Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs aimed at increasing child support collected on behalf of families that are projected to save the federal government \$670 million over 10 years. In addition, the request includes proposals to get noncustodial parents to work and support parenting time services in an effort to increase regular child support collections to promote family self-sufficiency. These proposals would increase federal costs by \$133 million over 10 years but also increase child support collections by \$833 million over 10 years. The Budget also proposes implementation of a Technology Enhancement and Replacement Fund as an incentive for states to replace aging child support systems, which will save \$1.186 billion over 10 years.
- Extends mandatory funding for one year for the Personal Responsibility Education Program (\$75 million), the Sexual Risk Avoidance Program (\$75 million) and the Health Profession Opportunity Grants Program (\$85 million).
- Ensures that limited federal funding is being targeted towards the most effective programs by eliminating funding for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (-\$3.7 billion) the Community Services Block Grant programs (-\$754 million), and the Social Services Block Grant (-\$1.7 billion).

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's evaluation policy confirms our commitment to conducting evaluations and to using evidence from evaluations to inform policy and practice. ACF seeks to promote rigor, relevance, transparency, independence, and ethics in the conduct of evaluations. This policy addresses each of these principles. ACF routinely uses evidence to inform program improvement across the agency. For example, when ACF's Office of Head Start significantly revised its Program Performance Standards, the regulations that define the standards and minimum requirements for Head Start services, the revisions drew from decades of research and the recommendations in the Final Report of the Secretary's Advisory Committee on Head Start Research and Evaluation. ACF's Office of Child Care drew on research and evaluation findings related to eligibility re-determination, continuity of subsidy use, use of funds dedicated to improving the quality of programs, and other information to inform regulations related to the Child Care and Development Block Grant reauthorization.

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

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

ACF develops performance measures that can be used by program managers, leadership, outside stakeholders, and ultimately Congress to assess and communicate the progress that ACF accomplishes from year to year in achieving its strategic goals and objectives. Most ACF programming supports HHS Strategic Plan Goal 3: *Strengthen the Economic and Social Well-Being of Americans Across the Lifespan*.

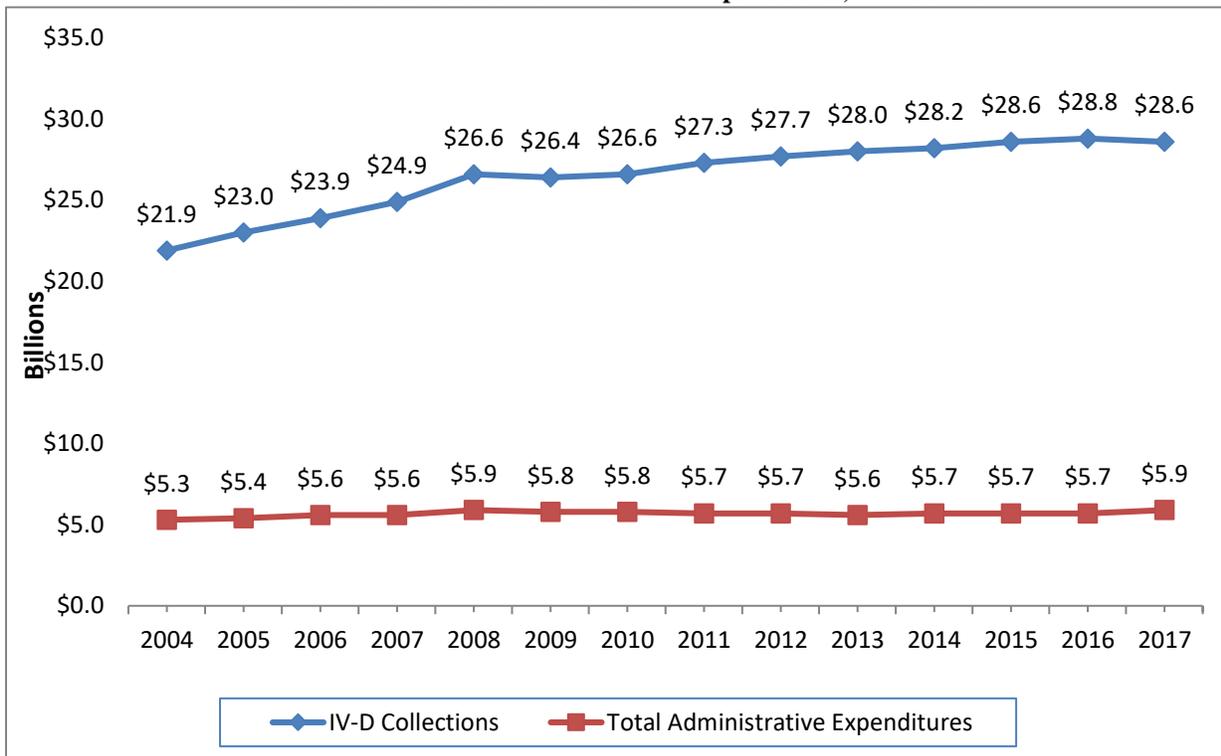
The following are performance highlights from some of ACF’s major program areas:

Child Support Enforcement

The following Child Support performance measures support HHS Strategic Objective 3.1: *Encourage self-sufficiency and personal responsibility, and eliminate barriers to economic opportunity*:

- In FY 2017¹, the child support enforcement program distributed \$28.6 billion in collections. Of that amount, 95 percent was sent directly to families.
- The Child Support program produced \$5.15 for every \$1 states and the federal government spent on the program in FY 2017.

Child Support Collections on Behalf of Families in the IV-D System and Total Federal and State Administrative Expenditures, FY 2004-2017



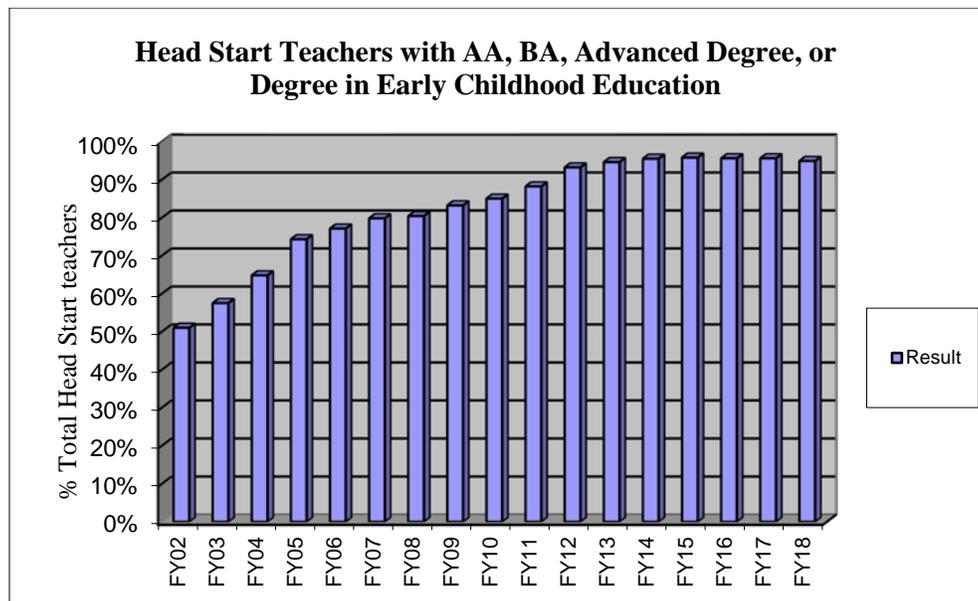
Source: OCSE Preliminary and Annual Reports to Congress

¹ All FY 2017 Child Support Enforcement data should be considered preliminary pending final data validation.

Early Care and Education

The following performance measures for the Child Care and Head Start programs support HHS Strategic Objective 3.3: *Support strong families and healthy marriage, and prepare children and youth for healthy, productive lives:*

- ACF is working to expand the number of states with Child Care Quality Rating and Improvement Systems (QRIS) that meet high quality benchmarks. More than half of states have implemented QRIS statewide; as of FY 2016, 35² of those states had a QRIS that met high-quality benchmarks, meeting the goal of 35 states. By the end of FY 2020, ACF aims to achieve a target of 40 states meeting high quality benchmarks through targeted training and technical assistance.
- In FY 2018, nearly 95 percent of Head Start teachers had an AA, BA, Advanced Degree, or a degree in a field related to early childhood education, falling short of the FY 2018 target of 100 percent, but remaining relatively stable over the last several years. Since FY 2011, the Head Start Reauthorization Act requires that all Head Start preschool center-based teachers have at least an AA degree or higher with evidence of the relevance of their degree and experience for early childhood education.
- Nearly three-quarters of Head Start center-based teachers have at least a BA degree, far surpassing the Head Start Act requirement that 50 percent of teachers have a BA. In FY 2018, nearly 72 percent of the 42,152 Head Start preschool teachers had a BA degree or higher, compared to 47 percent in FY 2008.



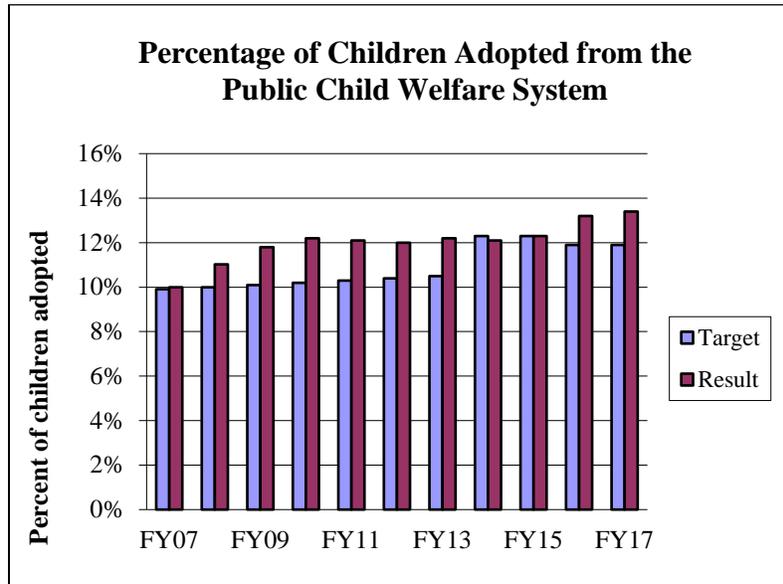
Source: Head Start Program Information Report

Foster Care

The following performance measures for the Foster Care program support HHS Strategic Objective 3.3: *Support strong families and healthy marriage, and prepare children and youth for healthy, productive lives:*

² The FY 2016 figure is a preliminary estimate pending final data validation.

- In FY 2017 (the most recent actual results available), the adoption rate was 13.4 percent, with approximately 59,430 children adopted, exceeding the FY 2017 target of 11.9 percent.



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

- ACF oversees two performance measures to monitor overall progress on moving children from Foster Care into permanent living situations, including reunification with parent(s) or primary caretaker(s), living with other relative(s), guardianship, or adoption. Historical data show that between FY 2004 – 2014, of those children who exited care in less than 24 months, over 90 percent exited to permanent homes. In FY 2017, this number was 92.2 percent.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
 ALL PURPOSE TABLE
 FY 2020 (in thousands)

Program	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Change from FY 2019 Enacted
<u>DISCRETIONARY PROGRAMS:</u>				
LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	\$3,640,304	\$3,690,304	\$0	-\$3,690,304
REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE:				
Transitional and Medical Services.....	244,930	354,000	319,000	-35,000
Anti-Trafficking in Persons Programs:				
Domestic	6,755	7,755	5,000	-2,755
Foreign	17,000	19,000	12,000	-7,000
<i>Subtotal, Trafficking Victims Support Program.....</i>	<i>23,755</i>	<i>26,755</i>	<i>17,000</i>	<i>-9,755</i>
Refugee Support Services	202,445	207,201	150,821	-56,380
Survivors of Torture.....	10,735	14,000	14,000	0
Unaccompanied Alien Children.....	1,569,565	1,303,245	1,303,245	0
Total, Refugee and Entrant Assistance	2,051,430	1,905,201	1,804,066	-101,135
CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT	5,213,078	5,276,000	5,276,000	0
CHILDREN & FAMILIES SERVICES PROGRAMS:				
Head Start	9,838,708	10,063,095	10,063,095	0
Head Start Hurricane Funding (non-add).....	650,000	0	0	0
Preschool Development Grants.....	247,500	250,000	0	-250,000

Program	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Change from FY 2019 Enacted
Runaway and Homeless Youth Programs:				
Basic Center Program	54,439	54,439	48,219	-6,220
Transitional Living Program.....	54,738	55,841	53,761	-2,080
<i>Subtotal, Runaway and Homeless Youth Programs</i>	<i>109,177</i>	<i>110,280</i>	<i>101,980</i>	<i>-8,300</i>
Service Connection for Youth on the Streets.....	17,141	17,141	17,141	0
CAPTA State Grants.....	85,310	85,310	85,310	0
Child Abuse Discretionary Activities	33,000	33,000	33,000	0
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention	39,764	39,764	39,764	0
Child Welfare Services	268,735	268,735	268,735	0
Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration	17,984	17,984	17,984	0
Adoption Opportunities	39,100	39,100	39,100	0
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments.....	75,000	75,000	37,943	-37,057
Social Services Research and Demonstration	6,512	6,512	6,512	0
Native American Programs.....	53,510	54,550	52,050	-2,500
Community Services Block Grant	715,000	725,000	0	-725,000
Community Economic Development.....	19,883	19,883	0	-19,883
Rural Community Development	8,000	9,000	0	-9,000
National Domestic Violence Hotline	9,250	10,250	10,250	0
Family Violence Prevention and Services	158,400	164,500	164,500	0

Program	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Change from FY 2019 Enacted
Chafee Education and Training Vouchers	43,257	43,257	43,257	0
Disaster Human Services Case Management.....	1,864	1,864	1,864	0
Federal Administration	205,000	205,000	205,000	0
Total, Children & Families Services Programs	11,992,095	12,239,225	11,187,485	-1,051,740
PROMOTING SAFE & STABLE FAMILIES	99,765	99,765	59,765	-40,000
TOTAL, DISCRETIONARY PROGRAMS, B.A.....	22,996,672	23,210,495	18,327,316	-4,883,179
<u>MANDATORY PROGRAMS:</u>				
PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR CHILD SUPPORT & FAMILY SUPPORT PROGRAMS:				
State Child Support Administrative Costs	3,772,564	3,689,574	3,697,694	8,120
Federal Incentive Payments to States.....	576,833	588,673	597,506	8,833
Access and Visitation Grants	10,000	10,000	10,000	0
<i>Subtotal, Child Support Enforcement</i>	<i>4,359,397</i>	<i>4,288,247</i>	<i>4,305,200</i>	<i>16,953</i>
Payments to Territories-Adults	33,000	33,000	33,000	0
Repatriation.....	2,937	938	2,000	1,062
Payments to States for CSE & FS Programs, Net B.A.	4,395,334	4,322,185	4,340,200	18,015
Total, Payments to States for CSE & FS Programs, Obligations.....	4,429,280	4,555,075	4,340,200	-214,875
SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT (including programs authorized under Title XX):				
Social Services Block Grant	1,587,800	1,594,600	0	-1,594,600

Program	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Change from FY 2019 Enacted
Health Profession Opportunity Grants	85,000	85,000	85,000	0
Total, Social Services Block Grant, B.A.	1,672,800	1,679,600	85,000	-1,594,600
PROMOTING SAFE AND STABLE FAMILIES:				
Promoting Safe and Stable Families, B.A.....	330,230	338,610	415,000	76,390
Personal Responsibility Education Program	75,000	75,000	75,000	0
Title V Sexual Risk Avoidance Education	75,000	75,000	75,000	0
Total, Promoting Safe and Stable Families, B.A, Mandatory.....	480,230	488,610	565,000	76,390
Total, PSSF Appropriation (including mandatory and discretionary)	579,995	588,375	624,765	36,390
PAYMENTS FOR FOSTER CARE, PREVENTION, & PERMANENCY:				
Foster Care.....	5,535,766	5,327,871	5,264,562	-63,309
Adoption Assistance	2,867,000	3,063,000	2,942,000	-121,000
Guardianship Assistance.....	181,000	203,000	218,000	15,000
Chafee Foster Care Independence Program.....	139,894	139,901	143,000	3,099
Prevention and Tribal IV-E Technical Assistance (Pre-Appropriated).....	3,961	3,963	11,000	7,037
Total, Foster Care and Permanency, B.A.	8,727,621	8,737,734	8,578,562	-159,172
CHILDREN'S RESEARCH & TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE:				
Training & Technical Assistance.....	11,505	11,554	12,318	764
Federal Parent Locator Service.....	23,009	23,108	24,635	1,527
Total, Children's Research & Technical Assistance, B.A.....	34,514	34,662	36,953	2,291

Program	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Change from FY 2019 Enacted
TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES:				
State Family Assistance Grants.....	16,434,255	16,434,255	14,839,801	-1,594,454
Healthy Marriage Promotion and Responsible Fatherhood Grants.....	148,299	148,370	150,000	1,630
Territories -- Family Assistance Grants	77,618	77,618	70,087	-7,530
Contingency Fund.....	608,000	608,000	0	-608,000
Matching Grants to Territories.....	15,000	15,000	15,000	0
Opportunity and Economic Mobility Demonstrations	0	0	100,000	100,000
Tribal Work Programs	7,633	7,633	7,633	0
Welfare Research.....	44,670	44,670	44,670	0
Census Bureau	10,000	10,000	10,000	0
Total, TANF, B.A.	17,345,474	17,345,546	15,237,191	-2,108,355
CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT FUND (Child Care Entitlement)	2,917,000	2,917,000	4,212,000	1,295,000
UNACCOMPANIED ALIEN CHILDREN, CONTINGENCY FUND.....	0	0	738,000	738,000
TOTAL, MANDATORY PROGRAMS, B.A.	35,572,973	35,525,336	33,792,905	-1,732,431
TOTAL, DISCRETIONARY PROGRAMS, B.A.	22,996,672	23,210,495	18,327,316	-4,883,179
TOTAL, B.A.	58,569,645	58,735,831	52,120,221	-6,615,610
Non-Recurring Expenditure Fund	0	1,910	0	-1,910

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FY 2020 BUDGET

FY 2020 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis.....	13
Authorizing Legislation	14
Appropriations Not Authorized by Law	15
Appropriations History Table	16
Amounts Available for Obligation.....	18
Budget Authority by Activity	18
Summary of Changes.....	19
Justification.....	20
General Statement	20
Program Descriptions and Accomplishments	20
Budget Request	21
Performance Analysis.....	22
Resource and Program Data LIHEAP Block Grant	24
State Table - Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	25

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

FY 2020 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, \$3,690,304,000: *Provided*, That all but \$716,000,000 of this amount shall be allocated as though the total appropriation for such payments for fiscal year 2019 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.]

Language Provision	Explanation
[For making payments under subsections (b) and (d) of section 2602 of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981, \$3,690,304,000: <i>Provided</i> , That all but \$716,000,000 of this amount shall be allocated as though the total appropriation for such payments for fiscal year 2019 was less than \$1,975,000,000: <i>Provided further</i> , 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.]	No funding requested in FY 2020.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

Authorizing Legislation

Statutory Citations	FY 2019 Amount Authorized	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Amount Authorized	FY 2020 Budget Request
1. Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program: Section 2602(b) of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act	\$5,100,000,000	\$3,690,304,000	\$5,100,000,000	\$0
2. Leveraging/REACH Incentive Fund, Section 2602(d) of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act	\$30,000,000 (\$50M if amount appropriated under (b) is not less than \$1.4B)	\$0	\$30,000,000 (\$50M if amount appropriated under (b) is not less than \$1.4B)	\$0
3. Energy Emergency Contingency Fund, Section 2602(e) of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act	Such Sums	\$0	Such Sums	\$0
4. Training and Technical Assistance, Section 2609A(a) of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act	\$300,000	\$2,988,000 (non-add)	\$300,000	\$0
Total request level		\$3,690,304,000		\$0

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

Appropriations Not Authorized by Law

Program	Last Year of Authorization	Authorization Level in Last Year of Authorization	Appropriations in Last Year of Authorization	Appropriations in FY 2019
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	2007	\$5,100,000,000	\$2,161,170,000	\$3,690,304,000
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 (non-add)

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

Appropriations History Table

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	House Allowance	Senate Allowance	Appropriation
2011				
Block Grant	2,510,000,000		2,709,672,000	4,509,672,000
Contingency Fund	790,000,000		590,328,000	200,328,000
CR Contingency Fund				73,000
Rescission				-9,420,000
Total Discretionary Funding	3,300,000,000		3,300,000,000	4,700,653,000
Mandatory Trigger	2,000,000,000			
2012				
Block Grant	1,980,000,000		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		3,600,580,000	3,471,672,000
2013				
Block Grant	2,820,000,000		3,471,672,000	3,471,672,115
Contingency Fund	200,000,000			
Transfer				-34,647,288
Sequestration				-174,645,937
Rescission				-6,943,344
Total	3,020,000,000		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			
Transfer				-34,245,000
Total	3,020,000,000		3,614,729,000	3,390,304,000
2015				
Block Grant	2,550,000,000			3,390,304,000
Contingency Fund	200,000,000			
Energy Reduction Burden Grants	50,000,000			
Total	2,800,000,000			3,390,304,000

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	House Allowance	Senate Allowance	Appropriation
2016				
Block Grant	3,190,304,000	3,365,304,000	3,390,304,000	3,390,304,000
Utility Innovation	200,000,000			
Transfer				-19,473,000
Total Discretionary	3,390,304,000	3,365,304,000	3,390,304,000	3,370,831,000
Funding				
Mandatory	[1,130,000,000]			
Contingency Fund				
(est.)				
2017				
Block Grant	3,000,304,000	3,490,304,000	3,390,304,000	3,390,304,000
Mandatory				
Contingency Fund				
(est.)	[769,000,000]			
2018				
Block Grant	0	3,390,304,000	3,390,304,000	3,640,304,000
2019				
Block Grant	0	3,640,304,000	3,690,304,000	3,690,304,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

Amounts Available for Obligation

<u>Budgetary Resources</u>	FY 2018 <u>Final</u>	FY 2019 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2020 <u>President's Budget</u>
Annual, B.A.	\$3,640,304,000	\$3,690,304,000	\$0
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	\$3,640,304,000	\$3,690,304,000	\$0
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-170	0	0
Recoveries of prior year obligations	525,154	0	0
Total Obligations	\$3,640,828,984	\$3,690,304,000	\$0

Budget Authority by Activity

<u>Activity</u>	FY 2018 <u>Final</u>	FY 2019 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2020 <u>President's Budget</u>
Block Grant			
Grants to States	\$3,637,316,170	\$3,687,316,000	\$0
Training & Technical Assistance	2,987,830	2,988,000	0
Subtotal, Block Grant	3,640,304,000	3,690,304,000	0
Total, Budget Authority	\$3,640,304,000	\$3,690,304,000	\$0

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

Summary of Changes

FY 2019 Enacted	
Total estimated budget authority	\$3,690,304,000
FY 2020 President's Budget	
Total estimated budget authority	\$0
Net change	-\$3,690,304,000

<u>Description of Changes</u>	<u>FY 2019 Enacted</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Decreases:</u>		
A. <u>Program:</u>		
1) LIHEAP Block Grant: No funding requested in FY 2020.	\$3,690,304,000	-\$3,690,304,000
Subtotal, Program Decreases		-\$3,690,304,000
Total, Decreases		-\$3,690,304,000
Net Change		-\$3,690,304,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

Justification

Funding Level	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Change from FY 2019 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	\$3,640,304,000	\$3,690,304,000	0	-\$3,690,304,000

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

2020 AuthorizationSuch sums as may be appropriated

Allocation MethodFormula Grants/Contracts

General Statement

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

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

Program Descriptions and Accomplishments

LIHEAP provides federally funded assistance in managing costs associated with home energy bills, energy crises, and weatherization and energy-related minor home repairs. Grantees are allowed flexibility in determining payment levels and types of payments, including direct 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.

At least 90 percent of the total LIHEAP funds in each fiscal year must be obligated by the grantees during that fiscal year. LIHEAP grantees are allowed to carryover 10 percent of funding as an administrative process to cover obligations in the following fiscal year. Any remaining LIHEAP funding in excess of

this 10 percent that will not be used by the grantee during that fiscal year may be reallocated to LIHEAP grantees during the following fiscal year. If reallocated, the LIHEAP block grant allocation formula will be used to distribute the funds. No funds may be allotted to entities that are not direct LIHEAP grantees during the current fiscal year.

In FY 2018, LIHEAP issued 206 grants. Preliminary data for FY 2017 indicate that 50 states and the District of Columbia provided an estimated \$1.8 billion for heating assistance, 19 states provided an estimated \$233 million for cooling assistance, 49 states provided an estimated \$576 million for crisis assistance, and 48 states provided an estimated \$374 million in assistance for low-cost residential weatherization or other energy-related home repair. These same data show an estimated 5.6 million households received assistance with heating costs, more than 720,000 households received cooling assistance and more than 64,000 households received weatherization assistance funded by federal LIHEAP dollars. On average, the annual heating/winter crisis assistance benefit per household was \$410, with estimated heating benefits ranging from the lowest state average of \$138 to the highest of \$814. The typical household that received heating assistance had a median income at 85.2 percent of the HHS Poverty Guidelines; such assistance offset an average of 79.6 percent of their annual heating costs.

In FY 2017, about 14.9 percent of income eligible households received LIHEAP assistance with their heating costs through heating and/or winter/year-round crisis assistance.

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

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

2016	\$3,370,831,000
2017	\$3,393,586,085
2018	\$3,640,304,000
2019	\$3,690,304,000
2020	\$0

Budget Request

The FY 2020 request does not include funding for LIHEAP, which is the same as the FY 2019 President’s Budget. In a constrained budget environment, difficult funding decisions were made to ensure that federal funds are being spent as effectively as possible. Some utility companies and state and local governments also provide heating and cooling assistance. Many states limit regulated utilities from discontinuing heat or cooling during specific timeframes such as certain winter/summer months and/or a certain number of consecutive days where the temperature drops below or increases above a certain level.

Performance Analysis

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result³ / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target
<u>1.1LT and 1A</u> : Increase the reciprocity targeting index score of households having at least one member 60 years or older. ⁴ (<i>Outcome</i>)	FY 2017: 82 Target: 86 (Target Not Met)	Maintain Prior Result	Maintain Prior Result
<u>1.1LT and 1B</u> : Increase the reciprocity targeting index score for LIHEAP households having at least one member five years or younger. ⁵ (<i>Outcome</i>)	FY 2017: 110 Target: 108 (Target Exceeded)	Maintain Prior Result	Maintain Prior Result
<u>1C</u> : Increase the benefit targeting index score for high burden households. ⁶ (<i>Developmental Outcome</i>)	FY 2017: 116 (Historical Actual)	TBD	TBD
<u>1D</u> : Increase the energy burden reduction index score for high burden households. ⁷ (<i>Developmental Outcome</i>)	FY 2017: 83 (Historical Actual)	TBD	TBD
<u>1E</u> : Maintain restoration of home energy service for LIHEAP recipient households. ⁸ (<i>Developmental Outcome</i>)	FY 2017: 286,515 (Historical Actual)	TBD	TBD
<u>1F</u> : Increase prevention of loss of home energy services. ⁹ (<i>Developmental Outcome</i>)	FY 2017: 1,245,054 (Historical Actual)	TBD	TBD
<u>1i</u> : Number of heating assistance households with at least one member 60 years or older (millions). (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2017: 1.85 million households (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A

³ All FY 2017 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.

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

⁶ Performance measure 1C is developmental. The preliminary result for FY 2017 is based on result for 46 states that submitted usable data.

⁷ Performance measure 1D is developmental. The preliminary result for FY 2017 is based on result for 46 states that submitted usable data.

⁸ Performance measure 1E is developmental. The preliminary result for FY 2017 is based on results for 45 states that submitted usable data.

⁹ Performance measure 1F is developmental. The preliminary result for FY 2017 is based on results for 46 states that submitted usable data.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result³ / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target
<u>1ii</u> : Number of heating assistance households served with at least one member five years or younger (millions). (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2017: 892,774 households (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
LIHEAP Block Grant

Data Category	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$3,637,841,154	\$3,687,316,000	
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	2,280,597	2,195,424	
Program Support	707,233	792,576	
Total, Resources	\$3,640,828,984	\$3,690,304,000	\$0
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	206	206	0
New Starts			
#	206	206	0
\$	\$3,637,841,154	\$3,687,316,000	\$0
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	8	7	0
\$	\$2,386,096	\$2,331,087	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	0
\$	\$552,687	\$580,321	\$0

Notes:

1. Program support includes funding for information technology support, contract fees, and monitoring/on site review.
2. 2018 funds include \$525,154 in reallocated funds from tribes FY 2017 available balances that were awarded in FY 2018.

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

Formula Grants

CFDA # **93.568**

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2019 Enacted
Alabama	\$51,251,384	\$54,416,794	0	-\$54,416,794
Alaska	11,019,790	11,089,698	0	-11,089,698
Arizona	26,701,669	28,518,583	0	-28,518,583
Arkansas	31,137,522	30,859,390	0	-30,859,390
California	191,122,164	206,353,127	0	-206,353,127
Colorado	53,183,080	54,337,146	0	-54,337,146
Connecticut	80,749,321	76,052,014	0	-76,052,014
Delaware	13,654,913	13,085,948	0	-13,085,948
District of Columbia	11,150,507	11,302,141	0	-11,302,141
Florida	91,512,369	97,739,430	0	-97,739,430
Georgia	72,365,910	77,290,129	0	-77,290,129
Hawaii	5,005,043	5,061,609	0	-5,061,609
Idaho	20,426,766	20,704,514	0	-20,704,514
Illinois	171,038,311	173,935,512	0	-173,935,512
Indiana	77,434,677	77,748,041	0	-77,748,041
Iowa	54,883,717	55,105,802	0	-55,105,802
Kansas	36,176,335	36,837,879	0	-36,837,879
Kentucky	53,578,836	55,278,696	0	-55,278,696
Louisiana	48,124,614	51,413,283	0	-51,413,283
Maine	38,799,860	38,726,259	0	-38,726,259
Maryland	81,688,202	79,768,846	0	-79,768,846
Massachusetts	147,626,914	137,656,472	0	-137,656,472
Michigan	161,307,253	166,931,539	0	-166,931,539
Minnesota	116,989,843	117,463,237	0	-117,463,237
Mississippi	32,531,467	32,530,859	0	-32,530,859
Missouri	81,064,556	81,027,503	0	-81,027,503
Montana	20,779,355	21,061,932	0	-21,061,932
Nebraska	31,518,075	31,946,932	0	-31,946,932
Nevada	13,138,613	14,032,644	0	-14,032,644
New Hampshire	27,998,583	27,554,364	0	-27,554,364
New Jersey	127,430,603	125,280,731	0	-125,280,731
New Mexico	18,756,114	20,116,296	0	-20,116,296
New York	374,483,913	375,999,212	0	-375,999,212
North Carolina	95,616,827	97,658,938	0	-97,658,938
North Dakota	20,789,323	21,072,037	0	-21,072,037

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2019 Enacted
Ohio	154,077,745	156,514,761	0	-156,514,761
Oklahoma	36,846,466	38,552,217	0	-38,552,217
Oregon	36,059,177	36,206,697	0	-36,206,697
Pennsylvania	214,816,260	208,575,307	0	-208,575,307
Rhode Island	26,861,584	23,921,529	0	-23,921,529
South Carolina	43,110,696	45,957,677	0	-45,957,677
South Dakota	18,748,540	19,003,500	0	-19,003,500
Tennessee	63,979,273	66,314,992	0	-66,314,992
Texas	152,269,931	162,631,309	0	-162,631,309
Utah	25,219,155	25,562,071	0	-25,562,071
Vermont	20,375,887	20,652,977	0	-20,652,977
Virginia	91,764,661	92,221,297	0	-92,221,297
Washington	58,192,691	58,484,017	0	-58,484,017
West Virginia	30,987,208	31,408,601	0	-31,408,601
Wisconsin	105,307,658	105,733,780	0	-105,733,780
Wyoming	9,903,303	10,037,957	0	-10,037,957
Subtotal	3,579,556,664	3,627,736,226	0	-3,627,736,226
Indian Tribes	40,095,284	41,143,194	0	-41,143,194
Subtotal	40,095,284	41,143,194	0	-41,143,194
American Samoa	300,896	304,988	0	-304,988
Guam	659,704	668,677	0	-668,677
Northern Mariana Islands	229,134	232,249	0	-232,249
Puerto Rico	16,375,649	16,598,358	0	-16,598,358
Virgin Islands	623,823	632,308	0	-632,308
Subtotal	18,189,206	18,436,580	0	-18,436,580
Total States/Territories	3,637,841,154	3,687,316,000	0	-3,687,316,000
Training and Technical Assistance	2,987,830	2,988,000	0	-2,988,000
Subtotal, Adjustments	2,987,830	2,988,000	0	-2,988,000
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$3,640,828,984	\$3,690,304,000	\$0	-\$3,690,304,000

Notes:

1. State allocations in all years are subject to change based on tribal agreements, therefore all final state allocations will be included on the HHS/ACF Office of Community Services web site.
2. 2018 funds include \$525,154 in reallocated funds from tribes FY 2017 available balances that were awarded in FY 2018.

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FY 2020 BUDGET

FY 2020 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis.....	29
Authorizing Legislation	31
Appropriations Not Authorized by Law	32
Appropriations History Table	33
Amounts Available for Obligation.....	34
Budget Authority by Activity	35
Summary of Changes.....	36
Justification.....	37
General Statement	37
Transitional and Medical Services	39
Refugee Support Services	47
Survivors of Torture	54
Unaccompanied Alien Children	57
Anti-Trafficking in Persons Programs.....	62

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

FY 2020 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis

For necessary expenses for refugee and entrant assistance activities authorized by section 414 of the Immigration and Nationality Act and section 501 of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980, and for carrying out section 462 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, section 235 of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008, the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 ("TVPA"), and the Torture Victims Relief Act of 1998, [\$1,905,201,000] \$1,804,066,000 of which [\$1,864,446,000] \$1,773,066,000 shall remain available through September 30, [2021] 2022 for carrying out such sections 414, 501, 462, and 235: Provided, That amounts available under this heading to carry out the TVPA shall also be available for research and evaluation with respect to activities under such Act: Provided further, That the limitation in section 205 of this Act regarding transfers increasing any appropriation shall apply to transfers to appropriations under this heading by substituting "[15] 20 percent" for "3 percent": *Provided further, That funds made available under this heading shall be available to pay or reimburse other Federal agencies for the costs of construction, improvements to property, and other activities, including structure removal, if such activities are necessary for the purpose of carrying out such sections 462 and 235: Provided further, That other Federal agencies may retain and use such payments and reimbursements to cover costs described in the preceding proviso.*

Language Provision	Explanation
Provided further, That the limitation in section 205 of this Act regarding transfers increasing any appropriation shall apply to transfers to appropriations under this heading by substituting "[15] 20 percent" for "3 percent"	This language would raise the maximum amount that the Secretary could authorize for a transfer that would increase the appropriated amount for a program requiring extra funding for operations.

Language Provision	Explanation
<p><i>Provided further, That funds made available under this heading shall be available to pay or reimburse other Federal agencies for the costs of construction, improvements to property, and other activities, including structure removal, if such activities are necessary for the purpose of carrying out such sections 462 and 235: Provided further, That other Federal agencies may retain and use such payments and reimbursements to cover costs described in the preceding proviso.</i></p>	<p>This language would provide ACF with the authority to reimburse other agencies for the use of their property for temporary UAC housing and to make necessary improvements to such property. It allows other federal agencies to make such property available to ACF for this purpose and to accept ACF reimbursement for incurred costs of any necessary improvements. Lack of this authority has prevented ACF from using certain federal property since FY 2016.</p>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

Authorizing Legislation

Statutory Citations	FY 2019 Amount Authorized	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Amount Authorized	FY 2020 President's Budget
1. Section 414(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act and section 501 of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980.				
a. Transitional and Medical Services	Such sums	354,000,000	Such sums	319,000,000
b. Refugee Support Service	Such sums	207,201,000	Such sums	150,821,000
2. Sections 107(b) and 113(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000.	19,500,000	19,000,000	19,500,000	12,000,000
3. Section 5(b)(1) of the Torture Victims Relief Act of 1998.	25,000,000	14,000,000	25,000,000	14,000,000
4. Section 462(a) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 and section 235 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008.		1,303,245,000		1,303,245,000
5. Section 107(f) and 113(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000.	8,000,000	7,775,000	8,000,000	5,000,000
Total request level against definite authorizations	47,500,000	40,775,000	47,500,000	19,775,000

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 2019
Transitional and Medical Services	FY 2002	Such sums	227,243,000	354,000,000
Refugee Support Services	FY 2002	Such sums	212,912,000	207,201,000
Survivors of Torture	FY 2007	25,000,000	9,817,000	14,000,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

Appropriations History Table

<u>Year</u>	<u>Budget Estimate to Congress</u>	<u>House Allowance</u>	<u>Senate Allowance</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
2011				
Appropriation	877,602,000		834,602,000	730,928,000
Rescission				-1,461,856
Total				729,466,144
2012				
Appropriation	824,694,000		787,639,000	769,789,000
Rescission				-1,455,000
Total				768,334,000
2013				
Appropriation	805,358,000		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		1,121,432,000	1,486,095,000
Transfer				43,848,000
Total				1,529,943,000
2015	1,486,129,000			1,559,884,000
2016	1,624,612,000	1,429,884,000		1,674,691,000
2017				
Appropriation	2,184,860,000	1,674,691,000	1,674,691,000	1,674,691,000
Transfers				466,590,000
Total				2,141,281,000
2018				
Appropriation	1,456,755,000	1,022,811,000	1,506,691,000	1,864,936,000
Transfer				186,493,600
Total				2,051,429,600
2019	1,792,311,000	1,864,936,000	1,905,201,000	1,905,201,000
2020				
Appropriation	1,804,066,000			
Mandatory	738,000,000			
Contingency Fund				

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

Amounts Available for Obligation

<u>Budgetary Resources</u>	FY 2018 <u>Final</u>	FY 2019 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2020 <u>President's Budget</u>
Annual, B.A.	\$1,864,936,000	\$1,905,201,000	\$1,804,066,000
Contingency Fund, B.A.	0	0	738,000,000
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	\$1,864,936,000	\$1,905,201,000	\$2,542,066,000
Secretary's 1 % Transfer	186,493,600	0	0
Subtotal, Adjusted Budget Authority	\$2,051,429,600	\$1,905,201,000	\$2,542,066,000
PHS Evaluation Fund	179,999,779	0	0
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-28,165	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	207,404,494	41,311,329	0
Recoveries, Unobligated Balance, start of year	52,253,686	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	-41,311,329	0	0
Total Obligations	\$2,449,748,065	\$1,946,512,329	\$2,542,066,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

Budget Authority by Activity

<u>Activity</u>	<u>FY 2018 Final</u>	<u>FY 2019 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2020 President's Budget</u>
Transitional and Medical Services	\$244,929,577	\$354,000,000	\$319,000,000
Refugee Support Services	202,444,964	207,201,000	150,821,000
Survivors of Torture	10,735,000	14,000,000	14,000,000
Unaccompanied Alien Children	1,569,565,059	1,303,245,000	1,303,245,000
Unaccompanied Alien Children, Contingency Fund (mandatory)	0	0	738,000,000
Anti- Trafficking in Persons Programs	23,755,000	26,755,000	17,000,000
Total, Budget Authority	\$2,051,429,600	\$1,905,201,000	\$2,542,066,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

Summary of Changes

FY 2019 Enacted	
Total estimated budget authority	\$1,905,201,000
(Obligations)	(\$1,946,512,329)
FY 2020 President's Budget	
Total estimated budget authority	\$2,542,066,000
 Net change	 +\$636,865,000

<u>Description of Changes</u>	<u>FY 2019 Enacted</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Increases:</u>		
A. <u>Program:</u>		
1) Unaccompanied Alien Children, Contingency Fund (mandatory): Requested mandatory authorization for FY 2020 funding.	\$0	+\$738,000,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+\$738,000,000
Total, Increases		+\$738,000,000
<u>Decreases:</u>		
A. <u>Program:</u>		
1) Refugee Support Services: Request for FY 2020 reflects needs based on estimated arrivals.	\$207,201,000	-\$56,380,000
2) Transitional and Medical Services: Request for FY 2020 reflects needs based on estimated arrivals.	\$354,000,000	-\$35,000,000
3) Victims of Trafficking: Requested funding for FY 2020.	\$19,000,000	-\$7,000,000
4) Domestic Trafficking: Requested funding for FY 2020.	\$7,755,000	-\$2,755,000
Subtotal, Program Decreases		-\$101,135,000
Total, Decreases		-\$101,135,000
Net Change		+\$636,865,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

Justification

Funding Level	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Change from FY 2019 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	\$2,051,429,600	\$1,905,201,000	\$2,542,066,000	\$636,865,000
Total, Obligations	2,449,748,065	1,946,512,329	2,542,066,000	595,553,671

General Statement

The Refugee and Entrant Assistance account supports services for refugees, asylees, Cuban and Haitian entrants, victims of torture, Special Immigrant Visa holders, and trafficking victims to become employed and self-sufficient as quickly as possible. As a result of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, the account also is responsible for coordinating and implementing the care and placement of unaccompanied alien children who are apprehended by immigration authorities. The FY 2020 request for Refugee and Entrant Assistance is \$2.5 billion, an increase of \$637 million from the FY 2019 appropriation.

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

Highlights of the FY 2020 request for Refugee and Entrant Assistance include:

Transitional and Medical Services (-\$35 million) – Funding is sufficient to continue to provide eight months of cash and medical assistance for an estimated 93,000 new arrivals in FY 2020.

Refugee Support Services (-\$56 million) – The request is reduced due to a smaller number of expected arrivals.

Unaccompanied Alien Children Contingency Fund (+\$738 million) – Given the historical, significant variability in program needs and the legal requirement that ACF take custody of and provide care for every unaccompanied alien child referred by federal law enforcement regardless of the availability of funds, the Administration requests a mandatory contingency fund capped at \$2 billion over three years, which is probabilistically scored at \$738 million.

Refugee and Entrant Assistance Eligible Arrivals: FY 2003 - 2018

Fiscal Year	State Dept. Refugee Ceiling	Refugees	Special Immigrant Visas¹	Cuban and Haitian entrants	Asylees	Trafficking Victims	Unaccompanied Alien Children²
2003	70,000	28,346	0	11,836	26,372	150	4,792
2004	70,000	52,868	0	27,981	25,055	161	6,200
2005	70,000	53,813	0	17,573	23,544	227	7,800
2006	70,000	41,278	0	24,216	25,163	230	7,746
2007	70,000	48,281	101	18,492	25,000	302	8,212
2008	80,000	60,192	1,015	20,235	22,599	318	7,211
2009	80,000	74,654	2,657	20,022	21,755	381	6,639
2010	80,000	73,311	2,705	21,495	20,701	547	8,302
2011	80,000	56,424	1,259	23,672	24,633	566	7,120
2012	76,000	58,238	4,273	22,660	29,104	482	14,271
2013	70,000	69,926	2,871	20,031	25,952	527	25,498
2014	70,000	69,987	12,603	35,400	24,099	766	57,496
2015	70,000	69,933	8,442	71,618	31,298	872	33,726
2016	85,000	84,995	14,359	87,111	25,149	797	59,170
2017	110,000	53,716	21,523	47,566	30,257	977	40,810
2018	45,000	22,491	12,209	8,905	39,988	892	49,100

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

2. For FY 2010, the number excludes 697 Haitian children served as a result of the Haitian Earthquake Repatriation effort.

TRANSITIONAL AND MEDICAL SERVICES

Funding Level	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Change from FY 2019 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	\$244,929,577	\$354,000,000	\$319,000,000	-\$35,000,000

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

2020 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 time-limited assistance to purchase food and clothing, pay rent, use public transportation, and secure medical care. Additionally, this program provides a path to economic self-sufficiency by supplying resources for employment training and placement, case management services, and English language training in order to facilitate economic self-sufficiency and effective resettlement as quickly as possible.

Most TAMS recipients receive cash and medical assistance funded by the federal government and provided through states or replacement designees (in locations where states have chosen to withdraw from administering these services). Cash and medical assistance is provided for up to eight months to income-eligible 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 (TANF), Supplemental Security Income, and Medicaid. State refugee program offices and replacement designees are reimbursed for costs incurred to administer the program.

An alternative to traditional cash benefits is the Matching Grant Program, in which participants receive services such as case management, job development, job placement and follow-up, and interim housing and cash assistance through grants awarded to participating national refugee resettlement agencies. These agencies provide a match (in cash and/or in-kind services) of one dollar for every two dollars of federal contribution. The purpose of the program is to help participants become self-sufficient within their first four months in the U.S. (though 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.

With the withdrawal of five states from direct administration of refugee programs beginning in 2016, ACF will be transitioning these states and those 12 previously funded under the Wilson-Fish competitive grant program to a Private Replacement Providers process that will ensure consistent administration of all cash and medical assistance through reimburseable allocations by both state-administered and non-state administered programs.

ACF will continue to maintain a Wilson-Fish Program for true alternative programs pursuing innovative options to support services for refugees. The competitive grants will be open to states and the replacement providers with a focus on TANF-related collaborations and initiatives.

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

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

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

2016	\$490,000,000
2017	\$490,000,000
2018	\$244,929,577
2019	\$354,000,000
2020	\$319,000,000

Budget Request

The FY 2020 request for Transitional and Medical Services is \$319 million, which is \$35 million less than the FY 2019 enacted level. This request would support a total of approximately 93,000 arrivals in FY 2020, including 30,000 refugees as well as SIVs, asylees, Cuban and Haitian entrants, and victims of trafficking. It continues the policy of providing eight months of cash and medical assistance to qualifying individuals. Using current authority, in FY 2020 ACF will reimburse Private Replacement Providers for the administration of cash and medical assistance to refugees just as it does for states who provide this directly, instead of funding these through the Wilson-Fish program directly.

Funding for the program supports eligible populations through various programs and resources. An estimate of the budget request for FY 2020 by major category and historical estimates for comparison are as follows:

Major Category	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
Cash Assistance	\$48,000,000	\$65,000,000	\$61,000,000
Medical Assistance	\$42,000,000	\$48,000,000	\$41,000,000
Health Screening	\$47,000,000	\$61,000,000	\$49,000,000
URM	\$64,000,000	\$76,000,000	\$76,000,000

Major Category	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
State administration	\$26,000,000	\$26,000,000	\$26,000,000
Matching Grant	\$47,000,000	\$48,000,000	\$48,000,000
Wilson-Fish	\$15,000,000	\$20,000,000	\$8,000,000
Data Collection/Monitoring	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000

Performance Analysis

Fiscal year 2017 saw a \$0.63 increase in the aggregate average wage from FY 2016. The FY 2017 average wage of \$10.98 per hour is 51 percent above the federal minimum wage of \$7.25 an hour. ACF provides assistance and incentives such as training bonuses, early employment bonuses, and job retention bonuses. There are indications of the strong economy as 3,756 more refugees were employed in FY 2017 (54,862) than in FY 2016 (51,106). 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 2020, ACF expects to maintain high performance in this area by continuing to meet or exceed an average wage of \$10.00 per hour.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2019 Target	FY 2020 Target	FY 2020 Target +/- FY 2019 Target
<u>15.1LT and 15A</u> : 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 2017: 56.20% Target: 54.50% (Target Exceeded)	55.5%	56%	+ 0.50
<u>15.2LT and 15B</u> : Increase the average hourly wage of refugees at placement (employment entry). (<i>Outcome</i>)	FY 2017: \$10.98 Target: \$9.30 (Target Exceeded)	\$9.75	\$10.00	+ \$0.25
<u>15C</u> : For refugees receiving Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), increase the percentage of refugees who are not dependent on RCA within the first eight months (240 days) after arrival. (Transitional and Medical Services and Refugee Social Services) (<i>Efficiency</i>)	FY 2017: 19.70% Target: 19% (Target Exceeded)	19.75%	20.00%	+ 0.25

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2019 Target	FY 2020 Target	FY 2020 Target +/- FY 2019 Target
15i: Number of cash assistance terminations due to earned income from employment. (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2017: 18,895 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Annual measure 16A measures the percent of employable adults that find jobs by the 180th day of their Matching Grant Program service period. This measure was shifted from 120 days to 180 days from arrival in FY 2015. The shifting of measure 16A ensures that grantees continue to focus on employment over the entire 180 day participant service period and allows ACF to fully evaluate all employment outcomes. The percentage of employable participants finding employment decreased slightly to 64.49 percent in FY 2018, which may be attributed to the uneven arrival pattern of refugees over the course of the year and staffing realignments due to decreasing enrollments. Nonetheless, the program continues to focus on outcomes. U.S. labor market demand for employees trained and supported by the Matching Grant Program remains strong.

Annual measure 16B is the preliminary measure of achieving self-sufficiency (not dependent on any cash assistance) by day 120 of the MG Program service period, while 16C measures self-sufficiency again at 180 days. While the mid-service 120-day measure missed the target by 4.49 percentage points, the more important end-of-service 180-day measure dropped by less than 2 percentage points in comparison to FY 2017's historically high result. Economic self-sufficiency means earning a total family income at a level that enables a family unit to support itself without receipt of a cash assistance grant. The actual result for performance measure 16B shows 62.64 percent of program participants achieve self-sufficiency at day 120, while measure 16C indicates that 82.06 percent of program participants were self-sufficient at the end of the 180-day program service period. Annual measure 16B decreased by 0.57 percentage points from FY 2017, and annual measure 16C decreased by 1.98 percentage points from FY 2017. While just four of the nine grantees showed measureable year over year decreases in measure 16C, the decrease is largely attributed to the late receipt of client Employment Authorization Documents in Florida and Texas. In spite of generally robust economic conditions, grantees continue to note the difficulties inherent with decreasing and uneven arrival numbers and the corresponding adjustment in federal funding. Nonetheless, outcomes remain commendable, and ACF expects consistent positive growth to resume and goals will be met or exceeded through FY 2020 as grantees consolidate service locations and the arrival patterns and funding become more predictable.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2019 Target	FY 2020 Target	FY 2020 Target +/- FY 2019 Target
<u>16A</u> : Increase the percentage of refugees who enter employment through the Matching Grant (MG) program as a subset of all MG employable (after 180 days). <i>(Outcome)</i>	FY 2018: 64.49% Target: 68.98% (Target Not Met)	65.13% (Prior Result +1%)	Prior Result +1%	TBD
<u>16B</u> : Increase the percentage of refugees who are not dependent on any cash assistance within the first four months (120 days) after arrival. <i>(Outcome)</i>	FY 2018: 62.64% Target: 63.84% (Target Not Met)	63.27% (Prior Result +1%)	Prior Result +1%	TBD
<u>16.1LT and 16C</u> : Increase the percentage of refugees who are not dependent on any cash assistance within the first six months (180 days) after arrival. ¹⁰ <i>(Outcome)</i>	FY 2018: 82.06% Target: 84.88% (Target Not Met)	82.88% (Prior Result +1%)	Prior Result +1%	TBD
<u>16i</u> : Number of MG program refugees who are not dependent on any cash assistance within the first six months. <i>(Output)</i>	FY 2018: 17,449 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

¹⁰ This performance measure supports the FY 2018-22 HHS Strategic Plan.

Resource and Program Data
Transitional and Medical Services

Data Category	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$273,540,964	\$323,560,593	\$299,673,590
Competitive	14,907,877	19,906,407	8,682,741
Research/Evaluation	3,428,664	3,800,000	4,000,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	7,347,457	6,733,000	6,643,669
Total, Resources	\$299,224,962	\$354,000,000	\$319,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	82	82	82
New Starts			
#	69	69	69
\$	\$273,540,964	\$323,560,593	\$299,673,590
Continuations			
#	13	13	13
\$	\$14,907,877	\$19,906,407	\$8,682,741
Contracts			
#	2	2	2
\$	\$8,845,523	\$9,300,000	\$9,500,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	1
\$	\$920,413	\$122,000	\$122,000

Notes:

1. Funding for FY 2018 includes prior year funding available for obligation.
2. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, overhead costs, and monitoring/on-site review costs.

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

Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.566

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2019 Enacted
Alabama	\$109,534	\$133,477	\$122,276	-\$11,201
Alaska	70,981	86,497	79,238	-7,259
Arizona	3,863,000	4,707,414	4,312,368	-395,046
Arkansas	102,765	125,228	114,719	-10,509
California	28,545,786	34,785,615	31,866,406	-2,919,209
Colorado	5,905,199	7,196,017	6,592,127	-603,890
Connecticut	678,115	826,344	756,997	-69,347
Delaware	141,960	172,991	158,474	-14,517
District of Columbia	2,371,719	2,890,153	2,647,612	-242,541
Florida	21,000,000	25,590,394	23,442,848	-2,147,546
Georgia	4,000,000	4,874,361	4,465,304	-409,057
Hawaii	11,070	13,490	12,357	-1,133
Idaho	1,526,371	1,860,021	1,703,928	-156,093
Illinois	4,100,000	4,996,220	4,576,937	-419,283
Indiana	1,972,000	2,403,060	2,201,395	-201,665
Iowa	886,230	1,079,951	989,321	-90,630
Kansas	2,565,229	3,125,963	2,863,632	-262,331
Kentucky	1,201,615	1,464,276	1,341,395	-122,881
Louisiana	18,758	22,858	20,940	-1,918
Maine	1,489,923	1,815,606	1,663,240	-152,366
Maryland	6,500,000	7,920,836	7,256,120	-664,716
Massachusetts	10,500,000	12,795,197	11,721,424	-1,073,773
Michigan	18,138,528	22,103,432	20,248,512	-1,854,920
Minnesota	3,692,755	4,499,955	4,122,319	-377,636
Mississippi	2,026,369	2,469,313	2,262,088	-207,225
Missouri	2,101,261	2,560,576	2,345,693	-214,883
Montana	284,811	347,068	317,942	-29,126
Nebraska	2,000,000	2,437,180	2,232,653	-204,527
Nevada	110,000	134,045	122,796	-11,249
New Hampshire	796,930	971,131	889,633	-81,498
New Jersey	2,155,741	2,626,965	2,406,510	-220,455
New Mexico	450,000	548,366	502,347	-46,019
New York	9,400,000	11,454,748	10,493,466	-961,282
North Carolina	2,800,000	3,412,052	3,125,713	-286,339
North Dakota	2,097,626	2,556,146	2,341,635	-214,511

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2019 Enacted
Ohio	3,400,000	4,143,207	3,795,509	-347,698
Oklahoma	450,000	548,366	502,347	-46,019
Oregon	1,445,587	1,761,578	1,613,746	-147,832
Pennsylvania	6,500,000	7,920,836	7,256,120	-664,716
Rhode Island	289,645	352,959	323,338	-29,621
South Carolina	325,000	396,042	362,806	-33,236
South Dakota	274,255	334,204	306,158	-28,046
Tennessee	1,149,402	1,400,650	1,283,107	-117,543
Texas	38,763,643	47,236,995	43,272,867	-3,964,128
Utah	6,176,253	7,526,321	6,894,712	-631,609
Vermont	241,104	293,807	269,150	-24,657
Virginia	8,295,846	10,109,236	9,260,869	-848,367
Washington	13,000,000	15,841,672	14,512,239	-1,329,433
West Virginia	15,953	19,440	17,809	-1,631
Wisconsin	2,600,000	3,168,334	2,902,448	-265,886
Wyoming	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	226,540,964	276,060,593	252,893,590	-23,167,003
Total States/Territories	226,540,964	276,060,593	252,893,590	-23,167,003
Discretionary Funds	14,907,877	19,906,407	8,891,442	-11,014,965
Other	57,776,121	58,033,000	57,214,968	-818,032
Subtotal, Adjustments	72,683,998	77,939,407	66,106,410	-11,832,997
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$299,224,962	\$354,000,000	\$319,000,000	-\$35,000,000

Notes:

1. Funding for FY 2018 includes prior year funding available for obligation.

REFUGEE SUPPORT SERVICES

Funding Level	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Change from FY 2019 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	\$202,444,964	\$207,201,000	\$150,821,000	-\$56,380,000

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

2020 Authorization Such sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation MethodFormula and Competitive Grants

Program Description and Accomplishments

The Refugee Support Services (RSS) program provides services to address barriers to employment, such as social adjustment services, interpretation and translation, childcare, healthcare, and citizenship and naturalization services.

In FY 2018, Congress enacted an appropriation combining Refugee Social Services, Refugee Targeted Assistance Grants, and the Preventative Health program into the single RSS. The program issues annual formula grants to states, or to privately-run programs in certain states, based on the number of qualified entrants in the most recent 12 months. Secondary migration of the populations from the state of initial settlement is also considered in reaching the final numbers for formula allocations.

The combined program provides states with the flexibility to allocate funds to address current and emerging needs of the most recent arrivals without having to administer duplicative service programs. RSS focuses on early employment and activities to eliminate barriers to employment. The priority for services includes employment-based English language training, case management, employment preparation, and job placement and retention services.

In addition, RSS includes funding to promote physical health and mental health among newly arriving and vulnerable refugees. This program is designed to streamline health promotion activities in refugee resettlement processes from arrival to self-sufficiency, as well as coordinate and support community-based outreach, education, and orientation around health and mental health services. The funding is intended to enhance access to health care services and complement existing medical assistance programs such as Medicaid and Refugee Medical Assistance.

RSS also includes competitive grants awarded to public and private non-profit agencies to address current critical issues facing refugees and other eligible populations. For example, the Preferred Community Program provides targeted long-term case management to at-risk populations in need of additional assistance to support a successful transition to self-sufficiency. The Refugee Career Pathways Program, a

more recent initiative, provides funding to implement projects assisting refugees to qualify for licenses and certifications necessary to attain employment and improve self-sufficiency.

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

2016	\$207,201,000
2017	\$207,201,000
2018	\$202,444,964
2019	\$207,201,000
2020	\$150,821,000

The numbers for FYs 2016 and 2017 above are the totals for the three programs that combined to create the RSS program but were funded separately at the time.

Budget Request

The FY 2020 request for the Refugee Support Services is \$150.8 million, which is \$56.4 million less than the FY 2019 enacted level. This funding will continue to support state-administered services through population-based formula grants awarded on a quarterly basis and for competitive grants designed to focus on specific, targeted needs of newly arriving eligible populations. The requested funding level will support the number of anticipated eligible arrivals. The FY 2020 allocations will be based on arriving populations during FY 2019 in order to prioritize the needs of arriving populations and improve the ability of the states to respond to shifting arrival patterns and demographics. ACF will monitor state funding decisions and state plans to ensure that funding is appropriately allocated according to the populations and needs of the county and local resettlement providers. For FY 2020, refugee health promotion funds will be included as a set-aside formula allocated to states using current authority.

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.

Performance Analysis

Performance measure 18C (below) is to increase the percentage of refugees retaining employment after 90 days. In FY 2017, ACF exceeded its target of 77 percent with an actual result of 79.67 percent. This improvement in retention may be attributed to service providers’ intensified efforts designed to increase refugee understanding of the importance of employment retention and favorable economic and employment conditions. The program aims to continue to increase performance percent by promoting integration activities and sharing knowledge of best practices with states and Wilson-Fish agencies so that refugees will be better equipped to reach self-sufficiency and maintain recent performance to achieve the target of 78 percent in FY 2020.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2019 Target	FY 2020 Target	FY 2020 Target +/- FY 2019 Target
<p><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>)</p>	<p>FY 2017: 19.70%</p> <p>Target: 19.00%</p> <p>(Target Exceeded)</p>	19.75%	20%	+ 0.25
<p><u>18A</u>: Increase the percentage of refugees entering employment through ACF-funded refugee employment services. (<i>Outcome</i>)</p>	<p>FY 2017: 44.11%</p> <p>Target: 45.50%</p> <p>(Target Not Met)</p>	46.75%	47%	+ 0.25
<p><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>)</p>	<p>FY 2017: 68.18%</p> <p>Target: 64%</p> <p>(Target Exceeded)</p>	64.75%	66%	+ 1.25

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2019 Target	FY 2020 Target	FY 2020 Target +/- FY 2019 Target
<u>18C</u> : Increase the percentage of 90-day job retention as a subset of all entered employment. (<i>Outcome</i>)	FY 2017: 79.67% Target: 77% (Target Exceeded)	77.55%	78%	+ 0.45
<u>18i</u> : Number of refugees entering employment through ACF-funded employment services. (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2017: 54,862 (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 2017: 30,898 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>18iii</u> : Number of refugees with 90-day job retention. (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2017: 43,118 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Refugee Support Services

Data Category	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$161,616,366	\$164,921,692	\$118,982,000
Competitive	42,169,915	42,279,308	31,839,000
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$203,786,281	\$207,201,000	\$150,821,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	210	225	215
New Starts			
#	86	90	60
\$	\$168,814,887	\$170,921,692	\$118,982,000
Continuations			
#	124	135	155
\$	\$34,971,394	\$36,279,308	\$31,839,000
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Notes:

1. Funding for FY 2018 includes prior year funding available for obligation.

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

Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.566

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2019 Enacted
Alabama	\$237,618	\$242,478	\$174,935	-\$67,543
Alaska	141,975	144,879	104,522	-40,357
Arizona	4,681,582	4,777,328	3,446,581	-1,330,747
Arkansas	83,106	84,806	61,183	-23,623
California	17,972,913	18,340,491	13,231,663	-5,108,828
Colorado	2,537,302	2,589,194	1,867,962	-721,232
Connecticut	1,090,759	1,113,067	803,017	-310,050
Delaware	75,000	76,534	55,215	-21,319
District of Columbia	154,278	157,433	113,579	-43,854
Florida	37,384,081	38,148,648	27,522,170	-10,626,478
Georgia	3,507,997	3,579,741	2,582,588	-997,153
Hawaii	75,000	76,534	55,215	-21,319
Idaho	1,151,474	1,175,024	847,716	-327,308
Illinois	3,274,119	3,341,080	2,410,407	-930,673
Indiana	1,672,844	1,707,056	1,231,548	-475,508
Iowa	1,242,256	1,267,662	914,549	-353,113
Kansas	1,015,588	1,036,358	747,676	-288,682
Kentucky	3,884,167	3,963,605	2,859,525	-1,104,080
Louisiana	410,748	419,148	302,392	-116,756
Maine	799,815	816,173	588,824	-227,349
Maryland	3,294,274	3,361,647	2,425,245	-936,402
Massachusetts	2,574,876	2,627,537	1,895,625	-731,912
Michigan	4,668,935	4,764,423	3,437,271	-1,327,152
Minnesota	3,688,410	3,763,844	2,715,408	-1,048,436
Mississippi	75,000	76,534	55,215	-21,319
Missouri	2,312,939	2,360,242	1,702,786	-657,456
Montana	99,727	101,767	73,419	-28,348
Nebraska	2,100,218	2,143,171	1,546,181	-596,990
Nevada	2,020,668	2,061,994	1,487,616	-574,378
New Hampshire	644,068	657,240	474,163	-183,077
New Jersey	1,390,598	1,419,038	1,023,758	-395,280
New Mexico	316,321	322,790	232,875	-89,915
New York	6,839,039	6,978,909	5,034,902	-1,944,007
North Carolina	3,539,077	3,611,457	2,605,469	-1,005,988
North Dakota	787,186	803,285	579,526	-223,759

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2019 Enacted
Ohio	4,684,724	4,780,534	3,448,894	-1,331,640
Oklahoma	557,059	568,452	410,107	-158,345
Oregon	1,963,809	2,003,972	1,445,756	-558,216
Pennsylvania	3,599,441	3,673,056	2,649,909	-1,023,147
Rhode Island	319,401	325,933	235,143	-90,790
South Carolina	478,206	487,986	352,055	-135,931
South Dakota	565,745	577,315	416,501	-160,814
Tennessee	2,164,926	2,209,202	1,593,819	-615,383
Texas	16,370,968	16,705,782	12,052,310	-4,653,472
Utah	1,352,806	1,380,473	995,936	-384,537
Vermont	478,384	488,168	352,187	-135,981
Virginia	5,595,996	5,710,444	4,119,774	-1,590,670
Washington	6,065,970	6,190,029	4,465,768	-1,724,261
West Virginia	75,000	76,534	55,215	-21,319
Wisconsin	1,599,973	1,632,695	1,177,900	-454,795
Wyoming	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	161,616,366	164,921,692	118,982,000	-45,939,692
Total States/Territories	161,616,366	164,921,692	118,982,000	-45,939,692
Discretionary Funds	42,169,915	42,279,308	31,839,000	-10,440,308
Subtotal, Adjustments	42,169,915	42,279,308	31,839,000	-10,440,308
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$203,786,281	\$207,201,000	\$150,821,000	-\$56,380,000

Notes:

1. Funding for FY 2018 includes prior year funding available for obligation.

SURVIVORS OF TORTURE

Funding Level	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Change from FY 2019 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	\$10,735,000	\$14,000,000	\$14,000,000	0

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

2020 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).

ACF provides assistance through grantees that includes rehabilitative, social, and legal services to qualifying individuals who have experienced torture that occurred outside the U.S committed by a person acting under the color of law specifically intended to inflict severe physical or mental pain or suffering upon another person within his custody or physical control. The program currently reaches an average of about 8,000 clients annually.

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

2016	\$10,735,000
2017	\$10,735,000
2018	\$10,735,000
2019	\$14,000,000
2020	\$14,000,000

Budget Request

The FY 2020 request for this program is \$14 million, which is the same as the FY 2019 enacted level. This funding will continue to expand access to survivors currently on waiting lists to receive treatment and support survivors with medical and psychological treatment, social and legal services, and other identified rehabilitative services.

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.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2019 Target	FY 2020 Target	FY 2020 Target +/- FY 2019 Target
<u>18iv</u> : Number of torture survivors and family members served. (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2017: 7,965 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Survivors of Torture

Data Category	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	\$10,000,000	\$12,965,000	\$12,965,000
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	400,000	500,000	500,000
Program Support	308,580	535,000	535,000
Total, Resources	\$10,708,580	\$14,000,000	\$14,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	31	35	35
New Starts			
#	30	5	0
\$	\$10,000,000	\$2,965,000	\$0
Continuations			
#	1	30	35
\$	\$400,000	\$10,500,000	\$13,465,000
Contracts			
#	1	1	1
\$	\$73,410	\$80,100	\$80,100
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	1
\$	\$13,848	\$21,000	\$21,000

Notes:

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

UNACCOMPANIED ALIEN CHILDREN

Funding Level	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Change from FY 2019 Enacted
Unaccompanied Alien Children	\$1,569,565,059	\$1,303,245,000	\$1,303,245,000	0
Unaccompanied Alien Children, Contingency Fund (mandatory)	0	0	738,000,000	\$738,000,000
Total	1,569,565,059	1,303,245,000	2,041,245,000	738,000,000

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

2020 Authorizationsuch sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method Competitive Grant and Contract

Program Description and Accomplishments

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

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

The UAC program funds private non-profit and for-profit agencies to provide shelter, counseling, medical care, legal services, and other support services to children in custody. In addition, some funding is provided for limited post-release services to certain children. State-licensed facilities receive grants or contracts to provide shelter, including therapeutic care, foster care, shelter with increased staff supervision, and secure detention care. The majority of program costs (approximately 80 percent) are for care in shelters. Other services for children, such as medical care, background checks, and family reunification services, make up approximately 15 percent of the budget. Legal services are also included here and will be funded at about \$68 million in FY 2019, no less than the amount provided in FY 2017, as

directed by Congress. Administrative expenses to carry out the program total approximately 5 percent of the budget.

Over 90 percent of children referred to the program are from Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador. Many have family members in the United States, though less than 50 percent of UAC are placed with parents. From its inception at HHS through FY 2011, fewer than 8,000 children were referred for care annually. The annual number referred for care rose to 59,000 children in FY 2016. Referrals during the first quarter of FY 2017 reached 23,000 UAC, the highest first quarter referrals in the history of the program. Referrals declined in the remaining quarters for a total of 40,810. In FY 2018, ACF received 49,100 referrals exceeding FY 2017 by 20.3 percent.

Funding for the program – net of any authorized changes such as transfers or reprogramming – for five years is as follows: (For FY 2018, this also includes money from the Public Health Service Evaluation Fund.)

2016	\$948,000,000
2017	\$1,419,590,000
2018	\$1,749,564,868
2019	\$1,303,245,000
2020	\$1,303,245,000

Budget Request

The discretionary FY 2020 request for the UAC program is \$1.303 billion, which is the same as the FY 2019 appropriation. This budget will support a peak census of 12,000 UAC. 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 further expands the Secretary’s transfer authority allowing funding up to 20 percent of the appropriated amount into the account, which is above the 15 percent maximum that Congress provided in FY 2019. This provision of expanded transfer authority 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.

To ensure that ACF is able to maintain adequate shelter capacity and provide comprehensive care for all UAC in custody during periods of high referrals, the Budget includes a mandatory contingency fund, capped at \$2 billion over a three-year period. ACF could only access the contingency fund after the second quarter of the fiscal year and upon notifying Congress that ACF projects using all of the base UAC funding and exercising the full transfer authority (with appropriate Congressional notification). In the first quarter of the subsequent fiscal year, ACF will provide a report to Congress identifying the factors leading to the need to access the contingency fund and how such funds were used. ACF estimates a probabilistic score of \$738 million in FY 2020 for this mandatory fund.

The Budget also requests provisions in appropriations language to allow ACF to use the UAC appropriations to reimburse other federal agencies for the cost of construction and improvements to their property for the temporary housing of UACs. With these authorities, ACF would have more flexibility to find the most cost effective shelters in the instance that the demand for shelter space exceeds the capacity of the standard network of providers.

Performance Analysis

Overall, the UAC program is focused on improving the quality of services at the shelters, physical security, staff and staffing oversight at the shelters, and timely release of children to sponsors, typically family members, who can safely and appropriately care for children while their immigration cases are processed. One such measure (19D) monitors the efficiency in using training, technical assistance, and guidance/monitoring activities to improve program performance as measured by the length of time facilities needed to close corrective actions. After monitoring a facility, ACF prepares a report, citing program deficiencies that require a corrective action. Since FY 2007, a facility is given 30 days in which to respond to the report and inform ACF which deficiencies and non-compliance areas have been corrected. ACF established a baseline of 53 percent in FY 2006; since then, the program has far exceeded the target. In FY 2016, data shows that ACF issued 786 corrective actions and 99 percent of those “closed” within 30 days. In FY 2017 data shows that DCS issued 284 corrective actions and 79 percent of those “closed” within 30 days. To date, 99 percent of corrective actions from fiscal years 2015, 2016, and 2017 are “closed.” The future target for this measure is to maintain “closed” corrective actions at 99 percent through FY 2020.

With respect to performance measure 19G, in FY 2016, ACF did not achieve the performance target of 31.6 percent of UAC being referred to and accessing follow up services. In FY 2017, ORR successfully met this goal by providing follow-up services to 32 percent of UAC. In FY 2017, ACF began implementation of a multi-year effort to increase the percentage of UAC who receive specific follow-up services (post-release services). The Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA) for fiscal years 2017-2019 required that grantees have a Budgeted Regional Capacity model to reduce administrative and travel costs, thus increasing the number of UAC who can be served with available budget resources. In September 2017, ACF issued an updated policy allowing grantees to establish caseloads of 1:25 but granting the flexibility to go up to 1:40 to serve more UAC. ACF expects these changes will continue to increase the percentage of UAC able to be served with post-release services.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2019 Target	FY 2020 Target	FY 2020 Target +/- FY 2019 Target
19.1LT and 19A: 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 2017: 98.67% Target: 99% (Target Not Met)	Maintenance rate of 99%	Maintenance rate of 99%	Maintenance rate of 99%

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2019 Target	FY 2020 Target	FY 2020 Target +/- FY 2019 Target
<u>19C</u> : Maintain the percentage of runaways from UAC shelters no higher than 1.5 percent. <i>(Outcome)</i>	FY 2017: 0.41% Target: 1.0% (Target Exceeded)	1.0%	1.0%	Maintenance rate of 1.0%
<u>19D</u> : Increase the percentage of "closed" corrective actions. <i>(Efficiency)</i>	FY 2017: 99% Target: 99% (Target Met)	Maintenance rate of 99%	Maintenance rate of 99%	Maintenance rate of 99%
<u>19E</u> : Increase the percentage of secure placements reviewed every 30 days. <i>(Outcome)</i>	FY 2017: 99% Target: 99% (Target Met)	Maintenance rate of 99%	Maintenance rate of 99%	Maintenance rate of 99%
<u>19F</u> : Increase the percentage of UAC in care 14 days or more that receive legal rights presentations. <i>(Outcome)</i>	FY 2017: 99% Target: 68.7% (Target Exceeded)	Prior Result +1% until maintenance rate of 99% reached	Prior Result +1% until maintenance rate of 99% reached	Prior Result +1% until maintenance rate of 99% reached
<u>19G</u> : Increase the percentage of UAC that are referred to and access specific follow up services. <i>(Outcome)</i>	FY 2017: 32.0% Target: 31.6% (Target Exceeded)	Prior Result +2%	Prior Result +2%	Prior Result +2%
<u>19i</u> : Number of runaways from UAC shelters. <i>(Output)</i>	FY 2017: 187 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>19ii</u> : Number of UAC in care at high point. <i>(Output)</i>	FY 2018: 13,402 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Unaccompanied Alien Children

Data Category	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	\$1,547,194,401	\$841,273,059	\$1,068,241,787
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	363,890,033	499,163,532	235,003,213
Total, Resources	\$1,911,084,434	\$1,340,436,591	\$1,303,245,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	107	117	107
New Starts			
#	0	10	0
\$	\$0	\$47,728,313	\$0
Continuations			
#	107	107	107
\$	\$1,547,194,401	\$793,544,746	\$1,068,241,787
Contracts			
#	1	1	1
\$	\$288,591,340	\$425,413,532	\$158,972,817
Interagency Agreements			
#	7	7	7
\$	\$61,557,470	\$56,554,000	\$56,434,396

Notes:

1. Funding for FY 2018 and FY 2019 includes prior year funding available for obligation.
2. Program Support includes information technology support, Federal Register notices, grant paneling, printing, contract fees, travel, salaries and benefits, and associated overhead. In addition, the program support line includes funding for contracts for influx services, contracts for legal services, and inter-agency agreements for medical services.

ANTI-TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS PROGRAMS

Funding Level	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Change from FY 2019 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	\$23,755,000	\$26,755,000	\$17,000,000	-\$9,755,000

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

2020 AuthorizationSuch 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 amendments and reauthorizations allow ACF to assist foreign national and domestic (United States citizen and lawful permanent resident) victims of human trafficking and improve the national response to human trafficking through a number of efforts including:

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

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

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

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

The anti-trafficking in persons programs include grant programs, contracts, and partnerships with government and non-government organizations. Eligible entities for competitive grant funds are state, local, and tribal governments and non-profit organizations. Each newly awarded grant program includes mechanisms to assess program performance.

ACF provides Certification and Eligibility Letters to certain foreign national victims of trafficking making them eligible for services and benefits to the same extent as refugees, as authorized by the TVPA of 2000. ACF, in consultation with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), issues Certification Letters to certain adult victims of trafficking meeting eligibility requirements. ACF issues Eligibility Letters to certain minor victims of trafficking, in consultation with the U.S. Department of Justice, DHS, and non-governmental organizations with expertise on victims of trafficking. Further, the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2008 (P.L. 110-457) authorizes HHS to provide eligibility for interim assistance for a foreign child who may be a victim of trafficking for up to 90 days, which may be extended for an additional 30 days. In FY 2018, ACF issued 412 certification letters to adult victims and 466 eligibility letters to minor victims of human trafficking.

The Trafficking Victim Assistance Program (TVAP) grant program funds time-limited comprehensive case management services to foreign victims of trafficking, potential victims seeking HHS certification, and certain family members. The Domestic Victims of Human Trafficking (DVHT) grant program funds comprehensive case management services for U.S. citizens and lawful permanent resident victims and potential victims of trafficking in select U.S. communities by leveraging existing systems and filling in service delivery gaps, as authorized by the TVPA. Both grant programs offer additional services such as information and referrals and emergency assistance, e.g., food, clothing, shelter, and medical services. In FY 2018, three TVAP grantees working with a network of 181 providers located in 107 cities and 48 states and U.S. territories assisted 1,612 potential foreign national victims of trafficking and qualified family members. During this same period, twelve DVHT grantees in the states of Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, and Utah served 1,149 potential domestic victims of human trafficking, an increase of 81 percent above the previous fiscal year.

The National Human Trafficking Hotline (referred as the Hotline in this chapter) 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. The Hotline received calls, texts, chats, emails, and other online reports from all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. territories. In FY 2018, the Hotline has received 117,004 incoming signals, identified 10,746 unique cases of potential trafficking, supported approximately 12,191 referrals for victim services, responded to communications from 7,163 victims of trafficking, and reported 2,295 potential cases to law enforcement.

The Human Trafficking Data Collection Project seeks to measure progress in prevention, protection, and assistance to victims of trafficking and to expand interagency procedures to collect, organize, and analyze data. In FY 2018, ACF began implementing recommendations and findings from the pilot phase of the project, including the standardization of human trafficking data elements and initiation of interoperable systems development for human trafficking data to improve program implementation and policy development.

The Look Beneath the Surface Anti-Trafficking Program (LBS) funds anti-trafficking projects to build community anti-trafficking capacity to raise awareness on the dangers of trafficking, identify victims, leverage non-federal resources, connect victims to services, and prevent human trafficking through partnerships with federal, state, tribal, and local governments and non-government organizations. In

FY 2018, LBS grantees trained 17,269 health and human services providers, law enforcement, and other community partners.

In FY 2018, LBS grantees screened 867 potential victims of human trafficking and confirmed 545 victims (180 foreign national victims, 351 domestic victims, and 14 victims whose nationality was unknown). Sixty-six percent of the individuals identified by LBS grantees experienced sex trafficking, while 26 percent experienced labor trafficking and 7 percent experienced both. The remaining one percent experienced an unknown trafficking type.

The National Human Trafficking Training and Technical Assistance Center (NHTTAC) 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. The training offered includes the SOAR (Stop, Observe, Ask, Respond) to Health and Wellness Training for health care and social service providers on how to identify, treat, and respond appropriately to human trafficking; professional development opportunities for survivors; and support for the National Advisory Committee on the Sex Trafficking of Children and Youth in the United States.

In FY 2018, ACF delivered SOAR online through the NHTTAC to scale the reach of accredited training modules, in addition to other training and technical assistance activities. NHTTAC trained 8,506 professionals, more than five times the number trained in FY 2017, and delivered 61 technical assistance activities, about 80 percent more than the previous year. NHTTAC reached 5,078 technical assistance participants, which represents 60 percent of total participants, through 25 technical assistance activities specifically related to the SOAR training.

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

Fiscal Year	Foreign Victims of Trafficking	Domestic Trafficking	Total
2016	\$13,000,000	\$5,755,000	\$18,755,000
2017	\$13,000,000	\$5,755,000	\$18,755,000
2018	\$17,000,000	\$6,755,000	\$23,755,000
2019	\$19,000,000	\$7,755,000	\$26,755,000
2020	\$12,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$17,000,000

Budget Request

The FY 2020 request for the Anti Trafficking in Persons Programs is \$17 million, a decrease of \$9.8 million from the FY 2019 enacted level.

In FY 2020, ACF will continue funding case management services and benefits for foreign national and domestic victims of trafficking, support the next phase of the human trafficking data collection project, expand collaborations to prevent human trafficking, strengthen partnerships to increase calls to and referrals by the National Human Trafficking Hotline, and continue public awareness and outreach efforts. ACF will also continue to support the nation-wide delivery of trauma-informed, victim-centered training and technical assistance to health care professionals, grantees, and other faith-based and community organizations serving victims of human trafficking.

The current requirement that adult foreign victims of human trafficking receive certification from HHS prior to accessing federal and state benefits and services is an outdated, inefficient, and bureaucratic

process that is burdensome to trafficking victims and open to improper payment and fraud. The Administration proposes a more efficient approach that affords these trafficking victims better and faster access to public benefits while also reducing the risk of improper payments and fraud.

Performance Analysis

One of ACF's primary responsibilities under the TVPA is to certify foreign victims of trafficking so that they may be eligible for benefits and services to the same extent as refugees. From FY 2012 to FY 2015, ACF issued annual increases in the number of certification letters issued to adult victims of trafficking. Beginning in FY 2016, ACF issued 443 letters, 29 percent less in certification letters compared to the prior year. ACF issued 448 certification letters, one percent more certification letters in FY 2017 and 412 letters an eight percent fewer certification letters in FY 2018 (412) compared to the respective prior fiscal years. The fluctuation in certification letters is primarily due to changing patterns in law enforcement investigations and the number of T-visas and Continued Presence issued by the Department of Homeland Security.

From FY 2012 to FY 2017, ACF issued annual increases in the number of eligibility letters issued to minor victims of trafficking. In 2017, ACF issued 507 letters to minors, 53 percent more eligibility letters compared to the prior year. In FY 2018, ACF issued 466 eligibility letters 8 percent fewer eligibility letters compared to FY 2017. Although the total number of eligibility letters decreased in FY 2018, the total number of requests for assistance increased compared to the prior year. The fluctuation in eligibility letters is primarily due awareness levels of federal requirements to refer potential cases of child trafficking to HHS within 24 hours; strengthened screening for trafficking in youth-serving organizations (e.g. unaccompanied child programs, child welfare, and juvenile justice); and ACF's capacity to process the increased volume of requests for assistance. By FY 2020, ACF aims to certify two percent more than the average of the previous four years of actual results.

In FY 2018, ACF increased the number of victims of trafficking assisted across all grant programs. TVAP grantees assisted 1,612 victims and eligible family members, a five percent increase compared to FY 2017. TVAP grantees also increased the number of service sites to 269 sites and the number of sub-recipient partners to 181 organizations in FY 2018. DVHT grantees assisted 1,149 victims, an 81 percent increase compared to FY 2017. LBS grantees identified 545 victims, a 13 percent increase compared to a previous cohort of grantees in FY 2017. The increase in victims served could be attributed to the increased budget in victim assistance grant programs, increased number of calls into the National Human Trafficking Hotline that leads to local victim service referrals, number of law enforcement investigations and victims per case ratio, and increased training for health and human service professionals likely to serve potential victims of trafficking and at-risk populations.

The National Human Trafficking Hotline (formerly known as the National Human Trafficking Resource Center) provides services year round, 24/7 through phone calls, text, web portal, and online chat. The Hotline responds to request for urgent assistance, receive and report tips to law enforcement about potential trafficking situations, and make referrals to community-based organizations for assistance. In FY 2018, the Hotline processed 4,903 online tips (32 percent increase from prior year); identified 10,746 potential cases of trafficking (24 percent increase from prior year); responded to 7,142 signals from victims (54 percent increase from prior year); and made 3,446 reports to law enforcement (23 percent increase from prior year). When known, 1,488 reports to law enforcement resulted in some type of outcome (25 percent increase from prior year) and Hotline referrals generated at least 997 law enforcement investigations (11 percent increase over the prior year). This is largely attributed to federal and public-private initiatives aimed at public awareness, peer-to-peer referrals among victims and survivors of trafficking, and training, and inter-agency collaboration around the issue of human

trafficking that includes publication of the Hotline number and its services. By FY 2020, ACF aims to increase the number of potential trafficking victims identified by the Hotline by seven percent over the average of the previous four years of actual results.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2019 Target	FY 2020 Target	FY 2020 Target +/- FY 2019 Target
<u>17A</u> : Increase the number of victims of trafficking certified per year. (<i>Outcome and Output</i>)	FY 2018: 878 Target: 876 (Target Exceeded)	878 (Maintain previous actual)	Average prev 4 actual results +2%	N/A
<u>17B</u> : Increase the number of foreign victims served by whole network of grantees. (<i>Outcome and Output</i>)	FY 2018: 1,612 Target: 1,527 (Target Exceeded)	1,133 (Average prev 4 actuals -28%)	Average prev 4 actuals -10%	N/A
<u>17C</u> : Increase the number of domestic trafficking victims served by whole network of grantees. (<i>Outcome</i>)	FY 2018: 1,149 Target: 397 (Target Exceeded)	601 (Average prev 4 actual results +5%)	Average prev 4 actual results -10%	N/A
<u>17D</u> : Increase the number of potential trafficking victims identified by the Hotline. ¹¹ (<i>Outcome</i>)	FY 2018: 36,562 Target: 16,255 (Target Exceeded)	23,123 (Average prev 4 actual results +7%)	Average prev 4 actual results +7%	N/A
<u>17E</u> : Increase the number of incoming communications received from victims and survivors of human trafficking by the hotline. ¹² (<i>Outcome</i>)	FY 2018: 7,142 Target: 4,214 (Target Exceeded)	5,313 (Average prev 4 actual results +7%)	Average prev 4 actual results +7%	N/A

¹¹ The wording of this performance measure has been updated to focus on victims. Based on the wording change, the results and targets have been updated accordingly.

¹² Incoming signals include calls, texts, chats, emails, and web forms submitted to the National Human Trafficking Hotline.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2019 Target	FY 2020 Target	FY 2020 Target +/- FY 2019 Target
<u>17F</u> : Increase the percentage of individuals trained who have “high” or “very high” confidence in their ability identify and respond to human trafficking after receiving SOAR to Health and Wellness training. ¹³ <i>(Developmental Outcome)</i>	FY 2018: 93% (Historical Actual)	N/A	TBD	N/A
<u>17i</u> : Number of total incoming communications received by the hotline. <i>(Output)</i>	FY 2018: 116,940 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>17ii</u> : Number of individuals trained by the National Human Trafficking Training and Technical Assistance Center. <i>(Output)</i>	FY 2018: 8,506 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

¹³ SOAR to Health and Wellness training has three tiers including SOAR Online for Individuals, SOAR for Organizations, and SOAR for Communities. The evaluations of trainings within each of these tiers will be included in the percentage for this performance measure.

Resource and Program Data
Victims of Trafficking

Data Category	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	\$13,830,388	\$13,120,000	\$9,000,000
Research/Evaluation		700,000	
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	3,169,612	5,180,000	3,000,000
Total, Resources	\$17,000,000	\$19,000,000	\$12,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	15	14	15
New Starts			
#	3	0	0
\$	\$9,990,000	\$0	\$0
Continuations			
#	12	14	15
\$	\$3,840,388	\$13,120,000	\$9,000,000
Contracts			
#	4	4	3
\$	\$2,231,100	\$4,880,601	\$1,984,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	1
\$	\$76,362	\$80,000	\$90,000

Notes:

1. The Interagency Agreement listed in the table above in FY 2018 and FY 2019 is split between the Domestic Trafficking and Foreign Trafficking accounts.
2. Program Support includes travel, printing, salaries and benefits, and overhead costs.

Resource and Program Data
Domestic Trafficking

Data Category	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	\$3,948,525	\$4,908,710	\$4,750,000
Research/Evaluation		100,000	
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	1,652,030	900,000	45,000
Program Support	1,154,445	1,846,290	205,000
Total, Resources	\$6,755,000	\$7,755,000	\$5,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	14	14	14
New Starts			
#	0	13	0
\$	\$0	\$4,000,000	\$0
Continuations			
#	14	1	14
\$	\$3,948,525	\$908,710	\$4,750,000
Contracts			
#	5	4	4
\$	\$2,781,739	\$2,810,390	\$230,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Notes:

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

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FY 2020 BUDGET

FY 2020 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis.....	73
Authorizing Legislation	75
Appropriations Not Authorized by Law	75
Appropriations History Table	76
Amounts Available for Obligation.....	78
Budget Authority by Activity	78
Summary of Changes	79
Justification	80
General Statement	80
Program Descriptions and Accomplishments	81
Budget Request	84
Performance Analysis.....	86
Resource and Program Data Child Care and Development Block Grant.....	88
Resource and Program Data Child Care Entitlement to States	89
State Table - Child Care & Development Block Grant.....	90
State Table - Child Care Entitlement to States - Mandatory	92
State Table - Child Care Entitlement to States - Matching	94

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Child Care and Development Fund

FY 2020 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis

For carrying out the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (“CCDBG Act”), \$5,276,000,000 shall be used to supplement, not supplant State general revenue funds for child care assistance for low-income families: *Provided*, That technical assistance under section 658I(a)(3) of such Act may be provided directly, or through the use of contracts, grants, cooperative agreements, or interagency agreements: *Provided further*, That all funds made available to carry out section 418 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 618), including funds appropriated for that purpose in such section 418 or any other provision of law, shall be subject to the reservation of funds authority in paragraphs (4) and (5) of section 658O(a) of the CCDBG Act: *Provided further*, *That if a State or Indian tribe recovers any improper payments from funds appropriated under this heading or to carry out section 418 of the Social Security Act, after the end of the period specified in section 658J(c) of the CCDBG Act or regulations at 45 CFR 98.60(d) and (e) then notwithstanding such sections or any other provision of law, up to 50 percent of such recovered funds may remain available to the State or Indian tribe for 42 months after such period for activities related to recovering improper payments: Provided further*, That in addition to the amounts required to be reserved by the Secretary under section 658O(a)(2)(A) of such Act, \$156,780,000 shall be for Indian tribes and tribal organizations. *Provided further*, *That no funds may be used to implement the national toll-free hotline under section 658L(b) of the CCDBG Act.*

Language Provision	Explanation
<p><i>Provided further, That if a State or Indian tribe recovers any improper payments from funds appropriated under this heading or to carry out section 418 of the Social Security Act, after the end of the period specified in section 658J(c) of the CCDBG Act or regulations at 45 CFR 98.60(d) and (e) then notwithstanding such sections or any other provision of law, up to 50 percent of such recovered funds may remain available to the State or Indian tribe for 42 months after such period for activities related to recovering improper payments:</i></p>	<p>This language is inserted to allow states to retain one-half of their recovered improper payments.</p>
<p><i>Provided further, That no funds may be used to implement the national toll-free hotline under section 658L(b) of the CCDBG Act.</i></p>	<p>This language removes the requirement and funding for a national child care hotline.</p>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Child Care and Development Fund

Authorizing Legislation

Statutory Citations	FY 2019 Amount Authorized	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Amount Authorized	FY 2020 President's Budget
Section 658B of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 2014	2,668,534,969	5,276,000,000	2,748,591,018	5,276,000,000
Section 418 of the Social Security Act (expires September 30, 2018)	2,917,000,000	2,917,000,000	2,917,000,000	4,212,000,000
Total request level against definite authorizations	5,585,534,969	8,193,000,000	5,585,534,969	9,488,000,000

Note.—The CCE program has been authorized through June 30, 2019, by the TANF Extension Act of 2019 (P.L. 116-4). Throughout this chapter, the CCE enacted level for FY 2019 is shown as \$2,917,000,000, the current law level.

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 2019
Child Care Entitlement	FY 2019	2,917,000,000	\$2,917,000,000	2,917,000,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Child Care and Development Fund

Appropriations History Table

<u>Year</u>	<u>Budget Estimate to Congress</u>	<u>House Allowance</u>	<u>Senate Allowance</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
2011				
Discretionary	2,927,081,000		3,127,081,000	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		2,222,627,000	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		2,438,313,000	2,328,313,000
Mandatory	3,417,000,000			2,917,000,000
Rescission				-4,656,626
Sequestration				-114,612,805
Transfer				-3,485,485
Total				5,122,558,084
2014				
Discretionary	2,478,313,000		2,500,000,000	2,360,000,000
Mandatory	3,417,000,000			2,917,000,000
Transfer				-1,754,000
Total				5,275,246,000
2015				
Discretionary	2,417,000,000			2,435,000,000
Mandatory	3,667,000,000			2,917,000,000
Total				5,352,000,000
2016				
Discretionary	2,805,149,000		2,585,000,000	2,761,000,000
Mandatory	6,581,862,000			2,917,000,000
Total				5,678,000,000
2017				
Discretionary	2,961,672,000	2,801,000,000	2,786,000,000	2,856,000,000
Mandatory	6,581,862,000			2,917,000,000
Total				5,773,000,000

<u>Year</u>	<u>Budget Estimate to Congress</u>	<u>House Allowance</u>	<u>Senate Allowance</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
2018				
Discretionary	2,761,000,000	2,860,000,000	2,856,000,000	5,226,000,000
Mandatory	2,917,000,000			2,917,000,000
Transfer				-12,921,601
Total				8,130,078,399
2019				
Discretionary	3,006,000,000	5,226,000,000	5,226,000,000	5,276,000,000
Mandatory	3,216,000,000			2,917,000,000
2020				
Discretionary	5,276,000,000			
Mandatory	4,212,000,000			

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Child Care and Development Fund

Amounts Available for Obligation

<u>Budgetary Resources</u>	FY 2018 <u>Final</u>	FY 2019 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2020 <u>Current Law</u>	FY 2020 <u>President's Budget</u>
Discretionary, B.A.	\$5,226,000,000	\$5,276,000,000	\$5,276,000,000	\$5,276,000,000
Mandatory, B.A.	2,917,000,000	2,917,000,000	2,917,000,000	4,212,000,000
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	\$8,143,000,000	\$8,193,000,000	\$8,193,000,000	\$9,488,000,000
Secretary's 1% Transfer	-12,921,601	0	0	0
Subtotal, Adjusted Budget Authority	\$8,130,078,399	\$8,193,000,000	\$8,193,000,000	\$9,488,000,000
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-549,907	0	0	0
Recoveries of prior year obligations	47,727,984	0	0	0
Total Obligations	\$8,177,256,476	\$8,193,000,000	\$8,193,000,000	\$9,488,000,000

Budget Authority by Activity

<u>Activity</u>	FY 2018 <u>Final</u>	FY 2019 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2020 <u>Current Law</u>	FY 2020 <u>President's Budget</u>
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$5,213,078,399	\$5,276,000,000	\$5,276,000,000	\$5,276,000,000
Child Care Entitlement to the States	2,917,000,000	2,917,000,000	2,917,000,000	4,212,000,000
Total, Budget Authority	\$8,130,078,399	\$8,193,000,000	\$8,193,000,000	\$9,488,000,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Child Care and Development Fund

Summary of Changes

FY 2019 Enacted		
Total estimated budget authority		\$8,193,000,000
FY 2020 President's Budget		
Total estimated budget authority		\$9,488,000,000
Net change		+\$1,295,000,000

<u>Description of Changes</u>	<u>FY 2019 Enacted</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Increases:</u>		
A. <u>Program:</u>		
1) Mandatory Child Care State Grants: Proposal to build supply of child care providers for underserved populations.	\$1,177,525,000	+\$1,000,000,000
2) Matching Child Care Grants: Increase funding for Matching Child Care Entitlement grants.	\$1,651,965,000	+\$286,150,000
3) Mandatory Child Care Tribal Funds: Increase funding for Child Care Entitlement tribal grants.	\$58,340,000	+\$5,900,000
4) Child Care Training and Technical Assistance: Increase funding for Child Care Entitlement training and technical assistance.	\$14,585,000	+\$1,475,000
5) Mandatory Research: Increase funding for Child Care Entitlement research.	\$14,585,000	+\$1,475,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+\$1,295,000,000
Total, Increases		+\$1,295,000,000
Net Change		+\$1,295,000,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Child Care and Development Fund

Justification

Funding Level	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Change from FY 2019 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	\$8,130,078,618	\$8,193,000,000	\$9,488,000,000	\$1,295,000,000

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

2020 Authorization\$2,748,591,018 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. CCE is pending a full-year appropriation by authorization for FY 2019 and is currently authorized through June 30, 2019, by the TANF Extension Act of 2019 (P.L. 116-4).

The combination of the discretionary and mandatory funds provides about \$8.2 billion in federal funding per year for child care. When combined with state matching and maintenance of effort funds, as well as

funds transferred from the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program, annual funding for CCDF is about \$11.7 billion.

Program Descriptions and Accomplishments

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

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

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

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

A portion of both CCDBG and CCE are reserved for Indian tribes. For discretionary child care funding, the statute reserves an amount of no less than two percent. An amount may be reserved greater than two percent of discretionary funds as long as the amount appropriated for a given fiscal year is greater than the amount appropriated for FY 2014 and the amount allotted to the states is not less than the amount allotted to them in FY 2014. In FY 2019, 2.75 percent of discretionary funds were allotted for Indian tribes. The FY 2019 CCDBG appropriations language included an additional set-aside of \$157 million for Indian tribes. For mandatory child care funds, not less than one percent and not more than two percent may be reserved for Indian tribes. For FY 2019, two percent of mandatory funds were allotted 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. In FY 2020, states are required to spend a minimum of nine percent of CCDF funds on activities that are designed to improve the quality of child care services and increase parental options for, and access to, high-quality child care. States are required to use quality funds to carry out at least one of the following activities specified in statute:

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

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

Up to one-half of one percent of CCDBG funding is reserved for the provision of training and technical assistance to the states, territories, and tribes. In recent years, appropriations acts have authorized the use of up to one-half of one percent of CCE funds for this purpose. ACF supports training and technical assistance, sometimes in collaboration with the Head Start program, to identify innovations in child care administration and to bring best practices to teachers and caregivers across early childhood settings. Reauthorization expanded this role in a number of areas, including providing technical assistance for specified quality improvement activities, providing business technical assistance to strengthen business practices of child care providers, and disseminating information about evidence-based practices that are most successful in improving the quality of programs. ACF provides this technical assistance through intense targeted support, peer-to-peer learning between the states, and information briefs.

The statute allows for up to one-half of one percent of CCDBG funding for a fiscal year to be reserved to conduct research and demonstration activities and to conduct periodic, external, independent evaluations of the CCDF program on increasing access to child care services and improving the quality and safety of child care services. In recent years, appropriations acts have authorized the use of up to one-half of one percent of CCE funds for this purpose. These funds support increasing our knowledge of what child care services work best and disseminating that knowledge throughout the country. This research assists federal, state, and local decision-makers in crafting child care policies that support positive outcomes for children and families, including parental employment, self-sufficiency, and improvements in 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 to provide national estimates of use of early education, including child care, for children birth through age 12, 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 use of public funds (e.g., child care subsidies, Head Start/Early Head Start, public Pre-K);
- assessment of evidence on how ratings in Quality Rating and Improvement Systems (QRIS) are distinguishing early care and education programs across many quality dimensions and how these systems support programs and providers 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, how family- and provider-friendly policies related to access to high quality early care and education for low income families, and factors that support home-based providers to stay in the market;
- assessment of the relationships between different characteristics of quality care, dosages of quality care, and thresholds or levels of quality in center-based programs and young children's developmental outcomes in multiple domains;
- developing reliable instruments to assess the implementation and costs of delivering quality center-based early care and education; and
- research on the role of licensing and monitoring in supporting quality in early care and education programs.

The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-141) included a \$2.37 billion increase in CCDBG funds over the FY 2017 level, with Congress indicating that the additional funding was to be used to increase access to affordable, high-quality child care for low-income families. (The appropriation again increased in FY 2019 by \$50 million.) Initial reports indicate that states are using the funds to implement provisions of the 2014 CCDBG Act reauthorization, including:

- increasing subsidy payment rates to providers to make parental co-payments more affordable;

- increasing access by providing subsidies to families who would otherwise be unserved;
- supporting the implementation of inspections for compliance with health, safety, and fire standards and compliance with background check requirements;
- investing in data system development for the child care workforce; and
- establishing or enhancing quality improvement activities.

In FY 2017, the most recent year for which preliminary data are available, 1.3 million children from about 796,000 low-income families received child care assistance in an average month through the 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, 45 percent had incomes below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) (\$20,420 for a family of three in 2017), while 28.5 percent had incomes between 100 and 150 percent of the FPL.

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 2017, administrative data shows the share of CCDF children served in licensed care arrangements increased from 73 to 87 percent. In 40 states, more than half of providers caring for children receiving CCDF subsidies were regulated. Center care was the most prevalent type of care used by children receiving CCDF subsidies at 75 percent. Approximately 21 percent of children were cared for in family child care homes and 3 percent were cared for in the child’s home.

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

2016	\$5,678,000,000
2017	\$5,773,000,000
2018	\$8,130,078,399
2019	\$8,193,000,000
2020	\$9,488,000,000

Budget Request

The FY 2020 request for CCDF is \$9.5 billion in budget authority, an increase of \$1.3 billion above the FY 2019 enacted level. This includes \$5.276 billion for CCDBG and \$4.2 billion for CCE. The additional funding for CCE ensures federal mandatory child care funding is maintained over ten years, taking into account proposals made in other parts of the Budget, including the Social Services Block Grant funding elimination and TANF program changes. To achieve this proposal, the Budget requests a total of \$2.3 billion in additional budget authority for CCE over 10 years (an increase of \$2.2 billion in outlays over the same time period). This level of funding is estimated to serve approximately 1.8 million children and continue the progress made since reauthorization to improve the supply and quality of care and promote useful information for both providers and parents.

The increased funding for CCE also includes a one-time, mandatory investment of \$1 billion for a competitive fund aimed at building the supply of care for underserved populations and to stimulate employer investment in child care. The funding, available for obligation for five years, will be awarded to states with the goal of building the supply of care by helping certain categories/types of providers enter and stay in the market. This would include home-based providers, providers serving student parents, and providers offering care during non-traditional hours. The funding could also be used to encourage

employers to provide care, particularly small businesses operating as a consortia to establish a child care facility, or large employers providing on- or near-site child care for their employees.

States would need to apply for the funding and describe how they would use the funds to meet the unique needs of providers and employers in their state, as well as how, at the end of the federal investment, states would incorporate what they have learned into their child care system (or otherwise demonstrate the sustainability of their investment). To be eligible for the grant, states would be required to establish targets for reducing unnecessary regulatory or other requirements (such as zoning) that limit the supply of care or increase cost, and to demonstrate by the middle of their five-year grant period that they had accomplished these de-regulation targets. If states do not meet these targets, their grant would be terminated and they would not receive future funding. Instead, the remaining funds would be redistributed. States would also be required to spend the funds on activities to build the supply of certain types of care, including care offered during non-traditional hours, care for student parents, and home-based care, or incentives to get employers involved in child care, particularly small businesses operating as a consortia to establish a child care facility, and larger employers providing on- or near-site child care to their employees.

Set-asides for federal technical assistance and research activities would apply to this funding. Technical assistance would support state efforts to promote business development of child care, including through public-private partnerships, shared services, and technology. Research would focus on identifying the most effective methods for encouraging employer-supported child care services.

The Budget includes two additional program changes. First, this Budget proposes allowing states to keep 50 percent of recovered CCDF improper payments that are recouped after the obligation or liquidation period expires. Currently these funds are often returned unused because of the significant time it takes to identify and recover improper payments, particularly in instances of fraud. States would be required to use these recovered funds to improve management and administration of the CCDF program with a focus on error and fraud prevention, identification, and recovery. Allowable uses of the funds include training eligibility staff on CCDF policies and procedures, developing job aids or tools to assist eligibility staff, conducting ongoing case reviews or audits, and upgrading or enhancing information technology systems. ACF will use the CCDF state plans and other ongoing reporting mechanisms to collect information on state spending and activities. This proposal aims to increase the scope and effectiveness of efforts by states to control improper payments in the CCDF program, helping to ensure taxpayer dollars reach those that need the funds the most, rather than being diverted by fraud, administrative mistakes, or other errors.

The second change, which is reflected in appropriations language, removes the national toll-free hotline. The 2014 reauthorization of the CCDBG Act added requirements for the Secretary of HHS to operate, directly or through the use of grants or contracts, a new website hosted by childcare.gov and a new national toll-free hotline to allow individuals to report suspected violations of health and safety requirements or cases of child abuse and neglect by child care providers. States are required to maintain their own complaint hotlines, and childcare.gov includes easily accessible information on how to file complaints with the state. Health and safety violations or suspected child abuse and neglect at child care centers are handled at the state or local level, which means that any complaints submitted through a national hotline must be referred to state or local entities. This additional referral time slows down the response to situations where a child may be in danger. Removing the requirement for a national hotline improves efficiency and limits duplication of state and local efforts while ensuring a more direct route for parents to file complaints. Savings from removing the requirement for the national hotline will be used to continue implementing childcare.gov, which includes a link to state hotline contacts to report health and safety violations.

Performance Analysis

In addition to directly subsidizing access for eligible low-income children, CCDF invests in improving the quality of child care available to families across the country. In FY 2017, the most recent year for which data are available, states reported spending \$1.055 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 quality rating and improvement systems (QRIS), which supports parental choice by giving parents the information they need to make informed decisions. In FY 2016, over half of the states (35) had developed a statewide QRIS that met certain benchmarks, including setting standards for excellence for child care providers, helping parents understand indicators of quality, and providing a pathway to help programs continually improve to meet higher standards. Targeted technical assistance provided by the National Center on Early Childhood Quality Assistance, as well as other technical assistance partners funded by ACF, help states work toward their goals to improve their QRIS through small group peer-to-peer interactions, national webinars, and topical learning tables related to quality. ACF is also investing in research and implementation studies that look at how QRIS can be used to support child care providers and make systemic quality improvements in child care. By FY 2020, ACF aims to make continued progress toward implementing QRIS that meet high-quality benchmarks in at least 40 states.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2019 Target	FY 2020 Target	FY 2020 Target +/- FY 2019 Target
2A: 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. ^{14 15} (Outcome)	FY 2017: 14% ¹⁶ Target: 17% (Target Not Met)	17% ¹⁷	17%	Maintain

¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ 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.

¹⁶ This is a preliminary estimate that is subject to change once final data is available.

¹⁷ The FY 2019 target was increased based on increased CCDF appropriations in FY 2018.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2019 Target	FY 2020 Target	FY 2020 Target +/- FY 2019 Target
<u>2B</u> : Increase the number of states that implement Quality Rating and Improvement Systems (QRIS) that meet high quality benchmarks. <i>(Outcome)</i>	FY 2016: 35 ¹⁸ Target: 35 (Target Met)	39	40	+1
<u>2C</u> : Increase the number or percentage of low-income children receiving CCDF subsidies who are enrolled in high quality care settings. <i>(Developmental Outcome)</i>	N/A	TBD	TBD	N/A
<u>2D</u> : Increase the number or percentage of licensed child care providers serving children receiving CCDF subsidies. <i>(Developmental Outcome)</i>	N/A	TBD	TBD	N/A
<u>2i</u> : Amount of CCDF expenditures on quality improvement activities. <i>(Output)</i>	FY 2017: \$1.055 billion (12% of total expenditures) (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>2ii</u> : Average monthly percentage of families receiving care for employment or training/education. <i>(Output)</i>	FY 2017: 90% of families ¹⁹ (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

¹⁸ This is a preliminary estimate that is subject to change once final data are available.

¹⁹ This is a preliminary estimate that is subject to change once final data are available.

Resource and Program Data
Child Care and Development Block Grant

Data Category	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$5,165,123,399	\$5,220,240,000	\$5,219,090,000
Competitive	1,325,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Research/Evaluation	18,831,804	25,962,286	26,302,300
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	24,896,222	25,230,000	26,380,000
Program Support	2,413,798	3,067,714	2,727,700
Total, Resources	\$5,212,590,223	\$5,276,000,000	\$5,276,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	329	332	331
New Starts			
#	322	322	321
\$	\$5,167,048,242	\$5,222,820,000	\$5,224,040,000
Continuations			
#	7	10	10
\$	\$740,279	\$1,724,833	\$980,000
Contracts			
#	37	15	20
\$	\$42,029,320	\$48,349,569	\$47,601,056
Interagency Agreements			
#	8	8	8
\$	\$252,521	\$108,984	\$512,319

Notes:

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

Resource and Program Data
Child Care Entitlement to States

Data Category	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$2,946,142,984	\$2,887,830,000	\$3,179,880,000
Mandatory Fund	1,177,524,781	1,177,525,000	1,177,525,000
Matching Fund	1,710,278,203	1,651,965,000	1,938,115,000
Mandatory Tribal	58,340,000	58,340,000	64,240,000
Competitive			990,000,000
Research/Evaluation	3,994,591	14,585,000	21,060,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	12,177,213	11,978,861	18,453,861
Program Support	2,351,684	2,606,139	2,606,139
Total, Resources	\$2,964,666,472	\$2,917,000,000	\$4,212,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	358	355	383
New Starts			
#	352	350	378
\$	\$2,947,642,984	\$2,889,330,000	\$4,174,330,000
Continuations			
#	6	5	5
\$	\$9,698,352	\$9,500,000	\$9,500,000
Contracts			
#	9	12	14
\$	\$4,930,968	\$15,260,846	\$25,260,846
Interagency Agreements			
#	8	7	5
\$	\$1,630,877	\$1,880,927	\$1,880,927

Notes:

1. In FY 2018, about \$48 million in Matching Funds from FY 2017 that went unused were redistributed under the authority of Section 418 of the Social Security Act.
2. 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.
3. Program Support includes funding for interagency agreements, information technology support, and associated overhead.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
State Table - Child Care & Development Block Grant

Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.575

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2019 Enacted
Alabama	\$93,652,687	\$94,691,159	\$94,691,159	0
Alaska	9,252,713	9,355,312	9,355,312	0
Arizona	127,027,591	128,436,142	128,436,142	0
Arkansas	59,182,433	59,838,680	59,838,680	0
California	533,253,621	539,166,628	539,166,628	0
Colorado	62,658,526	63,353,318	63,353,318	0
Connecticut	32,538,702	32,899,509	32,899,509	0
Delaware	13,505,849	13,655,609	13,655,609	0
District of Columbia	8,269,354	8,361,049	8,361,049	0
Florida	305,214,860	308,599,249	308,599,249	0
Georgia	210,077,705	212,407,161	212,407,161	0
Hawaii	17,833,367	18,031,113	18,031,113	0
Idaho	29,793,635	30,124,003	30,124,003	0
Illinois	172,945,742	174,863,459	174,863,459	0
Indiana	113,903,167	115,166,187	115,166,187	0
Iowa	43,740,812	44,225,834	44,225,834	0
Kansas	44,983,540	45,482,342	45,482,342	0
Kentucky	94,217,300	95,262,033	95,262,033	0
Louisiana	90,419,187	91,421,804	91,421,804	0
Maine	16,030,039	16,207,789	16,207,789	0
Maryland	64,637,515	65,354,251	65,354,251	0
Massachusetts	64,000,306	64,709,976	64,709,976	0
Michigan	146,977,312	148,607,077	148,607,077	0
Minnesota	68,135,880	68,891,408	68,891,408	0
Mississippi	68,985,424	69,750,372	69,750,372	0
Missouri	94,586,142	95,634,965	95,634,965	0
Montana	14,598,891	14,760,771	14,760,771	0
Nebraska	27,924,681	28,234,325	28,234,325	0
Nevada	47,048,321	47,570,018	47,570,018	0
New Hampshire	10,344,510	10,459,216	10,459,216	0
New Jersey	89,707,366	90,702,090	90,702,090	0
New Mexico	42,666,289	43,139,396	43,139,396	0
New York	224,600,153	227,090,642	227,090,642	0
North Carolina	170,411,942	172,301,563	172,301,563	0
North Dakota	8,139,443	8,229,698	8,229,698	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2019 Enacted
Ohio	168,965,079	170,838,656	170,838,656	0
Oklahoma	70,890,492	71,676,564	71,676,564	0
Oregon	58,377,687	59,025,011	59,025,011	0
Pennsylvania	150,324,575	151,991,456	151,991,456	0
Rhode Island	11,735,488	11,865,617	11,865,617	0
South Carolina	90,489,248	91,492,642	91,492,642	0
South Dakota	12,775,010	12,916,666	12,916,666	0
Tennessee	118,502,429	119,816,449	119,816,449	0
Texas	521,273,722	527,053,889	527,053,889	0
Utah	58,598,891	59,248,667	59,248,667	0
Vermont	6,554,416	6,627,095	6,627,095	0
Virginia	97,680,658	98,763,794	98,763,794	0
Washington	86,884,261	87,847,681	87,847,681	0
West Virginia	31,980,234	32,334,848	32,334,848	0
Wisconsin	74,640,846	75,468,504	75,468,504	0
Wyoming	6,259,247	6,328,653	6,328,653	0
Subtotal	4,787,197,288	4,840,280,342	4,840,280,342	0
Indian Tribes	300,495,000	301,870,000	301,870,000	0
Subtotal	300,495,000	301,870,000	301,870,000	0
American Samoa	6,835,282	6,900,679	6,900,679	0
Guam	9,849,176	9,943,408	9,943,408	0
Northern Mariana Islands	4,275,914	4,316,824	4,316,824	0
Puerto Rico	52,626,111	53,209,658	53,209,658	0
Virgin Islands	5,169,628	5,219,089	5,219,089	0
Subtotal	78,756,111	79,589,658	79,589,658	0
Total States/Territories	5,166,448,399	5,221,740,000	5,221,740,000	0
Discretionary Funds	1,325,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	0
Other	18,993,761	26,380,000	26,380,000	0
Training and Technical Assistance	25,823,063	26,380,000	26,380,000	0
Subtotal, Adjustments	46,141,824	54,260,000	54,260,000	0
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$5,212,590,223	\$5,276,000,000	\$5,276,000,000	\$0

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

Formula Grants

CFDA # **93.596**

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2019 Enacted
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 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2019 Enacted
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	64,240,000	5,900,000
Subtotal	58,340,000	58,340,000	64,240,000	5,900,000
Total States/Territories	1,235,864,781	1,235,864,781	1,241,764,781	5,900,000
Other	4,000,000	14,585,000	16,060,000	1,475,000
Training and Technical Assistance	14,585,000	14,585,000	16,060,000	1,475,000
Subtotal, Adjustments	18,585,000	29,170,000	32,120,000	2,950,000
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$1,254,449,781	\$1,265,034,781	\$1,273,884,781	\$8,850,000

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

Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.596

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2019 Enacted
Alabama	\$24,673,636	\$23,832,373	\$27,960,568	\$4,128,194
Alaska	4,315,556	4,168,414	4,890,459	722,044
Arizona	38,129,788	36,829,729	43,209,299	6,379,570
Arkansas	16,594,787	16,028,978	18,805,484	2,776,506
California	215,042,844	207,710,826	243,690,066	35,979,240
Colorado	29,731,834	28,718,109	33,692,600	4,974,491
Connecticut	16,618,286	16,051,675	18,832,113	2,780,438
Delaware	4,624,540	4,466,863	5,240,604	773,741
District of Columbia	2,911,593	2,812,320	3,299,465	487,144
Florida	95,590,681	92,331,458	108,324,922	15,993,464
Georgia	58,649,433	56,649,745	66,462,496	9,812,752
Hawaii	7,257,124	7,009,688	8,223,892	1,214,204
Idaho	9,800,257	9,466,111	11,105,811	1,639,700
Illinois	66,328,691	64,067,174	75,164,757	11,097,583
Indiana	36,832,354	35,576,532	41,739,026	6,162,493
Iowa	17,177,120	16,591,456	19,465,393	2,873,938
Kansas	16,404,238	15,844,925	18,589,551	2,744,625
Kentucky	23,783,634	22,972,716	26,952,003	3,979,286
Louisiana	26,403,393	25,503,153	29,920,757	4,417,603
Maine	5,634,291	5,442,186	6,384,871	942,684
Maryland	30,489,635	29,450,072	34,551,353	5,101,281
Massachusetts	31,966,255	30,876,346	36,224,683	5,348,337
Michigan	48,724,167	47,062,887	55,215,023	8,152,136
Minnesota	30,250,329	29,218,925	34,280,167	5,061,242
Mississippi	16,421,511	15,861,610	18,609,125	2,747,515
Missouri	32,609,437	31,497,598	36,953,547	5,455,949
Montana	5,358,205	5,175,514	6,072,006	896,492
Nebraska	10,810,607	10,442,013	12,250,757	1,808,744
Nevada	15,196,514	14,678,380	17,220,938	2,542,559
New Hampshire	5,952,917	5,749,949	6,745,943	995,994
New Jersey	46,356,392	44,775,842	52,531,821	7,755,979
New Mexico	11,739,234	11,338,978	13,303,092	1,964,114
New York	98,708,146	95,342,631	111,857,685	16,515,053
North Carolina	53,572,847	51,746,248	60,709,626	8,963,378
North Dakota	4,270,667	4,125,056	4,839,590	714,534

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2019 Enacted
Ohio	60,868,951	58,793,587	68,977,690	10,184,104
Oklahoma	22,879,988	22,099,881	25,927,976	3,828,096
Oregon	20,242,446	19,552,267	22,939,071	3,386,803
Pennsylvania	62,345,496	60,219,788	70,650,935	10,431,147
Rhode Island	4,668,446	4,509,272	5,290,359	781,087
South Carolina	24,674,518	23,833,225	27,961,567	4,128,342
South Dakota	5,115,623	4,941,203	5,797,108	855,905
Tennessee	33,745,419	32,594,848	38,240,860	5,646,012
Texas	171,125,887	165,291,245	193,922,653	28,631,408
Utah	21,904,424	21,157,579	24,822,451	3,664,872
Vermont	2,728,883	2,635,840	3,092,415	456,575
Virginia	42,442,564	40,995,459	48,096,607	7,101,149
Washington	37,497,879	36,219,366	42,493,209	6,273,844
West Virginia	8,863,400	8,561,197	10,044,150	1,482,953
Wisconsin	29,023,642	28,034,063	32,890,066	4,856,002
Wyoming	3,219,694	3,109,917	3,648,610	538,693
Subtotal	1,710,278,203	1,651,965,219	1,938,115,219	286,150,000
Total States/Territories	1,710,278,203	1,651,965,219	1,938,115,219	286,150,000
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$1,710,278,203	\$1,651,965,219	\$1,938,115,219	\$286,150,000

Notes:

1. Funding for FY 2018 includes the reallocation of unused money from FY 2017.

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FY 2020 BUDGET

FY 2020 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis.....	99
Authorizing Legislation	104
Appropriations Not Authorized by Law	107
Appropriations History Table	108
Amounts Available for Obligation.....	109
Budget Authority by Activity	110
Summary of Changes	111
Justification	112
General Statement	112
Head Start.....	113
Preschool Development Grants	123
Runaway and Homeless Youth Program.....	126
Service Connection for Youth on the Streets	135
CAPTA State Grants	139
Child Abuse Discretionary Activities.....	145
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention	149
Child Welfare Services.....	154
Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration	160
Adoption Opportunities.....	163
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments	166
Social Services Research and Demonstration	172
Native American Programs	175
Community Services Block Grant.....	180
Community Services Discretionary Activities	185
National Domestic Violence Hotline	189
Family Violence Prevention and Services.....	194
Chafee Education and Training Vouchers.....	202
Disaster Human Services Case Management.....	207
Federal Administration.....	210

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children and Families Services Programs

FY 2020 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis

For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act, the Head Start Act, [the Every Student Succeeds Act,]the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, sections 303 and 313 of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act, the Native American Programs Act of 1974, title II of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment and Adoption Reform Act of 1978 (adoption opportunities), part B–1 of title IV and sections 429, 473A, 477(i), 1110, 1114A, and 1115 of the Social Security Act[, and the Community Services Block Grant Act (“CSBG 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,[the Assets for Independence Act,] title IV of the Immigration and Nationality Act, and section 501 of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980, [\$12,239,225,000]\$11,187,485,000, of which [\$75,000,000]\$37,943,000, to remain available through September 30, [2020]2021, shall be for grants to States for adoption and legal guardianship incentive payments, as defined by section 473A of the Social Security Act and may be made for adoptions and legal guardianships completed before September 30, [2019]2020: *Provided*, That \$10,063,095,000 shall be for making payments under the Head Start Act, *including for Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships, and* of which, notwithstanding section 640 of such Act:

[(1) \$150,000,000 shall be available for a cost of living adjustment, and with respect to any continuing appropriations act, funding available for a cost of living adjustment shall not be construed as an authority or condition under this Act;]

[(2) (1) \$25,000,000 shall be available for allocation by the Secretary to supplement activities described in paragraphs (7)(B) and (9) of section 641(c) of the Head Start Act under the Designation Renewal System, established under the authority of sections 641(c)(7), 645A(b)(12),

and 645A(d) of such Act, and such funds 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; and [(3) \$805,000,000, in addition to funds otherwise available under such section 640 for such purposes, shall be available through March 31, 2020, 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 \$16,000,000 in Federal costs of administration and evaluation:](2) *\$16,000,000 shall be available to supplement funding otherwise available for research, evaluation, and Federal administrative costs:*

Provided further, That the Secretary may reduce the reservation of funds under section 640(a)(2)(C) of such Act in lieu of reducing the reservation of funds under sections 640(a)(2)(B), 640(a)(2)(D), and 640(a)(2)(E) of such Act: [*Provided further,* That \$250,000,000 shall be available until December 31, 2019 for carrying out sections 9212 and 9213 of the Every Student Succeeds Act: *Provided further,* That up to 3 percent of the funds in the preceding proviso shall be available for technical assistance and evaluation related to grants awarded under such section 9212:][*Provided further,* That \$753,883,000 shall be for making payments under the CSBG Act: *Provided further,* That \$29,233,000 shall be for sections 680 and 678E(b)(2) of the CSBG Act, of which not less than \$19,883,000 shall be for section 680(a)(2) and not less than \$9,000,000 shall be for section 680(a)(3)(B) of such Act: *Provided further,* That, notwithstanding section 675C(a)(3) of such Act, to the extent Community Services Block Grant funds are distributed as grant funds by a State to an eligible entity as provided under such 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 \$164,500,000 shall be for carrying out section 303(a) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act, of which \$5,000,000 shall be allocated notwithstanding section 303(a)(2) of such Act for carrying out section 309 of such Act: *Provided further*, That the percentages specified in section 112(a)(2) of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act shall not apply to funds appropriated under this heading: *Provided further*, That \$1,864,000 shall be for a human services case management system for federally declared disasters, to include a comprehensive national case management contract and Federal costs of administering the system: *Provided further*, That up to \$2,000,000 shall be for improving the Public Assistance Reporting Information System, including grants to States to support data collection for a study of the system’s effectiveness.

Language Provision	Explanation
[the Every Student Succeeds Act,]	This language is deleted because the FY 2020 Budget does not request funding for Preschool Development Grants.
[, and the Community Services Block Grant Act (“CSBG Act”)]	This language is deleted because the FY 2020 Budget does not request funding for Community Services Block Grant.
,[the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981,]	This language is deleted because the FY 2020 Budget does not request funding for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program.

Language Provision	Explanation
,[the Assets for Independence Act,]	This language is deleted because the FY 2020 Budget does not request funding for Assets for Independence Act.
<i>including for Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships</i>	This language is inserted because the Early Head Start – Child Care Partnerships are not mentioned by name in either the Head Start Act or the Head Start Program Performance Standards regulation.
<i>[(1) \$150,000,000 shall be available for a cost of living adjustment, and with respect to any continuing appropriations act, funding available for a cost of living adjustment shall not be construed as an authority or condition under this Act;]</i>	This language can be deleted since we are not requesting a cost of living increase in FY 2020.
[(3) \$805,000,000, in addition to funds otherwise available under such section 640 for such purposes, shall be available through March 31, 2020, 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 \$16,000,000 in Federal costs of administration and evaluation:]	This language can be deleted since the above language moves this funding into the Head Start Base funding.
<i>(2) \$16,000,000 shall be available to supplement funding otherwise available for research, evaluation, and Federal administrative costs:</i>	This language is inserted to continue to make available \$16,000,000 provided in the FY 2019 final appropriation for this purpose. Because this proviso is notwithstanding Section 640 of the Head Start Act, these funds would be available over and above the statutory \$20 million cap for research and evaluation in the Act.
[<i>Provided further</i> , That \$250,000,000 shall be available until December 31, 2019 for carrying out sections 9212 and 9213 of the Every Student Succeeds Act: <i>Provided further</i> , That up to 3 percent of the funds in the preceding proviso shall be available for technical assistance and evaluation related to grants awarded under such section 9212:]	This language is deleted because the FY 2020 Budget does not request funding for Preschool Development Grants.

Language Provision	Explanation
<p>[<i>Provided further</i>, That \$753,883,000 shall be for making payments under the CSBG Act: <i>Provided further</i>, That \$29,233,000 shall be for sections 680 and 678E(b)(2) of the CSBG Act, of which not less than \$19,883,000 shall be for section 680(a)(2) and not less than \$9,000,000 shall be for section 680(a)(3)(B) of such Act:...<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>This language is deleted because the FY 2020 Budget does not request funding for the CSBG Act programs.</p>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children and Families Services Programs

Authorizing Legislation

Statutory Citations	FY 2019 Amount Authorized	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Amount Authorized	FY 2020 President's Budget
Section 639 of the Head Start Act	Such sums	\$9,258,095,000	Such sums	\$10,063,095,000
Early Head Start – Child Care Partnerships	Authorized in appropriation language	805,000,000	The FY 2020 Budget proposes to roll this into the base appropriation.	-
Section 388(a)(1) of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act - Basic Center Program	Such sums	54,439,000	Such sums	48,218,848
Section 388(a)(2)(B) of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act - Transitional Living Program	45% of the amount reserved under section 388(a)(2)(A), increasing to not more than 55% when warranted	55,841,000	45% of the amount reserved under section 388(a)(2)(A), increasing to not more than 55% when warranted	53,761,152
Section 388(a)(4) of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act - Service Connection for Youth on the Streets	Such sums	17,141,000	Such sums	17,141,000
Section 112(a)(1) of Subchapter I of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act - Child Abuse State Grants	Such sums	85,310,000	Such sums	85,310,000
Section 112(a)(2)(A) of Subchapter I of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act - Child Abuse Discretionary Activities	30% of the amount under section 112(a)(1)	33,000,000	30% of the amount under section 112(a)(1)	33,000,000

Statutory Citations	FY 2019 Amount Authorized	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Amount Authorized	FY 2020 President's Budget
Section 209 of Subchapter III of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act - Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention	Such sums	39,764,000	Such sums	39,764,000
Section 425 of the Social Security Act - Child Welfare Services	\$325,000,000	268,735,000	\$325,000,000	268,735,000
Section 426 of the Social Security Act - Child Welfare Research, Training, and Demonstration	Such sums	17,984,000	Such sums	17,984,000
Section 205 of Subchapter II of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment and Adoption Reform Act - Adoption Opportunities	Such sums	39,100,000	Such sums	39,100,000
Section 473A(h) of the Social Security Act - Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentives	\$43,000,000	75,000,000	\$43,000,000	37,943,000
Section 1110 of the Social Security Act - Social Services Research and Demonstration	Such sums	6,512,000	Such sums	6,512,000
Section 816(a) of the Native American Programs Act of 1974	Such sums	54,550,000	Such sums	52,050,000
Section 303(b) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act - Domestic Violence Hotline	\$3,500,000	10,250,000	\$3,500,000	10,250,000
Section 303(a) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act	\$175,000,000	164,500,000	\$175,000,000	164,500,000
Section 477(h)(2) of the Social Security Act - Chafee Education and Training Vouchers	\$60,000,000	43,257,000	\$60,000,000	43,257,000

Statutory Citations	FY 2019 Amount Authorized	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Amount Authorized	FY 2020 President's Budget
Federal Administration	Authorized in appropriation language	205,000,000	Authorized in appropriation language	205,000,000
Disaster Human Services Case Management	Authorized in appropriation language	1,864,000	Authorized in appropriation language	1,864,000
Total Request Level		11,235,342,000		11,187,485,000
Total Request Level against definite authorizations		561,742,000		524,685,000

Unfunded Authorizations

Statutory Citations	FY 2019 Amount Authorized	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Amount Authorized	FY 2020 Budget Request
Section 9213 of the Every Student Succeeds Act – Preschool Development Grants	\$250,000,000	\$250,000,000	\$250,000,000	0
Section 674(a) of the Community Services Block Grant Act	Such sums	725,000,000	Such sums	0
Section 674(b)(3) of the Community Services Block Grant Act - Community Economic Development Program	9% of section 674(a)	19,883,000	9% of section 674(a)	0
Section 680(a)(3) of the Community Services Block Grant Act - Rural Community Facilities Program	From amounts reserved under 674(b)(3) of the Community Services Block Grant Act	9,000,000	From amounts reserved under 674(b)(3) of the Community Services Block Grant Act	0
Total Request Level		1,003,883,000		0
Total Request Level against definite authorizations		250,000,000		0

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children and Families Services Programs

Appropriations Not Authorized by Law

Program	Last Year of Authorization	Authorization Level in Last Year of Authorization	Appropriations in Last Year of Authorization	Appropriations in FY 2019
Head Start ²⁰	FY 2012	Such sums	\$7,968,544,000	\$9,258,095,000
Runaway and Homeless Youth Act programs	FY 2013	Such sums	107,852,000	127,421,000
Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act programs	FY 2015	Such sums	143,981,000	158,074,00
Child Welfare Services	FY 2016	\$325,000,000	268,735,000	268,735,000
Native American Programs Act (including Language Preservation Grants)	FY 2002, FY 2012 ²¹	Such sums	45,826,000	54,550,000
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments	FY 2016	\$43,000,000	37,943,000	75,000,000
Community Services Block Grant Act programs	FY 2003	Such sums	645,762,000	753,883,000
Family Violence and Prevention Services Act programs	FY 2015	\$178,500,000	139,500,000	174,750,000

²⁰ This does not include the Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships.

²¹ 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>
2011				
Appropriation	10,312,070,000		10,359,727,000	9,538,433,000
Rescission				-19,077,000
Total				9,519,356,000
2012				
Appropriation	9,639,598,000		9,845,685,000	9,926,709,000
Rescission				-18,762,000
Total				9,907,947,000
2013				
Appropriation	9,688,767,000		9,818,982,000	9,768,337,000
Rescission				-19,537,000
Sequestration				-489,726,000
Transfer				-20,339,000
Total				9,238,735,000
2014				
Appropriation	11,083,182,000		11,412,114,000	10,346,943,000
Transfer				-7,149,000
Total				10,339,794,000
2015	10,277,062,000			10,346,115,000
2016	11,905,480,000	10,541,593,000	10,388,620,000	11,234,268,000
2017				
Appropriation	11,725,057,000	11,382,896,000	11,214,935,000	11,294,368,000
Transfer				-39,304,108
Total				11,255,063,892
2018				
Appropriation	10,204,294,000	11,181,500,000	11,284,368,000	12,022,225,000
Transfer				-30,130,399
Total				11,992,094,601
2019	10,323,890,000	12,122,225,000	12,288,225,000	12,239,225,000
2020	11,187,485,000			

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children and Families Services Programs

Amounts Available for Obligation

<u>Budgetary Resources</u>	FY 2018 <u>Final</u>	FY 2019 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2020 <u>President's Budget</u>
Annual, B.A.	\$12,022,225,000	\$12,239,225,000	\$11,187,485,000
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	\$12,022,225,000	\$12,239,225,000	\$11,187,485,000
Secretary's 1 % Transfer	-30,130,399	0	0
Subtotal, Adjusted Budget Authority	\$11,992,094,601	\$12,239,225,000	\$11,187,485,000
Offsetting Collections from Federal Funds	17,745,871	17,836,296	10,765,000
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-254,855	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	327,828,097	600,982,432	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	-600,982,432	0	0
Total Obligations	\$11,736,431,282	\$12,858,043,728	\$11,198,250,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children and Families Services Programs

Budget Authority by Activity

<u>Activity</u>	<u>FY 2018 Final</u>	<u>FY 2019 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2020 President's Budget</u>
Head Start	\$9,838,707,901	\$10,063,095,000	\$10,063,095,000
Preschool Development Grants	247,500,000	250,000,000	0
Runaway and Homeless Youth Program	109,177,200	110,280,000	101,980,000
Service Connection for Youth on the Streets	17,141,000	17,141,000	17,141,000
Child Abuse State Grants	85,310,000	85,310,000	85,310,000
Child Abuse Discretionary Activities	33,000,000	33,000,000	33,000,000
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention	39,764,000	39,764,000	39,764,000
Child Welfare Services	268,735,000	268,735,000	268,735,000
Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration	17,984,000	17,984,000	17,984,000
Adoption Opportunities	39,100,000	39,100,000	39,100,000
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentives	75,000,000	75,000,000	37,943,000
Social Services Research and Demonstration	6,512,000	6,512,000	6,512,000
Native American Programs	53,509,500	54,550,000	52,050,000
Community Services Block Grant	715,000,000	725,000,000	0
Community Services Discretionary Activities	27,883,000	28,883,000	0
Family Violence Prevention and National Domestic Violence Hotline	167,650,000	174,750,000	174,750,000
Chafee Education and Training Vouchers	43,257,000	43,257,000	43,257,000
Disaster Human Services Case Management	1,864,000	1,864,000	1,864,000
Federal Administration	205,000,000	205,000,000	205,000,000
Total, Budget Authority	\$11,992,094,601	\$12,239,225,000	\$11,187,485,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children and Families Services Programs

Summary of Changes

FY 2019 Enacted	
Total estimated budget authority	\$12,239,225,000
(Obligations)	(\$13,059,008,533)
FY 2020 President's Budget	
Total estimated budget authority	\$11,187,485,000
(Obligations)	(\$11,480,607,097)
 Net change	 -\$1,051,740,000

<u>Description of Changes</u>	<u>FY 2019 Enacted</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Decreases:</u>		
A. <u>Program:</u>		
1) Community Services Block Grant: No funding requested for FY 2020.	\$725,000,000	-\$725,000,000
2) Preschool Development Grants: No funding requested for FY 2020.	\$250,000,000	-\$250,000,000
3) Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments: Maintains funding at the FY 2017 level.	\$75,000,000	-\$37,057,000
5) Rural Community Development: No funding requested for FY 2020.	\$9,000,000	-\$9,000,000
6) Basic Center Program: Reduce funding for Basic Center new start grants.	\$54,439,000	-\$6,220,152
7) Native American Programs: Maintains funding at the FY 2017 level.	\$54,550,000	-\$2,500,000
8) Transitional Living Program: Reduce funding in Transitional Living Program account.	\$55,841,000	-\$2,079,848
Subtotal, Program Decreases		-\$1,051,740,000
Total, Decreases		-\$1,051,740,000
Net Change		-\$1,051,740,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children and Families Services Programs

Justification

Funding Level	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Change from FY 2019 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	\$11,992,094,601	\$12,239,225,000	\$11,187,485,000	-\$1,051,740,000

General Statement

The Children and Families Services Programs appropriations account incorporates funding for programs serving children, youth, families, Native Americans, victims of child abuse and neglect and domestic violence, and other populations. The FY 2020 request for Children and Families Services Programs is \$11.2 billion, a decrease of \$1.1 billion from the FY 2019 enacted level.

The FY 2020 request for Children and Families Services Programs funds most programs at the FY 2019 appropriations levels. A key policy proposal would ease burdens on Head Start grantees through a simplified funding and reporting process. This Budget also supports the reauthorization of the Family Violence and Prevention Services and Native American programs.

Funding is not requested in the FY 2020 Budget for these programs:

- Community Services Block Grants (-\$725 million),
- Community Economic Development and Rural Community Facilities (-\$28.9 million), and
- Preschool Development Grants (-\$250 million).

HEAD START

Funding Level	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Change from FY 2019 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	9,838,707,901	10,063,095,000	10,063,095,000	0

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

2020 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 2018, the Head Start and Early Head Start programs (hereafter, collectively referred to as “Head Start” unless otherwise noted) were funded at approximately \$9.8 billion and served 887,125 children and pregnant women in centers, family homes, and in family child care homes in urban, suburban, and rural communities throughout the country. The \$260 million increase Congress provided in FY 2018 to increase hours of program operations will be awarded prior to March 31, 2020, to grantees that voluntarily request this funding to meet the needs of their local communities and to fund related research and evaluation.

Head Start programs 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 continue the gains children achieve in Head Start.

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

35 percent of its funded enrollment with children whose family income is between 100 to 130 percent of the poverty line. Head Start programs must ensure that at least 10 percent of funded enrollment is filled by children with disabilities.

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

Since FY 2014, the Head Start appropriation has included funding for Early Head Start Expansion and Early Head Start-Child Care (EHS-CC) Partnerships. This funding has allowed grantees to expand access to meet the needs for infant and toddler care in their community through traditional Early Head Start programs or through partnerships with center-based and family child care providers who agree to meet the Head Start Program Performance Standards with funding and technical assistance from Early Head Start programs. While the latter approach was permissible under the Head Start Act, it was not as frequently used prior to this targeted expansion. ACF awarded 275 Early Head Start Expansion and EHS-CC Partnership grants in 2015 and 75 new grants in 2017. Funding increases in the FY 2018 and FY 2019 appropriations provided a cost of living adjustment for existing grants and will allow for a third round of new grants (approximately \$140 million and an estimated 60 grants) to be awarded in March 2019. The funding opportunity announcement for this third round of grants continues to equally prioritize EHS Expansion and EHS-CC Partnerships as determined by the needs of local communities.

In FY 2018, Congress also provided a supplemental appropriation (P.L. 115-123) of \$650 million to remain available until September 30, 2021, for Head Start programs for necessary expenses directly related to Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria, which damaged or destroyed more than 1,000 Head Start centers in Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Texas, Florida, Georgia, and neighboring states. Immediately following the hurricanes, ACF assembled a recovery team, established vital partnerships, and provided supportive administrative flexibilities to assist grantees in meeting the needs of Head Start children and families affected by these disasters. Grantees were able to rebudget unspent funding to complete initial short-term repairs and are now developing their comprehensive plans for longer-term recovery. As of December 2018, eight supplemental grants totaling \$12.3 million have been awarded to Head Start grantees in Puerto Rico, Texas, and Georgia. ACF expects to award approximately \$200 million to grantees in FY 2019 to support the first phases of the long-term rebuilding of facilities as well as continuing to address the health, mental health, and service needs of children and families. The partnerships ACF has established with Puerto Rican government agencies have resulted in Head Start programs receiving priority to purchase and renovate closed school buildings available for purchase in 2019, which will result in high-quality learning environments in these communities. In addition to providing training to affected grantees around health and safety, facilities, mental health, planning, and fiscal management, ACF is also developing a system for individualized technical assistance that will support grantees throughout the planning, application development, and implementation phases of these complex, large-scale recovery projects.

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

2016	\$9,161,745,000
2017	\$9,224,551,702
2018	\$9,838,707,901
2018 Supplemental Disaster Appropriation	\$650,000,000
2019	\$10,063,095,000
2020	\$10,063,095,000

Budget Request

The FY 2020 request for the Head Start program is \$10.063 billion, which the same as the FY 2019 enacted level. The FY 2020 request for Head Start will serve an estimated 871,000 children and enables the continuation of current programs.

The FY 2020 budget maintains the FY 2019 proposal for simplified appropriations language that moves the funding for Early Head Start Expansion and EHS-CC Partnerships into the base Head Start appropriation to minimize the burden on grantees and the government. The current appropriations language identifies a specific amount for Early Head Start Expansion and EHS-CC Partnerships and provides a different period of availability, which results in separate tracking and allocation of funds from regular Early Head Start funding. The separate tracking and allocation is administratively burdensome and does not result in any benefit to grantees or the government. Furthermore, the separate funding distinction created by the manner in which funds are appropriated is not a meaningful service level distinction for providers. Some Head Start and Early Head Start programs have operated partnerships with child care centers and family child care homes for many years under grants funded through the original base appropriation, and many of the grants funded under what is often referred to as “the EHS-CC Partnership appropriation” actually operate traditional Early Head Start or a mix of traditional Early Head Start and EHS-CC Partnerships. Revising the appropriations language to include the EHS-CC Partnership funds in the base appropriation would allow these programs to continue to operate in the same way but would eliminate unnecessary administrative burden for grantees and the government.

This budget continues to preserve the funds provided to support federal administrative costs and evaluation. In FY 2019, up to \$16 million was set aside for this purpose.

The following table displays a split of the estimated annual funding levels for competitive grants, not including carry-over funds from previous fiscal years. This table excludes funding for DRS transitions, research and evaluation, training and technical assistance, monitoring, program support, and duration funding. The FY 2018 duration funds to increase hours of program operations are available until March 31, 2019; therefore, the split between Head Start and Early Head Start is not yet available. The FY 2018 increase for the third round of EHS-CC Partnerships and EHS Expansion are also available to award until March 31, 2019, and are not included in the FY 2018 column. Estimates are based on past awards, and grantees have the flexibility to request conversion of funding from Head Start to Early Head Start.

	FY 2018 actual	FY 2019 estimate	FY 2020 estimate
Head Start	\$6,725,686,353	\$6,849,995,363	\$6,849,995,363
Early Head Start	\$1,778,307,514	\$1,811,175,483	\$1,811,175,483
EHS-CC Partnerships and EHS Expansion	\$623,247,816	\$767,798,297	\$767,798,297

Performance Analysis

The 2007 reauthorization of the Head Start program raised standards for Head Start teacher qualifications, and significant progress has been made. The law required that by October 1, 2013, at least 50 percent of Head Start preschool teachers nationwide in center-based programs have a Bachelor of Arts (BA) or advanced degree in early childhood education. Based on the data from FY 2018, ACF is far surpassing this requirement, with 72 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 2020 for performance measure 3C is to reach 100 percent, as shown in the following table. The most recent FY 2018 data indicates that 95 percent of Head Start teachers had an AA degree or higher, slightly missing the target, but remaining stable compared to the FY 2017 result. The vast majority of Head Start preschool teachers now have degrees and are better equipped to deliver quality instruction to children. Of the 42,152 Head Start preschool teachers in FY 2018, 39,985 had an AA degree or higher. Of these degreed teachers, 9,711 have an AA degree, 24,709 have a BA degree, and 5,565 have an advanced degree. Not included in these numbers are 1,268 teachers with a Child Development Associate (CDA) or state credential, of whom 41 percent are enrolled in an Early Childhood Education (ECE) degree program. Additionally, there are 268 teachers who do not have a degree or CDA but are enrolled in an ECE degree program. ACF continues to provide training and technical assistance funds directly to grantees to increase the qualifications of teachers.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2019 Target	FY 2020 Target	FY 2020 Target +/- FY 2019 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). ²² (Outcome)	FY 2018: 18% Target: 15% (Target Not Met)	17%	Prior Result -1PP	N/A

²² This performance measure supports the FY 2018-22 HHS Strategic Plan.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2019 Target	FY 2020 Target	FY 2020 Target +/- FY 2019 Target
3B and 3.6LT: Increase the percentage of Early Head Start children who become up-to-date during the program year on a schedule of age-appropriate preventive and primary health care, according to their state's EPSDT schedule. (Outcome)	FY 2018: 16.4% Target: 18.4% (Target Not Met)	17.4%	Prior Result +1PP	N/A
3C: Increase the percentage of Head Start preschool teachers with an AA, BA, or Advanced degree in early childhood education or a related field. (Outcome)	FY 2018: 94.9% Target: 100% (Target Not Met, but Stable)	100%	100%	Maintain
3D: Increase the percentage of Head Start preschool teachers that have a BA degree or higher in early childhood education or a related field. (Outcome)	FY 2018: 71.8% Target: 74.2% (Target Not Met)	72.8%	Prior Result +1PP	N/A
3E: Decrease under-enrollment in Head Start and Early Head Start programs, thereby increasing the number of children served per dollar. (Efficiency)	FY 2018: 2.8% ²³ Target: 2.4% (Target Not Met)	2.7%	Prior Result -0.1PP	N/A
3.7LT: Percentage of parents of children in Head Start preschool who report reading to child three times per week. (Outcome)	FY 2015: 81% Target: 80% (Target Exceeded)	N/A	83%	N/A

²³ Hurricane disasters greatly affected services in Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands during FY 2018. The reported 2.8 percent for the under-enrollment efficiency measure would be 2.3 percent if Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands were excluded.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2019 Target	FY 2020 Target	FY 2020 Target +/- FY 2019 Target
3i: Number of Early Head Start children who are up to date on a schedule of age-appropriate preventive and primary health care, according to their state's EPSDT schedule, at the end of their enrollment year. (Output)	FY 2018: 163,174 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
3ii: Number of Head Start and Early Head Start teachers without a degree who are enrolled in Early Childhood Education degree program. (Output)	FY 2018: 2,652 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
3iii: Number of Head Start and Early Head Start teachers with at least an AA degree. (Output)	FY 2018: 54,425 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
3iv: Number of Head Start preschool assistant teachers with at least an AA degree. (Output)	FY 2018: 14,875 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
3v: Number of Head Start and Early Head Start staff who are parents of children currently or formerly enrolled in the program. (Output)	FY 2018: 59,137 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Additional Head Start Program Data²⁴

Program Data	FY 2018 Final²⁵	FY 2019 Estimate	FY 2020 President's Budget
Number of Grantees ²⁶	1,580	1,600	1,600
Funded Slots for Children in Head Start Programs	887,125	891,142	871,362
Head Start (Preschool)	717,947	714,744	698,879
Early Head Start ²⁷	131,007	130,422	127,528
EHS-CC Partnerships and EHS Expansion	38,171	45,976	44,955
Estimated Number of Children in Poverty Younger than Age 5 (2017) ²⁸	3,958,235	N/A	N/A
Number of Staff	264,792	265,991	260,087
Number of Classrooms	56,931	57,189	55,919
Number of Head Start and Early Head Start Teachers	73,653	74,809	73,149
Number of Teachers with AA Degree	17,056	17,326	16,942
Number of Teachers with BA Degree	30,956	31,112	30,422
Number of Teachers with Advanced Degree	6,413	6,424	6,282
Percent of Teachers with AA Degree or Higher	74%	73%	73%
Average Head Start and Early Head Start Teacher Salary	\$31,402	\$31,958	\$31,958
Average Teacher Salary with AA Degree	\$27,650	\$28,139	\$28,139
Average Teacher Salary with BA Degree	\$34,150	\$34,754	\$34,754
Average Teacher Salary with Advanced Degree	\$44,150	\$44,931	\$44,931
Head Start Preschool: Number of Teachers	42,152	41,964	41,032
Head Start Preschool: Percent of Teachers with BA Degree or Higher	72%	72%	72%
Head Start Preschool: Average Teacher Salary ²⁹	\$34,501	\$35,112	\$35,112
Volunteers	1,045,151	1,049,884	1,026,580

²⁴ Unless otherwise noted as "Head Start preschool," all data in the table includes Head Start, Early Head Start, and EHS-CC Partnerships. Also, teacher data in the table includes all center-based teachers but does not include assistant teachers.

²⁵ FY 2018 final data does not include funds appropriated in FY 2018 that are available for obligation until March 31, 2019, for increased program hours and a third round of Early Head Start Expansion and EHC-CC Partnership grants.

²⁶ Data includes only agencies funded to provide direct services to children and families. Some grantees have more than one grant.

²⁷ Early Head Start funded slots exclude EHS-CC Partnership and EHS Expansion slots, which are shown on the next line.

²⁸ The data sources for this estimate are the U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey for the 50 states and the District of Columbia and the U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey one-year estimates for Puerto Rico. The territories are not included due to unavailability of data. The most recent estimates available for children under age five in poverty are 2017 estimates.

²⁹ Head Start preschool average teacher salary does not include Migrant and Seasonal Head Start teachers.

Resource and Program Data
Head Start

Data Category	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	\$9,219,272,756	\$10,066,996,129	\$9,713,969,143
Research/Evaluation	22,986,672	23,006,397	21,700,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	235,973,962	246,211,949	243,679,418
Program Support	78,779,849	86,284,951	83,746,439
Total, Resources	\$9,557,013,239	\$10,422,499,426	\$10,063,095,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	2,157	2,157	2,217
New Starts			
#	364	364	364
\$	\$845,402,693	\$2,589,780,544	\$1,828,840,594
Continuations			
#	1,793	1,793	1,853
\$	\$8,550,687,977	\$7,656,782,688	\$8,062,125,705
Contracts			
#	70	47	47
\$	\$145,472,137	\$156,257,972	\$154,257,837
Interagency Agreements			
#	10	9	3
\$	\$1,901,966	\$2,062,379	\$1,916,554

Notes:

1. Competitive Service Grants includes the Head Start and Early Head Start programs, including the EHS-CC Partnerships, plus additional funding provided by Congress for the implementation of the Designated Renewal System.
2. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, contract fees, grant paneling, salaries and benefits and associated overhead for the EHS-CC Partnerships program, and monitoring, the last of which is capped at \$42 million in the Head Start Act.
3. The FY 2020 President's Budget proposes appropriations language that moves funding for EHS-CC Partnerships into the base Head Start appropriation. These funds are now combined in one table.
4. FY 2018 includes about \$78 million carried over from FY 2017 for EHS-CC Partnerships. FY 2019 includes about \$359 million carried over from FY 2018 for EHS-CC Partnerships.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
State Table - Head Start

Competitive Grants

CFDA # 93.600

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2019 Enacted
Alabama	\$143,506,782	\$146,151,282	\$146,151,282	0
Alaska	16,990,529	17,303,995	17,303,995	0
Arizona	151,261,832	154,046,741	154,046,741	0
Arkansas	92,081,850	93,773,126	93,773,126	0
California	1,173,973,635	1,195,614,830	1,195,614,830	0
Colorado	103,819,522	105,732,437	105,732,437	0
Connecticut	66,995,105	68,230,574	68,230,574	0
Delaware	19,518,534	19,877,330	19,877,330	0
District of Columbia	31,913,607	32,500,787	32,500,787	0
Florida	376,991,324	383,930,513	383,930,513	0
Georgia	236,460,419	240,816,354	240,816,354	0
Hawaii	29,002,038	29,536,971	29,536,971	0
Idaho	31,755,165	32,341,063	32,341,063	0
Illinois	363,169,807	369,864,472	369,864,472	0
Indiana	138,388,507	140,938,541	140,938,541	0
Iowa	67,693,469	68,942,866	68,942,866	0
Kansas	71,953,412	73,281,523	73,281,523	0
Kentucky	156,020,771	158,896,882	158,896,882	0
Louisiana	188,036,102	191,501,737	191,501,737	0
Maine	37,487,962	38,179,417	38,179,417	0
Maryland	102,761,089	104,657,659	104,657,659	0
Massachusetts	143,821,413	146,473,740	146,473,740	0
Michigan	322,772,191	328,719,813	328,719,813	0
Minnesota	103,367,874	105,273,547	105,273,547	0
Mississippi	206,565,616	210,377,233	210,377,233	0
Missouri	167,211,107	170,292,022	170,292,022	0
Montana	32,050,444	32,639,656	32,639,656	0
Nebraska	50,953,745	51,892,709	51,892,709	0
Nevada	38,247,816	38,949,580	38,949,580	0
New Hampshire	18,834,273	19,181,751	19,181,751	0
New Jersey	171,816,866	174,982,863	174,982,863	0
New Mexico	69,904,056	71,193,326	71,193,326	0
New York	564,745,959	575,160,284	575,160,284	0
North Carolina	210,677,222	214,549,858	214,549,858	0
North Dakota	22,656,981	23,075,004	23,075,004	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2019 Enacted
Ohio	341,431,136	347,726,554	347,726,554	0
Oklahoma	119,170,464	121,362,615	121,362,615	0
Oregon	89,625,254	91,276,052	91,276,052	0
Pennsylvania	314,025,088	319,811,980	319,811,980	0
Rhode Island	30,583,690	31,147,432	31,147,432	0
South Carolina	116,934,865	119,086,894	119,086,894	0
South Dakota	25,417,918	25,886,987	25,886,987	0
Tennessee	161,868,221	164,850,952	164,850,952	0
Texas	642,483,951	654,325,296	654,325,296	0
Utah	61,625,674	62,761,269	62,761,269	0
Vermont	19,665,325	20,027,001	20,027,001	0
Virginia	137,254,439	139,784,171	139,784,171	0
Washington	149,498,318	152,253,101	152,253,101	0
West Virginia	67,330,645	68,572,606	68,572,606	0
Wisconsin	130,869,509	133,280,108	133,280,108	0
Wyoming	18,038,075	18,370,748	18,370,748	0
Subtotal	8,149,229,596	8,299,404,252	8,299,404,252	0
Indian Tribes	260,491,364	265,291,105	265,291,105	0
Subtotal	260,491,364	265,291,105	265,291,105	0
American Samoa	3,778,245	3,848,077	3,848,077	0
Guam	3,075,810	3,132,659	3,132,659	0
Northern Mariana Islands	3,311,450	3,371,895	3,371,895	0
Palau	1,733,801	1,765,846	1,765,846	0
Puerto Rico	302,032,444	307,606,640	307,606,640	0
Virgin Islands	10,173,175	10,361,203	10,361,203	0
Migrant Program	393,415,798	400,668,471	400,668,471	0
Subtotal	717,520,723	730,754,791	730,754,791	0
Total States/Territories	9,127,241,683	9,295,450,148	9,295,450,148	0
Discretionary Funds	92,031,073	771,545,981	418,518,995	-\$353,026,986
Other	101,766,522	109,291,348	105,446,439	-3,844,909
Training and Technical Assistance	235,973,962	246,211,949	243,679,418	-2,532,531
Subtotal, Adjustments	429,771,557	1,127,049,278	767,644,852	-359,404,426
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$9,557,013,240	\$10,422,499,426	\$10,063,095,000	-\$359,404,426

Notes:

1. The FY 2020 President's Budget proposes appropriations language that moves funding for EHS-CC Partnerships into the base Head Start appropriation. These funds are now combined in one table.
2. The Discretionary Funds total includes approximately \$25 million to support Designated Renewal System transitions.
3. FY 2018 includes about \$78 million carried over from FY 2017 for EHS-CC Partnerships. FY 2019 includes about \$359 million carried over from FY 2018 for EHS-CC Partnerships.

PRESCHOOL DEVELOPMENT GRANTS

Funding Level	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Change from FY 2019 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	\$247,500,000	\$250,000,000	0	-\$250,000,000

Authorizing Legislation – Section 9212 of the Every Student Succeeds Act

2020 AuthorizationSuch sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation MethodCompetitive Grants

Program Description and Accomplishments

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

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

In FY 2017, Congress moved funding for PDG to ACF. As provided for in the appropriations act, ACF transferred funding to ED to issue \$248 million continuation grants on behalf of the HHS Secretary to fund the final year of the initial grants cycle. In addition, \$2 million was provided to continue technical assistance.

The authorization allows for the new Preschool Development Grants Birth through Five Initiative (PDG B-5), now funded through HHS and jointly administered with ED. The new initiative focuses on the coordination of the delivery models and funding streams existing in each state’s mixed delivery system serving children from birth through age five.

The first year of funding for the PDG B-5 program was awarded in December 2018 from the available FY 2018 appropriation. During the first year, grantees are expected to develop and implement a comprehensive needs assessment and to develop a related strategic plan based on what is learned from that needs assessment. They also will identify activities that focus on maximizing parental choice and

expanding parent knowledge and involvement, as well as sharing best practices across staff working in the various birth through age five programs in the state.

The FY 2019 appropriation will support renewal grants to a subset of states that were awarded the initial PDG B-5 grant with the purpose of allowing such states to continue activities described in their initial grant and implement activities identified in their year-one strategic plan. In addition, each state that received a renewal grant may choose to use up to 60 percent of their grant funds to award subgrants to programs in a mixed delivery system across the state, designed to benefit low-income and disadvantaged children prior to entering kindergarten.

Budget Request

The FY 2020 Budget does not request funding for the Preschool Development Grants program, a decrease of \$250 million from the FY 2019 enacted level.

Resource and Program Data
Preschool Development Grants

Data Category	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	\$248,000,000	\$484,320,268	
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	7,369,738	5,369,738	
Program Support	552,256	1,888,000	
Total, Resources	\$255,921,994	\$491,578,006	\$0
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	18	65	0
New Starts			
#	0	65	0
\$	\$0	\$484,320,268	\$0
Continuations			
#	18	0	0
\$	\$248,000,000	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	2	2	0
\$	\$7,369,738	\$5,369,738	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Notes:

1. Program support includes grant paneling costs, salaries and benefits, and associated overhead.
2. The majority of funding from FY 2018 was carried over in to FY 2019.

RUNAWAY AND HOMELESS YOUTH PROGRAM

Funding Level	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Change from FY 2019 Enacted
Basic Center Program	\$54,439,000	\$54,439,000	\$48,218,848	-\$6,220,152
Transitional Living Program	54,738,200	55,841,000	53,761,152	-2,079,848
Total, Budget Authority	109,177,200	110,280,000	101,980,000	-8,300,000

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

2020 AuthorizationSuch sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation MethodFormula and Competitive Grants

Program Description and Accomplishments

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

The Basic Center Program (BCP) is funded at \$54.4 million in FY 2019 and provides grants to community-based public and private agencies for the provision of outreach, crisis intervention, temporary shelter, counseling, family reunification/reconnection, and aftercare services to runaway and homeless youth and their families. BCPs can provide up to 21 days of shelter for as many as 20 youth at each facility, with an exception in those jurisdictions that require a higher limit in order to be licensed as a BCP. Funds are allocated among the states using a formula based on the population of youth under age 18 as a proportion of the national population. BCPs provide youth with an opportunity to receive individual and family counseling, education, employment assistance, and mental and physical health services.

The Transitional Living Program (TLP), including the Maternity Group Home (MGH) program, is funded at \$55.8 million in FY 2019 and provides grants to public and private organizations for community-based adult-supervised group homes, host homes, and supervised apartments for youth ages 16 to under 22 who cannot safely live with their families. Specifically for the MGH program, the funding provides shelter and services to meet the needs of pregnant and parenting homeless youth to promote long-term economic independence in order to ensure the well-being of the youth and their children. Youth entering a TLP or MGH under the age of 18 are eligible for up to 21 months of service, or to remain until they reach the age

of 18, whichever is longer. All youth between the ages 18 and 21 are eligible for up to 18 months of TLP services.

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

The FY 2018 appropriation increased the funding by \$8.3 million in order to extend TLP grants with project and budget periods ending on March 31, 2018, through the remainder of the fiscal year. The FY 2019 appropriation maintained this higher funding level and again directed the extension of grants through the remainder of the fiscal year. In FY 2019, ACF plans to award new grants through two separate funding opportunity announcements, one for TLP and one for MGH. Historically the award ceiling for TLP grantees has been \$200,000 for each project period. The FY 2019 grants will increase the ceiling to \$250,000.

RHY also provides funding for the national, toll-free runaway and homeless youth communication system that responds to between 100,000 and 120,000 connections a year through their hotline, online, and offline services. In 2018, 69.3 percent of these connections came from youth; 21.7 percent came from parents, families members, or other caring adults; and the remaining 9 percent were general information from adults in need of services (21 and over).

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

2016	\$101,980,000
2017	\$101,652,172
2018	\$109,177,200
2019	\$110,280,000
2020	\$101,980,000

Budget Request

The FY 2020 request for the RHY program is \$101.98 million, which is \$8.3 million less than the FY 2019 enacted level. These funds will support 260 BCPs and 236 TLPs and MGHs.

This Budget includes proposals to reauthorize the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act to support trafficked youth and allow for the expansion of existing RHY programs to provide specialized trafficking services for sexually exploited and human trafficked youth and to amend definitions to reflect current terminology and provide clarification to the existing definitions.

The Budget also includes a proposal to modify the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act to include a performance-based contracting demonstration program within the TLP and MGH grant programs that will encourage providers to focus more on outcomes in the design and delivery of their services. This proposal will be accomplished within existing resources, and ACF anticipates that up to \$2 million will be repurposed from new Basic Center Program awards for the demonstration.

Performance Analysis

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

The integration will increase the accuracy and consistency of federal counts of the homeless population. However, there have been obstacles as many RHY grantees faced challenges in making the transition to the new data system, have encountered inaccurate programming for their RHY data standards, or have had issues with their Continuums of Care successfully extracting their data for submission to ACF. 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.

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 2017, the TLP program exceeded the target of 90 percent safe exit rate with an actual result of 90.7 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.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2019 Target	FY 2020 Target	FY 2020 Target +/- FY 2019 Target
4A: Maintain the proportion of youth living in safe and appropriate settings after exiting ACF-funded Transitional Living Program (TLP) services. ³⁰ (Outcome)	FY 2017: 90.7% Target: 90% (Target Exceeded)	90%	90%	Maintain

³⁰ This performance measure supports the FY 2018-22 HHS Strategic Plan.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2019 Target	FY 2020 Target	FY 2020 Target +/- FY 2019 Target
<u>4B</u> : Maintain the percentage of youth in a TLP that are attending school regularly, have graduated from high school, or obtained a GED at exit. <i>(Outcome)</i>	FY 2017: 65.9% (Historical Actual)	65%	65%	Maintain
<u>4C</u> : Maintain the number of youth leaving a TLP that are employed or looking for work at exit. <i>(Outcome)</i>	FY 2017: 75.7% (Historical Actual)	70%	70%	Maintain
<u>4D</u> : Maintain the proportion of youth living in safe and appropriate settings after exiting ACF-funded Basic Center Program (BCP) emergency shelters. <i>(Outcome)</i>	FY 2017: 90.7% (Historical Actual)	90%	90%	Maintain
<u>4E</u> : Maintain 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>(Outcome)</i>	FY 2017: 81.7% (Historical Actual)	90%	90%	Maintain
<u>4F</u> : Maintain the percentage of youth in BCP shelters that are attending school regularly, have graduated from high school, or obtained a GED at exit. <i>(Outcome)</i>	FY 2017: 70.1% (Historical Actual)	70%	70%	Maintain
<u>4G</u> : Maintain the percentage of youth leaving BCP shelters that are employed or looking for work at exit. <i>(Outcome)</i>	FY 2017: 18.9% (Historical Actual)	15%	15%	Maintain
<u>4i</u> : Number of Basic Center Program grants. <i>(Output)</i>	FY 2018: 279 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>4j</u> : Number of youth entered BCP for services in the shelter. <i>(Output)</i>	FY 2017: 23,288 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2019 Target	FY 2020 Target	FY 2020 Target +/- FY 2019 Target
4iii: Number of Transitional Living Program grants. (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2018: 229 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
4iv: Number of youth entered TLP for services in the residency. (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2017: 3,517 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Basic Center Program

Data Category	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	\$49,450,679	\$48,995,100	\$41,696,963
Research/Evaluation	950,615	791,676	760,500
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	3,177,257	3,118,453	3,396,541
Program Support	855,591	1,533,771	2,364,844
Total, Resources	\$54,434,142	\$54,439,000	\$48,218,848
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	281	280	262
New Starts			
#	85	95	80
\$	\$15,578,447	\$15,657,239	\$10,951,228
Continuations			
#	196	185	182
\$	\$36,372,232	\$34,837,861	\$33,245,735
Contracts			
#	5	5	5
\$	\$2,279,222	\$3,393,385	\$3,464,845
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Notes:

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

Resource and Program Data
Transitional Living Program

Data Category	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	\$51,468,171	\$50,256,900	\$48,472,031
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development		250,000	2,250,000
Training/Technical Assistance	2,168,624	4,068,942	2,433,110
Program Support	1,094,408	1,265,158	606,011
Total, Resources	\$54,731,203	\$55,841,000	\$53,761,152
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	230	243	243
New Starts			
#	97	35	0
\$	\$19,058,831	\$8,598,356	\$0
Continuations			
#	133	208	243
\$	\$33,609,340	\$44,108,544	\$49,922,031
Contracts			
#	5	5	4
\$	\$2,005,599	\$2,702,997	\$3,400,585
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Notes:

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

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

Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.623

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2019 Enacted
Alabama	\$587,980	\$655,800	\$600,457	-\$55,343
Alaska	400,000	400,000	200,000	-200,000
Arizona	999,279	959,392	878,429	-80,963
Arkansas	444,485	417,678	382,431	-35,248
California	5,831,338	5,979,013	4,729,345	-1,249,668
Colorado	977,061	743,581	680,830	-62,751
Connecticut	652,462	472,686	413,516	-59,170
Delaware	109,103	399,754	200,000	-199,754
District of Columbia	399,732	399,732	200,000	-199,732
Florida	3,144,993	2,427,572	2,222,710	-204,862
Georgia	957,919	1,480,577	1,355,631	-124,946
Hawaii	200,000	200,000	200,000	0
Idaho	91,023	255,704	234,125	-21,579
Illinois	2,160,008	1,751,421	1,603,619	-147,802
Indiana	1,014,258	934,665	855,788	-78,876
Iowa	362,000	431,174	394,787	-36,387
Kansas	200,000	426,133	390,172	-35,961
Kentucky	794,176	597,921	547,463	-50,458
Louisiana	672,658	660,401	604,670	-55,731
Maine	545,937	545,937	200,000	-345,937
Maryland	796,715	797,398	730,106	-67,292
Massachusetts	995,436	820,746	751,484	-69,263
Michigan	2,322,330	1,922,330	1,196,043	-726,287
Minnesota	1,066,585	829,824	694,984	-134,840
Mississippi	319,668	430,732	394,383	-36,349
Missouri	1,438,346	1,141,448	754,394	-387,054
Montana	200,000	200,000	200,000	0
Nebraska	600,000	600,000	254,954	-345,046
Nevada	324,262	395,557	362,176	-33,381
New Hampshire	200,000	200,000	200,000	0
New Jersey	1,346,189	1,182,647	1,082,844	-99,803
New Mexico	680,598	480,622	270,548	-210,074
New York	2,889,030	2,492,760	2,282,396	-210,364
North Carolina	1,252,790	1,353,746	1,239,504	-114,242
North Dakota	200,000	200,000	200,000	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2019 Enacted
Ohio	1,692,034	1,555,951	1,424,644	-131,306
Oklahoma	674,816	568,642	520,654	-47,988
Oregon	1,592,271	1,192,271	549,366	-642,905
Pennsylvania	1,647,067	1,592,759	1,458,346	-134,413
Rhode Island	0	200,000	200,000	0
South Carolina	399,828	644,499	590,110	-54,389
South Dakota	232,405	200,000	200,000	0
Tennessee	600,000	883,821	809,235	-74,586
Texas	2,948,554	4,265,145	4,071,425	-193,720
Utah	442,891	539,790	494,238	-45,553
Vermont	200,000	200,000	200,000	0
Virginia	799,999	1,106,293	1,012,933	-93,360
Washington	1,393,441	953,737	873,252	-80,486
West Virginia	128,769	224,503	205,558	-18,946
Wisconsin	825,243	764,447	699,936	-64,512
Wyoming	100,000	200,000	200,000	0
Subtotal	48,853,679	48,278,814	41,017,487	-7,261,328
American Samoa	70,000	70,000	70,000	0
Guam	127,000	70,000	70,000	0
Northern Mariana Islands	0	70,000	70,000	0
Puerto Rico	400,000	436,286	399,467	-36,819
Virgin Islands	0	70,000	70,000	0
Subtotal	597,000	716,286	679,467	-36,819
Total States/Territories	49,450,679	48,995,100	41,696,954	-7,298,146
Other	1,806,206	2,325,447	3,125,344	799,897
Training and Technical Assistance	3,177,257	3,118,453	3,396,541	278,088
Subtotal, Adjustments	4,983,463	5,443,900	6,521,885	1,077,985
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$54,434,142	\$54,439,000	\$48,218,839	-\$6,220,161

SERVICE CONNECTION FOR YOUTH ON THE STREETS

Funding Level	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Change from FY 2019 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	\$17,141,000	\$17,141,000	\$17,141,000	0

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

2020 AuthorizationSuch sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation MethodCompetitive Grants

Program Description and Accomplishments

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

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

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

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

2016	\$17,141,000
2017	\$17,085,898
2018	\$17,141,000

2019	\$17,141,000
2020	\$17,141,000

Budget Request

The FY 2020 request for Service Connection for Youth on the Street is \$17.1 million, the same as the FY 2019 enacted level. These funds will support 91 Street Outreach Program (SOP) grantees to assist public and private, non-profit agencies in meeting the critical needs of runaway, homeless, and street youth populations by building relationships between grantee staff and youth receiving street-based outreach services and educational information.

Performance Analysis

As noted in the Runaway and Homeless Youth (RHY) chapter, all grantees were required to become members of their local Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Continuums of Care and to begin using HUD’s Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) data systems by April 2015 to collect RHY data. This system change catalyzed SOP grantees to begin collecting individual-level data as part of the integration of RHY with HUD’s HMIS. As such, in FY 2016 ACF proposed a new performance measure to align with the new data system. Developmental measure 4H (below) aims to meaningfully describe the effect of SOP grantees’ outreach. Grantees collect and report data on youth they have contacted during a reporting period and the number of youth they have successfully engaged through a deliberate assessment and case plan. An increase in the proportion of youth who become engaged means an overall increase in the likelihood that their homelessness will end and that their needs will be met through appropriate supportive services. In FY 2017, 36.4 percent of youth were engaged, a one percent increase over the previous year’s actual result of 35.4 percent. A target of 35 percent was established as the baseline.

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

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2019 Target	FY 2020 Target	FY 2020 Target +/- FY 2019 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>(Outcome)</i>	FY 2017: 36.4% (Historical Actual)	35%	35%	Maintain
4v: Number of Street Outreach Program (SOP) grants. <i>(Output)</i>	FY 2018: 96 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
4vi: Number of youth contacted by SOP grants. <i>(Output)</i>	FY 2017: 24,366 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Service Connection for Youth on the Streets

Data Category	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	\$15,415,578	\$15,426,900	\$15,426,900
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	622,985	729,654	648,973
Program Support	1,091,115	984,446	1,065,127
Total, Resources	\$17,129,678	\$17,141,000	\$17,141,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	93	93	93
New Starts			
#	33	45	15
\$	\$4,963,660	\$7,988,265	\$2,463,653
Continuations			
#	60	48	78
\$	\$10,451,918	\$7,438,635	\$12,963,247
Contracts			
#	5	5	4
\$	\$1,555,100	\$1,555,100	\$1,555,100
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Notes:

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

CAPTA STATE GRANTS

Funding Level	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Change from FY 2019 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	\$85,310,000	\$85,310,000	\$85,310,000	0

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

2020 AuthorizationSuch sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method Formula Grants

Program Description and Accomplishments

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

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

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

The FY 2018 and FY 2019 appropriations added \$60 million to help states improve their response to infants affected by substance abuse disorders and their families. Technical assistance was provided to states on best practices and evidence-based interventions. This also funded evaluations of states' activities on plans of safe care.

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

2016	\$25,262,000
2017	\$25,228,638
2018	\$85,310,000
2019	\$85,310,000
2020	\$85,310,000

Budget Request

The FY 2020 request for CAPTA State Grants is \$85.3 million, the same as the FY 2019 enacted level. The request retains the \$60 million increase to support the Secretary's priority initiative to combat the opioid crisis. The funding will help states in improving their response to infants affected by substance use disorders or withdrawal symptoms resulting from prenatal drug exposure or a Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder by developing, implementing, and monitoring plans of safe care for these infants and their parents and caregivers.

Performance Analysis

A key measure of the CAPTA program that ACF evaluates is the percentage of children with substantiated or indicated reports who experience repeat maltreatment. ACF has set a target of decreasing the percentage of child victims who experience repeat maltreatment by 0.2 percentage points per year. Performance over the past six years has fluctuated between 6.3 percent and 6.7 percent. In FY 2015, there was a decrease in the percentage of children who experienced repeat maltreatment to 6.4 percent, falling just short of the target of 6.3 percent. In FY 2016 and FY 2017, this result then increased to 6.5 and 6.9 percent, respectively, missing the target for both years. 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 2020, 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 2019 Target	FY 2020 Target	FY 2020 Target +/- FY 2019 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 2017: 6.9% Target: 6.3% ³¹ (Target Not Met)	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 2017: 65.00 hrs Target: 60.99 hrs (Target Not Met)	Prior Result -5%	Prior Result -5%	N/A

³¹ Due to a technical correct to the FY 2016 actual result (updated from 5.4 percent to 6.5 percent), the FY 2017 target was updated based upon that recalculation.

Resource and Program Data
CAPTA State Grants

Data Category	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$85,285,000	\$84,171,739	\$84,160,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance		1,088,261	1,100,000
Program Support	22,671	50,000	50,000
Total, Resources	\$85,307,671	\$85,310,000	\$85,310,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	56	56	56
New Starts			
#	56	56	56
\$	\$85,285,000	\$84,171,739	\$84,160,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	1	1
\$	\$0	\$1,088,261	\$1,100,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
State Table - CAPTA State Grants

Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.669

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2019 Enacted
Alabama	\$1,158,613	\$1,158,613	\$1,158,613	0
Alaska	285,698	285,698	285,698	0
Arizona	1,756,152	1,756,152	1,756,152	0
Arkansas	825,157	825,157	825,157	0
California	9,554,617	9,554,617	9,554,617	0
Colorado	1,416,216	1,416,216	1,416,216	0
Connecticut	888,594	888,594	888,594	0
Delaware	314,503	314,503	314,503	0
District of Columbia	227,331	227,331	227,331	0
Florida	4,480,599	4,480,599	4,480,599	0
Georgia	2,759,476	2,759,476	2,759,476	0
Hawaii	426,842	426,842	426,842	0
Idaho	564,850	564,850	564,850	0
Illinois	3,217,647	3,217,647	3,217,647	0
Indiana	1,781,585	1,781,585	1,781,585	0
Iowa	881,274	881,274	881,274	0
Kansas	865,656	865,656	865,656	0
Kentucky	1,184,033	1,184,033	1,184,033	0
Louisiana	1,296,700	1,296,700	1,296,700	0
Maine	374,042	374,042	374,042	0
Maryland	1,553,206	1,553,206	1,553,206	0
Massachusetts	1,586,946	1,586,946	1,586,946	0
Michigan	2,467,301	2,467,301	2,467,301	0
Minnesota	1,493,728	1,493,728	1,493,728	0
Mississippi	881,248	881,248	881,248	0
Missouri	1,603,952	1,603,952	1,603,952	0
Montana	347,113	347,113	347,113	0
Nebraska	614,469	614,469	614,469	0
Nevada	837,147	837,147	837,147	0
New Hampshire	383,876	383,876	383,876	0
New Jersey	2,264,513	2,264,513	2,264,513	0
New Mexico	635,666	635,666	635,666	0
New York	4,668,745	4,668,745	4,668,745	0
North Carolina	2,614,552	2,614,552	2,614,552	0
North Dakota	293,040	293,040	293,040	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2019 Enacted
Ohio	2,962,598	2,962,598	2,962,598	0
Oklahoma	1,154,720	1,154,720	1,154,720	0
Oregon	1,053,626	1,053,626	1,053,626	0
Pennsylvania	3,038,636	3,038,636	3,038,636	0
Rhode Island	329,115	329,115	329,115	0
South Carolina	1,307,781	1,307,781	1,307,781	0
South Dakota	334,873	334,873	334,873	0
Tennessee	1,755,055	1,755,055	1,755,055	0
Texas	8,145,005	8,145,005	8,145,005	0
Utah	1,117,275	1,117,275	1,117,275	0
Vermont	230,894	230,894	230,894	0
Virginia	2,166,588	2,166,588	2,166,588	0
Washington	1,901,831	1,901,831	1,901,831	0
West Virginia	514,993	514,993	514,993	0
Wisconsin	1,525,645	1,525,645	1,525,645	0
Wyoming	253,875	253,875	253,875	0
Subtotal	84,297,597	84,297,597	84,297,597	0
American Samoa	71,209	71,209	71,209	0
Guam	97,284	97,284	97,284	0
Northern Mariana Islands	65,501	65,501	65,501	0
Puerto Rico	678,981	678,981	678,981	0
Virgin Islands	74,428	74,428	74,428	0
Subtotal	987,403	987,403	987,403	0
Total States/Territories	85,285,000	85,285,000	85,285,000	0
Other	22,671	25,000	25,000	0
Subtotal, Adjustments	22,671	25,000	25,000	0
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$85,307,671	\$85,310,000	\$85,310,000	\$0

CHILD ABUSE DISCRETIONARY ACTIVITIES

Funding Level	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Change from FY 2019 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	\$33,000,000	\$33,000,000	\$33,000,000	0

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

2020 AuthorizationSuch sums as may be appropriated

Allocation MethodCompetitive Grants and Contracts

Program Description and Accomplishments

The Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (P.L. 93-247) of 1974 created the Child Abuse Discretionary Activities program to fund competitive research and demonstration grants and contracts that seek to expand the evidence base for child welfare programs with the goal of improving child outcomes as lessons learned are adopted by communities across the country. Examples of positive child outcomes are preventing child maltreatment, strengthening families, improving family well-being, and promoting optimal child and youth development. The program funds research on the causes, prevention, identification, and treatment of child abuse and neglect and investigative, administrative and judicial procedures related to child abuse and neglect. 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) reauthorized the program through FY 2015 and added areas of focus to the program: collaboration between domestic violence and child protection, issues facing Indian and Native populations, the unique needs of children under age 3, and children with disabilities.

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 provides 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; improve training and procedures for reporting of suspected or known incidents of child abuse or neglect; 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.

The FY 2019 appropriation included \$1 million to support an innovation grant to develop text and online chat-based intervention and education services through a national hotline. These funds will provide a one-year extension of an existing grant that was awarded in FY 2018 for this project.

Examples of other currently funded projects include:

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

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

2016	\$33,000,000
2017	\$32,893,917
2018	\$33,000,000
2019	\$33,000,000
2020	\$33,000,000

Budget Request

The FY 2020 request for Child Abuse Discretionary Activities is \$33 million, the same as the FY 2019 enacted level.

Examples of projects that will continue in FY 2020 include:

- National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect;
- Community Collaborations to Strengthen and Preserve Families;
- National Quality Improvement Center for Collaborative Community Court Teams to Address the Needs of Infants, Young Children, and Families Affected by Substance Use Disorders;
- National Quality Improvement Center for Preventive Services and Interventions in Indian Country; and

- Quality Improvement Center on Child Welfare Involved Children and Families Experiencing Domestic Violence.

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 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation	\$4,622,007	\$5,972,605	\$8,593,680
Demonstration/Development	11,412,808	10,943,995	7,492,911
Training/Technical Assistance	15,720,208	14,572,274	15,382,834
Program Support	1,233,307	1,511,126	1,530,575
Total, Resources	\$32,988,330	\$33,000,000	\$33,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	25	17	18
New Starts			
#	6	9	2
\$	\$3,838,372	\$6,244,000	\$892,916
Continuations			
#	19	8	16
\$	\$14,599,597	\$10,594,727	\$12,490,259
Contracts			
#	16	15	16
\$	\$13,905,165	\$15,519,923	\$18,975,475
Interagency Agreements			
#	3	3	3
\$	\$640,000	\$640,000	\$640,000

Notes:

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

COMMUNITY-BASED CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION

Funding Level	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Change from FY 2019 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	\$39,764,000	\$39,764,000	\$39,764,000	0

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

2020 AuthorizationSuch sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method Formula Grants

Program Description and Accomplishments

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

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

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

2016	\$39,764,000
2017	\$39,636,173
2018	\$39,764,000
2019	\$39,764,000
2020	\$39,764,000

Budget Request

The FY 2020 request for the CBCAP program is \$39.8 million, the same as the FY 2019 enacted level. These funds will enable states to assist and enhance national, state, and local efforts to prevent child abuse. The funds will help address the significant need for resources that can support direct services to families, as well as strengthen the service delivery infrastructure within the states.

Performance Analysis

ACF tracks the rate of first-time child maltreatment victims (maltreatment victims who have not been maltreatment victims in any prior year) per 1,000 children (measure 7A per the table below). The annual targets for FY 2010 through FY 2020 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 2015, performance on the measure improved slightly with the rate of first time victims declining 6.90 children per 1,000, which exceeded ACF’s FY 2015 target of 6.92 children per 1,000. In FY 2016, performance continued to improve with a rate of 6.54 children per 1,000, exceeding the FY 2016 target of 6.85. In FY 2017, there was a slight increase in the rate of first time victims to 6.67 children per 1,000, which was higher than the target rate of 6.49 for that year. Although there was a slight increase in the rate of first time victims from the previous fiscal year, ACF has recently increased its emphasis on primary prevention and is working with states to implement strategies to prevent children from experiencing abuse and neglect. Given this renewed emphasis on prevention, ACF will continue to work with states to promote improved performance on this measure and has set the target of 6.62 for FY 2018 and future targets.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2019 Target	FY 2020 Target	FY 2020 Target +/- FY 2019 Target
7A: Decrease the rate of first-time victims per 1,000 children (CBCAP) (<i>Outcome</i>)	FY 2017: 6.67 Target: 6.49 (Target Not Met)	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 2017: 53.4% Target: 57.3% (Target Not Met)	Prior Result +3PP	Prior Result +3PP	N/A
7i: Number of children receiving preventive services through CBCAP and other sources. (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2017: 3.1 million (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention

Data Category	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$37,722,708	\$37,676,956	\$37,722,545
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development	393,292	393,044	392,455
Training/Technical Assistance	1,454,000	1,454,000	1,454,000
Program Support	194,000	240,000	195,000
Total, Resources	\$39,764,000	\$39,764,000	\$39,764,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	60	60	60
New Starts			
#	56	57	56
\$	\$37,722,708	\$39,076,956	\$37,722,545
Continuations			
#	4	3	4
\$	\$1,793,292	\$393,044	\$1,792,455
Contracts			
#	3	2	2
\$	\$98,000	\$144,000	\$99,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	1
\$	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000

Notes:

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

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

Formula Grants

CFDA # **93.590**

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2019 Enacted
Alabama	\$396,944	\$396,396	\$396,396	0
Alaska	221,942	221,915	221,915	0
Arizona	640,126	639,247	639,247	0
Arkansas	229,117	228,797	228,797	0
California	3,220,669	3,216,203	3,216,203	0
Colorado	824,327	823,244	823,244	0
Connecticut	635,723	634,899	634,899	0
Delaware	207,154	207,145	207,145	0
District of Columbia	217,990	217,968	217,968	0
Florida	1,598,378	1,596,182	1,596,182	0
Georgia	839,265	838,093	838,093	0
Hawaii	415,271	415,006	415,006	0
Idaho	202,819	202,816	202,816	0
Illinois	1,019,080	1,017,663	1,017,663	0
Indiana	962,451	961,181	961,181	0
Iowa	455,642	455,041	455,041	0
Kansas	873,416	872,303	872,303	0
Kentucky	1,492,211	1,490,322	1,490,322	0
Louisiana	365,906	365,394	365,394	0
Maine	269,273	269,188	269,188	0
Maryland	582,152	581,360	581,360	0
Massachusetts	506,833	506,133	506,133	0
Michigan	747,295	746,254	746,254	0
Minnesota	2,333,293	2,330,353	2,330,353	0
Mississippi	237,640	237,307	237,307	0
Missouri	484,220	483,547	483,547	0
Montana	205,294	205,288	205,288	0
Nebraska	399,151	398,906	398,906	0
Nevada	221,590	221,281	221,281	0
New Hampshire	207,303	207,294	207,294	0
New Jersey	1,930,886	1,928,401	1,928,401	0
New Mexico	317,789	317,645	317,645	0
New York	2,035,515	2,032,780	2,032,780	0
North Carolina	1,009,252	1,007,883	1,007,883	0
North Dakota	205,937	205,930	205,930	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2019 Enacted
Ohio	915,631	914,361	914,361	0
Oklahoma	620,556	619,740	619,740	0
Oregon	281,352	280,958	280,958	0
Pennsylvania	889,540	888,298	888,298	0
Rhode Island	224,964	224,934	224,934	0
South Carolina	484,808	484,151	484,151	0
South Dakota	200,769	200,768	200,768	0
Tennessee	505,639	504,934	504,934	0
Texas	3,119,953	3,115,711	3,115,711	0
Utah	355,188	354,701	354,701	0
Vermont	200,000	200,000	200,000	0
Virginia	614,386	613,527	613,527	0
Washington	854,716	853,574	853,574	0
West Virginia	246,498	246,441	246,441	0
Wisconsin	472,190	471,538	471,538	0
Wyoming	200,000	200,000	200,000	0
Subtotal	36,698,044	36,653,001	36,653,001	0
Indian Tribes	393,292	394,650	394,650	0
Subtotal	393,292	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	224,664	224,349	224,349	0
Virgin Islands	200,000	200,000	200,000	0
Subtotal	1,024,664	1,024,349	1,024,349	0
Total States/Territories	38,116,000	38,072,000	38,072,000	0
Other	248,000	292,000	292,000	0
Training and Technical Assistance	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	0
Subtotal, Adjustments	1,648,000	1,692,000	1,692,000	0
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$39,764,000	\$39,764,000	\$39,764,000	\$0

CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

Funding Level	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Change from FY 2019 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	\$268,735,000	\$268,735,000	\$268,735,000	0

Authorizing Legislation – Section 425 of the Social Security Act

2020 Authorization \$325,000,000

Allocation Method Formula Grants

Program Description and Accomplishments

The Social Security Act of 1935 created Child Welfare Services “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.” Since that time there have been numerous updates, including an increase of authorized funding to its current level of \$325 million, changing the name of the program to The Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services Program, requirements for states to 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, and expanded oversight of the health care needs of children in foster care. The Family First Prevention Services Act (P.L. 115-123) reauthorized the program through FY 2021, made further amendments to health care oversight requirements, and revised requirements relating to the collection of data on child maltreatment fatalities and the development of state plans to prevent such fatalities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

2016	\$268,735,000
2017	\$267,871,118
2018	\$268,735,000
2019	\$268,735,000
2020	\$268,735,000

Budget Request

The FY 2020 request for the Child Welfare Services Program is \$268.7 million, the same as the FY 2019 enacted 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 Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services Program focuses on children who have been removed from their homes and placed in foster care (annual measure 7Q); this trauma can be aggravated further when a child has multiple placement settings while in care. It is, therefore, in the best interest of the child to keep the number of placement settings to a minimum. In recent years, ACF has met or exceeded the previous target of 80 percent of children experiencing no more than two placement settings in the first year in foster care. In FY 2014, performance declined slightly to 85.2 percent, but in FY 2015 it then increased to 86.7 percent. Performance increased again in FY 2016 with 87.0 percent of children experiencing fewer than two placements. In FY 2017, however, performance declined to 82.3 percent, below the target of 84 percent. Despite the one year decline, ACF anticipates maintained or improved performance on this measure and expects that it will meet or exceed the target of 84 percent through FY 2020. 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 2019 Target	FY 2020 Target	FY 2020 Target +/- FY 2019 Target
<p><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>)</p>	<p>FY 2017: 82.3%</p> <p>Target: 84%</p> <p>(Target Not Met)</p>	84%	84%	Maintain
<p><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>)</p>	<p>FY 2017: 3.4%</p> <p>Target: 3.6%</p> <p>(Target Exceeded)</p>	<p>Prior Result</p> <p>-0.5PP</p>	<p>Prior Result</p> <p>-0.5PP</p>	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Child Welfare Services

Data Category	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$268,735,000	\$268,735,000	\$268,735,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$268,735,000	\$268,735,000	\$268,735,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	233	233	233
New Starts			
#	233	233	233
\$	\$268,735,000	\$268,735,000	\$268,735,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
State Table - Child Welfare Services

Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.645

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2019 Enacted
Alabama	\$4,653,963	\$4,653,963	\$4,653,963	0
Alaska	126,125	126,125	126,125	0
Arizona	5,335,639	5,335,639	5,335,639	0
Arkansas	2,990,950	2,990,950	2,990,950	0
California	29,157,555	29,157,555	29,157,555	0
Colorado	4,247,431	4,247,431	4,247,431	0
Connecticut	1,710,787	1,710,787	1,710,787	0
Delaware	791,983	791,983	791,983	0
District of Columbia	345,767	345,767	345,767	0
Florida	15,716,345	15,716,345	15,716,345	0
Georgia	10,224,587	10,224,587	10,224,587	0
Hawaii	1,142,877	1,142,877	1,142,877	0
Idaho	1,846,069	1,846,069	1,846,069	0
Illinois	9,967,451	9,967,451	9,967,451	0
Indiana	6,425,195	6,425,195	6,425,195	0
Iowa	2,773,001	2,773,001	2,773,001	0
Kansas	2,632,738	2,632,738	2,632,738	0
Kentucky	4,295,213	4,295,213	4,295,213	0
Louisiana	4,265,495	4,265,495	4,265,495	0
Maine	1,068,036	1,068,036	1,068,036	0
Maryland	3,970,368	3,970,368	3,970,368	0
Massachusetts	3,736,359	3,736,359	3,736,359	0
Michigan	8,578,127	8,578,127	8,578,127	0
Minnesota	4,228,302	4,228,302	4,228,302	0
Mississippi	3,203,343	3,203,343	3,203,343	0
Missouri	5,431,912	5,431,912	5,431,912	0
Montana	670,799	670,799	670,799	0
Nebraska	1,640,012	1,640,012	1,640,012	0
Nevada	2,669,204	2,669,204	2,669,204	0
New Hampshire	884,816	884,816	884,816	0
New Jersey	5,286,441	5,286,441	5,286,441	0
New Mexico	1,493,045	1,493,045	1,493,045	0
New York	11,856,469	11,856,469	11,856,469	0
North Carolina	9,375,243	9,375,243	9,375,243	0
North Dakota	424,635	424,635	424,635	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2019 Enacted
Ohio	10,079,082	10,079,082	10,079,082	0
Oklahoma	916,373	916,373	916,373	0
Oregon	3,380,196	3,380,196	3,380,196	0
Pennsylvania	9,342,445	9,342,445	9,342,445	0
Rhode Island	811,404	811,404	811,404	0
South Carolina	4,739,708	4,739,708	4,739,708	0
South Dakota	458,852	458,852	458,852	0
Tennessee	5,951,984	5,951,984	5,951,984	0
Texas	25,783,055	25,783,055	25,783,055	0
Utah	3,772,940	3,772,940	3,772,940	0
Vermont	517,855	517,855	517,855	0
Virginia	6,068,644	6,068,644	6,068,644	0
Washington	5,198,973	5,198,973	5,198,973	0
West Virginia	1,686,400	1,686,400	1,686,400	0
Wisconsin	4,668,347	4,668,347	4,668,347	0
Wyoming	421,748	421,748	421,748	0
Subtotal	256,964,288	256,964,288	256,964,288	0
Indian Tribes	7,311,734	7,311,734	7,311,734	0
Subtotal	7,311,734	7,311,734	7,311,734	0
American Samoa	182,156	182,156	182,156	0
Guam	324,542	324,542	324,542	0
Northern Mariana Islands	150,747	150,747	150,747	0
Puerto Rico	3,600,888	3,600,888	3,600,888	0
Virgin Islands	200,645	200,645	200,645	0
Subtotal	4,458,978	4,458,978	4,458,978	0
Total States/Territories	268,735,000	268,735,000	268,735,000	0
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$268,735,000	\$268,735,000	\$268,735,000	\$0

CHILD WELFARE RESEARCH, TRAINING AND DEMONSTRATION

Funding Level	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Change from FY 2019 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	\$17,984,000	\$17,984,000	\$17,984,000	0

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

2020 Authorization Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method Competitive Grants

Program Description and Accomplishments

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

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

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

Significant research is supported by this funding, including The National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being (NSCAW), a nationally representative, longitudinal survey of children and families who have

been the subjects of investigation by Child Protective Services. There have been two cohorts of children enrolled in the survey, which makes available data drawn from first-hand reports from children, parents, and other caregivers, as well as reports from caseworkers, teachers, and data from administrative records. NSCAW examines child and family well-being outcomes in detail and seeks to relate those outcomes to experiences with the child welfare system and to family characteristics, community environment, and other factors.

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

2016	\$17,984,000
2017	\$17,926,189
2018	\$17,984,000
2019	\$17,984,000
2020	\$17,984,000

Budget Request

The FY 2020 request for Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration is \$18 million, the same as the FY 2019 enacted level. These funds will continue to support activities funded in FY 2019, including the National Child Workforce Institute, the Quality Improvement Center on Workforce Development, NSCAW, and the National Capacity-building Centers for Tribes.

In addition, technical assistance will be provided to grantees on mining, preparing, and cleaning the grantee state data; developing and using the predictive models; interpreting the results; and identifying and installing interventions appropriate to the needs of the population.

Resource and Program Data
Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration

Data Category	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation	\$4,540,704	\$6,007,245	\$6,084,000
Demonstration/Development	1,119,082		
Training/Technical Assistance	12,005,736	11,388,865	11,556,919
Program Support	318,000	587,890	343,081
Total, Resources	\$17,983,522	\$17,984,000	\$17,984,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	6	6	6
New Starts			
#	1	1	0
\$	\$4,123,515	\$900,000	\$0
Continuations			
#	5	5	6
\$	\$5,146,769	\$9,748,480	\$10,650,174
Contracts			
#	9	7	5
\$	\$8,668,475	\$7,335,520	\$7,333,826
Interagency Agreements			
#	2	0	0
\$	\$44,763	\$0	\$0

Notes:

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

ADOPTION OPPORTUNITIES

Funding Level	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Change from FY 2019 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	\$39,100,000	\$39,100,000	\$39,100,000	0

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

2020 AuthorizationSuch sums as may be appropriated

Allocation MethodCompetitive Grants and Contracts

Program Description and Accomplishments

The Adoption Opportunities program was authorized by the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment and Adoption Reform Act (P.L. 95-266) in 1978 and funds competitive grants and contracts to public and private organizations to remove barriers to adoption and to provide permanent homes for children who would benefit from adoption, particularly children with special needs. As of August 2018, Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System Foster Care Data estimates indicate that at the end of FY 2017 there were approximately 123,437 children in the public foster care system waiting to be adopted. About 69,525 of these children are immediately available for adoption. Waiting children include those who have a goal of adoption whether or not the parental rights have been terminated, whereas children who are free for adoption include only those whose parental rights have been terminated. Such children are typically school-aged, in sibling groups, have experienced neglect or abuse, or have a physical, mental, or emotional disability. The Adoption Opportunities program was reauthorized through FY 2015 by the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act Reauthorization Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-320).

Demonstration grants are awarded through a competitive process to public and private agencies, including state and local governments, universities, and private non-profit and for-profit agencies. These demonstration grants test new models of service delivery to address and eliminate barriers to adoption, including inter-jurisdictional adoptions, and to help find permanent families for children who would benefit from adoption, particularly children with special needs. Currently funded projects include a National Quality Improvement Center for Adoption and Guardianship Support and Preservation, a National Training and Development Initiative for Foster/Adoptive Parents, and activities to improve hospital-based adoption support services for pregnant and expectant mothers, including training for hospital staff and doctors. In addition, AdoptUSKids, a project begun in 2002 to raise public awareness about the need for foster and adoptive families for children in the public child welfare system, has helped find permanency in an adoptive home for over 31,000 children photo-listed on AdoptUSKids.org.

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

2016	\$39,100,000
2017	\$38,974,309
2018	\$39,100,000
2019	\$39,100,000
2020	\$39,100,000

Budget Request

The FY 2020 request for the Adoption Opportunities program is \$39.1 million, the same as the FY 2019 enacted level. The requested funding level will support sixteen grants to facilitate the adoption process and provide technical assistance to enable states to increase the number of children adopted, especially children with special needs.

Performance Analysis

A measure of the adoption rate (annual measure 7T per the table below) was developed through a program assessment as an appropriate measure of success in moving children toward adoption, taking into account the size of the pool of children in foster care for whom adoption is the appropriate goal. Using a rate takes into account the fluctuations in numbers of children who are in foster care in any given year. Since FY 2010, the adoption rate has remained relatively flat at close to or slightly above 12.0 percent. In FY 2015, there was a slight increase in the adoption rate to 12.3 percent, meeting the target goal for that year. The FY 2016 performance result increased to 13.2 percent of children being adopted. In FY 2017, performance increased for the third year in a row to 13.4 percent, exceeding the FY 2017 target of 11.9 percent. Given the historical fluctuations in the foster care population, the FY 2020 target is 12.0 percent and will be reevaluated as needed.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2019 Target	FY 2020 Target	FY 2020 Target +/- FY 2019 Target
7T: Increase the adoption rate. (Foster Care, Adoption Opportunities, Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentives, Adoption Assistance) (<i>Outcome</i>)	FY 2017: 13.4% Target: 11.9% (Target Exceeded)	12.0%	12.0%	Maintain
7iii: Number of children featured on the AdoptUSKids website who were subsequently placed for adoption. (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2018: 30,824 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Adoption Opportunities

Data Category	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation	\$2,535,654	\$2,512,830	\$2,636,400
Demonstration/Development	17,284,621	12,637,573	14,484,649
Training/Technical Assistance	17,750,194	22,133,252	20,162,606
Program Support	1,529,530	1,816,345	1,816,345
Total, Resources	\$39,099,999	\$39,100,000	\$39,100,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	14	14	16
New Starts			
#	5	7	7
\$	\$6,834,631	\$5,310,607	\$4,350,137
Continuations			
#	9	7	9
\$	\$18,399,290	\$15,746,966	\$18,554,512
Contracts			
#	8	9	8
\$	\$13,866,078	\$18,041,927	\$16,194,851
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Notes:

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

ADOPTION AND LEGAL GUARDIANSHIP INCENTIVE PAYMENTS

Funding Level	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Change from FY 2019 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	\$75,000,000	\$75,000,000	\$37,943,000	-\$37,057,000

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

2020 AuthorizationSuch sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method Formula Grants

Program Description and Accomplishments

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

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

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

- \$5,000 for improving the number of foster child adoptions;
- \$10,000 for improving the number of older child adoptions and older foster child guardianships (ages 14 and older);
- \$7,500 for improving the number of pre-adolescent adoptions and pre-adolescent foster child guardianships (ages 9-13); and
- \$4,000 for improving the number of foster child guardianships.

To the extent that funds are available after making awards in other categories, the law also authorizes an incentive for timely adoptions, if the average time from removal to placement in a finalized adoption is less than 24 months. The reauthorization increased from two years to three years the length of time that states have to spend incentive payments. It also added a provision specifying that incentive funds may not supplant federal or non-federal funds for services under titles IV-B or IV-E of the Social Security Act (Child Welfare Services or Federal Payments for Foster Care, Adoption Assistance, and Guardianship Assistance). Funding for the program was reauthorized through FY 2021 with the passage of the Family First Prevention Services Act (P.L. 115-123).

Prior to FY 2018, appropriations had not been sufficient to cover the incentives awards earned by states, but states received the awards in the subsequent year. The FY 2018 increase in the appropriation allowed ACF to fully pay incentives earned in FY 2017 (for adoptions and guardianships completed in FY 2016), as well as a portion of the FY 2018 incentives earned (for adoptions and guardianships completed in FY 2017). The FY 2018 earnings totaled nearly \$64.7 million. The FY 2018 appropriation allowed ACF to pay approximately 39 percent of that amount, or \$25.1 million. The FY 2019 appropriation is being used to pay the remaining 61 percent of the FY 2018 earnings, totaling approximately \$39.6 million, leaving approximately \$35.4 million to apply toward the FY 2019 incentive earnings (for adoptions and guardianships completed in FY 2018).

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

2016	\$37,943,000
2017	\$37,824,982
2018	\$75,000,000
2019	\$75,000,000
2020	\$37,943,000

Budget Request

The FY 2020 request for the Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments program is \$37.9 million, \$37 million below the FY 2019 enacted level.

ACF estimates that FY 2019 earnings by states will total approximately \$65 million. Based on that estimate, the FY 2019 appropriation will be able to pay for approximately 55 percent of the FY 2019 earnings, leaving a balance of approximately \$29.6 million that will be paid out of the FY 2020 appropriation. The FY 2020 President’s Budget request will be sufficient to cover that amount and a portion of the FY 2020 incentive earnings (for adoptions and guardianships completed in FY 2019).

Performance Analysis

A key measure for this program is the progress in reducing the gap between the percentage of children nine and older waiting to be adopted and those actually adopted. In FY 2015, performance improved in this area, meeting the target of 13.4 percent. ACF continued to improve in this area in FY 2016 with a gap of 12.6 percent, exceeding the target of 13.1 percent. In FY 2017, performance declined slightly with a 12.7 percent gap, missing the target of 12.4 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 2020. There are several projects funded through the Adoption Opportunities program to support states in moving children to adoption and earning these incentive funds including the AdoptUSKids project, the Quality

Improvement Center for Adoption and Guardianship Support and Preservation, and the National Adoption Competency Mental Health Training Initiative.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2019 Target	FY 2020 Target	FY 2020 Target +/- FY 2019 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 2017: 13.4% Target: 11.9% (Target Exceeded)	12.0%	12.0%	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 2017: 12.7% Target: 12.4% (Target Not Met)	Prior Result -2%	Prior Result -2%	N/A
<u>7Y</u> : Number of children nine and older actually adopted. (Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payment Program) (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2017: 15,338 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments

Data Category	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$75,000,000	\$75,000,000	\$37,943,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$75,000,000	\$75,000,000	\$37,943,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	96	TBD	TBD
New Starts			
#	0	TBD	TBD
\$	\$25,111,262	\$35,414,262	TBD
Continuations			
#	96	49	TBD
\$	\$49,888,738	\$39,585,738	TBD
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

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

Formula Grants

CFDA # **93.603**

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2019 Enacted
Alabama	\$160,792	0	0	0
Alaska	72,266	0	0	0
Arizona	975,589	0	0	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0
California	10,496,613	0	0	0
Colorado	519,411	0	0	0
Connecticut	691,946	0	0	0
Delaware	291,773	0	0	0
District of Columbia	103,882	0	0	0
Florida	0	0	0	0
Georgia	108,399	0	0	0
Hawaii	49,683	0	0	0
Idaho	6,775	0	0	0
Illinois	977,396	0	0	0
Indiana	2,020,283	0	0	0
Iowa	1,087,150	0	0	0
Kansas	329,713	0	0	0
Kentucky	943,973	0	0	0
Louisiana	379,396	0	0	0
Maine	648,134	0	0	0
Maryland	424,562	0	0	0
Massachusetts	112,915	0	0	0
Michigan	3,744,727	0	0	0
Minnesota	523,928	0	0	0
Mississippi	1,164,384	0	0	0
Missouri	2,992,258	0	0	0
Montana	325,648	0	0	0
Nebraska	717,690	0	0	0
Nevada	641,360	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	1,330,144	0	0	0
New Mexico	81,299	0	0	0
New York	1,835,553	0	0	0
North Carolina	1,267,814	0	0	0
North Dakota	415,077	0	0	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2019 Enacted
Ohio	325,648	0	0	0
Oklahoma	5,565,375	0	0	0
Oregon	422,304	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	576,320	0	0	0
Rhode Island	803,054	0	0	0
South Carolina	196,473	0	0	0
South Dakota	36,133	0	0	0
Tennessee	754,275	0	0	0
Texas	4,244,264	0	0	0
Utah	289,063	0	0	0
Vermont	99,366	0	0	0
Virginia	225,831	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	212,733	0	0	0
Wisconsin	457,985	0	0	0
Wyoming	239,381	0	0	0
Subtotal	49,888,738	0	0	0
Total States/Territories	49,888,738	0	0	0
Other	25,111,262	\$75,000,000	\$37,943,000	-\$37,057,000
Subtotal, Adjustments	25,111,262	75,000,000	37,943,000	-\$37,057,000
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$75,000,000	\$75,000,000	\$37,943,000	-\$37,057,000

Notes:

1. Does not reflect release of Adoption Incentives funding in FY 2019 and FY 2020 since no awards have been made at this time.

SOCIAL SERVICES RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION

Funding Level	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Change from FY 2019 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	\$6,512,000	\$6,512,000	\$6,512,000	0

Authorizing Legislation – Section 1110 of the Social Security Act

2020 AuthorizationSuch sums as may be appropriated

Allocation MethodCompetitive Grants and Contracts

Program Description and Accomplishments

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

ACF conducts projects through contracts, cooperative agreements, and grants. Evaluation results and data from projects are disseminated to other federal agencies, states, Congress, researchers, and others through publications, the internet, conferences, and workshops. Topics of recent projects include employment and family self-sufficiency research, child poverty, studies of behavioral science interventions, examination of disparities in access to and use of ACF programs, and approaches to improving program efficiency and effectiveness, including efforts to improve use of administrative data.

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

2016	\$6,512,000
2017	\$6,491,066
2018	\$6,512,000
2019	\$6,512,000
2020	\$6,512,000

Budget Request

The FY 2020 request for SSRD is \$6.5 million, the same as the FY 2019 enacted level. SSRD is the only source of funds available to ACF for research and evaluation addressing cross-cutting topics or the effectiveness of programs lacking dedicated funds for research and evaluation. In FY 2020, ACF plans to continue testing how low-cost adjustments to program practices using insights from behavioral science can improve the efficiency and effectiveness of ACF programs and examine disparities in access to and use of ACF programs.

Performance Analysis

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2019 Target	FY 2020 Target	FY 2020 Target +/- FY 2019 Target
23i: Total number of grants (SSRD and PHS). (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2018: 3 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
23ii: Total number of contracts (SSRD and PHS). (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2018: 24 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Social Services Research and Demonstration

Data Category	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation	\$6,366,879	\$6,378,815	\$6,378,815
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	106,116	133,185	133,185
Total, Resources	\$6,472,995	\$6,512,000	\$6,512,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	4	10	10
New Starts			
#	2	9	8
\$	\$74,904	\$1,300,000	\$1,300,000
Continuations			
#	2	1	2
\$	\$524,577	\$50,000	\$50,000
Contracts			
#	25	14	14
\$	\$5,469,971	\$4,498,191	\$4,498,191
Interagency Agreements			
#	5	7	5
\$	\$276,019	\$548,635	\$548,635

Notes:

1. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, rent and security.

NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAMS

Funding Level	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Change from FY 2019 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	\$53,509,500	\$54,550,000	\$52,050,000	-\$2,500,000

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

2020 AuthorizationSuch sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method Competitive Grant

Program Description and Accomplishments

ACF Native American Programs are authorized under the Native American Programs Act (NAPA) of 1974 (P.L. 93-644). NAPA’s purpose is to promote cultural preservation and economic self-sufficiency by serving Native American communities, including 573 federally-recognized tribes, 335 state-recognized tribes and Alaska Native organizations, Native Hawaiian communities, and populations throughout the Pacific Basin. NAPA programs assist tribal and village governments and Native American institutions and organizations in their efforts to support and develop stable, diversified local economies. Tribes and non-profit organizations use funds to develop and implement sustainable community-based social and economic programs and services to improve the well-being of Native people.

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

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

Program	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
Esther Martinez Immersion (EMI)	\$4,298,145	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000

Program	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
Preservation and Maintenance (P&M)	\$5,860,296	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000
Native Language Community Coordination (NLCC)	\$1,917,265	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000
Total	\$12,075,706	\$12,000,000	\$12,000,000

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

2016	\$50,000,000
2017	\$51,889,055
2018	\$53,509,500
2019	\$54,550,000
2020	\$52,050,000

Budget Request

The FY 2020 request for Native American Programs is \$52.05 million, a decrease of \$2.5 million from the FY 2019 enacted 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 environmental improvement programs. This includes \$4 million for Native American language nests and survival schools through the Ester Martinez Immersion program.

This Budget proposes to reform the Native American Programs Act of 1974 by revising select outdated or ineffective provisions to provide the continuity of services and supports that promote the social and self-sufficiency of Native Americans. The recommended changes will remove obsolete language and references, and align statutory text with current principles for the conduct of program evaluations to identify, implement, and sustain effective programs and practices. The cost-neutral proposal will update NAPA to:

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

Performance Analysis

ACF semi-annually measures progress toward grantees’ goals and at the end of each project conducts a visit to measure the overall success of the project in meeting its objectives. Each year ACF conducts on-site evaluations of projects ending within one quarter of the scheduled visit. These on-site evaluations describe and measure the outcomes of projects, their effectiveness in achieving stated goals, their effect on the community, and their structure and mechanisms for delivery of services. The evaluations collect data from grantees through a standardized data collection instrument. The standardized evaluation survey captures large amounts of data, including the number of jobs created, the number of youth involved with projects, how many projects involve intergenerational activities, and the number of community partnerships formed. In FY 2015, 67 percent of projects met or exceeded funded objectives. In FY 2016, performance improved in this area to 76 percent, exceeding the target of 74 percent. In FY 2017, performance fell off from the previous result to 71 percent, falling short of the FY 2017 target of 73 percent. Although ACF did not meet this target for projects that meet or exceed funded objectives, 89 percent of ANA-funded projects reported positive or significant positive outcomes in the communities served by the projects. The FY 2020 target for this measure is to improve by one percent over the average of the prior six years’ results. In order to continue improved performance, ACF will focus on on-going monitoring and analysis of grantee data to identify 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 2019 Target	FY 2020 Target	FY 2020 Target +/- FY 2019 Target
<u>9A</u> : Increase ANA Training or Technical Assistance participants’ understanding of community-based project design and/or implementation. <i>(Developmental Outcome)</i>	N/A	TBD	TBD	N/A
<u>9B</u> : Increase the percentage of projects that meet or exceed funded objectives. <i>(Outcome)</i>	FY 2017: 71% Target: 73% (Target Not Met)	1% over avg prior 6 actuals	1% over avg prior 6 actuals	N/A
<u>9i</u> : Number of jobs created through ANA funding. <i>(Output)</i>	FY 2017: 618 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Native American Programs

Data Category	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	\$44,484,384	\$44,716,030	\$41,000,000
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development	1,917,265	1,901,166	1,901,000
Training/Technical Assistance	3,546,922	3,621,719	3,600,000
Program Support	3,560,929	4,311,085	5,549,000
Total, Resources	\$53,509,500	\$54,550,000	\$52,050,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	174	170	170
New Starts			
#	63	50	50
\$	\$16,492,193	\$11,190,813	\$16,000,000
Continuations			
#	111	120	120
\$	\$29,909,956	\$35,426,383	\$26,901,000
Contracts			
#	8	8	8
\$	\$5,851,011	\$5,982,230	\$5,960,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Notes:

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

Resource and Program Data
Native American Programs

Data Category	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	\$44,484,384	\$44,716,030	\$41,000,000
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development	1,917,265	1,901,166	1,901,000
Training/Technical Assistance	3,546,922	3,621,719	3,600,000
Program Support	3,560,929	4,311,085	5,549,000
Total, Resources	\$53,509,500	\$54,550,000	\$52,050,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	174	170	170
New Starts			
#	63	50	50
\$	\$16,492,193	\$11,190,813	\$16,000,000
Continuations			
#	111	120	120
\$	\$29,909,456	\$35,426,383	\$26,901,000
Contracts			
#	8	8	8
\$	\$5,851,011	\$5,982,230	\$5,960,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Notes:

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

COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

Funding Level	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Change from FY 2019 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	\$715,000,000	\$725,000,000	0	-\$725,000,000

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

2020 AuthorizationSuch sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method Formula Grant/Contracts

Program Description and Accomplishments

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

The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-452) created eligible entities, also known as Community Action Agencies (CAAs), that are non-profit or community-based organizations, local governments, tribal organizations, and migrant and seasonal farm worker organizations. In FY 2018, CSBG supported a national network of 1,011 CSBG eligible entities.

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

2016	\$715,000,000
2017	\$707,850,000
2018	\$715,000,000
2019	\$725,000,000
2020	\$0

Budget Request

The FY 2020 request does not include funding for CSBG, which is the same as the FY 2019 President’s Budget. In a constrained budget environment, difficult funding decisions were made to ensure that federal funds are being spent as effectively as possible. While the percentage can vary by agency, overall the CSBG accounts for approximately five percent of total funding received by local agencies that benefit from these funds. Although states have discretion to reduce or terminate funding to local agencies that do not meet state-established performance standards, CSBG continues to be distributed by a formula not tied directly to the local agency performance, and it is a priority of this Administration to ensure limited federal funds go to programs that deliver results.

Performance Analysis

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result ³² / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target
<u>12A</u> : Increase the number of conditions of poverty addressed for low-income individuals, families and communities as a result of Community Action interventions. (<i>Outcome</i>)	FY 2017: 32.2 million Target: 27.6 million (Target Exceeded)	N/A ³³	N/A
<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 2017: 14.51% Target: 16% (Target Exceeded)	16%	16%
<u>12C</u> : Increase the number of individuals achieving one or more outcomes as identified by the National Performance Indicators (NPI) in various domains. (<i>Developmental Outcome</i>)	N/A	TBD	TBD
<u>12i</u> : Number of individuals served. (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2017: 16.2 million (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A

³² The FY 2017 CSBG performance results should be considered preliminary pending final data validation.

³³ The CSBG Information System (CSBG/IS) survey was phased out in FY 2017 and a new annual report to collect CSBG data was implemented in FY 2018. New developmental measures related to positive outcomes across a range of national performance indicators were proposed for FY 2018 and are being used to establish new baseline measures.

Resource and Program Data
Community Services Block Grant

Data Category	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$703,856,755	\$713,691,755	
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development	900,000	900,000	
Training/Technical Assistance	6,593,109	6,806,443	
Program Support	3,647,158	3,601,802	
Total, Resources	\$714,997,022	\$725,000,000	\$0
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	129	130	0
New Starts			
#	114	127	0
\$	\$703,856,755	\$718,766,755	\$0
Continuations			
#	15	3	0
\$	\$6,700,000	\$1,700,000	\$0
Contracts			
#	4	3	0
\$	\$1,214,544	\$1,546,959	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	3	3	0
\$	\$841,435	\$686,339	\$0

Notes:

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

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

Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.569

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2019 Enacted
Alabama	\$13,056,235	\$13,237,867	0	-\$13,237,867
Alaska	2,637,889	2,676,949	0	-2,676,949
Arizona	5,817,415	5,126,942	0	-5,126,942
Arkansas	9,688,083	9,822,860	0	-9,822,860
California	63,526,141	64,409,889	0	-64,409,889
Colorado	6,188,466	6,274,558	0	-6,274,558
Connecticut	8,580,324	8,699,690	0	-8,699,690
Delaware	3,714,415	3,769,415	0	-3,769,415
District of Columbia	11,705,868	11,868,715	0	-11,868,715
Florida	20,707,768	20,995,846	0	-20,995,846
Georgia	19,165,556	19,432,179	0	-19,432,179
Hawaii	3,714,415	3,769,415	0	-3,769,415
Idaho	3,674,199	3,728,604	0	-3,728,604
Illinois	33,656,918	34,125,138	0	-34,125,138
Indiana	10,374,266	10,518,588	0	-10,518,588
Iowa	7,711,062	7,818,335	0	-7,818,335
Kansas	5,815,568	5,896,471	0	-5,896,471
Kentucky	12,011,593	12,178,693	0	-12,178,693
Louisiana	16,492,733	16,722,173	0	-16,722,173
Maine	3,736,065	3,788,039	0	-3,788,039
Maryland	9,776,404	9,912,409	0	-9,912,409
Massachusetts	17,654,872	17,900,479	0	-17,900,479
Michigan	26,155,963	26,519,834	0	-26,519,834
Minnesota	8,573,886	8,693,162	0	-8,693,162
Mississippi	11,332,204	11,489,853	0	-11,489,853
Missouri	19,715,861	19,990,139	0	-19,990,139
Montana	3,413,455	3,457,473	0	-3,457,473
Nebraska	4,966,332	5,035,421	0	-5,035,421
Nevada	3,714,415	3,769,415	0	-3,769,415
New Hampshire	3,714,415	3,769,415	0	-3,769,415
New Jersey	19,518,838	19,790,376	0	-19,790,376
New Mexico	3,927,147	3,981,781	0	-3,981,781
New York	61,837,962	62,698,225	0	-62,698,225
North Carolina	18,700,204	18,960,353	0	-18,960,353
North Dakota	3,355,109	3,361,735	0	-3,361,735

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2019 Enacted
Ohio	27,773,411	28,159,783	0	-28,159,783
Oklahoma	8,326,684	8,442,523	0	-8,442,523
Oregon	5,680,967	5,759,999	0	-5,759,999
Pennsylvania	30,164,860	30,584,500	0	-30,584,500
Rhode Island	3,938,611	3,993,403	0	-3,993,403
South Carolina	10,947,581	11,099,880	0	-11,099,880
South Dakota	3,009,370	3,053,932	0	-3,053,932
Tennessee	14,036,171	14,231,436	0	-14,231,436
Texas	34,276,504	34,753,344	0	-34,753,344
Utah	3,629,875	3,683,623	0	-3,683,623
Vermont	3,711,847	3,766,809	0	-3,766,809
Virginia	11,406,937	11,565,625	0	-11,565,625
Washington	8,443,152	8,560,609	0	-8,560,609
West Virginia	7,976,024	8,086,983	0	-8,086,983
Wisconsin	8,669,000	8,789,600	0	-8,789,600
Wyoming	3,479,181	3,530,698	0	-3,530,698
Subtotal	663,802,221	672,253,183	0	-672,253,183
Indian Tribes	6,324,725	7,236,202	0	-7,236,202
Subtotal	6,324,725	7,236,202	0	-7,236,202
American Samoa	965,627	979,924	0	-979,924
Guam	913,891	927,423	0	-927,423
Northern Mariana Islands	572,508	580,986	0	-580,986
Puerto Rico	30,015,394	30,432,955	0	-30,432,955
Virgin Islands	1,262,389	1,281,082	0	-1,281,082
Subtotal	33,729,809	34,202,370	0	-34,202,370
Total States/Territories	703,856,755	713,691,755	0	-713,691,755
Discretionary Funds	900,000	900,000	0	-900,000
Other	3,647,158	3,601,802	0	-3,713,710
Training and Technical Assistance	6,593,109	6,806,443	0	-6,694,535
Subtotal, Adjustments	11,140,267	11,308,245	0	-11,308,245
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$714,997,022	\$725,000,000	\$0	-\$725,000,000

COMMUNITY SERVICES DISCRETIONARY ACTIVITIES

Funding Level	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Change from FY 2019 Enacted
Community Economic Development	\$19,883,000	\$19,883,000	0	-\$19,883,000
Rural Community Development	8,000,000	9,000,000	0	-9,000,000
Total, Budget Authority	27,883,000	28,883,000	0	-28,883,000

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

2020 AuthorizationSuch sums as may be appropriated

Allocation MethodCompetitive Grants

Program Description and Accomplishments

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

CED funds can be used for commercial developments and equity investments or loans to capitalize a new business or expand an existing business, as long as the project creates new full-time permanent jobs for individuals with low incomes. Grants are awarded to cover project costs associated with the startup or expansion of businesses, including physical and/or commercial activities; capital expenditures, such as the purchase of equipment or real property; allowable operating expenses, such as salary for key project staff; and loans or equity investments. Depending on the annual appropriation amount, approximately 22 to 25 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 2019 ACF anticipates awarding 22 grants totaling approximately \$16.9 million with priority for applications from rural areas with high rates of poverty, unemployment, and substance use disorders.

The RCD funds are used to increase access for families with low incomes to water supply and waste disposal services, preserve affordable water and waste disposal services in low-income rural communities, increase local capacity and expertise to establish and maintain needed community facilities, increase economic opportunities for low-income rural communities by improving their access to water and sanitation, use technical assistance to leverage additional public and private resources, support coordination with relevant homeland security activities, and promote improved coordination of federal, state, and local agencies and financing programs to benefit low-income communities. In FY 2019, ACF anticipates awarding \$8.6 million to approximately eight grantees for the final year of their five-year projects.

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

2016	\$36,383,000
2017	\$27,109,170
2018	\$27,883,000
2019	\$28,883,000
2020	\$0

Budget Request

The FY 2020 request does not include funding for the CED and RCD programs, which is the same as the FY 2019 President’s Budget. The services provided by these programs are duplicative of other federal programs.

Performance Analysis

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target
12ii: Number of jobs created by Community Economic Development program. (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2017: 2,267 ³⁴ (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A

³⁴ The FY 2017 actual result should be considered preliminary pending final data validation.

Resource and Program Data
Community Economic Development

Data Category	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	\$17,336,127	\$17,057,281	
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	198,883	198,883	
Program Support	2,347,989	2,626,836	
Total, Resources	\$19,882,999	\$19,883,000	\$0
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	25	22	0
New Starts			
#	25	22	0
\$	\$17,336,127	\$17,057,281	\$0
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	3	3	0
\$	\$1,806,880	\$2,035,100	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	3	3	0
\$	\$739,992	\$790,619	\$0

Notes:

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

Resource and Program Data
Rural Community Development

Data Category	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	\$7,753,041	\$8,710,780	
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	111,540	147,030	
Program Support	135,419	142,190	
Total, Resources	\$8,000,000	\$9,000,000	\$0
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	8	8	0
New Starts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Continuations			
#	8	8	0
\$	\$7,753,041	\$8,710,780	\$0
Contracts			
#	1	1	0
\$	\$111,540	\$147,030	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	0
\$	\$135,419	\$142,190	\$0

Notes:

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

NATIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HOTLINE

Funding Level	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Change from FY 2019 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	\$9,250,000	\$10,250,000	\$10,250,000	0

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

2020 Authorization\$6,000,000 pending Congressional action

Allocation Method Cooperative Agreements

Program Description and Accomplishments

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

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

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

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

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

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

2016	\$8,250,000
2017	\$8,223,479
2018	\$9,250,000
2019	\$10,250,000
2020	\$10,250,000

Budget Request

The FY 2020 request for the National Domestic Violence Hotline is \$10.25 million, the same as the FY 2019 enacted level. These funds will continue to support staffing and infrastructure in order to ensure a timely response to requests for help, including during periods of peak demand. Part of the funding will support an evaluation that will give a more comprehensive report on the services the Hotline provides.

Performance Analysis

Measurement of the Hotline's performance is focused on the percentage of total annual responses to calls in relation to the number of calls received as a better determinant of the Hotline's usefulness than reporting the number of calls received. For FY 2017, the actual result was 75 percent, missing the target of 84 percent. In FY 2018, the performance result remained at 74 percent, missing the target of 82 percent. The percentage of online chats to which the Hotline responded in FY 2017 was 77 percent, missing the target of 84 percent. In FY 2018, the actual result for online chats was 59 percent, which also missed the target of 82 percent.

Although the Hotline has not met all performance targets for FY 2018, there has been a 29 percent increase (over 99,000) in the number of calls and online chats received over the amount received in FY 2017. This increase is attributed to increased media coverage of the issue of domestic violence, sexual assault, and sexual harassment; increasing the service hours of Spanish online chat services; and rollovers from local domestic violence programs during catastrophic weather events. Had the number of calls and online chats coming in to the Hotline remained level from FY 2017 to FY 2018, the number of contacts answered in relation to the number of contacts received would have been 88 percent for FY 2018.

To align with industry standards and to improve performance results, the Hotline has implemented a strategy to not include calls that are abandoned within the first 5 to 15 seconds in the calculation for the performance rate beginning October 1, 2017. It is not feasible to answer 100 percent of calls received 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). Given the expected continual rise in callers and chatters contacting the Hotline, increased hours of training for new advocates, and increased financial support to StrongHearts Native Helpline, the Hotline aims to reach a performance target of 80 percent in FY 2020 for both calls and online chats.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2019 Target	FY 2020 Target	FY 2020 Target +/- FY 2019 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 2018: 74% Target: 82% (Target Not Met)	82%	80%	- 2
<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 2018: 59% Target: 82% (Target Not Met)	82%	80%	- 2
<u>14C</u> : Increase the capacity of the National Domestic Violence Hotline (with respect to serving youth/young adults through a national teen dating violence hotline) to respond to increased volume (as measured by percentage of total annual calls, online chats and texts to which the Hotline responds). (<i>Outcome</i>)	FY 2018: 67% Target: 78% (Target Not Met)	70% ³⁵	70%	Maintain
<u>14x</u> : Total average number of calls received per month by the National Domestic Violence Hotline. (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2018: 23,400 (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 2018: 12,930 (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 websites (English and Spanish). (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2018: 357,932 (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 2018: 2,382 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>14xiv</u> : Total average number of chats received per month by loveisrespect.org (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2018: 3,755 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

³⁵ The FY 2019 target was adjusted from 82 percent to 70 percent in light of the most recent results to align with trend data.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2019 Target	FY 2020 Target	FY 2020 Target +/- FY 2019 Target
<u>14xv</u> : Total average number of texts received per month by loveisrespect.org. (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2018: 1,278 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
National Domestic Violence Hotline

Data Category	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	\$9,250,000	\$9,850,000	\$9,850,000
Research/Evaluation		400,000	400,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$9,250,000	\$10,250,000	\$10,250,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	1	1	1
New Starts			
#	0	0	1
\$	\$0	\$0	\$9,850,000
Continuations			
#	1	1	0
\$	\$9,250,000	\$9,850,000	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	1	1
\$	\$0	\$400,000	\$400,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND SERVICES

Funding Level	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Change from FY 2019 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	\$158,400,000	\$164,500,000	\$164,500,000	0

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

2020 AuthorizationSuch sums as may be appropriated

Allocation MethodFormula and Competitive Grants

Program Description and Accomplishments

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

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

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

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

- assist victims in the development of safety plans and decisions related to safety and well-being;

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

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

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

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

For any fiscal year for which the FVPSA appropriation exceeds \$130 million, the FVPSA statute provides for a 25 percent set-aside of the amount in excess of that threshold for grants to support specialized services for abused parents and their children. The FY 2019 appropriation supported this set-aside, which expanded the capacity of child and family serving systems and community-based programs in twelve states and communities to prevent future violence by addressing the needs of children exposed to family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence. It also addresses the needs of their parents.

The statute also provides flexibility to use funds not otherwise allocated by statutory formula for discretionary grants or contracts to support demonstration initiatives, provide technical assistance, or to coordinate or provide for research and evaluation on effective practices. Under this authority, in FY 2019 these resources will support capacity building training and technical assistance for FVPSA formula

grantees and training and technical assistance to enhance supportive housing for domestic violence survivors. It will also promote accessible domestic violence program services for all survivors regardless of sexual orientation.

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

2016	\$150,000,000
2017	\$150,517,702
2018	\$158,400,000
2019	\$164,500,000
2020	\$164,500,000

Budget Request

The FY 2020 request for FVPSA programs is \$164.5 million, the same as the FY 2019 enacted level. This request will continue to provide on-going support for the services needed to protect the safety of domestic violence victims, including the newly created Alaska Native Tribal Resource Center.

The budget will also support a proposal to reauthorize FVPSA with modifications to increase the portion of funds set aside for administration, evaluation, and monitoring, from 2.5 percent to 4 percent, and increase the statutory project period for SSAPC grantees from two years to up to four years. Increasing the cap on administration, evaluation, and monitoring will provide flexibility to address increased administrative costs including information technology, overhead, and personnel and retain the current flexibility to use any remaining funds to fund high priority discretionary activities. The increase in the cap is necessary to fulfill the complex responsibilities required in FVPSA, including government accountability requirements, staff for grant administration and monitoring, and evaluation to promote evidence-informed programming. Increasing the project period for the SSAPC grantees will allow more time for grantees to meaningfully engage in project activities; demonstrate effectiveness of programs, services, and interventions; and meet longer term outcomes that improve the health and wellbeing of children exposed to domestic violence. Extending the grant period from two to four years would also reduce grant review expenses.

Performance Analysis

The FVPSA goal to increase the percentage of survivors reporting improved knowledge of safety planning exceeded the target of 90 percent in FY 2017 with an actual result of 92.8 percent. This result is also an improvement over the result of 89.6 percent in FY 2016. Performance targets for FY 2012 through 2015 each showed that more than 90 percent of domestic violence program clients reported improved knowledge of safety planning after receiving services. Therefore 90 percent remains the performance target as a realistic expectation of client assessment of their increase in knowledge due to services received. A higher number of clients responding that they increased their knowledge is unrealistic because many program participants receive short-term crisis assistance with only one or two interactions and would not be expected to report significant change in that short amount of time. This measure is important because it captures a key outcome that research has shown is correlated with other

indices of longer-term client safety and well-being.³⁶ ACF plans to continue to implement its improved data quality checks and assess whether new targets should be set for subsequent years.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2019 Target	FY 2020 Target	FY 2020 Target +/- FY 2019 Target
<u>14D</u> : Increase the percentage of FVPSA state subgrant-funded domestic violence program clients who report improved knowledge of safety planning. ³⁷ (<i>Outcome</i>)	FY 2017: 92.8% Target: 90% (Target Exceeded)	90%	90%	Maintain
<u>14i</u> : Number of residential clients served by domestic violence programs, including tribal programs. ³⁸ (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2017: 241,748 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>14ii</u> : Number of non-residential clients served by domestic violence programs, including tribal programs. (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2017: 1,038,130 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>14iii</u> : Number of shelter nights, state programs. (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2017: 8,754,807 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>14iv</u> : Number of shelter nights, tribal programs. (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2017: 222,261 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>14v</u> : Number of unmet requests for shelter (state and tribal programs). (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2017: 226,467 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>14vi</u> : Total number of crisis hotline calls answered by local domestic violence programs, including tribal programs. (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2017: 2,953,235 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

³⁶ Bybee, D. I., & Sullivan, C. M. (2002). The process through which a strengths-based intervention resulted in positive change for battered women over time. *American Journal of Community Psychology*, 30(1), 103-132.

³⁷ This performance measure supports the FY 2018-22 HHS Strategic Plan.

³⁸ 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 2019 Target	FY 2020 Target	FY 2020 Target +/- FY 2019 Target
14vii: Number of youth who attended youth-targeted community education programs, including tribal programs. (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2017: 2,224,934 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Family Violence Prevention and Services

Data Category	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$137,795,000	\$141,912,500	\$141,912,500
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development	5,592,500	6,875,000	6,875,000
Training/Technical Assistance	11,882,461	11,885,159	11,885,159
Program Support	3,125,967	3,827,341	3,827,341
Total, Resources	\$158,395,928	\$164,500,000	\$164,500,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	266	266	266
New Starts			
#	240	241	253
\$	\$137,795,000	\$142,362,500	\$150,287,500
Continuations			
#	26	25	13
\$	\$17,452,500	\$18,285,000	\$10,360,001
Contracts			
#	4	6	6
\$	\$1,037,096	\$1,046,154	\$1,035,173
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Notes:

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

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

Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.592

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2019 Enacted
Alabama	\$1,665,905	\$1,713,363	\$1,713,363	0
Alaska	762,603	769,843	769,843	0
Arizona	2,119,105	2,186,741	2,186,741	0
Arkansas	1,254,944	1,284,104	1,284,104	0
California	9,202,554	9,585,570	9,585,570	0
Colorado	1,814,339	1,868,406	1,868,406	0
Connecticut	1,383,863	1,418,763	1,418,763	0
Delaware	808,667	817,958	817,958	0
District of Columbia	749,294	755,941	755,941	0
Florida	5,117,695	5,318,839	5,318,839	0
Georgia	2,859,758	2,960,370	2,960,370	0
Hawaii	913,101	927,042	927,042	0
Idaho	968,899	985,324	985,324	0
Illinois	3,405,755	3,530,677	3,530,677	0
Indiana	2,053,788	2,118,516	2,118,516	0
Iowa	1,287,041	1,317,630	1,317,630	0
Kansas	1,237,200	1,265,570	1,265,570	0
Kentucky	1,572,466	1,615,764	1,615,764	0
Louisiana	1,626,096	1,671,781	1,671,781	0
Maine	891,825	904,818	904,818	0
Maryland	1,918,644	1,977,355	1,977,355	0
Massachusetts	2,092,960	2,159,432	2,159,432	0
Michigan	2,776,018	2,872,902	2,872,902	0
Minnesota	1,809,826	1,863,692	1,863,692	0
Mississippi	1,255,049	1,284,214	1,284,214	0
Missouri	1,935,423	1,994,880	1,994,880	0
Montana	828,493	838,666	838,666	0
Nebraska	1,017,989	1,036,599	1,036,599	0
Nevada	1,244,382	1,273,072	1,273,072	0
New Hampshire	892,551	905,577	905,577	0
New Jersey	2,560,388	2,647,672	2,647,672	0
New Mexico	1,056,103	1,076,410	1,076,410	0
New York	4,927,639	5,120,321	5,120,321	0
North Carolina	2,823,905	2,922,921	2,922,921	0
North Dakota	766,123	773,519	773,519	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2019 Enacted
Ohio	3,145,560	3,258,897	3,258,897	0
Oklahoma	1,459,940	1,498,227	1,498,227	0
Oregon	1,497,178	1,537,124	1,537,124	0
Pennsylvania	3,401,961	3,526,714	3,526,714	0
Rhode Island	831,540	841,849	841,849	0
South Carolina	1,687,345	1,735,757	1,735,757	0
South Dakota	789,684	798,130	798,130	0
Tennessee	2,057,764	2,122,669	2,122,669	0
Texas	6,706,736	6,978,629	6,978,629	0
Utah	1,268,745	1,298,520	1,298,520	0
Vermont	736,894	742,989	742,989	0
Virginia	2,443,643	2,525,729	2,525,729	0
Washington	2,197,335	2,268,454	2,268,454	0
West Virginia	1,001,329	1,019,197	1,019,197	0
Wisconsin	1,866,538	1,922,929	1,922,929	0
Wyoming	728,326	734,042	734,042	0
Subtotal	101,420,909	104,574,108	104,574,108	0
Indian Tribes	19,755,000	20,212,500	20,212,500	0
Subtotal	19,755,000	20,212,500	20,212,500	0
American Samoa	129,106	133,109	133,109	0
Guam	129,106	133,109	133,109	0
Northern Mariana Islands	129,106	133,109	133,109	0
Puerto Rico	1,347,667	1,380,956	1,380,956	0
Virgin Islands	129,106	133,109	133,109	0
Subtotal	1,864,091	1,913,392	1,913,392	0
Total States/Territories	123,040,000	126,700,000	126,700,000	0
Discretionary Funds	8,718,467	10,702,341	10,702,341	0
Other	14,755,000	15,212,500	15,212,500	0
Training and Technical Assistance	11,882,461	11,885,159	11,885,159	0
Subtotal, Adjustments	35,355,928	37,800,000	37,800,000	0
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$158,395,928	\$164,500,000	\$164,500,000	\$0

Notes:

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

CHAFEE EDUCATION AND TRAINING VOUCHERS

Funding Level	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Change from FY 2019 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	\$43,257,000	\$43,257,000	\$43,257,000	0

Authorizing Legislation – Section 477 of the Social Security Act

2020 AuthorizationSuch sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method Formula Grants

Program Description and Accomplishments

The Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood 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 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 eligible youth who are or were formerly in foster care for expenses related to post-secondary education assistance, such as tuition, books, fees, supplies, and vocational training.

The Family First Prevention Services Act (P.L. 115-123) made changes in eligibility in both the mandatory formula grant program and the CETV program. As amended, states and tribes administering the CETV program may allow eligible youth participating in the voucher program to remain eligible until their 26th birthday, as long as they are enrolled in a postsecondary education or training program and are making satisfactory progress toward completion of that program. Participation in the program, however, is for no more than five years in total.

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

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

2016	\$43,257,000
2017	\$43,117,945
2018	\$43,257,000
2019	\$43,257,000
2020	\$43,257,000

Budget Request

The FY 2020 request for the discretionary CETV program is \$43.3 million, the same as the FY 2019 enacted level. This will provide approximately 16,000 vouchers to current and former foster care youth, increasing the prospect that these youth will be able to secure work and successfully transfer to adulthood. Over 20,000 foster youth age-out of foster care per year, and these vouchers provide additional opportunities for these young people.

Performance Analysis

In the following performance table, the program year for this output measure is July 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 2019 Target	FY 2020 Target	FY 2020 Target +/- FY 2019 Target
<u>7iv</u> : Number of youth receiving ETV funding. (<i>Output</i>)	Program Year 2015: 14,619 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Chafee Education and Training Vouchers

Data Category	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$42,608,145	\$42,608,145	\$42,608,145
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	645,003	648,855	648,855
Total, Resources	\$43,253,148	\$43,257,000	\$43,257,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	57	59	59
New Starts			
#	57	59	59
\$	\$42,608,145	\$42,608,145	\$42,608,145
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	2	2	2
\$	\$332,479	\$335,746	\$334,817
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Notes:

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

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

Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.599

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2019 Enacted
Alabama	\$491,924	\$491,924	\$491,924	0
Alaska	274,535	274,535	274,535	0
Arizona	1,666,487	1,666,487	1,666,487	0
Arkansas	475,082	475,082	475,082	0
California	5,323,742	5,323,742	5,323,742	0
Colorado	558,124	558,124	558,124	0
Connecticut	400,997	400,997	400,997	0
Delaware	75,935	75,935	75,935	0
District of Columbia	80,413	80,413	80,413	0
Florida	2,317,972	2,317,972	2,317,972	0
Georgia	1,205,326	1,205,326	1,205,326	0
Hawaii	156,251	156,251	156,251	0
Idaho	147,782	147,782	147,782	0
Illinois	1,568,647	1,568,647	1,568,647	0
Indiana	1,931,189	1,931,189	1,931,189	0
Iowa	584,507	584,507	584,507	0
Kansas	707,388	707,388	707,388	0
Kentucky	760,521	760,521	760,521	0
Louisiana	434,291	434,291	434,291	0
Maine	178,837	178,837	178,837	0
Maryland	373,932	373,932	373,932	0
Massachusetts	1,062,217	1,062,217	1,062,217	0
Michigan	1,129,196	1,129,196	1,129,196	0
Minnesota	856,024	856,024	856,024	0
Mississippi	534,078	534,078	534,078	0
Missouri	1,207,955	1,207,955	1,207,955	0
Montana	327,690	327,690	327,690	0
Nebraska	386,635	386,635	386,635	0
Nevada	413,847	413,847	413,847	0
New Hampshire	118,771	118,771	118,771	0
New Jersey	635,033	635,033	635,033	0
New Mexico	254,091	254,091	254,091	0
New York	1,918,144	1,918,144	1,918,144	0
North Carolina	1,014,904	1,014,904	1,014,904	0
North Dakota	136,976	136,976	136,976	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2019 Enacted
Ohio	1,336,168	1,336,168	1,336,168	0
Oklahoma	980,051	980,051	980,051	0
Oregon	726,876	726,876	726,876	0
Pennsylvania	1,566,018	1,566,018	1,566,018	0
Rhode Island	161,022	161,022	161,022	0
South Carolina	386,296	386,296	386,296	0
South Dakota	137,852	137,852	137,852	0
Tennessee	811,242	811,242	811,242	0
Texas	2,992,433	2,992,433	2,992,433	0
Utah	275,898	275,898	275,898	0
Vermont	128,798	128,798	128,798	0
Virginia	476,056	476,056	476,056	0
Washington	1,061,449	1,061,449	1,061,449	0
West Virginia	581,489	581,489	581,489	0
Wisconsin	718,659	718,659	718,659	0
Wyoming	96,671	96,671	96,671	0
Subtotal	42,146,421	42,146,421	42,146,421	0
Indian Tribes	28,309	28,309	28,309	0
Subtotal	28,309	28,309	28,309	0
Puerto Rico	415,113	415,113	415,113	0
Virgin Islands	18,302	18,302	18,302	0
Subtotal	433,415	433,415	433,415	0
Total States/Territories	42,608,145	42,608,145	42,608,145	0
Other	645,003	648,855	648,855	0
Subtotal, Adjustments	645,003	648,855	648,855	0
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$43,253,148	\$43,257,000	\$43,257,000	\$0

Notes:

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

DISASTER HUMAN SERVICES CASE MANAGEMENT

Funding Level	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Change from FY 2019 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	\$1,864,000	\$1,864,000	\$1,864,000	0

Authorizing Legislation – Appropriation language

2020 Authorization Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method Direct Federal

Program Description and Accomplishments

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

DHSCM program involves the following major tasks:

- develop and sustain a system of care capability that can coordinate and support affected states, tribes, or territories with disaster relief response and recovery assistance following a major disaster;
- implement and expand enhanced interoperability for data sharing necessary to attain large-scale operational efficiencies and achieve economies of scale by leveraging current information technology, automation, and capabilities;
- sustain the ongoing training, screening, and readiness of DHSCM resources needed when the program is activated to support a FEMA Mission Assignment Task Order (MATO);
- conduct intake and triage of disaster survivors unmet needs;
- perform disaster casework on a one-to-one basis with survivors and meet their disaster related needs through information and referral only, short-term planning, and/or referrals to resources;
- provide a cadre of disaster relief personnel who can develop short term relationships without requiring continuity from the same caseworker, who can be initiated in the relief phase of disaster response and focus interventions on the immediate, urgent, and transitional disaster relief;
- deploy qualified disaster case management organizations that have the capability to support large scale disaster events, can track progress of disaster survivors throughout the recovery process, and assist in building local capacity if none exists; and

- develop a quality improvement and outcome measurement process that explains the DHSCM social and financial return on investment.

When the DHSCM program is activated to support a FEMA MATO, deployment expenses are reimbursed through the Stafford Act Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act. (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.) The annual DHSCM program operation has been funded by appropriations acts to assure full asset capability and the infrastructure required to support FEMA MATOs.

The DHSCM has been activated to support FEMA MATOs since 2011. This includes deployments in response to Tropical Storm Lee, Hurricane Irene, Super Storm Sandy, the 2016 Houston Tax Day Flood, and Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria.

The Electronic Case Management Record System (ECMRS) was implemented following Super Storm Sandy and has been activated in three Presidentially declared disasters. The ECMRS provides the program with an efficient and cost effective method of recording, filing, storing, and transferring disaster survivor client data to states, tribes, and territories following a disaster deployment event. The ECMRS provides:

- real-time data monitoring, ad hoc reporting, and process oriented workflows;
- helps organizations improve efficiency in day-to-day tasks, such as intakes, assessments, eligibility determinations, case notes, tracking client progress, measuring outcomes, and providing referrals;
- linkage to disaster survivor services;
- the ability to export complete case management data in a useful format, and supports all modern browsers, including mobile devices: and
- a safe, secure, and effective means to deliver disaster relief services through its electronic method for assessing and protecting personal information.

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

2016	\$1,864,000
2017	\$1,858,008
2018	\$1,864,000
2019	\$1,864,000
2020	\$1,864,000

Budget Request

The FY 2020 request for Disaster Human Services Case Management program is \$1.864 million, the same as the FY 2019 enacted level. In FY 2020, the DHSCM program will continue to provide a system of care capability that can coordinate and support affected states, tribes, or territories with disaster relief response and recovery assistance capabilities, while identifying critical gaps, resources, needs, and the services required to build and own their own DHSCM capability and capacity.

Resource and Program Data
Disaster Human Services Case Management

Data Category	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	\$1,815,541	\$1,864,000	\$1,864,000
Total, Resources	\$1,815,541	\$1,864,000	\$1,864,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	0	0	0
New Starts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	4	4	4
\$	\$1,650,118	\$1,674,000	\$1,674,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	1
\$	\$8,333	\$22,400	\$22,400

Notes:

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

FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION

Funding Level	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Change from FY 2019 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	\$205,000,000	\$205,000,000	\$205,000,000	0

2020 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 Federal Administration has remained at \$205 million since FY 2016. In FY 2018, Congress enacted several major legislative reauthorizations and provided significant program funding increases that did not include administrative resources. These changes included the enactment of Family First Prevention Services Act and the \$3 billion increase in resources for Child Care and Head Start. ACF has continued to identify operational efficiencies to reduce costs and programmatic authorities available to support specific program needs in order to maintain operations at this level.

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

2016	\$205,000,000
2017	\$204,362,369
2018	\$205,000,000
2019	\$205,000,000
2020	\$205,000,000

Budget Request

The FY 2020 request for Federal Administration is \$205 million, the same as the FY 2019 enacted level. ACF’s total FY 2020 estimated FTE is 1,443, a decrease of 26 FTE from the FY 2019 estimate. The total includes 426 FTE paid from program resources. ACF will carefully managed limited resources and continued to identify efficient ways to operate and mitigate inflationary increases in both pay and non-pay costs.

Performance Analysis

In FY 2018, 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. To strengthen our human resources management, ACF completed its corporate review of all of its human capital. The goals, objectives, and expected outcomes for executives, managers, and employees are aligned with the mission of the agency, creating a common understanding of expectations throughout the organization. These direct linkages also create a cascading process that fosters enhanced communication, increased employee engagement, and more efficient and effective operations.

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 has continued to successfully perform its annual internal control assessments as required by the Federal Manager’s Financial Integrity Act and the Office of Management and Budget’s Circular A-123, *Management’s Responsibility for Enterprise Risk Management and Internal Control*. The FY 2018 Statement of Assurance reflecting the results of the internal control assessments was issued to support the HHS Statement of Assurance.

Starting in FY 2019, ACF will add one additional management initiative to evaluate achievements related to Grants Management. In FY 2020, ACF aims to continue to reach the highest level of achievement in the five management areas previously noted.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2019 Target	FY 2020 Target	FY 2020 Target +/- FY 2019 Target
<u>11A</u> : Obtain the highest level of success for each management initiative. (<i>Outcome</i>)	FY 2018: Highest level of success in all management initiatives (4) Target: 4 (Target Met)	Highest level of success in all management initiatives (5)	Highest level of success in all management initiatives (5)	Maintain

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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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FY 2020 BUDGET

FY 2020 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis.....	215
Authorizing Legislation	216
Appropriations History Table	217
Amounts Available for Obligation.....	219
Budget Authority by Activity	220
Summary of Changes.....	221
Justification.....	222
General Statement	222
Program Descriptions and Accomplishments	223
Budget Request	226
Performance Analysis.....	229
Resource and Program Data State Child Support Administrative Costs.....	231
Resource and Program Data Federal Incentive Payments to State.....	232
Resource and Program Data Access and Visitation Grants.....	233
Resource and Program Data Payments to Territories-Adults.....	234
Resource and Program Data Repatriation	235
State Table - Federal Share of Local Administrative Costs and Incentives	236
State Table - Access and Visitation Grants	238

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

FY 2020 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, [~~\$2,922,247,000~~] *\$2,890,000,000*, to remain available until expended; and for such purposes for the first quarter of fiscal year [2020] *2021*, *\$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, for the last 3 months of the current fiscal year for unanticipated costs, incurred for the current fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary.

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

Authorizing Legislation

	FY 2019 Amount Authorized	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Amount Authorized	FY 2020 President's Budget
Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs: Titles I, IV-A and -D, X, XI, XIV and XVI of the Social Security Act and the Act of July 5, 1960 (24 U.S.C. chapter 9)	Indefinite	\$4,322,185,000	Indefinite	\$4,340,200,000

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
2011		
Appropriation	3,154,814,000	
Advance	1,100,000,000	1,100,000,000
Indefinite		3,059,464,000
Total	4,254,814,000	4,159,464,000
2012		
Appropriation	2,305,035,000	2,305,035,000
Advance	1,200,000,000	1,200,000,000
Indefinite		331,077,000
Total	3,505,035,000	3,836,112,000
2013		
Appropriation	2,756,485,000	
Advance	1,100,000,000	1,100,000,000
Indefinite		2,901,230,000
Sequestration		-51,000
Total	3,856,485,000	4,001,179,000
2014		
Appropriation	2,965,245,000	2,965,245,000
Advance	1,100,000,000	1,100,000,000
Indefinite		66,097,000
Sequestration		-72,000
Total	4,065,245,000	4,131,270,000
2015		
Appropriation	2,438,596,000	2,438,596,000
Advance	1,250,000,000	1,250,000,000
Indefinite		469,716,000
Sequestration		-73,000
Total	3,688,596,000	4,158,239,000
2016		
Appropriation	2,944,974,000	2,944,974,000
Advance	1,160,000,000	1,160,000,000
Indefinite		19,802,000
Sequestration		-68,000
Total	4,104,974,000	4,124,708,000
2017		
Appropriation	3,010,631,000	3,010,631,000
Advance	1,300,000,000	1,300,000,000

Year	Budget Estimate <u>to Congress</u>	Appropriation
Sequestration		-69,000
Total	4,310,631,000	4,310,562,000
2018		
Appropriation	2,995,400,000	2,995,400,000
Advance	1,400,000,000	1,400,000,000
Sequestration		-66,000
Total	4,395,400,000	4,395,334,000
2019		
Appropriation	2,922,247,000	2,922,247,000
Advance	1,400,000,000	1,400,000,000
Sequestration		-62,000
Total	4,322,247,000	4,322,185,000
2020		
Appropriation	2,940,200,000	
Advance	1,400,000,000	1,400,000,000
Total	4,340,200,000	
2021		
Advance	1,400,000,000	

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

Amounts Available for Obligation

<u>Budgetary Resources</u>	<u>FY 2018 Final</u>	<u>FY 2019 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2020 Current Law</u>	<u>FY 2020 President's Budget</u>
Advance, B.A.	\$1,400,000,000	\$1,400,000,000	\$1,400,000,000	\$1,400,000,000
Definite, B.A.	2,995,400,000	2,922,247,000	2,890,000,000	2,940,200,000
Sequestration	-66,000	-62,000	0	0
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	\$4,395,334,000	\$4,322,185,000	\$4,290,000,000	\$4,340,200,000
Offsetting Collections from Non-Federal Funds	12,904,724	13,000,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-31,942,066	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	34,250,878	140,890,092	121,000,000	121,000,000
Recoveries of prior year obligations	159,239,702	200,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000
Recoveries, Unobligated Balance, start of year	383,342	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	-140,890,092	-121,000,000	0	0
Total Obligations	\$4,429,280,488	\$4,555,075,092	\$4,612,200,000	\$4,662,400,000
<i>Advance Requested for FY 2021</i>			<i>\$1,400,000,000</i>	<i>\$1,400,000,000</i>

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

Budget Authority by Activity

<u>Activity</u>	FY 2018 <u>Final</u>	FY 2019 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2020 <u>Current Law</u>	FY 2020 <u>President's Budget</u>
<u>Child Support Enforcement</u>				
State Child Support Administrative Costs	\$3,772,564,172	\$3,689,574,000	\$3,648,494,000	\$3,697,694,000
Federal Incentive Payments to States	576,832,966	588,673,000	597,506,000	597,506,000
Access and Visitation Grants	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Subtotal, Child Support Enforcement	4,359,397,138	4,288,247,000	4,256,000,000	4,305,200,000
<u>Other Programs</u>				
Payments to Territories - Adults	33,000,000	33,000,000	33,000,000	33,000,000
Repatriation	2,936,862	938,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
Subtotal, Other Programs	35,936,862	33,938,000	34,000,000	35,000,000
Total, Budget Authority	\$4,395,334,000	\$4,322,185,000	\$4,290,000,000	\$4,340,200,000
<i>Advance Requested for FY 2021</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 2019 Enacted	
Total estimated budget authority	\$4,322,185,000
(Obligations)	(\$4,555,075,092)
FY 2020 President's Budget	
Total estimated budget authority	\$4,340,200,000
(Obligations)	(\$4,662,400,000)
 Net change	 +\$18,015,000

<u>Description of Changes</u>	<u>FY 2019 Enacted</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Increases:</u>		
A. <u>Built-in:</u>		
1) Federal Incentive Payments to States:	\$588,673,000	+\$8,833,000
Technical baseline change reflects adjustments in CPI-U rate.		
Subtotal, Built-in Increases		+\$8,833,000
B. <u>Program:</u>		
1) State Child Support Administrative Costs:	\$3,689,574,000	+\$49,262,000
Increase due to FY 2020 policy effects.		
2) Repatriation: Increase due to FY 2020 policy effects and end of FY19 sequestration.	\$938,000	+\$1,062,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+\$50,324,000
Total, Increases		+\$59,157,000
<u>Decreases:</u>		
A. <u>Built-in:</u>		
1) State Child Support Administrative Costs:	\$3,689,574,000	-\$41,142,000
Technical baseline change reflects changes made to anticipated claims/costs by grantees.		
Subtotal, Built-in Decreases		-\$41,142,000
Total, Decreases		-\$41,142,000
Net Change		+\$18,015,000

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

Justification

Funding Level	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Change from FY 2019 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	\$4,395,334,000	\$4,322,185,000	\$4,340,200,000	\$18,015,000
Total, Obligations	4,429,280,488	4,555,075,092	4,662,400,000	107,324,908

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

2020 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 2018, ACF obligated \$4.4 billion for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs. ACF estimates FY 2019 obligations will be \$4.6 billion and requests \$4.3 billion of budget authority in FY 2020 to support \$4.7 billion in obligations. This account is partially subjected to sequestration in accordance with the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (P.L.99-177), as amended by the Budget Control Act of 2011 (P.L. 112-25); only the repatriation program funding in this account is affected.

Program Descriptions and Accomplishments

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

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 Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-13) revised the collection fee from \$25 to \$35 and the threshold amount from \$500 to \$550.

The primary aim of the child support enforcement program has evolved from government cost recovery for families receiving government assistance to income support for families. Families receiving TANF are required to assign their rights to support to the state as a condition of receipt of assistance. However, states may choose to distribute some of these collections to families in lieu of government cost recovery by adopting a combination of state options enacted as part of the DRA and PRWORA. As a result of these changes, the program distributes 96 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. Total child support collections in FY 2017 were \$32.4 billion. In FY 2017, child support enforcement programs served 15.1 million children, which is 1 in 5 children in the U.S.

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

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. Tribes with approved comprehensive 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 December 2018, there are 60 tribes receiving funding to operate child support 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 \$601 million for FY 2020. 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. Collections have increased despite declines in enrollment that mirror the drop in the number of current and former TANF cases. Much of this is attributable to improvements in cost effectiveness; the amount of child support collected for every dollar spent increased from \$4.78 in FY 2009 to \$5.15 in FY 2017.

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 2017. 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. In FY 2017, 1.7 million e-IWOs were successfully processed.

The program has also become more successful in helping parents work together to support their children and ensuring that low-income noncustodial parents can secure the resources they need. A growing body

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

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

The Access and Visitation Grants program is authorized at \$10 million a year. 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 destitution or illness or because of war, threat of war, invasion, or similar crisis.

Section 1113(a) of the Social Security Act caps the funding level for the temporary financial assistance received by individuals under that section at \$1 million each fiscal year. Congress has historically increased this cap temporarily in response to emergencies. This was done in FY 2010, when it was increased to \$25 million to support repatriation efforts resulting from the earthquake in Haiti, and most recently in FY 2017 and FY 2018 in a response to hurricane emergencies in the Caribbean.

Since the 1980s, the Repatriation Program has held agreements with the states, territories, and other services providers to support the routine repatriates' arrivals and mass evacuations/repatriations, such as in the case of natural disasters, as discussed above. The program reimburses the provision of direct services and related planning and 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 five years have been:

2016	\$4,367,490,509
2017	\$4,454,364,923
2018	\$4,429,280,488
2019	\$4,555,075,092
2020	\$4,662,400,000

Budget Request

The FY 2020 request for the Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs appropriation is \$4.3 billion, which includes the current law baseline decrease of \$41 million and a \$50 million increase under proposed law due to legislative proposals discussed below. Further, \$1.4 billion will be needed for the first quarter of FY 2021 to assure the timely awarding of first quarter grants.

The FY 2020 Budget also includes a legislative request to permanently increase the statutory cap on the provision of temporary repatriation assistance to U.S. citizens from \$1 million to \$10 million in order to better position the program to respond when a mass evacuation of U.S. citizens is necessary. ACF estimates a probabilistic score of \$1 million in FY 2020.

The Budget supports a number of legislative proposals, discussed below, that have net federal impact of a savings of \$1.8 billion to the federal government over 10 years, taking into account costs and savings across multiple budget accounts and federal agencies.

Getting Noncustodial Parents to Work

The FY 2020 request includes a proposal to get noncustodial parents to work in an effort to increase regular child support collections to promote family self-sufficiency. This proposal would amend section 466(a)(15) of the Social Security Act to allow state child support programs to spend up to 2 percent of their title IV-D expenditures for work activities for delinquent noncustodial parents who have been ordered to participate in such services. It would also give states authority to order work activities for all noncustodial parents who owe overdue support rather than just those who owe overdue support for a child receiving TANF.

This proposal is estimated to increase costs to the child support program by \$275 million over ten years. However, due to savings to other federal programs, this proposal will only increase government-wide federal costs by \$98 million over ten years, and it is estimated to increase child support collections by \$833 million during this period. Most of these collections would go to custodial families, increasing their self-sufficiency and economic well-being. Some of these collections would be retained by the federal government and reduce federal government spending on means-tested program, such as Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program and Supplemental Security Income.

Provide Parenting Time Services

The FY 2020 request also includes a new proposal that seeks an additional \$35 million over ten years for states to provide parenting time services when establishing child support orders, at the state's option. This proposal would allow a match in funding for states to include uncontested and agreed upon parenting time provisions when establishing a child support order. This will improve parent-child relations,

outcomes for children, and collections of child support. Studies have shown that children whose fathers support them emotionally and financially typically fare better than those without that support.

Strengthen Child Support Enforcement and Establishment

The request includes several proposals aimed at increasing program efficiency and reducing burden on our partners. It is estimated that these proposals would collectively increase child support collections by \$5.3 billion over ten years and save the federal government \$670 million.

These proposals include:

- providing tribal title IV-D child support programs with direct access to the Federal Income Tax Refund Offset Program;
- disclosing information to the Social Security Administration;
- 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 multi-state financial institution match program;
- 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
- improving the processes for freezing and seizing assets in multi-state financial institutions.

Two of these tools are currently being successfully implemented in some parts of the country. For example, 14 states and 1 territory require businesses and government entities to report independent contractors to their SDNH, and 25 state workers' compensation agencies voluntarily participate in ACF's insurance match program. The other tools increase flexibility for single-state financial institutions and require states to update technology to increase their interstate collections.

Child Support Technology Fund

The FY 2020 request includes a proposal to create a Child Support Technology Enhancement and Replacement Fund to promote the replacement of aging child support systems to increase system security, efficiency, and integrity. The aim of the proposal is to maximize reusable technology to create savings and cost-efficiencies for the states and federal government and to provide better service delivery to child support customers. This proposal has a one-time cost of \$125 million. It is estimated to save the federal government \$1.186 billion over ten years.

The benefit of this proposal is that it leverages reusable technology to provide a cost-effective solution to the widespread and pressing issue of replacing aging child support systems. Under the current process, each state separately designs, develops, and implements a new system, typically through a contract with an outside vendor, with costs on average of \$120 million per state. The federal government shares these costs through a 66 percent federal reimbursement rate. However, under this budget proposal, which replaces baseline reimbursement for state systems expenditures, the federal government would avoid reimbursing up to 54 times over the end-to-end costs associated with building new state systems. ACF would buy a new generation system and make it available to states. The reduced costs provide incentives

for states to implement the new ACF-purchased system; additionally, if states opt to use the ACF-purchased system, they would be eligible for a temporary enhanced federal match rate of 80 percent.

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

Improving Child Support Cooperation with Public Assistance Programs - Medicaid

Many states have reported to ACF issues with receiving inappropriate referrals and obtaining insufficient information from Medicaid agencies. When the Medicaid referral lacks sufficient information to identify a noncustodial parent, state IV-D child support programs have open but unworkable child support cases. Such cases may reduce a state's child support performance level. The potential consequences of having a significant number of unworkable Medicaid cases in the child support caseload may include loss of federal financial incentives and/or assessment of penalties against the state's TANF grant under Title IV-A of the Act.

In response, ACF will work with the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services to provide joint guidance to assist states in improving the referral process and data sharing between the two agencies. ACF will build on existing guidance, highlight effective best practices from exemplary states, and encourage adoption so all states have an effective referral and data sharing process and better outcomes for Medicaid cases.

Strengthening the requirements on state Medicaid agencies to automatically report the information that they already collect will help to:

- Streamline the referral process between Medicaid and IV-D child support programs and make it consistent with TANF referrals,
- Improve the timeliness in locating noncustodial parents, establishing paternity, and establishing a support order and/or medical support order,
- Ensure parents are financially responsible for the health care needs of their children, and
- Decrease open IV-D cases for which the child support program has no available remedies to establish and/or enforce an order for medical support.

NDNH Access

The Budget includes a package of proposals to provide valuable employment and earnings data—the National Directory of New Hires (NDNH)—for program integrity and evidence building activities, while ensuring privacy and security safeguards. Program integrity proposals to strengthen eligibility verification and/or reduce improper payments include HHS's Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, the Railroad Retirement Board, and for Treasury's Do Not Pay Business Center on behalf of agencies with statutory access to NDNH. Evidence-building proposals include providing access for statistical agencies and evaluation offices, as well as access for state agencies to administer child support, workforce, and vocational rehabilitation programs. The package is detailed the Analytical Perspectives chapter of the President's Budget (Building and Using Evidence to Improve Government Effectiveness), and the Children's Research and Technical Assistance chapter of ACF's Congressional Justification.

Performance Analysis

As noted earlier, the child support enforcement program has a strong performance management system established by the CSPIA. Under the 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 2017, the program met or exceeded the performance targets for three of the five measures and continues to focus on increased efficiency of state programs and improving collaboration with families and partner organizations with the broader goals of strengthening families and supporting responsible fatherhood. The statewide Paternity Establishment Percentage (PEP) rate remained at 94 percent in FY 2017. This is the second year in a row performance on this measure has not met the target and reflects the ongoing challenges states have experienced maintaining high performance on this particular measure.

The child support enforcement program continues to provide technical assistance and training to state child support agencies to increase child support collections and efficiencies by increasing levels of automation and redirecting resources toward early intervention strategies. Cost effectiveness has increased 26 percent, order establishment has increased 39 percent, and current collections have increased 17 percent since FY 2000. Between FY 2008 and FY 2017, the support order establishment rate increased from 79 percent to 87 percent, the percent of cases with a collection increased from 57 percent to 63 percent, and the current collections rate increased from 62 percent to 65 percent.

In FY 2017, title IV-D collections were \$28.6 billion (20.1LT in the table below), a modest decrease from the \$28.8 billion distributed in FY 2016, representing 92 percent of the FY 2017 target of \$31 billion. Of this amount, 96 percent went directly to families. Federal and state governments retained less than \$1.2 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 2017 data, collections have increased slowly since the height of the recession in FY 2009. During the recession, collections attributable to stimulus payments and unemployment insurance increased dramatically, while collections from income withholding declined. These trends began to reverse themselves in FY 2011, with collections from income withholding increasing and unemployment insurance dropping to pre-recession levels. National data on new hires mirrored these trends, with reported new hires at their lowest level in FY 2009, slowly increasing to pre-recession levels by FY 2014. While the child support enforcement program continues to feel the effects of stagnant wages and state budget contractions, employment gains are reflected in improved collections. To address the main reasons for nonpayment – unemployment and incarceration – a number of state and tribal programs are implementing early intervention, support orders that more accurately reflect parental income, and other approaches to remove barriers to payment. As a result, current support collection rates have been slowly but steadily increasing since FY 2009. With regard to future targets for distributed child support collections, the FY 2020 target remains at \$30 billion to reflect the continued challenges facing the program.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2019 Target	FY 2020 Target	FY 2020 Target +/- FY 2019 Target
<u>20.1LT</u> : Maintain annual child support distributed collections. (<i>Outcome</i>)	FY 2017: \$28.6B Target: \$30B (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 2017: 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 2017: 87% Target: 85% (Target Exceeded)	86%	87%	+ 1
<u>20C</u> : Maintain the IV-D (child support) collection rate for current support. (<i>Outcome</i>)	FY 2017: 65% Target: 67% (Target Not Met)	68%	68%	Maintain
<u>20D</u> : Increase the percentage of paying cases among IV-D (child support) arrearage cases. (<i>Outcome</i>)	FY 2017: 64% Target: 64% (Target Met)	65%	66%	+ 1
<u>20E</u> : Maintain the cost-effectiveness ratio (total dollars collected per \$1 of expenditures). (<i>Efficiency</i>)	FY 2017: \$5.15 Target: \$5.20 (Target Not Met)	\$5.20	\$5.20	Maintain
<u>20i</u> : Total cases with orders established. (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2017: 12.38 million (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>20ii</u> : Total number of paternities established. (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2017: 1.43 million (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>20iii</u> : Total amount of current support distributed. (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2017: \$22.1B (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
State Child Support Administrative Costs

Data Category	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$3,806,059,322	\$3,936,535,092	\$3,899,894,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			120,000,000
Total, Resources	\$3,806,059,322	\$3,936,535,092	\$4,019,894,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	113	114	114
New Starts			
#	113	114	114
\$	\$3,806,059,322	\$3,936,535,092	\$3,899,894,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	2
\$	\$0	\$0	\$120,000,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Notes:

1. Program support is included for FY 2020 due to policy proposal effect. Program support includes funding for administrative support, contract fees, and information technology.

Resource and Program Data
Federal Incentive Payments to States

Data Category	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$576,832,966	\$574,602,000	\$597,506,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$576,832,966	\$574,602,000	\$597,506,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	54	54	54
New Starts			
#	54	54	54
\$	\$576,832,966	\$574,602,000	\$597,506,000
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 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 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 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$32,995,657	\$33,000,000	\$33,000,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$32,995,657	\$33,000,000	\$33,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	3	3	3
New Starts			
#	3	3	3
\$	\$32,995,657	\$33,000,000	\$33,000,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Resource and Program Data
Repatriation

Data Category	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	\$1,000,000	\$938,000	\$2,000,000
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	2,392,543		
Total, Resources	\$3,392,543	\$938,000	\$2,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	1	1	1
New Starts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Continuations			
#	1	1	1
\$	\$1,000,000	\$938,000	\$2,000,000
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Notes:

1. Program support includes information technology costs as well as IAAs and travel costs to support emergency and non-emergency repatriation efforts.

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

Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.563

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2019 Enacted
Alabama	\$47,908,425	\$49,316,875	\$49,155,666	-\$161,209
Alaska	16,473,353	16,957,650	16,902,218	-55,432
Arizona	45,662,734	47,005,164	46,851,511	-153,653
Arkansas	35,124,767	36,157,393	36,039,200	-118,193
California	663,486,504	682,992,211	680,759,617	-2,232,594
Colorado	60,237,698	62,008,614	61,805,918	-202,696
Connecticut	51,021,208	52,521,170	52,349,487	-171,683
Delaware	20,127,059	20,718,770	20,651,044	-67,726
District of Columbia	17,880,821	18,406,496	18,346,328	-60,168
Florida	198,122,513	203,947,077	203,280,406	-666,671
Georgia	84,928,778	87,425,582	87,139,802	-285,781
Hawaii	15,898,061	16,365,445	16,311,949	-53,496
Idaho	22,776,505	23,446,107	23,369,465	-76,642
Illinois	123,616,989	127,251,180	126,835,216	-415,964
Indiana	76,154,961	78,393,825	78,137,568	-256,257
Iowa	41,431,074	42,649,098	42,509,685	-139,413
Kansas	28,489,161	29,326,708	29,230,844	-95,864
Kentucky	44,093,975	45,390,285	45,241,911	-148,374
Louisiana	53,225,579	54,790,347	54,611,246	-179,101
Maine	20,843,705	21,456,485	21,386,347	-70,138
Maryland	82,748,685	85,181,397	84,902,952	-278,445
Massachusetts	77,738,021	80,023,426	79,761,842	-261,584
Michigan	153,347,906	157,856,150	157,340,143	-516,007
Minnesota	121,613,751	125,189,049	124,779,826	-409,223
Mississippi	30,407,768	31,301,720	31,199,399	-102,320
Missouri	59,301,862	61,045,266	60,845,718	-199,547
Montana	11,975,205	12,327,262	12,286,966	-40,296
Nebraska	26,858,926	27,648,546	27,558,167	-90,379
Nevada	53,906,304	55,491,085	55,309,693	-181,392
New Hampshire	16,990,434	17,489,932	17,432,761	-57,172
New Jersey	194,383,160	200,097,792	199,443,703	-654,088
New Mexico	29,430,453	30,295,673	30,196,641	-99,032
New York	238,729,852	245,748,223	244,944,911	-803,312
North Carolina	109,374,339	112,589,813	112,221,775	-368,038
North Dakota	12,906,425	13,285,858	13,242,429	-43,429

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2019 Enacted
Ohio	246,020,003	253,252,696	252,424,853	-827,843
Oklahoma	40,717,870	41,914,927	41,777,913	-137,013
Oregon	78,916,476	81,236,526	80,970,976	-265,549
Pennsylvania	190,189,101	195,780,432	195,140,457	-639,976
Rhode Island	9,779,433	10,066,937	10,034,029	-32,907
South Carolina	76,762,835	79,019,570	78,761,268	-258,303
South Dakota	8,179,406	8,419,871	8,392,347	-27,523
Tennessee	84,578,977	87,065,497	86,780,894	-284,603
Texas	341,434,684	351,472,454	350,323,546	-1,148,908
Utah	28,679,647	29,522,794	29,426,289	-96,505
Vermont	10,489,526	10,797,905	10,762,609	-35,297
Virginia	76,918,703	79,180,021	78,921,194	-258,827
Washington	106,093,834	109,212,865	108,855,866	-357,000
West Virginia	27,875,591	28,695,100	28,601,300	-93,800
Wisconsin	79,602,928	81,943,159	81,675,299	-267,859
Wyoming	8,139,478	8,378,769	8,351,380	-27,389
Subtotal	4,301,595,453	4,428,057,198	4,413,582,573	-14,474,624
Indian Tribes	48,953,929	49,786,146	50,632,510	846,364
Subtotal	48,953,929	49,786,146	50,632,510	846,364
Guam	4,379,145	4,507,887	4,493,151	-14,736
Puerto Rico	24,438,870	25,157,343	25,075,108	-82,235
Virgin Islands	3,524,891	3,628,519	3,616,658	-11,861
Subtotal	32,342,906	33,293,749	33,184,917	-108,832
Total States/Territories	4,382,892,288	4,511,137,092	4,497,400,000	-13,737,092
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$4,382,892,288	\$4,511,137,092	\$4,497,400,000	-\$13,737,092

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

Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.597

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2019 Enacted
Alabama	\$133,359	\$133,359	\$133,359	0
Alaska	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Arizona	181,964	181,964	181,964	0
Arkansas	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
California	911,465	911,465	911,465	0
Colorado	124,591	124,591	124,591	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	513,838	513,838	513,838	0
Georgia	315,543	315,543	315,543	0
Hawaii	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Idaho	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Illinois	339,186	339,186	339,186	0
Indiana	186,194	186,194	186,194	0
Iowa	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Kansas	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Kentucky	129,746	129,746	129,746	0
Louisiana	151,212	151,212	151,212	0
Maine	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Maryland	161,144	161,144	161,144	0
Massachusetts	167,232	167,232	167,232	0
Michigan	267,492	267,492	267,492	0
Minnesota	136,086	136,086	136,086	0
Mississippi	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Missouri	165,898	165,898	165,898	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	207,836	207,836	207,836	0
New Mexico	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
New York	486,991	486,991	486,991	0
North Carolina	288,640	288,640	288,640	0
North Dakota	100,000	100,000	100,000	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2019 Enacted
Ohio	348,273	348,273	348,273	0
Oklahoma	107,868	107,868	107,868	0
Oregon	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Pennsylvania	315,013	315,013	315,013	0
Rhode Island	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
South Carolina	138,194	138,194	138,194	0
South Dakota	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Tennessee	181,570	181,570	181,570	0
Texas	781,692	781,692	781,692	0
Utah	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Vermont	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Virginia	204,956	204,956	204,956	0
Washington	164,361	164,361	164,361	0
West Virginia	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Wisconsin	154,250	154,250	154,250	0
Wyoming	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Subtotal	9,664,594	9,664,594	9,664,594	0
Guam	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Puerto Rico	135,406	135,406	135,406	0
Virgin Islands	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Subtotal	335,406	335,406	335,406	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

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FY 2020 BUDGET

FY 2020 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis.....	243
Authorizing Legislation	244
Appropriations History Table	245
Amounts Available for Obligation.....	247
Budget Authority by Activity	247
Summary of Changes	248
Justification	249
General Statement	249
Program Descriptions and Accomplishments	250
Budget Request	251
Performance Analysis.....	252
Resource and Program Data Social Services Block Grant.....	253
Resource and Program Data Health Profession Opportunity Grants	254
State Table - Social Services Block Grant	255

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Social Services Block Grant

FY 2020 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis

[For making grants to States pursuant to section 2002 of the Social Security Act, \$1,700,000,000: Provided, That notwithstanding subparagraph (B) of section 404(d)(2) of such Act, the applicable percent specified under such subparagraph for a State to carry out State programs pursuant to title XX-A of such Act shall be 10 percent.]

Language Provision	Explanation
[For making grants to States pursuant to section 2002 of the Social Security Act, \$1,700,000,000: Provided, That notwithstanding subparagraph (B) of section 404(d)(2) of such Act, the applicable percent specified under such subparagraph for a State to carry out State programs pursuant to title XX-A of such Act shall be 10 percent.]	No funding requested in FY 2020.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Social Services Block Grant

Authorizing Legislation

Statutory Citations	FY 2019 Amount Authorized	FY 2019	FY 2020 Amount Authorized	FY 2020 Budget Request
1. Social Services Block Grant [Section 2001 of the Social Security Act]	\$1,700,000,000	\$1,594,600,000	\$1,700,000,000	\$0
2. Health Profession Opportunity Grants [Section 2008 of the Social Security Act]	\$85,000,000	\$85,000,000	\$0	\$85,000,000
Total request level		\$1,679,600,000		\$85,000,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Social Services Block Grant

Appropriations History Table

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	Appropriation
2011		
Appropriation	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000
Pre-appropriated		85,000,000
Total		1,785,000,000
2012		
Appropriation	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000
Pre-appropriated		85,000,000
Total		1,785,000,000
2013		
Appropriation	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000
Disaster Relief Funds Advance		474,500,000
Pre-appropriated		85,000,000
Sequestration		-91,035,000
Total		2,168,465,000
2014		
Appropriation	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000
Pre-appropriated		85,000,000
Sequestration		-128,520,000
Total		1,656,480,000
2015		
Appropriation	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000
Pre-appropriated		85,000,000
Sequestration		-124,100,000
Total		1,660,900,000
2016		
Appropriation	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000
Pre-appropriated	385,000,000	85,000,000
Sequestration		-115,600,000
Total	2,085,000,000	1,669,400,000
2017		
Appropriation	0	1,700,000,000
Pre-appropriated	85,000,000	85,000,000
Sequestration		-123,165,000
Total	85,000,000	1,661,835,000
2018		
Appropriation	0	1,700,000,000
Pre-appropriated	85,000,000	85,000,000

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	Appropriation
Sequestration		-112,200,000
Total	85,000,000	1,672,800,000
2019		
Appropriation	0	1,700,000,000
Pre-appropriated	85,000,000	85,000,000
Sequestration		-105,400,000
Total	85,000,000	1,679,600,000
2020		
Pre-appropriated	85,000,000	

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Social Services Block Grant

Amounts Available for Obligation

<u>Budgetary Resources</u>	FY 2018 <u>Final</u>	FY 2019 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2020 <u>Current Law</u>	FY 2020 <u>President's Budget</u>
Appropriation, B.A.	\$1,785,000,000	\$1,785,000,000	\$1,700,000,000	\$85,000,000
Sequestration	-112,200,000	-105,400,000	0	0
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	\$1,672,800,000	\$1,679,600,000	\$1,700,000,000	\$85,000,000
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-659,990	0	0	0
Total Obligations	\$1,672,140,010	\$1,679,600,000	\$1,700,000,000	\$85,000,000

Budget Authority by Activity

<u>Activity</u>	FY 2018 <u>Final</u>	FY 2019 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2020 <u>Current Law</u>	FY 2020 <u>President's Budget</u>
Social Services Block Grant	\$1,587,800,000	\$1,594,600,000	\$1,700,000,000	\$0
Health Profession Opportunity Grants	85,000,000	85,000,000	0	85,000,000
Total, Budget Authority	\$1,672,800,000	\$1,679,600,000	\$1,700,000,000	\$85,000,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Social Services Block Grant

Summary of Changes

FY 2019 Enacted	
Total estimated budget authority	\$1,679,600,000
FY 2020 President's Budget	
Total estimated budget authority	\$85,000,000
Net change	-\$1,594,600,000

<u>Description of Changes</u>	<u>FY 2019 Enacted</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 2019 sequestration order.	\$1,594,600,000	+ \$105,400,000
Subtotal, Built-in Increases		+ \$105,400,000
B. <u>Program:</u>		
1) Health Profession Opportunity Grants: Request to extend authorization through FY 2020.	\$85,000,000	+ \$85,000,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+ \$85,000,000
Total, Increases		+ \$190,400,000
<u>Decreases:</u>		
A. <u>Built-in:</u>		
1) Health Profession Opportunity Grants: Technical baseline change reflects that the program expires in FY 2019 and does not continue in the current law baseline.	\$85,000,000	- \$85,000,000
Subtotal, Built-in Decreases		- \$85,000,000
B. <u>Program:</u>		
1) Social Services Block Grant: No funding requested in FY 2020.	\$1,594,600,000	- \$1,700,000,000
Subtotal, Program Decreases		- \$1,700,000,000
Total, Decreases		- \$1,785,000,000
Net Change		- \$1,594,600,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Social Services Block Grant

Justification

Funding Level	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Change from FY 2019 Enacted
Social Services Block Grant	\$1,587,800,000	\$1,594,600,000	0	-\$1,594,600,000
Health Profession Opportunity Grants	85,000,000	85,000,000	\$85,000,000	0
Total, Budget Authority	1,672,800,000	1,679,600,000	85,000,000	-1,594,600,000

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

2020 Authorization \$85,000,000 for HPOG, pending Congressional action

Allocation Method Formula and Competitive Grants/Contracts

General Statement

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

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

In FY 2010, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (P.L. 111-148, 111-152) created HPOG and appropriated funding for the program through FY 2014. The pre-appropriated capped funding level is \$85 million per year. The Medicare Access and CHIP Reauthorization Act of 2015 (P.L. 114-10) extended funding through FY 2017. The Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-123) extended funding through FY 2019.

This account is subject to sequestration in accordance with the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (P.L.99-177), as amended by the Budget Control Act of 2011 (P.L. 112-25). HPOG has been sequestered only in those years in which its authorization was current at the time of the forthcoming sequestration order.

Program Descriptions and Accomplishments

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

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

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

The organizations eligible for HPOG grants are states, tribal organizations, community colleges, local workforce investment boards, and other community-based organizations. The statute defines eligible individuals for HPOG services as TANF recipients and other low-income individuals and requires grantees to coordinate with TANF programs. ACF awarded the first round of HPOG awards in FY 2010, which was comprised of 32 organizations across 23 states. Across all first-round grantees, from the launch of the projects in FY 2010 through the end in FY 2015, nearly 39,000 participants enrolled in HPOG programs and received services. At the time of program enrollment, 52 percent of participants were employed. Three years after enrollment, 75 percent of participants were employed. Of those employed after HPOG enrollment, 72 percent were employed in healthcare jobs.

ACF awarded the second round of HPOG awards in FY 2015, which is comprised of 32 organizations across 21 states. Across all second-round grantees, over the first three years of the program, over 24,000 participants enrolled in HPOG programs. More than 9,000 participants became employed since enrolling. The program is currently in its fourth year of operation.

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

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

state TANF program, the local workforce investment board, the state workforce investment board, the state apprenticeship agency, and other local strategic partners, including employers.

HPOG was authorized as a demonstration program with a mandated federal evaluation. Accordingly, ACF is conducting a multi-pronged evaluation to assess program implementation, systems change resulting from HPOG programs, and outcomes and impacts for participants. A number of reports have been released from the evaluation of the first round of HPOG grantees, including final findings on program implementation and participant outcomes and findings from the systems change analysis. Additionally, in June 2015, ACF delivered the HPOG Interim Report to Congress. The report provides a summary of the significant activities, outcomes, and accomplishments of the HPOG program during its first three fiscal years. Impacts on participants’ educational progress, employment, and wages are being assessed at 15 months, 36 months, and 72 months after random assignment of participants.

ACF released the short-term impact findings (those assessed at 15 months) in June 2018. These findings show that HPOG had a positive impact on participants’ educational progress— 68 percent of the treatment group had completed or were currently enrolled in training versus 60 percent of the control group. Additionally, HPOG had a positive impact on employment in the healthcare sector and access to health insurance. The treatment group was more likely to be employed in the healthcare sector (53 percent versus 41 percent) and to have access to health insurance through their employer (58 percent versus 56 percent). HPOG also slightly increased participants’ earnings. The treatment group earned slightly more than the control group (\$3,482 in quarterly earnings versus \$3,345 in quarterly earnings, respectively); the \$137 difference represents a 4 percent increase. As noted above, impacts on participant outcomes are being measured over time to see if HPOG’s early positive impacts translate into long-term impacts on employment and earnings.

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

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

Fiscal Year	SSBG	HPOG	Total
2016	\$1,584,400,000	\$85,000,000	\$1,669,400,000
2017	\$1,582,700,000	\$79,135,000	\$1,661,835,000
2018	\$1,587,800,000	\$85,000,000	\$1,672,800,000
2019	\$1,594,600,000	\$85,000,000	\$1,679,600,000
2020	0	\$85,000,000	\$85,000,000

Budget Request

The total request for the SSBG account for FY 2020 is \$85 million, which is a \$1.6 billion reduction from the FY 2019 current law level. This amount reflects the legislative proposal to extend HPOG through FY 2020 and the proposal to not include any funding for SSBG. The proposal to not include funding for SSBG is the same as the FY 2019 President’s Budget. SSBG provides funding that is duplicative of resources available through other federal programs and has not demonstrated its effectiveness at achieving the main purposes of the program, which include reducing or eliminating dependency on public benefits and supporting self-sufficiency. However, the underlying authorization under Title XX of the

Social Security Act would remain to allow SSBG to be funded as a mechanism for rapid response in case of disasters and to receive TANF transfer funding.

The FY 2020 request for HPOG extends the \$85 million authorization for an additional year and will be distributed to the current grantees.

Performance Analysis

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result ³⁹	FY 2018 Target	FY 2019 Target
<u>21A</u> : Decrease administrative costs as a percent of total costs. (<i>Efficiency</i>)	FY 2017: 2.5% Target: 4% (Target Exceeded)	4%	4%
<u>21B</u> : Decrease the percentage of variance between projected expenditures, by service for each state, and actual expenditures. (<i>Outcome</i>)	FY 2017: 85% Target: 84% (Target Exceeded)	84%	88%
<u>21i</u> : Number of individuals receiving services funded in whole or in part by SSBG. (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2017: 24.3 million (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A

³⁹ All FY 2017 SSBG performance results should be considered preliminary pending final data validation.

Resource and Program Data
Social Services Block Grant

Data Category	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$1,587,800,000	\$1,594,600,000	
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$1,587,800,000	\$1,594,600,000	\$0
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	56	56	0
New Starts			
#	56	56	0
\$	\$1,587,800,000	\$1,594,600,000	\$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 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	\$71,920,000	\$71,207,900	\$71,920,000
Research/Evaluation	9,844,166	9,895,000	9,895,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	1,140,090	1,160,000	1,529,000
Program Support	1,435,754	2,737,100	1,656,000
Total, Resources	\$84,340,010	\$85,000,000	\$85,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	35	41	41
New Starts			
#	0	5	4
\$	\$0	\$375,000	\$1,200,000
Continuations			
#	35	36	37
\$	\$72,958,770	\$72,947,133	\$72,295,000
Contracts			
#	10	11	10
\$	\$9,799,839	\$9,927,754	\$9,635,987
Interagency Agreements			
#	3	5	5
\$	\$28,304	\$89,013	\$89,013

Notes:

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

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

Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.667

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2019 Enacted
Alabama	\$23,764,003	\$23,731,609	0	-\$23,731,609
Alaska	3,625,187	3,601,526	0	-3,601,526
Arizona	33,867,948	34,157,133	0	-34,157,133
Arkansas	14,601,759	14,625,657	0	-14,625,657
California	191,791,074	192,475,303	0	-192,475,303
Colorado	27,073,290	27,297,168	0	-27,297,168
Connecticut	17,475,956	17,468,267	0	-17,468,267
Delaware	4,652,165	4,682,984	0	-4,682,984
District of Columbia	3,328,465	3,378,447	0	-3,378,447
Florida	100,720,512	102,157,832	0	-102,157,832
Georgia	50,380,542	50,773,086	0	-50,773,086
Hawaii	6,980,493	6,949,648	0	-6,949,648
Idaho	8,224,486	8,358,551	0	-8,358,551
Illinois	62,553,372	62,323,770	0	-62,323,770
Indiana	32,411,715	32,455,904	0	-32,455,904
Iowa	15,317,347	15,314,187	0	-15,314,187
Kansas	14,206,161	14,181,884	0	-14,181,884
Kentucky	21,680,806	21,684,217	0	-21,684,217
Louisiana	22,876,468	22,804,622	0	-22,804,622
Maine	6,506,132	6,503,563	0	-6,503,563
Maryland	29,398,735	29,463,663	0	-29,463,663
Massachusetts	33,285,041	33,395,486	0	-33,395,486
Michigan	48,513,592	48,499,271	0	-48,499,271
Minnesota	26,972,664	27,148,452	0	-27,148,452
Mississippi	14,604,095	14,527,420	0	-14,527,420
Missouri	29,772,803	29,762,356	0	-29,762,356
Montana	5,094,164	5,114,089	0	-5,114,089
Nebraska	9,318,921	9,347,458	0	-9,347,458
Nevada	14,366,284	14,595,279	0	-14,595,279
New Hampshire	6,522,335	6,537,095	0	-6,537,095
New Jersey	43,706,206	43,841,952	0	-43,841,952
New Mexico	10,168,661	10,165,299	0	-10,165,299
New York	96,483,275	96,632,335	0	-96,632,335
North Carolina	49,581,211	50,013,830	0	-50,013,830
North Dakota	3,703,653	3,677,461	0	-3,677,461

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2019 Enacted
Ohio	56,752,410	56,757,316	0	-56,757,316
Oklahoma	19,172,068	19,136,527	0	-19,136,527
Oregon	20,002,286	20,168,173	0	-20,168,173
Pennsylvania	62,468,779	62,340,877	0	-62,340,877
Rhode Island	5,162,114	5,158,614	0	-5,158,614
South Carolina	24,241,985	24,460,011	0	-24,460,011
South Dakota	4,228,950	4,233,773	0	-4,233,773
Tennessee	32,500,359	32,695,258	0	-32,695,258
Texas	136,147,640	137,794,559	0	-137,794,559
Utah	14,909,450	15,100,576	0	-15,100,576
Vermont	3,052,013	3,036,134	0	-3,036,134
Virginia	41,103,414	41,234,387	0	-41,234,387
Washington	35,612,044	36,053,194	0	-36,053,194
West Virginia	8,947,487	8,840,091	0	-8,840,091
Wisconsin	28,237,048	28,214,006	0	-28,214,006
Wyoming	2,860,989	2,820,265	0	-2,820,265
Subtotal	1,578,928,557	1,585,690,565	0	-1,585,690,565
American Samoa	56,414	56,656	0	-56,656
Guam	273,759	274,931	0	-274,931
Northern Mariana Islands	54,752	54,986	0	-54,986
Puerto Rico	8,212,759	8,247,931	0	-8,247,931
Virgin Islands	273,759	274,931	0	-274,931
Subtotal	8,871,443	8,909,435	0	-8,909,435
Total States/Territories	1,587,800,000	1,594,600,000	0	-1,594,600,000
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$1,587,800,000	\$1,594,600,000	\$0	-\$1,594,600,000

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FY 2020 BUDGET

FY 2020 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis.....	259
Authorizing Legislation	261
Appropriations History Table	262
Amounts Available for Obligation.....	264
Budget Authority by Activity	265
Summary of Changes	266
Justification	268
General Statement	268
Program Descriptions and Accomplishments	269
Budget Request	274
Performance Analysis.....	274
Resource and Program Data Promoting Safe and Stable Families.....	277
Resource and Program Data Personal Responsibility Education Program	278
Resource and Program Data Title V Sexual Risk Avoidance Education	279
State Table - Promoting Safe and Stable Families	280
State Table - Personal Responsibility Education Program.....	282
State Table - Sexual Risk Avoidance Education Grants Program.....	284

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

FY 2020 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis

For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, section 436 of the Social Security Act, \$345,000,000 and, for carrying out, except as otherwise provided, section 437 of such Act, [\$99,765,000] \$59,765,000: [Provided, That of the funds available to carry out section 437, \$59,765,000 shall be allocated consistent with subsections (b) through (d) of such section: Provided further, That of the funds available to carry out section 437, to assist in meeting the requirements described in section 471(e)(4)(C), \$20,000,000 shall be for grants to each State, territory, and Indian tribe operating title IV-E plans for developing, enhancing, or evaluating kinship navigator programs, as described in section 427(a)(1) of such Act, and \$20,000,000, in addition to funds otherwise appropriated in section 436 for such purposes, shall be for competitive grants to regional partnerships as describe in section 437(f): Provided further, That section 437(b)(1) shall be applied to amount in the previous provision by substituting “5 percent” for “3.3 percent” and notwithstanding section 436(b)(1), such reserved amounts may be used for identifying, establishing, and disseminating practices to meet the criteria specified in section 471(e)(4)(C): Provided further, That the reservation in section 437(b)(2) and the limitations in section 437(d) shall not apply to funds specified in the second proviso: Provided further, That the minimum grant award for kinship navigator programs in the case of States and territories shall be \$200,000, and, in the case of tribes, shall be \$25,000: Provided further, That section 437(b)(4) of such Act shall be applied by substituting “fiscal year 2019” for “fiscal year 2018.”]

Language Provision	Explanation
...[<i>Provided further</i> , That of the funds available to carry out section 437, to assist in meeting the requirements described in section 471(e)(4)(C), \$20,000,000 shall be for grants to each State, territory, and Indian tribe operating title IV-E plans for developing, enhancing, or evaluating kinship navigator programs, as described in section 427(a)(1) of such Act,]	FY 2020 President's Budget is not requesting allocation for that purpose.
...[and \$20,000,000, in addition to funds otherwise appropriated in section 436 for such purposes, shall be for competitive grants to regional partnerships as described in section 437(f):]	The FY 2020 President's Budget mandatory amount reflects a request for expansion of the Court Improvement Program by \$30 million and a shift of \$40 million to maintain FY 2019 total funding levels for the Regional Partnership Grants program in the mandatory side, where they traditionally have been funded.
...[<i>Provided further</i> , That section 437(b)(1) shall be applied to amounts in the previous provision by substituting "5 percent" for "3.3 percent", and notwithstanding section 436(b)(1), such reserved amounts may be used for identifying, establishing, and disseminating practices to meet the criteria specified in section 471(e)(4)(C): <i>Provided further</i> , That the reservation in section 437(b)(2) and the limitations in section 437(d) shall not apply to funds specified in the second provision]	The FY 2020 President's Budget is not requesting allocation for that purpose.
...[<i>Provided further</i> , That the minimum grant award for kinship navigator programs in the case of States and territories shall be \$200,000, and, in the case of tribes, shall be \$25,000: <i>Provided further</i> ,]	The FY 2020 President's Budget is not requesting allocation for that purpose because the funding for kinship navigator programs is available under Title IV-E in FY 2020.
...[That section 437(b)(4) of such Act shall be applied by substituting "fiscal year 2019" for "fiscal year 2018".]	This technical fix is not needed for FY 2020.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Authorizing Legislation

Statutory Citations	FY 2019 Amount Authorized	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Amount Authorized	FY 2020 President's Budget
Promoting Safe and Stable Families: Sections 436, 437, and 438 of the Social Security Act (SSA)	\$545,000,000	\$423,375,000	\$545,000,000	\$474,765,000
Family Connection Grants: Section 427(h) of the SSA	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Personal Responsibility Education Program, Pre-Appropriated: Section 513 of the SSA	\$75,000,000	\$75,000,000	\$0	\$75,000,000
Sexual Risk Avoidance Education, Pre-Appropriated: Section 510 of the SSA	\$75,000,000	\$75,000,000	\$0	\$75,000,000
Family Recovery and Reunification Program Replication Project: Section 435 of the SSA	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$0	\$0
Total request level		\$588,375,000		\$624,765,000
Total request level against definite authorizations	\$710,000,000	\$588,375,000	\$545,000,000	\$624,765,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Appropriations History Table

<u>Year</u>	<u>Budget Estimate to Congress</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
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
Transfer		-94,000
Total	408,065,000	519,937,000
2014		
Appropriation	423,065,000	404,765,000
Pre-Appropriated		125,000,000
Sequestration		-33,840,000
Total	423,065,000	495,925,000
2015		
Appropriation	404,765,000	404,765,000
Pre-Appropriated	90,000,000	125,000,000
Sequestration		-25,185,000
Total	494,765,000	504,580,000
2016		
Appropriation	434,765,000	404,765,000
Pre-Appropriated	125,000,000	150,000,000
Sequestration		-23,460,000
Total	559,765,000	531,305,000
2017		
Appropriation	467,515,000	404,765,000
Pre-Appropriated	90,000,000	150,000,000
Sequestration		-34,155,000
Transfer		-185,893
Total	557,515,000	520,424,107

<u>Year</u>	<u>Budget Estimate to Congress</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
2018		
Appropriation	404,359,000	452,765,000
Pre-Appropriated		150,000,000
Sequestration		-22,770,000
Total		579,995,000
2019		
Appropriation	444,765,000	459,765,000
Pre-Appropriated	150,000,000	150,000,000
Sequestration		-21,390,000
Total	594,765,000	588,375,000
2020		
Appropriation	474,765,000	
Pre-Appropriated	150,000,000	
Total	624,765,000	

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Amounts Available for Obligation

<u>Budgetary Resources</u>	FY 2018 <u>Final</u>	FY 2019 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2020 <u>Current Law</u>	FY 2020 <u>President's Budget</u>
Appropriation, B.A.	\$602,765,000	\$609,765,000	\$404,765,000	\$624,765,000
Sequestration	-22,770,000	-21,390,000	0	0
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	\$579,995,000	\$588,375,000	\$404,765,000	\$624,765,000
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-10,944,213	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	28,431,401	38,348,422	45,302,650	45,302,650
Recoveries, Unobligated Balance, start of year	0	0	13,479,000	13,479,000
Recoveries, Unobligated Balance, end of year	0	0	-10,944,000	-10,944,000
Unobligated balance, end of year	-38,348,422	-45,302,650	-40,957,420	-40,957,420
Total Obligations	\$559,133,766	\$581,420,772	\$411,645,230	\$631,645,230

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Budget Authority by Activity

<u>Activity</u>	<u>FY 2018 Final</u>	<u>FY 2019 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2020 Current Law</u>	<u>FY 2020 President's Budget</u>
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	\$429,995,000	\$438,375,000	\$404,765,000	\$474,765,000
Personal Responsibility Education Program	75,000,000	75,000,000	0	75,000,000
Sexual Risk Avoidance Education	75,000,000	75,000,000	0	75,000,000
Total, Budget Authority	\$579,995,000	\$588,375,000	\$404,765,000	\$624,765,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Summary of Changes

FY 2019 Enacted	
Total estimated budget authority	\$588,375,000
(Obligations)	(\$581,420,772)
FY 2020 President's Budget	
Total estimated budget authority	\$624,765,000
(Obligations)	(\$631,645,230)
Net change	+\$36,390,000

<u>Description of Changes</u>	<u>FY 2019 Enacted</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 2019 sequestration order.	\$338,610,000	+\$6,390,000
Subtotal, Built-in Increases		+\$6,390,000
B. <u>Program:</u>		
1) Personal Responsibility Education Program: Request to extend authorization through FY 2020.	\$75,000,000	+\$75,000,000
2) Title V Sexual Risk Avoidance Education: Request to extend authorization through FY 2020.	\$75,000,000	+\$75,000,000
3) Promoting Safe and Stable Families, Mandatory: Reflects expansion of the Court Improvement Program by \$30 million and \$40 million to maintain FY 2019 total funding levels for the Regional Partnership Grants program.	\$338,610,000	+\$70,000,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+\$220,000,000
Total, Increases		+\$226,390,000

<u>Description of Changes</u>	<u>FY 2019 Enacted</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Decreases:</u>		
A. <u>Built-in:</u>		
1) Personal Responsibility Education Program: Technical baseline change reflects that the program expires in FY 2019 and does not continue in the current law baseline.	\$75,000,000	-\$75,000,000
2) Title V Sexual Risk Avoidance Education: Technical baseline change reflects that the program expires in FY 2019 and does not continue in the current law baseline.	\$75,000,000	-\$75,000,000
Subtotal, Built-in Decreases		-\$150,000,000
B. <u>Program:</u>		
1) Promoting Safe & Stable Families, Discretionary: Decrease funding for discretionary portion reflecting a shift to the mandatory side.	\$99,765,000	-\$40,000,000
Subtotal, Program Decreases		-\$40,000,000
Total, Decreases		-\$190,000,000
Net Change		+\$36,390,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Justification

Funding Level	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Change from FY 2019 Enacted
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	\$429,995,000	\$438,375,000	\$474,765,000	\$36,390,000
Personal Responsibility Education Program	75,000,000	75,000,000	75,000,000	0
Title V Sexual Risk Avoidance Education	75,000,000	75,000,000	75,000,000	0
Total, Budget Authority	579,995,000	588,375,000	624,765,000	36,390,000

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

2020 Authorization \$545,000,000 for Promoting Safe and Stable Families and such sums as may be appropriated for Sexual Risk Avoidance Education and the Personal Responsibility Education Program, pending Congressional action on the proposals in this request

Allocation Method Formula Grant, Competitive Grant

General Statement

The Promoting Safe and Stable Families (PSSF) appropriation provides funding for the PSSF program, the Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP), and Title V Sexual Risk Avoidance Education (SRAE). 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). The Family First Prevention Services Act (FFPSA) (P.L. 115-123) amended and reauthorized the program through FY 2021. The SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act (P.L. 115-271) further amended PSSF by adding a requirement for ACF to award a grant or contract for a family recovery and reunification program replication project.

In FY 2010, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (P.L. 111-148, P.L. 111-152) created PREP under section 513 of the Social Security Act and reauthorized Abstinence Education under section 510 of the Social Security Act through FY 2014. Federal support of abstinence education programs began in 1982 through the Adolescent Family Life Act under the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (P.L. 97-35). In 1996, federal funding for abstinence programs grew with the enactment of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act, popularly known as welfare reform (P.L. 104-193). In FY 2018, Congress amended section 510 to create the SRAE program, which provides funding to states and community-based organizations to teach youth to avoid non-marital sexual activity and other risky behaviors. The program also addresses the social, psychological, and health gains to be realized by refraining from non-marital sexual activity and engaging in healthy relationships. PREP addresses the prevention of pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections, to include HIV/AIDS. PREP also addresses the transition to adulthood by focusing on six statutorily mandated “adulthood preparation” topics (adolescent development, educational and career success, financial literacy, healthy life skills, healthy relationships, and parent-child communication) and targets services to high-risk youth populations. Both programs were reauthorized for FY 2018 and FY 2019 at \$75 million each in the FFPSA.

In FY 2018, ACF obligated \$559 million for programs in the PSSF appropriation. ACF estimates FY 2019 obligations for the PSSF appropriation will be \$569 million. This account is subject to sequestration in accordance with section 251A of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (P.L. 99-177), as amended by the Budget Control Act of 2011 (P.L. 112-25), which generally affects funding for PSSF, PREP, and SRAE.

Program Descriptions and Accomplishments

PSSF is an annually appropriated capped entitlement program designed to enable each state and eligible Indian tribe, tribal organization, and tribal consortium to operate a coordinated program that includes:

- Family preservation services, which are designed to help families alleviate crises, maintain the safety of children in their own homes, support families who are preparing to reunify or adopt, and assist families to obtain culturally sensitive support. The statute also allows grantees to support infant safe haven programs.
- Family support services, which are primarily community-based prevention activities designed to promote the safety and well-being of children and families, promote parental competencies and behaviors that will increase the ability of families to successfully nurture their children, enable families to use other resources and opportunities available in the community, create supportive networks to enhance child-rearing abilities of parents and help compensate for the increased social isolation and vulnerability of families, strengthen parental relationships and promote healthy marriages, and enhance child development, including through mentoring programs. FFPSA amended the definition to include community-based services to support and retain foster families so they can provide quality family-based settings for children in foster care.
- Family 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 in order to facilitate the reunification of the child safely and appropriately within a timely fashion and to ensure the strength and stability of the reunification. FFPSA amended this service category by removing the previous time limit for providing services to the family of a child in foster care and allowing reunification services to be provided for a period of up to 15 months once the child is returned home. Grantees may use funds for counseling, substance abuse treatment services, mental health services, assistance to address domestic violence, temporary child

care and therapeutic services for families, including crisis nurseries, peer-to-peer mentoring and support groups for parents and primary caregivers, services and activities to facilitate access to and visitation of children in foster care by parents and siblings, and transportation to services.

- 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 and other activities designed to expedite the process and support adoptive families.

The program includes a discretionary appropriation with the same allowable expenses.

PSSF authorizes formula grant funding to states, tribes, and territories. The statute also provides that before PSSF funds are distributed to states for support of these services, a part of the program's funding must be reserved for other grants and activities, including Regional Partnership Grants (RPGs), grants for caseworker visits, Court Improvement Program grants, evaluation, research, and technical assistance.

Formula grants are distributed to states based on the state's share of children in all states receiving Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program benefits. States are entitled to payments equal to their allotments for use in paying no more than 75 percent of the costs of activities under an approved state plan. The remaining 25 percent of costs must be paid with funds from non-federal sources. States carry out a comprehensive planning process, consulting with a broad range of public and private agencies providing services to families, as well as with parents and families themselves, to ensure that services are coordinated and that funds are spent in a manner responsive to the needs of families.

In addition, three percent of both the mandatory and discretionary funds appropriated (after deducting the \$40 million specified for the first two 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 other statutory provisions which target funds under the PSSF program:

- \$20 million from mandatory funds are reserved for competitive RPGs to provide services and activities to benefit children and families affected by a parent's or caretaker's substance abuse, including opioid addiction, who come to the attention of the child welfare system. In FY 2014, four five-year awards were made in four states. In September 2017, ACF awarded 17 grants in 17 states to improve the well-being of families and children affected by substance abuse and to build on the evaluation findings from previous RPG projects. An additional 10 three-year RPG projects were awarded using additional funds provided in the FY 2018 appropriation. Results from previous RPG projects show that the majority of children at risk of removal remained in their parent's custody following enrollment into RPG services. The rates of placement into permanent settings, including reunification with their parent(s), increased significantly in the year following RPG enrollment, among the subset of youth who were in an out-of-home placement. In addition, the overall rates of child maltreatment decreased substantially in the year after enrollment in the RPG program.
- In addition, \$20 million from mandatory funds is allocated for formula grants for states to improve the quality of caseworker visits with children in foster care, with an emphasis on improving caseworker decision making, training and retention.

- \$9 million of the mandatory appropriation and 3.3 percent of any discretionary appropriation are to be used for the base State Court Improvement program grants to assess and improve handling of court proceedings related to foster care and adoption. An additional \$20 million is allocated for grants to improve data collection and collaboration between courts and child welfare agencies and to train judges, attorneys and other legal persons in child welfare cases. Finally, an additional \$1 million in mandatory funding is provided for grants to be awarded on a competitive basis among the highest courts of Indian tribes or tribal consortia.
- \$6 million 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.

The FY 2018 and FY 2019 appropriations included an additional \$20 million in discretionary funding to increase funding for RPGs. Both appropriations also included \$20 million in discretionary funding to support formula grants to states and tribal agencies that support title IV-E programs to develop, enhance, or evaluate kinship navigator programs, with five percent of funding designated to support activities to identify, establish, and disseminate evidence-based practices that meet the promising, supported, or well-supported standards for prevention services established in FFPSA.

FFPSA also authorized and appropriated \$8 million in additional mandatory funding for competitive grants to states, tribes, or tribal consortia for the recruitment and retention of high-quality foster families to increase their capacity to place more children in family settings. The FY 2019 appropriation also includes \$5 million in discretionary funds to provide competitive grants to states for the development and refinement of an electronic case-processing system to expedite interstate placements of children in foster, guardianship, or adoptive homes.

In addition to the annual appropriation for PSSF programs, the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act authorized a project to replicate and evaluate a recovery coach model that is designed to help reunify families and protect children by working with parents or guardians with a substance use disorder who have temporarily lost custody of their children. The act appropriated \$15 million in FY 2019 to remain available through FY 2026. ACF will implement the project through a contract.

ACF requires all grantees to develop a five-year Child and Family Services Plan (CFSP), followed by Annual Progress and Services Reports for the intervening years. A primary purpose of the CFSP is to facilitate integration of the programs that serve children and families, helping states and tribes to integrate the full array of child welfare services, from prevention and protection through permanency. As part of their plan submissions, grantees are also required to submit financial forms detailing their planned expenditures for the coming fiscal year and their actual expenditures for the most recently completed grant year. This process allows ACF to provide oversight to ensure that funds are spent in a manner consistent with approved plans.

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

Fiscal Year	Mandatory	Discretionary	Total
2016	321,540,000	59,765,000	381,305,000
2017	321,195,000	59,579,107	380,774,107
2018	322,230,000	99,765,000	421,995,000
2019	323,610,000	99,765,000	423,375,000
2020	415,000,000	59,765,000	474,765,000

The FY 2018 mandatory amount above does not include the \$8 million one-time funding for Foster Family Home Grants, and the FY 2019 mandatory amount above does not include the \$15 million one-time funding for The Family Recovery and Reunification Program Replication Project.

The PREP program supports evidence-based programs that teach youth about abstinence and contraception to prevent pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections. States are required to target youth between the ages of 10 and 19 who are at high risk for becoming pregnant or who have special circumstances, including living in foster care, being homeless, living with HIV/AIDS, being pregnant or a mother under 21 years of age, or residing in an area with high teen birth rates. Grantees must also address at least three of the six mandated adulthood preparation subjects: healthy relationships, adolescent development, financial literacy, parent-child communication, educational and career success, or healthy life skills.

This program contains several components: State PREP, Competitive PREP, Tribal PREP, and Personal Responsibility Education – Innovative Strategies (PREIS).

- **State PREP:** All fifty states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, Northern Mariana Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, and Palau are eligible to receive a portion of \$55.25 million allotted to implement PREP. Individual state awards for each fiscal year are based on the proportion of the number of youth between the ages of 10 and 19 in a state to the total number of youth between those ages in all of the states and U.S. territories. There were 51 State PREP grantee awards in FY 2018, with a minimum grant award of \$250,000 annually.
- **Competitive PREP:** If a state or territory did not submit an application for State PREP in FY 2016 or FY 2017, the state or territory is deemed ineligible to apply for State PREP funds from the amounts allotted to the state or territory for each of FYs 2018 through 2020. Funds that would have gone to those jurisdictions for FYs 2010 through 2017 were used to award the FYs 2013 and 2016 cohort of competitive three-year grants to local organizations and entities for the same purpose and in the same geographic regions. This competitive grant program applied to 10 eligible jurisdictions: Florida, North Dakota, Texas, Virginia, Indiana, Guam, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, the Marshall Islands, and Palau. The second cohort of Competitive PREP grants were awarded to 21 applicants ranging from \$250,000 to \$794,000 in September 2015. The three year project period for 20 of the 21 grants was to expire in 2018 but was extended through September 2019. Throughout the four-year project period, there will be approximately \$10 million for annual awards.
- **Tribal PREP:** In addition to grants to states and territories, \$3.25 million is available annually for providing grants to tribes and tribal organizations to implement PREP. Tribal PREP supports grantees and projects that include a planning year as well as three implementation years. Programs have the first six to nine months of their initial award year to conduct a needs assessment, plan and develop strategies for capacity building, followed by subsequent years for program implementation. Programs are encouraged to use models (or elements of models) of existing teen pregnancy prevention programs that have demonstrated through scientific research that they are effective in changing behavior. A funding opportunity announcement to award the second cohort of Tribal PREP in FY 2016 resulted in eight grants ranging from \$327,876 to \$638,410 for a five-year project period.
- **PREIS:** The PREIS program is funded at \$10 million for competitive grants to entities to implement innovative pregnancy prevention strategies and target services to high-risk, vulnerable, and culturally under-represented youth populations, including youth in or aging out of foster care, homeless youth, youth with HIV/AIDS, pregnant and parenting women

who are under 21 years of age and their partners, and youth residing in areas with high birth rates for youth. A funding opportunity announcement for the second cohort of PREIS resulted in the award of 14 applicants in FY 2016, with grants ranging from \$548,060 to \$975,000. Throughout the five-year project period, there will be approximately \$10 million for awards based upon the availability of funds.

- Finally, \$6.5 million is reserved for providing training, technical assistance, and evaluation activities.

The Title V Sexual Risk Avoidance Education (SRAE) Program is designed to enable the states and community-based organizations to provide messages to youth that normalizes the optimal health behavior of avoiding non-marital sexual activity. The program also addresses the social, psychological, and health gains by refraining from non-marital sexual activity and engaging in healthy relationships. This formula and competitive grant program 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.

This program contains two components:

- Title V State SRAE: All fifty states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, U.S. 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 \$60 million allotted to implement title V State SRAE. There were 37 awards in FY 2018 and 39 awards in FY 2019 for a two-year project period.
- Title V Competitive SRAE: The program awarded 18 grants to local organizations and entities or consortia with the capacity to develop and implement projects in the 15 states and 7 territories that did not accept FY 2018 title V State SRAE funding. In FY 2019, it is anticipated that 13 continuation and 30 new awards will be made to grantees in 13 states and 7 territories for a two-year project period.

In FY 2016, Congress provided \$10 million to award sexual risk avoidance education grants, also referred to as the General Departmental SRAE Program, through a separate appropriation in HHS General Departmental Management. In FY 2017, \$14.9 million was provided to develop second-year awards for to the current cohort of 21 grantees and to fund six new awards to applicants with high-ranking scores in the FY 2016 grant review. The awards ranged from \$368,572 to \$449,999. In FY 2018, \$24.9 million was provided to support approximately 30 new awards for a three-year project period along with the existing grants. Approximately 10 percent of the funding is reserved for providing training, technical assistance, and data collection activities. In FY 2019, funding was increased to \$35 million to support to continue these competitive programs. A contract will be funded to provide grantees with in-person topical trainings, webinars, and an annual conference to address programmatic, data collection and evaluation efforts. Technical assistance will be provided individually and with small groups of grantees through on-site and off-site interactions by experts in sexual risk avoidance, youth development, youth risk behaviors, data collection, evaluation, and other related areas. Performance measurement and evaluation contracts will be funded to provide grantees with technical assistance and support for data capacity building and the SRAE National Evaluation.

Funding for the PREP and SRAE programs in the PSSF appropriation account– net of any authorized changes such as transfers or reprogramming - for five years is as follows:

Fiscal Year	PREP	Abstinence Education/SRAE	Total
2016	75,000,000	75,000,000	150,000,000
2017	69,825,000	69,825,000	139,650,000
2018	75,000,000	75,000,000	150,000,000
2019	75,000,000	75,000,000	150,000,000
2020	75,000,000	75,000,000	150,000,000

Budget Request

In total, the FY 2020 funding request for the PSSF appropriation account is \$624.8 million, which is an increase of \$51.39 million from the FY 2019 enacted level. The FY 2020 mandatory amount reflects a request for an expansion of the Court Improvement Program by \$30 million and an increase of \$40 million for the Regional Partnership Grants program to maintain and sustain recent discretionary increases for this program. The discretionary appropriation request for PSSF programs is \$59.8 million, reflecting the shift of the funding for the RPGs to the mandatory side, where they traditionally have been funded.

This Budget also proposes the modernization and expansion of the Court Improvement Program grants to a total funding level of \$60 million to assist courts in meeting additional training and permanency hearing requirements in the FFPSA and other recent legislative changes. An effective child welfare system requires courts to have adequate support, training, and the skills needed to do their work and help to ensure that family needs are timely and effectively met. The current level of funding has not been increased alongside new legislative requirements for courts and does not provide adequate resources or funding opportunities to implement additional training and permanency hearing requirements in the FFPSA. The ongoing effect of the opioid crisis is also requiring judges to quickly learn more about appropriate testing, treatment, and recovery and the impact of opioid use on children and families in order to make safe, timely, and well-informed judicial decisions. Increasing grant funds will enable courts to design and test court models and practices that meet the requirements of new federal laws, enhance court data collection infrastructure, and test ways to increase and enhance the engagement of the entire family in court proceedings.

Maintaining funding for the RPG program at \$60 million annually continues the recent expansion of the program to communities in more states and enables grantees to provide more concerted services and activities to address the significant problem of the intersection of substance use disorders, including opioid addiction, and child welfare involvement. Approximately 31 grantees in 22 states currently receive RPG funding to test what works in addressing the intersection of substance use disorders and child welfare. The additional funding for the RPG program will increase the number of grantees in the states to help address the impact of opioid abuse on children, families, and communities.

The Budget proposes to extend the authorizations for the current PREP and SRAE programs for one year.

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, states reported that 91.6 percent of children who exited foster care in less than 24 months exited to a permanent home. In FY 2015, performance increased to 91.9 percent, exceeding the target of 91.8 percent. The FY 2016 result of 92 percent reflected improve performance over the FY 2015 result, though it fell just short of the target of 92.1 percent. In FY 2017, performance improved to 92.2 percent, meeting the set target for that year. 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 2020.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2019 Target	FY 2020 Target	FY 2020 Target +/- FY 2019 Target
<u>7P1</u> : Of all children who exit foster care in less than 24 months, maintain the percentage who exit to permanency (reunification, living with relative, guardianship or adoption). (PSSF, Guardianship Assistance) (<i>Outcome</i>)	FY 2017: 92.2% Target: 92.2% (Target Met)	Prior Result +0.2PP	Prior Result +0.2PP	N/A
<u>7P2</u> : Of all children who exit foster care after 24 or more months, maintain the percentage who exit to permanency (reunification, living with relative, guardianship or adoption). (PSSF, Guardianship Assistance) (<i>Outcome</i>)	FY 2017: 81.3% Target: 78.8% (Target Exceeded)	Prior Result +0.5PP	Prior Result +0.5PP	N/A
<u>7R</u> : Decrease the percent of foster children in care 12 or more months with no case plan goal (including case plan goal "Not Yet Determined"). (Child Welfare Services, PSSF, Foster Care) (<i>Efficiency</i>)	FY 2017: 3.4% Target: 3.6% (Target Exceeded)	Prior Result -0.5PP	Prior Result -0.5PP	N/A

Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP)

The performance measures for PREP address three key issues. First, they address the issue of accountability through annual reports to ACF that document the progress of state grantees and their sub-awardees over the course of the PREP initiative. Second, these measures promote program improvement by identifying specific grantees that might require additional support to achieve desired performance benchmarks. Third, they provide valuable lessons concerning program implementation that complement the information gathered through other means of evaluation. By tracking quantifiable measures that document the PREP implementation experience in all funded states, the performance measures provide a national perspective on program implementation.

The first annual performance measure (5A) focuses on the number of PREP program participants within school programs and those in out-of-school-time programs. The potential for positive impacts on youth often hinges on the degree to which substantial numbers of youth are engaged by the program. Large numbers of youth enrolled suggest that community and youth engagement efforts are working and the program is being marketed effectively. This measure also provides an important benchmark for later analysis of the program’s ability to enroll and attract new program participants. This measure is calculated by PREP funded sub-awardees submitting aggregated data on an annual basis regarding the number of program participants within school and out-of-school settings. These aggregated data are then calculated and reported by ACF. During the 2017 data collection period, 113,054 youth were served by the PREP program, an increase of 976 youth from the 2016 program year. This increase is due to a new cohort of PREIS and Tribal PREP grantees that began collecting performance measures data in September 2017.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2019 Target	FY 2020 Target	FY 2020 Target +/- FY 2019 Target
<u>5A</u> : Number of Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP) participants: in during school-time programs; and in out-of-school-time programs. ⁴⁰ (Output)	FY 2017: In school: 86,736 Out of school: 23,618 Total: 113,054 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>5B</u> : For out-of-school-time program participants (where participation is generally not mandatory), percentage of participants completing at least 75 percent of program coursework. ⁴¹ (Outcome)	FY 2017: 74% Target: 75% (Target Not Met)	Prior Result +1%	Prior Result +1%	N/A
<u>5C</u> : Percentage of youth served by evidence-based programs. (Output)	FY 2017: 92% (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. ⁴² (Output)	FY 2017: 25% (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Sexual Risk Avoidance Education (SRAE)

The draft SRAE performance measures are in development. ACF anticipates grantees will collect and report performance data starting in FY 2020.

⁴⁰ This may refer to programs that operate in schools, but not during school time, or to other programs (such as community-based programs).

⁴¹ In contract, once participants begin a during-school-time program, participation is generally mandatory.

⁴² Highly vulnerable populations include populations include populations that are the most high-risk or vulnerable for pregnancies or otherwise have special circumstances.

Resource and Program Data
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Data Category	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$373,805,057	\$369,358,827	\$404,792,755
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation	4,513,109	5,059,090	4,076,452
Demonstration/Development	33,478,521	47,858,748	59,036,106
Training/Technical Assistance	8,759,413	8,517,639	8,944,637
Program Support	1,517,896	2,101,696	2,260,280
Total, Resources	\$422,073,996	\$432,896,000	\$479,110,230
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	648	651	679
New Starts			
#	621	625	647
\$	\$393,083,683	\$405,396,911	\$447,965,625
Continuations			
#	27	26	32
\$	\$15,483,895	\$13,108,664	\$17,538,236
Contracts			
#	12	12	7
\$	\$10,196,647	\$11,445,596	\$10,659,768
Interagency Agreements			
#	2	1	1
\$	\$2,951,089	\$2,578,000	\$2,578,000

Notes:

1. FY 2019 includes \$1.5 million funding for Family Recovery and Reunification Program Replication Project and \$8 million from Foster Family Home Grants carryover from FY 2018.
2. Program Support includes funding for information technology, grants paneling review, and for regional partnership grants, staffing and associated overhead.
3. FY 2020 includes \$2.5 million funding carried over from the \$15 million provided for the Family Recovery and Reunification Program Replication Project.
4. Demonstration/Development includes funding for Regional Partnership Grants focused on the impact of substance abuse and Family Connection Grants.

Resource and Program Data
Personal Responsibility Education Program

Data Category	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$43,726,481	\$43,620,627	\$43,620,627
Competitive	13,502,216	13,510,606	14,730,084
Research/Evaluation	2,348,505	2,017,481	2,020,000
Demonstration/Development	10,108,817	10,108,817	10,108,817
Training/Technical Assistance	1,609,920	1,587,120	1,727,715
Program Support	1,698,107	2,680,121	2,792,757
Total, Resources	\$72,994,046	\$73,524,772	\$75,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	95	95	104
New Starts			
#	51	51	81
\$	\$43,726,481	\$43,620,627	\$55,070,627
Continuations			
#	44	44	23
\$	\$23,611,033	\$23,619,423	\$13,388,901
Contracts			
#	7	7	8
\$	\$4,255,688	\$3,814,601	\$4,057,715
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	2	2
\$	\$15,000	\$190,000	\$190,000

Notes:

1. FY 2018 includes \$26.5 million of carryover from FY 2017. FY 2019 includes \$28 million of carryover from FY 2018. FY 2020 includes \$30 million of carryover from FY 2019.
2. Program Support includes funding for grants panel review, logistical support for grantees, data collection, information technology support, staffing, and associated overhead costs.

Resource and Program Data
Title V Sexual Risk Avoidance Education

Data Category	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$46,994,375	\$49,617,229	\$49,617,229
Competitive	4,762,870	10,382,771	10,382,771
Research/Evaluation	9,329,648	8,112,000	8,112,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	2,037,619	4,485,309	4,550,000
Program Support	941,212	2,402,691	2,338,000
Total, Resources	\$64,065,724	\$75,000,000	\$75,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	55	88	88
New Starts			
#	55	70	57
\$	\$51,757,245	\$57,537,130	\$54,380,099
Continuations			
#	0	18	31
\$	\$0	\$4,762,870	\$7,919,901
Contracts			
#	9	7	7
\$	\$12,003,535	\$11,342,861	\$11,334,793
Interagency Agreements			
#	2	1	1
\$	\$90,000	\$50,000	\$50,000

Notes:

1. Program Support includes funding for grants panel review, logistical support for grantees, data collection, information technology support, staffing, and associated overhead costs

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
State Table - Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.556

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2019 Enacted
Alabama	\$5,743,650	\$5,660,746	\$5,935,635	\$274,889
Alaska	535,321	527,594	583,774	56,180
Arizona	6,979,227	6,878,489	7,861,027	982,538
Arkansas	3,004,517	2,961,150	3,327,134	365,984
California	33,361,744	32,880,200	34,066,116	1,185,916
Colorado	3,482,551	3,432,284	3,692,114	259,830
Connecticut	2,260,470	2,227,842	2,285,390	57,548
Delaware	961,210	947,336	1,022,121	74,785
District of Columbia	742,274	731,560	786,289	54,729
Florida	20,851,494	20,550,523	19,985,358	-565,165
Georgia	11,970,749	11,797,963	12,665,147	867,184
Hawaii	1,102,264	1,086,354	1,106,283	19,929
Idaho	1,410,980	1,390,614	1,600,012	209,398
Illinois	12,153,777	11,978,349	12,828,833	850,484
Indiana	5,497,776	5,418,421	6,224,826	806,405
Iowa	2,514,682	2,478,385	2,674,711	196,326
Kansas	1,906,848	1,879,325	2,052,683	173,358
Kentucky	4,416,709	4,352,958	4,876,198	523,240
Louisiana	6,070,816	5,983,190	6,219,072	235,882
Maine	1,040,870	1,025,846	1,241,081	215,235
Maryland	4,666,337	4,598,983	4,686,854	87,871
Massachusetts	4,117,857	4,058,420	4,786,768	728,348
Michigan	8,577,914	8,454,100	9,948,147	1,494,047
Minnesota	3,263,916	3,216,805	3,543,194	326,389
Mississippi	4,082,993	4,024,059	4,403,982	379,923
Missouri	5,428,241	5,349,890	5,940,778	590,888
Montana	712,562	702,277	756,615	54,338
Nebraska	1,248,553	1,230,531	1,250,084	19,553
Nevada	2,619,740	2,581,927	2,486,687	-95,240
New Hampshire	611,573	602,746	703,295	100,549
New Jersey	5,884,843	5,799,901	5,817,817	17,916
New Mexico	2,995,135	2,951,903	2,984,097	32,194
New York	16,472,998	16,235,226	17,784,397	1,549,171
North Carolina	10,003,822	9,859,427	10,688,172	828,745
North Dakota	345,594	340,606	367,374	26,768

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2019 Enacted
Ohio	10,309,205	10,160,402	11,272,567	1,112,165
Oklahoma	3,978,177	3,920,756	4,041,095	120,339
Oregon	3,826,579	3,771,346	4,290,476	519,130
Pennsylvania	10,523,999	10,372,095	10,443,849	71,754
Rhode Island	929,676	916,257	937,553	21,296
South Carolina	5,356,107	5,278,797	5,710,676	431,879
South Dakota	681,718	671,878	710,035	38,157
Tennessee	7,529,046	7,420,372	8,195,711	775,339
Texas	30,850,662	30,405,363	32,976,520	2,571,157
Utah	1,722,568	1,697,704	1,954,035	256,331
Vermont	442,895	436,502	487,114	50,612
Virginia	5,636,658	5,555,298	6,027,654	472,356
Washington	6,068,019	5,980,433	6,501,994	521,561
West Virginia	1,926,917	1,899,104	1,929,242	30,138
Wisconsin	4,762,116	4,693,379	5,259,486	566,107
Wyoming	249,790	246,185	261,204	15,019
Subtotal	291,834,139	287,621,797	308,181,276	20,559,479
Indian Tribes	11,273,050	11,939,542	12,500,000	560,458
Subtotal	11,273,050	11,939,542	12,500,000	560,458
American Samoa	194,012	191,212	204,847	13,635
Guam	351,449	346,376	370,768	24,392
Northern Mariana Islands	159,282	156,983	168,245	11,262
Puerto Rico	3,974,123	3,916,760	4,623,326	706,566
Virgin Islands	214,455	211,360	226,391	15,031
Subtotal	4,893,321	4,822,691	5,593,577	770,886
Total States/Territories	308,000,510	304,384,030	326,274,853	21,890,823
Discretionary Funds	37,768,933	39,380,230	61,810,230	22,430,000
Other	67,456,207	78,095,451	77,735,280	-360,171
Training and Technical Assistance	8,759,413	8,517,639	8,944,637	426,998
Subtotal, Adjustments	113,984,553	125,993,320	148,490,147	22,496,827
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$421,985,063	\$430,377,350	\$474,765,000	\$44,387,650

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.
2. Discretionary funding includes Regional Partnership Grants on substance abuse and Family Connection Grants.
3. Training and technical assistance reflects the statutory reservation 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 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2019 Enacted
Alabama	\$775,733	\$773,399	\$773,399	0
Alaska	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Arizona	1,145,209	1,150,617	1,150,617	0
Arkansas	490,775	490,086	490,086	0
California	6,313,573	6,294,850	6,294,850	0
Colorado	883,559	887,226	887,226	0
Connecticut	581,890	573,477	573,477	0
Delaware	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
District of Columbia	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Florida	0	0	0	0
Georgia	1,769,065	1,782,994	1,782,994	0
Hawaii	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Idaho	301,813	308,088	308,088	0
Illinois	2,076,322	2,049,419	2,049,419	0
Indiana	0	0	0	0
Iowa	518,192	519,632	519,632	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	705,051	705,030	705,030	0
Louisiana	752,031	746,981	746,981	0
Maine	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Maryland	940,070	938,985	938,985	0
Massachusetts	1,051,013	1,042,236	1,042,236	0
Michigan	1,600,230	1,582,554	1,582,554	0
Minnesota	887,109	892,845	892,845	0
Mississippi	509,217	507,450	507,450	0
Missouri	971,354	966,558	966,558	0
Montana	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Nebraska	322,510	324,411	324,411	0
Nevada	453,279	460,628	460,628	0
New Hampshire	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
New Jersey	1,405,116	1,396,326	1,396,326	0
New Mexico	343,397	343,545	343,545	0
New York	2,956,063	2,913,835	2,913,835	0
North Carolina	1,636,297	1,646,142	1,646,142	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2019 Enacted
Ohio	1,863,560	1,856,146	1,856,146	0
Oklahoma	653,167	655,696	655,696	0
Oregon	603,667	607,558	607,558	0
Pennsylvania	1,952,047	1,937,593	1,937,593	0
Rhode Island	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
South Carolina	774,347	784,156	784,156	0
South Dakota	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Tennessee	1,042,277	1,048,555	1,048,555	0
Texas	0	0	0	0
Utah	613,100	621,790	621,790	0
Vermont	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Virginia	0	0	0	0
Washington	1,097,962	1,107,164	1,107,164	0
West Virginia	265,709	262,411	262,411	0
Wisconsin	926,223	923,245	923,245	0
Wyoming	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Subtotal	41,930,927	41,851,628	41,851,628	0
Indian Tribes	3,271,694	3,250,000	3,280,084	\$30,084
Subtotal	3,271,694	3,250,000	3,280,084	30,084
Guam	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Northern Mariana Islands	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Palau	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Puerto Rico	545,554	518,999	518,999	0
Virgin Islands	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Federated States of Micronesia	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Subtotal	1,795,554	1,768,999	1,768,999	0
Total States/Territories	46,998,175	46,870,627	46,900,711	30,084
Discretionary Funds	20,339,339	20,369,423	21,558,817	1,189,394
Other	4,046,612	4,697,602	4,812,757	115,155
Training and Technical Assistance	1,609,920	1,587,120	1,727,715	140,595
Subtotal, Adjustments	25,995,871	26,654,145	28,099,289	1,445,144
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$72,994,046	\$73,524,772	\$75,000,000	\$1,475,228

Notes:

1. Other includes funding for program support and evaluation. Each year includes funds unobligated balances in the prior year.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
State Table - Sexual Risk Avoidance Education Grants Program

Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.325

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2019 Enacted
Alabama	\$1,161,183	\$1,152,207	\$1,152,207	0
Alaska	0	0	0	0
Arizona	1,572,565	1,444,395	1,444,395	0
Arkansas	749,406	679,937	679,937	0
California	0	0	0	0
Colorado	728,835	647,841	647,841	0
Connecticut	0	0	0	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0
Florida	3,719,622	3,651,982	3,651,982	0
Georgia	2,409,024	2,256,353	2,256,353	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	291,866	291,866	0
Illinois	2,231,068	2,113,334	2,113,334	0
Indiana	1,287,732	1,227,457	1,227,457	0
Iowa	421,392	382,811	382,811	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	1,022,560	968,899	968,899	0
Louisiana	1,248,563	1,332,311	1,332,311	0
Maine	0	0	0	0
Maryland	699,221	694,972	694,972	0
Massachusetts	808,578	793,137	793,137	0
Michigan	1,940,143	1,823,207	1,823,207	0
Minnesota	660,392	651,679	651,679	0
Mississippi	895,459	823,872	823,872	0
Missouri	1,100,837	1,095,539	1,095,539	0
Montana	171,036	142,819	142,819	0
Nebraska	311,440	285,103	285,103	0
Nevada	548,392	541,221	541,221	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	1,230,708	1,183,386	1,183,386	0
New Mexico	563,185	567,249	567,249	0
New York	0	3,491,120	3,491,120	0
North Carolina	2,114,684	2,092,896	2,092,896	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2019 Enacted
Ohio	2,197,074	2,230,877	2,230,877	0
Oklahoma	834,451	880,957	880,957	0
Oregon	681,394	613,537	613,537	0
Pennsylvania	2,047,439	1,932,035	1,932,035	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	1,022,851	1,065,035	1,065,035	0
South Dakota	148,717	149,708	149,708	0
Tennessee	1,418,114	1,368,250	1,368,250	0
Texas	6,537,312	6,627,422	6,627,422	0
Utah	463,132	425,244	425,244	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0
Virginia	1,089,330	1,122,019	1,122,019	0
Washington	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	373,415	407,535	407,535	0
Wisconsin	828,242	790,347	790,347	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	45,237,496	47,948,559	47,948,559	0
Puerto Rico	1,709,387	1,640,082	1,640,082	0
Federated States of Micronesia	47,492	47,492	47,492	0
Subtotal	1,756,879	1,687,574	1,687,574	0
Total States/Territories	46,994,375	49,636,133	49,636,133	0
Discretionary Funds	4,762,870	10,382,771	10,382,771	0
Other	10,270,860	10,495,787	10,431,096	-\$64,691
Training and Technical Assistance	2,037,619	4,485,309	4,550,000	64,691
Subtotal, Adjustments	17,071,349	25,363,867	25,363,867	0
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$64,065,724	\$75,000,000	\$75,000,000	\$0

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FY 2020 BUDGET

FY 2020 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis.....	289
Authorizing Legislation	290
Appropriations History Table	291
Amounts Available for Obligation.....	293
Budget Authority by Activity	294
Summary of Changes	295
Justification.....	297
General Statement	297
Program Descriptions and Accomplishments	298
Budget Request	302
Performance Analysis.....	304
Resource and Program Data Foster Care.....	309
Resource and Program Data Guardianship Assistance	311
Resource and Program Data Prevention and Tribal IV-E Technical Assistance (Pre-Appropriated) ...	312
Resource and Program Data Chafee Foster Care Independence Program	313
State Table - Title IV-E Foster Care.....	314
State Table - Title IV-E Adoption Assistance	316
State Table - Chafee Foster Care Independence Program.....	318

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

FY 2020 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis

For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, title IV-E of the Social Security Act,
[\$6,035,000,000] *\$5,745,000,000*.

For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, title IV-E of the Social Security Act, for the first
quarter of fiscal year [2020] *2021*, [\$2,800,000,000] *\$3,000,000,000*.

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.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

Authorizing Legislation

Statutory Citations	FY 2019 Amount Authorized	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Amount Authorized	FY 2020 President's Budget
1. Foster Care: Sections 470, 474, and 476(a-b) of the Social Security Act (SSA)	Such sums	5,327,870,674	Such sums	5,265,000,000
2. Chafee Foster Care Independence Program: Sections 470, 474, and 477 of the SSA	140,000,000	139,900,811	143,000,000	143,000,000
3. Adoption Assistance: Sections 470 and 474 of the SSA	Such sums	3,063,000,000	Such sums	2,942,000,000
4. Guardianship Assistance: Sections 470 and 474 of the SSA	Such sums	203,000,000	Such sums	218,000,000
5. Technical Assistance and Implementation Services for Tribal Programs, (pre-appropriated): Section 476(c) of the SSA	3,000,000	2,962,510	3,000,000	3,000,000
6. Foster Care Prevention Services and Programs, (pre-appropriated): Section 476(d) of the SSA	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	8,000,000
Total request level	Such sums	\$8,737,733,995	Such sums	\$8,579,000,000
Total request level against definite authorizations	\$144,000,000	\$142,863,321	\$147,000,000	\$154,000,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

Appropriations History Table

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	Appropriation
2011		
Appropriation	4,769,000,000	0
Advance	1,850,000,000	1,850,000,000
Pre-appropriated	3,000,000	3,000,000
Indefinite		5,137,000,000
Total	6,622,000,000	6,990,000,000
2012		
Appropriation	5,403,000,000	5,153,000,000
Advance	1,850,000,000	1,850,000,000
Pre-appropriated	3,000,000	3,000,000
Total	7,256,000,000	7,006,000,000
2013		
Appropriation	5,062,000,000	0
Advance	2,100,000,000	2,100,000,000
Pre-appropriated	3,000,000	3,000,000
Indefinite		4,527,379,551
Sequestration		-24,531
Total	7,165,000,000	6,630,355,020
2014		
Appropriation	4,808,000,000	4,806,000,000
Advance	2,200,000,000	2,200,000,000
Pre-appropriated	3,000,000	3,000,000
Sequestration		-125,424
Indefinite		419,770,000
Total	7,011,000,000	7,428,645,000
2015		
Appropriation	5,084,000,000	4,832,000,000
Advance	2,200,000,000	2,200,000,000
Pre-appropriated	3,000,000	3,000,000
Sequestration		-118,552
Indefinite		307,962,000
Total	7,287,000,000	7,342,843,448

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	Appropriation
2016		
Appropriation	5,728,450,000	5,298,000,000
Advance	2,300,000,000	2,300,000,000
Pre-appropriated	3,000,000	3,000,000
Sequestration		-1,502,322
Indefinite		65,730,533
Total	8,031,450,000	7,665,228,211
2017		
Appropriation	5,764,000,000	5,764,000,000
Advance	2,300,000,000	2,300,000,000
Pre-appropriated	3,000,000	3,000,000
Sequestration		-1,883,763
Indefinite	189,000,000	291,702,252
Total	8,256,000,000	8,359,818,489
2018		
Appropriation	5,966,000,000	6,225,000,000
Advance	2,500,000,000	2,500,000,000
Pre-appropriated	3,000,000	4,000,000
Sequestration		-1,378,633
Indefinite		500,000,000
Total	8,469,000,000	9,227,621,367
2019		
Appropriation	6,053,000,000	6,035,000,000
Advance	2,700,000,000	2,700,000,000
Pre-appropriated	3,000,000	4,000,000
Sequestration		-1,266,005
Total	8,756,000,000	8,737,733,995
2020		
Appropriation	5,768,000,000	
Advance	2,800,000,000	
Pre-appropriated	11,000,000	
Total	8,579,000,000	
2021		
Appropriation		
Advance	3,000,000,000	
Pre-appropriated	4,000,000	

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

Amounts Available for Obligation

<u>Budgetary Resources</u>	FY 2018 <u>Final</u>	FY 2019 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2020 <u>Current Law</u>	FY 2020 <u>President's Budget</u>
Advance, B.A.	\$2,500,000,000	\$2,700,000,000	\$2,800,000,000	\$2,800,000,000
Definite, B.A.	6,225,000,000	6,035,000,000	5,744,000,000	5,767,562,122
Pre-appropriated, B.A.	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	11,000,000
Sequestration	-1,378,633	-1,266,005	0	0
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	\$8,727,621,367	\$8,737,733,995	\$8,548,000,000	\$8,578,562,122
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-589,823,067	-436,009,697	0	0
Total Obligations	\$8,137,798,300	\$8,301,724,298	\$8,548,000,000	\$8,578,562,122
<i>Advance Requested for FY 2021</i>			<i>\$3,000,000,000</i>	<i>\$3,000,000,000</i>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

Budget Authority by Activity

<u>Activity</u>	<u>FY 2018 Final</u>	<u>FY 2019 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2020 Current Law</u>	<u>FY 2020 President's Budget</u>
Foster Care	\$5,535,765,771	\$5,327,870,674	\$5,253,000,000	\$5,264,562,122
Adoption Assistance	2,867,000,000	3,063,000,000	2,931,000,000	2,942,000,000
Guardianship Assistance	181,000,000	203,000,000	217,000,000	218,000,000
Prevention and Tribal IV-E Technical Assistance (Pre- Appropriated)	3,961,123	3,962,510	4,000,000	11,000,000
Chafee Foster Care Independence Program	139,894,473	139,900,811	143,000,000	143,000,000
Total, Budget Authority	\$8,727,621,367	\$8,737,733,995	\$8,548,000,000	\$8,578,562,122
<i>Advance Requested for FY 2021</i>			<i>\$3,000,000,000</i>	<i>\$3,000,000,000</i>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

Summary of Changes

FY 2019 Enacted	
Total estimated budget authority	\$8,737,733,995
(Obligations)	(\$8,301,724,298)
FY 2020 President's Budget	
Total estimated budget authority	\$8,578,562,122
 Net change	 -\$159,171,873

<u>Description of Changes</u>	<u>FY 2019 Enacted</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Increases:</u>		
A. <u>Built-in:</u>		
1) Guardianship Assistance: Technical baseline change reflects caseload growth and expansion of program implementation.	\$203,000,000	+\$14,000,000
2) Chafee Foster Care Independence Program: Technical baseline change to reflect end of FY 2019 sequestration order.	\$139,900,811	+\$3,099,189
3) Prevention and Tribal IV-E Technical Assistance (Pre-Appropriated): Technical baseline change to reflect end of FY 2019 sequestration order.	\$3,962,510	+\$37,490
Subtotal, Built-in Increases		+\$17,136,679
B. <u>Program:</u>		
1) Foster Care: Reflects proposals for Family Based Care and the interaction effects from proposal to eliminate SSBG funding.	\$5,327,870,674	+\$11,562,122
2) Adoption Assistance: Reflects interaction effects from proposal to eliminate SSBG funding.	\$3,063,000,000	+\$11,000,000
3) Prevention and Tribal IV-E Technical Assistance (Pre-Appropriated): Reflects proposal for Family Based Care.	\$3,962,510	+\$7,000,000

<u>Description of Changes</u>	<u>FY 2019 Enacted</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
4) Guardianship Assistance: Reflects interaction effects from proposal to eliminate SSBG funding.	\$203,000,000	+\$1,000,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+\$30,562,122
Total, Increases		+\$47,698,801
<u>Decreases:</u>		
A. <u>Built-in:</u>		
1) Adoption Assistance: Technical baseline change reflects revised baseline estimates.	\$3,063,000,000	-\$132,000,000
2) Foster Care: Technical baseline change reflects revised baseline estimates and the end of the FY 2019 sequestration order.	\$5,327,870,674	-\$74,870,674
Subtotal, Built-in Decreases		-\$206,870,674
Total, Decreases		-\$206,870,674
Net Change		-\$159,171,873

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
 Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

Justification

Funding Level	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Change from FY 2019 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	\$8,727,621,367	\$8,737,733,995	\$8,578,562,122	-\$159,171,873
Total, Obligations	8,137,798,300	8,301,724,298	8,578,562,122	276,837,824

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

2020 AuthorizationIndefinite with pre-appropriated funds of \$4,000,000 for tribal and prevention services technical assistance and definite authorization of \$143,000,000 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, Prevention, and Permanency Program, Adoption Assistance Program, Guardianship Assistance Program (GAP), the Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood, and technical assistance for tribes that are interested in directly operating Foster Care, Prevention, and Permanency programs.

Foster Care, Prevention, 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 to apply to operate title IV-E programs directly and creating the Guardianship Assistance Program. In 2014, the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act (P.L. 113-183) made a number of changes to the Foster Care program to strengthen efforts to prevent

domestic trafficking of children involved in the child welfare system, determine its scope among children and youth involved with the child welfare system, and improve services to victims. In addition to addressing trafficking, the law also amends other child welfare program requirements to improve opportunities for children in foster care and to support permanency. Most recently, the Family First Prevention Services Act (P.L. 115-123) made significant changes to the program, including placing limits on the use of title IV-E foster care payments for children placed in child care institutions, making funding available to support kinship navigator programs that meet certain requirements, and authorizing a new optional prevention services program to help fund certain evidence-based mental health, substance abuse and in-home parenting programs. The law also renamed and amended the Chafee program.

In FY 2019, ACF estimates that obligations will be \$8.3 billion for Payments for Foster Care and Permanency. The request for FY 2020 is \$8.6 billion. This account is subject to sequestration of administrative costs in an otherwise exempt account in accordance with the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (P.L. 99-177), as amended by the Budget Control Act of 2011 (P.L. 112-25), which affects funding for certain activities under Foster Care, Tribal IV-E Technical Assistance, and the Chafee program.

Program Descriptions and Accomplishments

The Foster Care, Adoption Assistance, and Guardianship Assistance programs are annually appropriated with specific eligibility requirements and fixed allowable uses of funds. The programs provide matching reimbursement funds to state and tribal title IV-E agencies (hereafter referred to as agencies) on a quarterly basis. The rate at which state and tribal funds are matched with federal funds varies by activity. The federal reimbursement for expenditures for maintenance payments and subsidies for adoptions and guardianship is the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP), which varies among states from 50 percent to 74 percent, based on statute. For tribes, HHS has formulated a tribal FMAP that takes into consideration the tribe's service area and population. The statute requires the application of the tribal FMAP, if higher than the state FMAP, for certain payments under title IV-E agreements and contracts between states and tribes. The tribal FMAP ranges from 50 to 83 percent, but many tribes currently participating in IV-E agreements with states, as well as tribes that are expected to begin operating the title IV-E program directly, qualify for the maximum FMAP of 83 percent. Administrative costs are matched at 50 percent and allowable training for the following groups is matched at 75 percent: state and local employees, adoptive parents, relative guardians, private child welfare agency staff providing services to children receiving title IV-E assistance, child abuse and neglect court personnel, guardians ad litem, court appointed special advocates, and agency, child or parent attorneys.

The Foster Care program provides matching reimbursement funds for foster care maintenance payments, costs for comprehensive child welfare information systems, training for staff, as well as foster and adoptive parents, and administrative costs to manage the program. Administrative costs that are covered include the work done by caseworkers and others to plan for a foster care placement, arrange therapy for a foster child, train foster parents, and conduct home visits to foster children, as well as more traditional administrative costs, such as automated information systems and eligibility determinations.

Administrative costs also include requirements established by the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act. Under the law, agencies are required to implement procedures to identify, document, and determine appropriate services for a child who is at-risk of becoming or who is a sex trafficking victim, develop procedures to locate missing children from foster care and determine the factors that led to the child being absent from foster care, and report immediately to law enforcement children and youth who are identified as being sex trafficking victims and children and youth who are missing from foster care. In addition to addressing trafficking, the law also amends other statutory

requirements, including: placing limits on use of "another planned permanent living arrangement" as a permanency plan for youth age 16 and over; requiring agencies to engage youth age 14 and over more fully in case planning and to provide the youth with certain rights, such as education, health, visitation, and a copy of his or her credit report; and requiring agencies to provide important documents to youth aging out of foster care, such as a birth certificate, Social Security card and any official documentation necessary to prove that the child was previously in foster care.

As amended by the Family First Prevention Services Act (FFPSA), effective October 1, 2018, the law authorizes up to 12 months of foster care payments for a child placed with a parent residing in a licensed residential family-based treatment facility for substance abuse. The law also places time limits, effective October 1, 2019, on the ability to claim foster care maintenance payments for children placed in a child care institution (CCI). After two weeks, title IV-E foster care maintenance payments are available for a child placed in a CCI only if that CCI is one of the following specified settings:

- a qualified residential treatment program (if additional requirements for the placement outlined in statute are met);
- a setting specializing in providing prenatal, post-partum, or parenting supports for youth;
- in the case of a youth who has attained 18 years of age, a supervised setting in which the youth is living independently; or
- a setting providing high-quality residential care and supportive services to children and youth who have been found to be, or are at risk of becoming, sex trafficking victims.

Title IV-E agencies may claim administrative costs for the duration of the child's placement in a CCI regardless of whether the CCI is a specified setting. Title IV-E agencies may request a delay of up to two years to comply with these provisions.

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 165,000 estimated for FY 2018 with near-zero growth projected for FY 2019. 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 2018, this rate, known as the penetration rate, had declined to just below 40 percent of all children in foster care.

The Adoption Assistance Program provides funds to states to subsidize families that adopt children with special needs who cannot be reunited with their families, thus preventing long, inappropriate stays in foster care. To receive adoption assistance benefits, a child must have been determined by the agency to be a child with special needs, i.e., one who is older, a member of a minority or sibling group, or has a physical, mental, or emotional disability. Additionally, the child must have been: 1) unable to return home, and the agency must have been unsuccessful in its efforts to find an adoptive placement without medical or financial assistance; and 2) for children adopted between FY 2010 and FY 2017 and not subject to updated eligibility criteria described below, receiving or eligible to receive AFDC, under the

rules in effect on July 16, 1996, title IV-E Foster Care benefits, or Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits.

Beginning in FY 2010, in accordance with the Fostering Connections Act, revised Adoption Assistance eligibility requirements that exclude consideration of AFDC and SSI income eligibility requirements have been phased in over a nine-year period, based primarily on the age of the child in the year the adoption assistance agreement is finalized. The revised eligibility requirements also apply to children based on time in care and to the siblings of children to whom the revised eligibility criteria apply. The new eligibility requirements were to have been fully phased in to apply to children of any age adopted in FY 2018 or later, but the FFPSA amended the provision to delay the applicability of the revised eligibility criteria for adopted children under two years of age; the revised eligibility criteria are now scheduled to be fully phased in effective July 1, 2024.

Funds also are used for the administrative costs of managing the program and training staff and adoptive parents. The number of children subsidized by this program and the level of federal reimbursement has increased significantly as permanent adoptive homes are found for more children and as eligibility has expanded. The average monthly number of children for whom payments were made has increased 104 percent, from 228,000 in FY 2000 to approximately 466,000 in FY 2017, an estimated 485,900 in FY 2018, and nearly 505,000 projected for FY 2019.

The Fostering Connections Act created the title IV-E Guardianship Assistance Program in FY 2009. GAP provides subsidies on behalf of a child to a relative taking legal guardianship of that child. To be eligible for GAP payments, a child must have been eligible for title IV-E foster care maintenance payments while residing for at least six consecutive months in the home of the prospective relative guardian. Further, the agency must determine that: 1) being returned home or adopted are not appropriate permanency options for the child; 2) the child has a strong attachment to the prospective relative guardian and the guardian has a strong commitment to caring permanently for the child; and 3) a child 14 years or older has been consulted regarding the kinship guardianship arrangement. Additionally, the state or tribe may make GAP payments on behalf of siblings of an eligible child who are placed together with the same relative under the same kinship guardianship arrangement. The Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act amended the program to allow continuation of title IV-E kinship guardianship assistance payments if the relative guardian dies or is incapacitated and a successor legal guardian is named in the agreement (or in any amendments to the agreement). Funds also are used for the administrative costs of managing the program and training staff and relative guardians.

As of December 2018, 35 states, the District of Columbia, and 11 tribes have been approved to operate GAP. The average monthly number of children for whom states receive guardianship assistance payments is an estimated 30,600 for FY 2018 and projected to be 35,300 in FY 2019. 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. 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.

A total of 25 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). Nineteen states, the District of Columbia, and one tribe are operating projects approved under the new authority. Most of the demonstrations involve using a capped allocation model of cost neutrality. ACF works with states to project trends in foster care populations and other factors that affect costs over the time period of the waiver, and the capped allocation amount is calculated accordingly. It is estimated that for FY 2018 over half of federal foster care maintenance payments came 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 36 tribes since FY 2009. Thus far, 14 tribes have been approved to operate the title IV-E program.

Beginning in FY 2019, title IV-E agencies may receive funding for kinship navigator programs that are determined by ACF through the Title IV-E Prevention Services Clearinghouse to meet promising, supported or well-supported practice criteria and other requirements. Title IV-E agencies may claim 50 percent Federal Financial Participation (FFP) for allowable kinship navigator program costs. Beginning in FY 2020, title IV-E agencies opting to participate in the new Title IV-E Prevention and Family Services and Programs may claim title IV-E funding for time-limited (one year) prevention services for mental health/substance abuse and in-home parent skill-based programs for candidates for foster care, pregnant/parenting foster youth, and the parents/kin caregivers of those children and youth. For states, the agencies, services, or programs for which title IV-E reimbursement may be claimed must be rated as promising, supported, or well-supported in accordance with ACF criteria and be approved by ACF as part of the Title IV-E Prevention Services Clearinghouse. Tribal title IV-E agencies have flexibility to claim title IV-E funds for prevention services and programs they deem culturally appropriate and that meet the unique needs and context of the tribal community, including traditional healing programs consistent with meeting mental health and substance abuse treatment needs of children, parents, and/or caregivers. From FY 2020 to FY 2026, prevention services are reimbursable at 50 percent FFP. Beginning in FY 2027, prevention services are reimbursable at the applicable state or tribal FMAP rate. Title IV-E agencies that choose to delay implementation of the limitations on IV-E foster care funding for CCIs must delay participation in the prevention services program for the same period of time.

The Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood provides services to youth who are in or who have aged out of foster care. Eligible youth include youth who have experienced foster care at age 14 or older, youth who left foster care for kinship guardianship or adoption after attaining age 16, and youth in or formerly in foster care between the ages of 18 and 21. 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 FFPSA renamed the program and made changes in eligibility in both the mandatory Chafee program grant and the Chafee Education and Training Voucher program, which is funded separately as a discretionary formula grant. The Chafee 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, opportunities to engage in age or developmentally-appropriate activities, and, for eligible youth over age 18, room and board. No more than 30 percent of a grantee's allotment may be used for room and board. Eligible youth may participate in the program until age 21 (or 23 in some states and tribes). The FFPSA amended the program to allow

grantees to exercise an option to offer Chafee services to youth until age 23, if they operate foster care programs that serve youth up to age 21.

Other provisions of the law include 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 a “hold harmless” provision for the state allotments so that no state will receive less funding under Chafee 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 Chafee grant to provide services to tribal youth. As of FY 2019, six tribes have chosen to apply for and receive direct funding. The Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act amended the law also to increase the appropriation for the program by \$3 million to \$143 million beginning in FY 2020. In addition to the Chafee program in this appropriation, the Children and Families Services appropriation includes discretionary funding for Chafee Education and Training Vouchers to serve these youth (see the Children and Families Services Programs chapter for more information).

Obligations for Payments for Foster Care and Permanency appropriation for the last five years have been:

2016	\$7,624,128,999
2017	\$8,388,483,366
2018	\$8,137,798,300
2019	\$8,301,724,298
2020	\$8,578,562,122

Budget Request

The FY 2020 request for the Foster Care and Permanency programs is \$8.6 billion, an increase of \$277 million above FY 2019 estimated obligation. The requested funding level includes implementation of the FFPSA and continuing implementation of previous amendments to the law. The request includes the \$3 million in pre-appropriated funds for technical assistance for tribal programs and \$1 million in pre-appropriated funds for technical assistance for prevention services. Further, \$3.0 billion will be needed for the first quarter of FY 2021 to assure the timely awarding of first quarter grants.

The proposed law level includes interaction effects from the proposal to eliminate funding for the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG). The SSBG proposal increases costs in the Foster Care and Permanency programs due to assumed state agency behavior shifting eligible expenses previously funded by SSBG. The effect on Foster Care and Permanency programs is \$17 million in FY 2020 and \$214 million over ten years.

The FY 2020 request for the Foster Care portion of the account is \$5.26 billion, an increase of \$151 million above FY 2019 estimated obligations. This includes an increase of \$12 million under proposed law to reflect the effects of eliminating funding for SSBG (\$5 million) and the effects of the family-based care proposal described below (\$12 million). An estimated average of 202,900 children per month will have payments made on their behalf in the Foster Care program in FY 2020. In addition to increased spending from an increased number of children participating in the Foster Care program, including an increase in the number children receiving prevention services, both administrative and training costs are expected to increase, in part due to the implementation of the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act, continuing implementation of provisions and state options in Fostering Connections Act, and the implementation of the FFPSA. In the long term, however, the average monthly

number of children with title IV-E maintenance payments made on their behalf is expected to decrease slightly due to the effects of prevention services and eligibility limits for CCIs in the FFPSA.

The FY 2020 request for the Adoption Assistance portion of the account is \$2.9 billion, an increase of \$100 million above FY 2019 estimated obligations. This includes an increase of \$11 million under proposed law to reflect the effects of eliminating funding for SSBG. In FY 2020, an estimated average of 523,000 children per month will have payments made on their behalf.

The FY 2020 request for the Guardianship Assistance Program portion of the account is \$218 million, an increase of \$15 million above FY 2019 estimated obligations. This includes an increase of \$1 million under proposed law to reflect the effects of eliminating funding for SSBG. An estimated average of 38,400 children per month will have payments made on their behalf in FY 2020.

The FY 2020 current law level for the Chafee program is \$143 million. This will allow continued grants to states to support services to youth aging out of foster care. The FY 2020 current law of \$143 million is \$3 million above the FY 2019 current law level of \$140 million. The increase is due to the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act, which increases the annual mandatory funding authorization for the program to \$143 million beginning in FY 2020.

The Budget proposes several legislative changes to the program. The Child Welfare Flexible Funding Option for title IV-E agencies will enable more flexible use of title IV-E foster care maintenance payments and emphasize preventing the maltreatment of children by removing the overly prescriptive title IV-E eligibility criteria while maintaining key protections under titles IV-B and IV-E programs to ensure the safety and well-being of all children. The option would be available only to states that have implemented the congregate care restrictions in Part IV of the FFPSA. Implementation of the title IV-E prevention services programs in the FFPSA would not be required to elect the flexible funding option. Title IV-E agencies could use the increased flexibility for any of the purposes or services under Titles IV-B and IV-E. ACF would continue to monitor the performance of all state agencies through the Child and Family Services Reviews (CFSR). States and title IV-E tribes electing the flexible funding option would not be subject to the title IV-E foster care eligibility reviews. Currently, title IV-E agencies have insufficient funds available for primary prevention services and face significant administrative burden in the administration of the title IV-E foster care program. The Child Welfare Flexible Funding Option proposal would increase the flexibility of title IV-E agencies to use funds to provide services, including those that focus on prevention and addressing the impacts of the opioid crisis through innovative and targeted services to families struggling with addiction. These funds would be in addition to the prevention funds through FFPSA that are time-limited and only triggered when a child becomes a candidate for foster care. The proposal seeks to reduce administrative burden so that resources can be focused on quality casework practice and keeping families and children safely together. Title IV-E agencies will receive this portion of funding, including payments for associated administration, based on a standardized formula to keep the proposal cost neutral. Agencies will continue to claim reimbursement based on the existing program for training and systems. In general, annual allocations would be set for a five-year period and with the ability to carry over unspent funds to subsequent fiscal years. The base allocation and growth rates for states would be determined through a standardized formula, based on historic claiming data. Because title IV-E tribes do not have a fiscal history to determine allocations in the same manner as states, ACF would establish a formula for them to receive a certain amount per child in the tribe's caseload. ACF would provide a method for a state or title IV-E tribe to access additional funding based on certain triggers if the jurisdiction could document that it experienced significant cost increases due to factors such as caseload growth, foster care provider rate increases, or staff salary increases. States and title IV-E tribes could opt into the flexible funding option at the beginning of any

quarter during the first year of the program and must continue under the flexible funding option until the end of the five-year allocation period.

This Budget also establishes a performance incentive for achieving or exceeding federal standards for CFSR outcomes and permit reinvestment of CFSR penalties into program improvement activities. The available award will encourage states to commit to implementing substantive efforts to achieve the federal outcomes for children and families. It is also expected to increase the likelihood that states will achieve outcomes in the areas of child permanency and well-being that none have achieved to date by offering the incentive funds to invest in strategies that are likely to lead to achieving those outcomes. The incentives will initially be provided as a limited demonstration project to build evidence in order to consider a future incentive available to all title IV-E agencies. The effect on Foster Care and Permanency programs is a cost of \$110 million over ten years, beginning FY 2022.

Finally, the Budget proposes a legislative change that will promote family-based care by allowing title IV-E foster care maintenance payments for foster parent salaries for care of children with more severe behavioral, physical or emotional needs. This proposal will provide support to agencies to develop the types of homes necessary to provide appropriate care for children with complex medical and behavioral needs, prevent subsequent placement moves based on funding restrictions, and allow children to be placed in less restrictive and more home-like settings. The availability of title IV-E reimbursement for therapeutic foster parent salaries will be an incentive for agencies to license therapeutic homes and to provide an actual payment to the provider rather than simply reimbursing the family for the costs of the child's care. The effect on Foster Care and Permanency programs is \$14 million in FY 2020 and \$356 million over ten years.

Performance Analysis

Foster Care Program

Federal law requires that every child in foster care have a case plan that specifies the permanency goal for the child (e.g., reunification or adoption) and details the types of services the child and parents will receive to facilitate achievement of that goal. Despite this requirement, a significant proportion of cases in recent years have been reported as having no case goal or "case plan goal not yet determined" even when children have been in care for a year or more. Because identifying an appropriate goal is a crucial first step in moving a child to permanency, this efficiency measure seeks to decrease the percentage of cases reported as lacking a case plan goal. Specifically, the measure is computed from the number of children in foster care for 12 or more months with either a missing or "Not Yet Determined" case goal divided by the total number of children who were in foster care for 12 months or more. In FY 2015 this percentage increased to 4.3 percent (from 3.9 percent the previous year), which did not meet the target of 3.4 percent. In FY 2016, performance improved slightly to 4.1 percent, but missed the target of 3.8 percent. In FY 2017, performance on this measure improved to 3.4 percent, exceeding the target of 3.6 percent for the first time. ACF continues to work with states to identify technical assistance needs and other supports that will assist in improved practice and accurate data reporting in this area. By FY 2020, 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 2019 Target	FY 2020 Target	FY 2020 Target +/- FY 2019 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 2017: 3.4% Target: 3.6% (Target Exceeded)	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 2018: 7.56% Target: 7.0% (Target Not Met)	7.0%	TBD	TBD
<u>7.8LT and 7T</u> : Increase the adoption rate. (Foster Care, Adoption Opportunities, Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentives, Adoption Assistance) (<i>Outcome</i>)	FY 2017: 13.4% Target: 11.9% (Target Exceeded)	12.0%	12.0%	Maintain
<u>7vi</u> : Number of adoptions from foster care. (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2017: 59,430 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>7vii</u> : Annual estimate of improper payments. (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2018: \$29.29 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. During much of the last decade, the annual adoption rate 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. The FY 2016 performance result increased to 13.2 percent, exceeding the target of 11.9 percent, and the FY 2017 performance result increased to 13.4 percent. Given the historical fluctuations in the foster care population, ACF adjusted its projections upwards from 11.9 percent to a target of 12 percent in FY 2020. The most recent increase in the adoption rate reflects a significant increase in the number of children adopted from foster care. In FY 2017, the number of children adopted from foster care rose to 59,430, which represents the greatest number of children adopted from foster care for a single year in the past two decades.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2019 Target	FY 2020 Target	FY 2020 Target +/- FY 2019 Target
<u>7.8LT and 7T</u> : Increase the adoption rate. (Foster Care, Adoption Opportunities, Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentives, Adoption Assistance) (<i>Outcome</i>)	FY 2017: 13.4% Target: 11.9% (Target Exceeded)	12.0%	12.0%	Maintain
<u>7vi</u> : Number of adoptions from foster care. (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2017: 59,430 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood

States began reporting information to the National Youth in Transition Database (NYTD) in FY 2011, allowing ACF to set the baseline for new measures 7W and 7X this year. In FY 2013, 89.2 percent of youth age 19 who were currently or formerly in foster care reported in NYTD that they had a connection to at least one adult to whom they can go to for advice or emotional support. This was a slight decrease from FY 2011 when 92.7 percent of 17 year olds reported having a connection to an adult. At age 21, there was another decline to 87.4 percent.

For performance measure 7X (see table below), at age 17 in FY 2011, the majority of youth had not yet completed high school or received a GED. By age 19, 55 percent of youth had reported having a high school degree or GED. At age 21, that percentage had increased to 65.2 percent, notably exceeding the expected result of 57 percent. Beginning with FY 2017, ACF will report 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 FY 2017 results for this new cohort starting with age 17 are reported in the table below.

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 2011. This evaluation, required by the John H. Chafee Foster Care Independence Act, was designed to examine existing programs of potential national significance as they were operating at the time. Three of the four sites, all in California, 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 Chafee program overall.

In 2011, ACF launched a new effort to build on the work of the Multi-Site Evaluation and develop the next evaluations of Chafee-funded services and programs. A contract to plan a next generation evaluation agenda for the Chafee program 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 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. Preliminary findings based on data from four states were presented at the Research and Evaluation Conference on Self-Sufficiency in May 2018. Final results from analyses of data from ten states will be released in 2019. Evaluations of employment and college success programs are still in the field.

In addition, a new formative evaluation of a supportive housing program is in the process of being launched. In preparation for this new work, the project held a convening on the topic of housing for young adults in extended federally-funded foster care and published an August 2018 brief summarizing the state of the field in this area. A more comprehensive report detailing the current state of the field with respect to independent living services for youth aging out of care, “Planning a Next-Generation Evaluation Agenda for the John H. Chafee Foster Care Independence Program: An Update of the Knowledge Base and Typology of Independent Living Programs in the United States”, was released in January 2018.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2019 Target	FY 2020 Target	FY 2020 Target +/- FY 2019 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. ⁴³ (<i>Outcome and Efficiency</i>)	FY 2017: 92.9% (Pre-Baseline, Cohort 3, 17 years old) (Historical Actual)	Cohort 3, age 19 – target TBD	N/A ⁴⁴	N/A
<u>7X</u> : Increase the percentage of youth currently or formerly in foster care who report in the NYTD survey having at least a high school diploma or GED. ⁴⁵ (<i>Outcome</i>)	FY 2017: 5.5% (Pre-Baseline, Cohort 3, 17 years old) (Historical Actual)	Cohort 3, age 19 – target TBD	N/A ⁴⁶	N/A

⁴³ 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.

⁴⁴ Data collection for this performance measure takes place biannually; therefore there are no data to report for FY 2020.

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 2020.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2019 Target	FY 2020 Target	FY 2020 Target +/- FY 2019 Target
<p><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>)</p>	<p>FY 2014: 44 out of 52</p> <p>Target: 40</p> <p>(Target Exceeded)</p>	<p>Prior Result +2%</p> <p>(until maint. goal of 52 states/juris is achieved)</p>	<p>Prior Result +2%</p> <p>(until maint. goal of 52 states/juris is achieved)</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p><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>)</p>	<p>FY 2014: \$2,634,108</p> <p>Target: \$2,690,825</p> <p>(Target Exceeded)</p>	<p>Prior Result -10%</p>	<p>Prior Result -10%</p>	<p>N/A</p>

Resource and Program Data
Foster Care

Data Category	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$5,022,757,197	\$5,083,060,097	\$5,231,904,152
Competitive	261,000	296,000	296,000
Research/Evaluation	14,631,224	13,116,908	15,870,150
Demonstration/Development		115,828	
Training/Technical Assistance	15,026,165	14,818,110	14,102,820
Program Support	1,686,383	2,227,972	2,389,000
Total, Resources	\$5,054,361,969	\$5,113,634,915	\$5,264,562,122
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	60	60	60
New Starts			
#	59	59	59
\$	\$5,022,757,197	\$5,083,060,097	\$5,231,904,152
Continuations			
#	1	1	1
\$	\$261,000	\$296,000	\$296,000
Contracts			
#	12	12	9
\$	\$29,787,722	\$28,626,713	\$30,620,159
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	0	0
\$	\$21	\$0	\$0

Notes:

1. Program Support includes funding for grant panel review, information technology support, and overhead associated with technical assistance activities.

Resource and Program Data
Adoption Assistance

Data Category	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$2,784,978,934	\$2,841,686,683	\$2,942,000,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$2,784,978,934	\$2,841,686,683	\$2,942,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	54	54	54
New Starts			
#	54	54	54
\$	\$2,784,978,934	\$2,841,686,683	\$2,942,000,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Resource and Program Data
Guardianship Assistance

Data Category	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$154,689,581	\$202,539,379	\$218,000,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$154,689,581	\$202,539,379	\$218,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	36	37	37
New Starts			
#	36	37	37
\$	\$154,689,581	\$202,539,379	\$218,000,000
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
Prevention and Tribal IV-E Technical Assistance (Pre-Appropriated)

Data Category	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development	\$300,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000
Training/Technical Assistance	3,070,700	1,870,700	7,870,700
Program Support	504,436	591,810	1,629,300
Total, Resources	\$3,875,136	\$3,962,510	\$11,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	2	6	6
New Starts			
#	1	6	5
\$	\$300,000	\$2,370,700	\$1,500,000
Continuations			
#	1	0	1
\$	\$2,070,700	\$0	\$870,700
Contracts			
#	2	2	3
\$	\$1,115,055	\$1,102,728	\$7,127,159
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Notes:

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

Resource and Program Data
Chafee Foster Care Independence Program

Data Category	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$137,900,000	\$137,900,000	\$140,900,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation	201,957	997,016	995,804
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	1,304,058	575,924	674,490
Program Support	486,665	427,871	429,706
Total, Resources	\$139,892,680	\$139,900,811	\$143,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	57	59	59
New Starts			
#	57	59	59
\$	\$137,900,000	\$137,900,000	\$140,900,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	6	6	6
\$	\$1,654,068	\$1,722,940	\$1,820,294
Interagency Agreements			
#	2	1	1
\$	\$26,089	\$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 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2019 Enacted
Alabama	\$36,821,285	\$37,287,845	\$38,379,982	\$1,092,137
Alaska	23,883,044	24,185,664	24,894,047	708,383
Arizona	179,805,039	182,083,334	187,416,440	5,333,106
Arkansas	41,223,235	41,745,571	42,968,273	1,222,702
California	1,457,006,875	1,475,468,493	1,518,684,029	43,215,536
Colorado	68,739,140	69,610,128	71,648,965	2,038,837
Connecticut	76,502,051	77,471,402	79,740,491	2,269,089
Delaware	6,388,608	6,469,558	6,659,047	189,489
District of Columbia	45,951,829	46,534,081	47,897,035	1,362,954
Florida	252,213,323	255,409,098	262,889,868	7,480,770
Georgia	90,031,064	91,171,840	93,842,206	2,670,366
Hawaii	19,661,932	19,911,067	20,494,249	583,182
Idaho	13,960,497	14,137,389	14,551,465	414,076
Illinois	184,619,365	186,958,662	192,434,563	5,475,901
Indiana	13,592,766	13,764,999	14,168,167	403,168
Iowa	19,700,260	19,949,880	20,534,200	584,320
Kansas	25,701,598	26,027,261	26,789,583	762,322
Kentucky	52,607,088	53,273,668	54,834,020	1,560,352
Louisiana	52,479,199	53,144,159	54,700,717	1,556,558
Maine	17,213,272	17,431,380	17,941,934	510,554
Maryland	67,405,355	68,259,443	70,258,719	1,999,276
Massachusetts	136,367,939	138,095,846	142,140,586	4,044,740
Michigan	118,709,149	120,213,303	123,734,275	3,520,972
Minnesota	60,736,111	61,505,693	63,307,156	1,801,463
Mississippi	25,750,646	26,076,930	26,840,707	763,777
Missouri	52,441,378	53,105,858	54,661,295	1,555,437
Montana	16,562,392	16,772,253	17,263,501	491,248
Nebraska	19,324,804	19,569,667	20,142,850	573,183
Nevada	49,617,218	50,245,914	51,717,585	1,471,671
New Hampshire	15,076,814	15,267,851	15,715,037	447,186
New Jersey	90,859,459	92,010,732	94,705,668	2,694,936
New Mexico	20,960,907	21,226,501	21,848,212	621,711
New York	331,400,589	335,599,739	345,429,243	9,829,504
North Carolina	107,311,305	108,671,038	111,853,944	3,182,906
North Dakota	13,908,221	14,084,451	14,496,976	412,525

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2019 Enacted
Ohio	210,177,980	212,841,128	219,075,110	6,233,982
Oklahoma	64,279,769	65,094,253	67,000,822	1,906,569
Oregon	105,689,024	107,028,201	110,162,989	3,134,788
Pennsylvania	192,436,248	194,874,592	200,582,346	5,707,754
Rhode Island	11,547,907	11,694,230	12,036,746	342,516
South Carolina	40,627,424	41,142,211	42,347,240	1,205,029
South Dakota	6,373,652	6,454,412	6,643,458	189,046
Tennessee	54,448,860	55,138,777	56,753,757	1,614,980
Texas	202,555,047	205,121,606	211,129,488	6,007,882
Utah	28,623,698	28,986,387	29,835,379	848,992
Vermont	10,477,810	10,610,573	10,921,350	310,777
Virginia	71,887,956	72,798,842	74,931,074	2,132,232
Washington	81,369,211	82,400,234	84,813,684	2,413,450
West Virginia	54,127,012	54,812,851	56,418,285	1,605,434
Wisconsin	67,240,126	68,092,120	70,086,495	1,994,375
Wyoming	4,510,337	4,567,487	4,701,266	133,779
Subtotal	5,010,905,818	5,074,398,602	5,223,024,521	148,625,919
Indian Tribes	7,699,887	7,715,910	7,848,400	132,490
Subtotal	7,699,887	7,715,910	7,848,400	132,490
Puerto Rico	4,151,492	4,204,095	4,327,231	123,136
Subtotal	4,151,492	4,204,095	4,327,231	123,136
Total States/Territories	5,022,757,197	5,086,318,607	5,235,200,152	148,881,545
Training and Technical Assistance	31,604,772	30,278,818	32,361,970	2,083,152
Subtotal, Adjustments	31,604,772	30,278,818	32,361,970	2,083,152
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$5,054,361,969	\$5,116,597,425	\$5,267,562,122	\$150,964,697

Notes:

- 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.
- States' amounts include the Family Based Care proposal and interaction effects from the 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 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2019 Enacted
Alabama	\$11,914,567	\$12,156,882	\$12,586,051	\$429,170
Alaska	22,878,133	23,343,421	24,167,505	824,084
Arizona	151,270,079	154,346,560	159,795,397	5,448,837
Arkansas	25,389,890	25,906,261	26,820,820	914,559
California	539,647,243	550,622,412	570,060,821	19,438,410
Colorado	15,348,520	15,660,673	16,213,536	552,863
Connecticut	43,286,041	44,166,378	45,725,567	1,559,189
Delaware	2,270,004	2,316,171	2,397,937	81,767
District of Columbia	10,054,991	10,259,486	10,621,673	362,187
Florida	140,627,570	143,487,607	148,553,095	5,065,487
Georgia	46,703,388	47,653,226	49,335,510	1,682,283
Hawaii	15,323,394	15,635,036	16,186,994	551,958
Idaho	8,154,622	8,320,468	8,614,202	293,734
Illinois	80,239,321	81,871,202	84,761,469	2,890,267
Indiana	66,722,245	68,079,220	70,482,594	2,403,374
Iowa	40,726,809	41,555,097	43,022,101	1,467,004
Kansas	17,605,472	17,963,526	18,597,686	634,159
Kentucky	58,965,900	60,165,129	62,289,115	2,123,986
Louisiana	19,737,469	20,138,883	20,849,838	710,955
Maine	19,110,051	19,498,705	20,187,060	688,355
Maryland	20,341,904	20,755,611	21,488,338	732,727
Massachusetts	31,446,863	32,086,419	33,219,153	1,132,734
Michigan	107,659,878	109,849,429	113,727,401	3,877,972
Minnesota	33,665,548	34,350,227	35,562,880	1,212,653
Mississippi	13,702,879	13,981,564	14,475,149	493,586
Missouri	29,616,398	30,218,727	31,285,527	1,066,800
Montana	8,849,082	9,029,052	9,347,801	318,749
Nebraska	18,797,440	19,179,736	19,856,831	677,095
Nevada	37,296,931	38,055,464	39,398,921	1,343,457
New Hampshire	3,183,096	3,247,833	3,362,490	114,657
New Jersey	75,539,823	77,076,127	79,797,116	2,720,989
New Mexico	22,539,923	22,998,333	23,810,234	811,901
New York	116,588,525	118,959,664	123,159,251	4,199,587
North Carolina	71,628,922	73,085,688	75,665,803	2,580,116
North Dakota	7,494,887	7,647,316	7,917,286	269,970

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2019 Enacted
Ohio	163,757,653	167,088,102	172,986,749	5,898,647
Oklahoma	69,700,289	71,117,831	73,628,476	2,510,645
Oregon	39,046,793	39,840,914	41,247,402	1,406,488
Pennsylvania	119,887,633	122,325,868	126,644,291	4,318,423
Rhode Island	7,713,625	7,870,502	8,148,351	277,849
South Carolina	21,394,717	21,829,836	22,600,486	770,650
South Dakota	4,962,028	5,062,944	5,241,679	178,735
Tennessee	57,128,696	58,290,561	60,348,370	2,057,809
Texas	141,678,106	144,559,509	149,662,837	5,103,328
Utah	10,878,518	11,099,762	11,491,612	391,851
Vermont	10,003,269	10,206,712	10,567,036	360,324
Virginia	58,952,495	60,151,452	62,274,955	2,123,503
Washington	56,641,252	57,793,203	59,833,454	2,040,251
West Virginia	39,633,373	40,439,424	41,867,041	1,427,617
Wisconsin	47,366,756	48,330,086	50,036,264	1,706,178
Wyoming	881,900	899,836	931,602	31,767
Subtotal	2,783,954,911	2,840,574,073	2,940,853,760	100,279,687
Indian Tribes	90,400	160,000	160,000	0
Subtotal	90,400	160,000	160,000	0
Puerto Rico	933,623	952,611	986,240	33,630
Subtotal	933,623	952,611	986,240	33,630
Total States/Territories	2,784,978,934	2,841,686,683	2,942,000,000	100,313,317
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$2,784,978,934	\$2,841,686,683	\$2,942,000,000	\$100,313,317

Notes:

1. States' amounts include the interaction effects from the 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 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2019 Enacted
Alabama	\$1,483,155	\$1,461,636	\$1,492,835	\$31,199
Alaska	827,725	815,715	833,127	17,412
Arizona	5,024,470	4,951,569	5,057,262	105,693
Arkansas	1,432,376	1,411,593	1,441,724	30,131
California	16,051,126	15,818,238	16,155,883	337,645
Colorado	1,682,748	1,658,333	1,693,730	35,398
Connecticut	1,209,007	1,191,465	1,216,898	25,432
Delaware	500,000	492,745	503,263	10,518
District of Columbia	1,091,992	1,076,148	1,099,119	22,971
Florida	6,988,703	6,887,303	7,034,315	147,012
Georgia	3,634,067	3,581,340	3,657,785	76,445
Hawaii	500,000	492,745	503,263	10,518
Idaho	500,000	492,745	503,263	10,518
Illinois	4,729,483	4,660,862	4,760,350	99,488
Indiana	5,822,550	5,738,070	5,860,551	122,481
Iowa	1,762,293	1,736,724	1,773,795	37,071
Kansas	2,132,779	2,101,834	2,146,699	44,864
Kentucky	2,292,976	2,259,707	2,307,941	48,234
Louisiana	1,358,131	1,338,426	1,366,995	28,569
Maine	565,888	557,677	569,581	11,904
Maryland	1,238,095	1,220,131	1,246,175	26,044
Massachusetts	3,202,593	3,156,126	3,223,495	67,369
Michigan	4,171,796	4,111,267	4,199,023	87,756
Minnesota	2,580,919	2,543,472	2,597,763	54,291
Mississippi	1,610,248	1,586,885	1,620,757	33,873
Missouri	3,641,992	3,589,150	3,665,761	76,612
Montana	987,986	973,651	994,434	20,783
Nebraska	1,165,707	1,148,794	1,173,315	24,521
Nevada	1,247,752	1,229,648	1,255,895	26,247
New Hampshire	500,000	492,745	503,263	10,518
New Jersey	2,297,848	2,264,508	2,312,845	48,337
New Mexico	766,086	754,971	771,086	16,115
New York	11,585,958	11,417,856	11,661,573	243,718
North Carolina	3,059,943	3,015,546	3,079,914	64,368
North Dakota	500,000	492,745	503,263	10,518

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2019 Enacted
Ohio	4,028,558	3,970,107	4,054,850	84,743
Oklahoma	2,954,863	2,911,990	2,974,148	62,157
Oregon	2,191,535	2,159,738	2,205,838	46,100
Pennsylvania	4,721,558	4,653,052	4,752,373	99,321
Rhode Island	500,000	492,745	503,263	10,518
South Carolina	1,164,685	1,147,786	1,172,286	24,500
South Dakota	500,000	492,745	503,263	10,518
Tennessee	2,445,899	2,410,411	2,461,862	51,451
Texas	9,022,209	8,891,304	9,081,092	189,788
Utah	831,835	819,766	837,264	17,498
Vermont	500,000	492,745	503,263	10,518
Virginia	1,435,312	1,414,487	1,444,680	30,193
Washington	3,200,278	3,153,845	3,221,165	67,320
West Virginia	1,753,192	1,727,755	1,764,634	36,879
Wisconsin	2,166,763	2,135,325	2,180,904	45,579
Wyoming	500,000	492,745	503,263	10,518
Subtotal	136,063,079	134,088,920	136,951,090	2,862,170
Indian Tribes	85,353	84,115	85,910	1,795
Subtotal	85,353	84,115	85,910	1,795
Puerto Rico	1,251,568	1,233,409	1,259,736	26,327
Virgin Islands	500,000	492,745	503,263	10,518
Subtotal	1,751,568	1,726,154	1,763,000	36,845
Total States/Territories	137,900,000	135,899,189	138,800,000	2,900,811
Training and Technical Assistance	1,992,680	2,000,811	2,100,000	99,189
Subtotal, Adjustments	1,992,680	2,000,811	2,100,000	99,189
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$139,892,680	\$137,900,000	\$140,900,000	\$3,000,000

Notes:

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

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FY 2020 BUDGET

Authorizing Legislation	323
Appropriations History Table	324
Amounts Available for Obligation.....	325
Budget Authority by Activity	326
Summary of Changes	327
Justification	328
General Statement	328
Program Descriptions and Accomplishments	328
Budget Request	329
Resource and Program Data Child Support Training and Technical Assistance	332
Resource and Program Data Federal Parent Locator Service.....	333

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

Authorizing Legislation

Statutory Citations	FY 2019 Amount Authorized	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Amount Authorized	FY 2020 President's Budget
1. Training and Technical Assistance: Section 452(j) of the Social Security Act	The amount authorized and appropriated is equal to the greater of one percent of the total amount paid to the federal government for its share of child support collections for the preceding year or the amount appropriated for this activity for FY 2002.	\$11,554,000	The amount authorized and appropriated is equal to the greater of one percent of the total amount paid to the federal government for its share of child support collections for the preceding year or the amount appropriated for this activity for FY 2002.	\$12,318,000
2. Federal Parent Locator Service: Section 453(o) of the Social Security Act	The amount authorized and appropriated is equal to the greater of two percent of the total amount paid to the federal government for its share of child support collections for the preceding year or the amount appropriated for this activity for FY 2002.	\$23,108,000	The amount authorized and appropriated is equal to the greater of two percent of the total amount paid to the federal government for its share of child support collections for the preceding year or the amount appropriated for this activity for FY 2002.	\$24,635,000
Total request level		\$34,662,000		\$36,953,000

Note: The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-193) and the Deficit Reduction Act (DRA) of 2005 (P.L. 109-171) permanently authorized and appropriated funds for training and technical assistance and the operation of the Federal Parent Locator Service (FPLS).

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

Appropriations History Table

Year	Appropriation
2011	
Appropriation	57,953,000
Total	57,953,000
2012	
Appropriation	51,953,000
Total	51,953,000
2013	
Appropriation	51,953,000
Sequestration	-2,650,000
Total	49,303,000
2014	
Appropriation	51,953,000
Sequestration	-3,741,000
Total	48,212,000
2015	
Appropriation	36,953,000
Sequestration	-2,698,000
Total	34,255,000
2016	
Appropriation	36,953,000
Sequestration	-2,513,000
Total	34,440,000
2017	
Appropriation	36,953,000
Sequestration	-2,550,000
Total	34,403,000
2018	
Appropriation	36,953,000
Sequestration	-2,439,000
Total	34,514,000
2019	
Appropriation	36,953,000
Sequestration	-2,291,000
Total	34,662,000
2020	
Appropriation	36,953,000
Total	36,953,000

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

Amounts Available for Obligation

<u>Budgetary Resources</u>	<u>FY 2018 Final</u>	<u>FY 2019 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2020 Current Law</u>	<u>FY 2020 President's Budget</u>
Pre-Appropriated, B.A.	\$36,952,634	\$36,952,634	\$36,952,634	\$36,952,634
Sequestration	-2,438,874	-2,291,064	0	0
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	\$34,513,760	\$34,661,570	\$36,952,634	\$36,952,634
Offsetting Collections from Federal Funds, Policy	0	0	0	376,047
Offsetting Collections from Federal Funds	10,014,008	8,876,600	8,876,600	8,876,600
Offsetting Collections from Non-Federal Funds	12,212,918	19,050,273	19,050,273	19,050,273
Sequestration of Offsetting Collections	-818,853	-1,045,190	0	0
Restored Sequestration of Offsetting Collections	856,987	818,853	1,045,190	1,045,190
Unobligated balance, start of year	10,246,469	8,097,562	0	0
Recoveries of prior year obligations	0	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
Recoveries, Unobligated Balance, start of year	2,100,613	3,058,855	0	0
Recoveries, Unobligated Balance, end of year	-3,058,855	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	-8,097,562	0	0	0
Total Obligations	\$57,969,485	\$74,618,523	\$67,024,697	\$67,400,744

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

Budget Authority by Activity

<u>Activity</u>	FY 2018 <u>Final</u>	FY 2019 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2020 <u>President's</u> <u>Budget</u>
Child Support Training and Technical Assistance	\$11,504,587	\$11,553,857	\$12,317,545
Federal Parent Locator Service	23,009,173	23,107,713	24,635,089
Total, Budget Authority	\$34,513,760	\$34,661,570	\$36,952,634

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

Summary of Changes

FY 2019 Enacted	
Total estimated budget authority	\$34,661,570
(Obligations)	(\$74,618,523)
FY 2020 President's Budget	
Total estimated budget authority	\$36,952,634
(Obligations)	(\$67,400,744)
Net change	+\$2,291,064

<u>Description of Changes</u>	<u>FY 2019 Enacted</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 2019 sequestration order.	\$23,107,713	+\$1,527,376
2) Child Support Training and Technical Assistance: Technical baseline change to reflect end of FY2019 sequestration order.	\$11,553,857	+\$763,688
Subtotal, Built-in Increases		+\$2,291,064
Total, Increases		+\$2,291,064
Net Change		+\$2,291,064

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

Justification

Funding Level	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Change from FY 2019 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	\$34,513,760	\$34,661,570	\$36,952,634	\$2,291,064
Total, Obligations	57,969,485	74,618,523	67,400,744	-7,217,779

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

2020 Authorization Training and Technical Assistance and Federal Parent Locator Service authorized indefinitely based on a formula

Allocation Method Direct Federal/Contract

General Statement

The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-193) and the Deficit Reduction Act (DRA) of 2005 (P.L. 109-171) authorized and appropriated funds for training and technical assistance to support the dissemination of information, technical assistance to the states on child support enforcement activities, and the operation of the Federal Parent Locator Service (FPLS) to assist state child support agencies in locating noncustodial parents.

Originally, funding for training and technical assistance and the FPLS was set at one and two percent, respectively, of the amount of the federal share of child support collections. The DRA amended the statute to set the funding at the greater of one and two percent of the federal share of child support collections in the prior year or the amount appropriated for these activities in FY 2002. These amounts are \$12.3 million for training and technical assistance and \$24.6 million for the FPLS, though they have been subject to sequestration since FY 2013 in accordance with the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (P.L.99-177), as amended by the Budget Control Act of 2011(P.L. 112-25). Total obligations in this account consist of direct appropriated funds, recoveries, and offsetting collections.

Program Descriptions and Accomplishments

Funds for training and technical assistance are directed to cover ACF's costs in providing technical assistance to states, including for their automated systems; training of state and federal staff; staffing studies; and information dissemination and related activities. Funding is also used to support research, demonstration, and special projects of regional or national significance relating to the operation of state child support programs using contracts, interagency agreements, and competitive grants. These activities

are key to successful state outcomes in promoting family self-sufficiency and attaining the anticipated benefits of the child support enforcement program.

Funds for the FPLS are directed to cover ACF’s costs in operating the system to the extent that these costs are not recovered through fees charged to users. 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 to assist 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. State and federal agencies also use FPLS data to reduce erroneous payments and overall program costs in public assistance and benefit programs.

The FPLS helped states collect \$32.4 billion in child support in FY 2017, including \$3.9 billion in collections directly attributable to federal systems.

Obligations for the Children’s Research and Technical Assistance appropriation for five years have been as follows:

2016	\$73,002,435
2017	\$56,112,176
2018	\$57,969,485
2019	\$74,618,523
2020	\$67,400,744

Budget Request

The FY 2020 request for Children’s Research and Technical Assistance is \$37 million. This is \$2.2 million above the FY 2019 enacted level, accounting for the end of the FY 2019 sequestration order. The request will continue to fund child support training and technical assistance efforts in addition to the operation of the FPLS.

FY 2020 NDNH Access Proposals

Additionally, the FY 2020 President’s Budget includes a package of proposals to provide valuable employment and earnings data—the National Directory of New Hires (NDNH)—for program integrity and evidence building activities, while ensuring privacy and security safeguards.

If Congress takes action on these proposals, this would eliminate duplicative efforts to collect the same employment and earnings data already in NDNH and improve government efficiencies. The set of proposals are outlined below and in the President’s Budget Analytical Perspectives Chapter 6, “Building and Using Evidence to Improve Government Effectiveness”.

NDNH Access for Evidence-Building

The 2020 President’s Budget includes proposals to provide statutory access to NDNH for units within federal agencies that conduct research, statistical activities, evaluation, and/or performance measurement that would otherwise require costly surveys, state-by-state memorandums, or other agreements to obtain the same data contained in NDNH. For example, the proposal would enable the Department of Labor and the Department of Education to use NDNH data to conduct program evaluations on employment and training programs. The proposal would also enable data linkages across states and programs, with strict privacy and security safeguards in place.

NDNH Access for Program Integrity

The NDNH access proposals also include good government provisions to enable efficiencies for program integrity and eligibility verification, while ensuring data privacy and security. The Budget proposals would enable the Department of the Treasury’s Do Not Pay Business Center to access NDNH and to assist agencies to reduce improper payments. The proposals also allow using NDNH to establish disability benefit eligibility for the Railroad Retirement Board in a more efficient manner and to enhance integrity of HHS’ Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services programs.

Agencies and Planned Purpose

The Budget includes the following proposals to expand access to NDNH in statute for program integrity and evidence-building purposes.

PROGRAM INTEGRITY PROPOSALS

Agency	Planned Purpose
Treasury/DNP	Allow Treasury’s Do Not Pay (DNP) Business Center to serve as a pass-through between NDNH and federal agency programs that are authorized NDNH access for improper payment purposes.
Railroad Retirement Board	Establish eligibility for processing disability benefits in a more efficient manner.
HHS/CMS	Allow access to NDNH for HHS’ Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) for program integrity purposes.

EVIDENCE BUILDING PROPOSALS

Agency	Planned Purpose
Multi/Statistical and Evaluation Access	Grant access to NDNH for federal statistical agencies, units, and evaluation offices or their designees for statistical, research, evaluation, and performance measurement purposes.
State Agencies/Workforce Programs	Enable state agencies (designated by each governor with workforce program responsibilities) with the authority to match their data with NDNH for program administration, including program oversight and evaluation. Authorize data exchanges between state agencies that administer child support, workforce, and vocational rehabilitation programs. Would simplify state reporting on WIOA performance and evaluation results.

The proposals also include penalties for unauthorized access, use, disclosure, or re-disclosure of personally identifiable information; clear specification of each authorized purpose; a requirement that the

minimum data necessary be accessed; and satisfies criteria for when authority to access NDNH data should be considered. Finally, the package also requires HHS to review each agency's security position before they allow that agency to access the data and requires public reporting on the use of NDNH.

Principles of Access to the National Directory of New Hires (NDNH)

HHS maintains a set of Principles of Access to the NDNH, listed below, which ACF has applied in analyzing the growing number of NDNH access proposals.

- Purpose. Is there a defined governmental purpose and are NDNH data a good fit for the purpose?
- Public Benefit and Savings. Is the defined purpose likely to generate net public benefits for the designated government entity and the public at large? Does the proposal achieve scorable net savings, or is it a substantial good-government achievement?
- Non-duplication. Does the defined purpose achieve additional public benefits on top of what can be achieved with other existing authorities?
- Minimization. Are data-matching and re-disclosure limited to the minimum amount "essential to meeting the defined purpose"?
- Consequences for Child Support Programs. Does the defined purpose unduly jeopardize the effective operation of the child support program and existing authorizations?
- Privacy and Security. Does the defined purpose and governmental entity have sufficient safeguards to maintain confidentiality and security of the NDNH data and minimize risk?
- Cost Considerations. Does the defined purpose ensure full reimbursement for the costs of obtaining, verifying, maintain, and comparing the information and related obligations to securely access the data?

Resource and Program Data
Child Support Training and Technical Assistance

Data Category	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation	\$550,000		\$550,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance		\$1,400	1,472
Program Support	12,708,851	17,545,459	11,766,073
Total, Resources	\$13,258,851	\$17,546,859	\$12,317,545
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	0	0	0
New Starts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	13	31	19
\$	\$3,106,164	\$7,224,942	\$4,390,922
Interagency Agreements			
#	5	7	4
\$	\$2,520,071	\$3,743,474	\$1,675,677

Notes:

1. Program support includes funding for information technology, salaries/benefits, and associated overhead costs.
2. FY18 and FY19 includes carryover.

Resource and Program Data
Federal Parent Locator Service

Data Category	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	\$44,710,634	\$57,071,664	\$55,083,199
Total, Resources	\$44,710,634	\$57,071,664	\$55,083,199
<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			
#	9	10	6
\$	\$32,743,228	\$38,845,218	\$38,728,586
Interagency Agreements			
#	18	25	19
\$	\$7,294,881	\$9,888,309	\$7,962,957

Notes:

1. Program support includes the full costs of operating the FPLS including information systems, salaries/benefits, and associated overhead costs.
2. The numbers reflect total obligations which include obligations made from prior year unobligated balances, fees from the states to pay costs associated with offset notice preparation, and fees from state and federal agencies to pay costs associated with Federal Parent Locator Services. FY18 and FY19 include carryover amounts.

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FY 2020 BUDGET

Authorizing Legislation	337
Appropriations History Table	339
Amounts Available for Obligation.....	341
Budget Authority by Activity	342
Summary of Changes	343
Justification	344
General Statement	344
Program Descriptions and Accomplishments	345
Budget Request	347
Performance Analysis.....	351
Resource and Program Data Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	354
Resource and Program Data Welfare Research.....	355
Resource and Program Data Healthy Marriage Promotion and Responsible Fatherhood Grants.....	356
Resource and Program Data Opportunity and Economic Mobility Demonstrations	357
State Table - Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.....	358

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Authorizing Legislation

Statutory Citations	FY 2019 Amount Authorized	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Amount Authorized	FY 2020 President's Budget
7. State Family Assistance Grants: Section 403(a)(1)(C) of the Social Security Act (SSA)	\$16,434,254,853	\$16,434,254,853	Such sums	\$14,839,800,710
8. Territories – Family Assistance Grants: Section 403(a)(1)(C) of the SSA	\$77,617,558	\$77,617,558	Such sums	\$70,087,090
9. Matching Grants to Territories: Section 1108(b)(2) of the SSA	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000	Such sums	\$15,000,000
10. Healthy Marriage/Responsible Fatherhood Grants: Section 403(a)(2)(D) of the SSA	\$150,000,000	\$148,370,427	\$150,000,000	\$150,000,000
11. Tribal Work Programs: Section 412(a)(2)(D) of the SSA	\$7,633,287	\$7,633,287	\$7,633,287	\$7,633,287
12. Contingency Fund: Section 403(b)(2)(D) of the SSA	\$608,000,000	\$608,000,000	\$0	\$0

Statutory Citations	FY 2019 Amount Authorized	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Amount Authorized	FY 2020 President's Budget
13. Evaluation Funding & What Works Clearinghouse: Section 413(h) of the SSA	\$54,669,589	\$54,669,589	Such sums	\$54,669,589
14. Opportunity and Economic Mobility Demonstrations			Pending new authorizing legislation	\$100,000,000
Total request level	\$17,347,175,287	\$17,345,545,714		\$15,237,190,676
Total request level against definite authorizations	\$17,347,175,287	\$17,345,545,714	\$157,633,287	\$157,633,287

Note.—TANF has been authorized through June 30, 2019, by the TANF Extension Act of 2019 (P.L. 116-4). Throughout this chapter, the TANF enacted level for FY 2019 is \$17,345,545,714, the current law level.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Appropriations History Table

<u>Year</u>	<u>Request to Congress</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
2011		
Appropriation	17,408,625,513	16,950,497,000
Contingency Fund	1,854,962,000	334,239,000
TANF Emergency Fund	2,500,000,000	0
Total	21,763,587,513	17,284,736,000
2012		
Appropriation	17,058,625,000	16,739,175,000
Contingency Fund	612,000,000	612,000,000
Total	17,760,625,000	17,351,175,000
2013		
Appropriation	17,058,625,000	16,739,175,000
Sequestration		-1,320,900
Contingency Fund	292,550,000	612,000,000
Total	17,351,175,000	17,349,854,100
2014		
Appropriation	17,058,625,000	16,739,175,000
Sequestration		-1,872,000
Contingency Fund	292,550,000	612,000,000
Total	17,351,175,000	17,349,303,000
2015		
Appropriation	16,749,175,000	16,739,175,000
Sequestration		-1,898,000
Contingency Fund	602,000,000	608,000,000
Total	17,351,175,000	17,345,277,000
2016		
Appropriation	16,749,175,000	16,739,175,000
Sequestration		-1,768,000
Pathways to Jobs	573,000,000	0
Contingency Fund	0	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	0	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	20,072,175,000	17,344,691,000

<u>Year</u>	<u>Request to Congress</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
2018		
Appropriation	15,132,521,000	16,737,474,097
Sequestration		-1,701,190
Contingency Fund	0	608,000,000
Total	15,132,521,000	17,345,474,097
2019		
Appropriation	15,137,190,676	16,737,474,097
Sequestration		-1,629,573
Contingency Fund	0	608,000,000
Total	15,137,190,676	17,345,545,714
2020		
Appropriation	15,137,190,676	
Opportunity and Economic Mobility Demonstrations	100,000,000	
Contingency Fund	0	
Total	15,237,190,676	

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Amounts Available for Obligation

<u>Budgetary Resources</u>	FY 2018 <u>Final</u>	FY 2019 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2020 <u>Current Law</u>	FY 2020 <u>President's Budget</u>
Budget Authority	\$17,347,175,287	\$17,347,175,287	\$17,347,175,287	\$15,237,190,676
Sequestration	-1,701,190	-1,629,573	0	0
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	\$17,345,474,097	\$17,345,545,714	\$17,347,175,287	\$15,237,190,676
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-22,845,626	0	0	0
Total Obligations	\$17,322,628,471	\$17,345,545,714	\$17,347,175,287	\$15,237,190,676

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Budget Authority by Activity

<u>Activity</u>	<u>FY 2018 Final</u>	<u>FY 2019 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2020 Current Law</u>	<u>FY 2020 President's Budget</u>
State Family Assistance Grants	\$16,434,254,853	\$16,434,254,853	\$16,434,254,853	\$14,839,800,710
Territories -- Family Assistance Grants	77,617,558	77,617,558	77,617,558	70,087,090
Matching Grants to Territories	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
Tribal Work Programs	7,633,287	7,633,287	7,633,287	7,633,287
Welfare Research	44,669,589	44,669,589	44,669,589	44,669,589
Census Bureau	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Healthy Marriage Promotion and Responsible Fatherhood Grants	148,298,810	148,370,427	150,000,000	150,000,000
Contingency Fund	608,000,000	608,000,000	608,000,000	0
Opportunity and Economic Mobility Demonstrations	0	0	0	100,000,000
Total, Budget Authority	\$17,345,474,097	\$17,345,545,714	\$17,347,175,287	\$15,237,190,676

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Summary of Changes

FY 2019 Enacted	
Total estimated budget authority	\$17,345,545,714
FY 2020 President's Budget	
Total estimated budget authority	\$15,237,190,676
Net change	-\$2,108,355,038

<u>Description of Changes</u>	<u>FY 2019 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 2019 sequestration order.	\$148,370,427	+\$1,629,573
Subtotal, Built-in Increases		+\$1,629,573
B. <u>Program:</u>		
1) Opportunity and Economic Mobility Demonstrations: Demonstration to redesign safety net delivery.	\$0	+\$100,000,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+\$100,000,000
Total, Increases		+\$101,629,573
<u>Decreases:</u>		
A. <u>Program:</u>		
1) State Family Assistance Grants: Reduction in funding to State Family Assistance Grants.	\$16,434,254,853	-\$1,594,454,143
2) Contingency Fund: Elimination of TANF Contingency Fund.	\$608,000,000	-\$608,000,000
3) Territories -- Family Assistance Grants: Reduction in funding to Territory Family Assistance Grants.	\$77,617,558	-\$7,530,468
Subtotal, Program Decreases		-\$2,209,984,611
Total, Decreases		-\$2,209,984,611
Net Change		-\$2,108,355,038

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Justification

Funding Level	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Change from FY 2019 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	\$17,345,474,097	\$17,345,545,714	\$15,237,190,676	-\$2,108,355,038

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

2020 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 (PRWORA) of 1996 (P.L. 104-193), TANF replaced Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and related programs with block grants to states, territories, and tribes. TANF funds must be used for one or more of the following statutory purposes:

- providing assistance to needy families so that children may be cared for in their own homes or the homes of relatives;
- ending dependence of needy parents by promoting job preparation, work, and marriage;
- preventing and reducing the incidence of out-of-wedlock pregnancies; and
- encouraging the formation and maintenance of two-parent families.

The Deficit Reduction Act (DRA) of 2005 (P.L. 109-171) reauthorized TANF through 2010 and modified the requirement that parents work or receive education in order to maintain benefits. The DRA also created and provided funds for grants focused on promoting healthy marriage and responsible fatherhood. Since 2010, TANF has been reauthorized through a series of short-term extensions.

The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017 (P.L. 115-31) authorized TANF for fiscal years 2017 and 2018 and the TANF Contingency Fund for fiscal year 2018. It also amended the Social Security Act to make 0.33 percent of the amount appropriated for state and territory family assistance grants available for welfare research, evaluation, and technical assistance and to provide support for the Census Bureau’s Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), rather than as a transfer from the Contingency Fund.

In FY 2018, ACF obligated \$17.3 billion for TANF programs. TANF is pending a full-year appropriation by authorization for FY 2019 and is currently authorized through June 30, 2019, by the TANF Extension Act of 2019 (P.L. 116-4). ACF requests \$15.2 billion in budget authority for TANF programs in FY 2020. This account is subject to sequestration of administrative costs in an otherwise exempt account in accordance with the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (P.L. 99-177), as amended by the Budget Control Act of 2011 (P.L. 112-25).

Program Descriptions and Accomplishments

Funding under the TANF program is provided primarily through State Family Assistance Grants. State allocations, totaling \$16.5 billion per fiscal year under current law, are based on AFDC spending levels from the mid-1990s. While states must meet certain federal requirements relating to work participation for families receiving assistance, as well as a maintenance-of-effort (MOE) spending requirement based on a historical level of state spending on allowable activities, the law provides states with broad flexibility in the use of TANF funds and of program design.

Currently, states use TANF funding 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 2017, 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 2017, states transferred \$1.3 billion of TANF state grants (eight percent of total federal funds used) to CCDBG and \$1.1 billion (seven percent of total federal funds used) to SSBG. In addition, states can use their federal TANF and MOE funds to directly fund child care, both for families receiving TANF cash assistance and for other low-income families. In FY 2017, an additional nine percent of federal TANF funds used – or \$1.5 billion – was spent directly for child care. Further, states spent \$2.3 billion in MOE funds directly on child care in FY 2017.

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 (SNAP) caseload, intended to reflect economic distress. States also must meet a higher MOE requirement of 100 percent in order to qualify for contingency funds. Contingency funds can be used for any allowable TANF expenditure and must be spent in the fiscal year in which they were awarded. Approximately 20 states access the Contingency Fund in a given fiscal year.

Tribes are eligible to operate their own TANF programs and those that choose to do so receive their own family assistance grants, which totaled \$197 million in FY 2018. The number of approved tribal TANF programs has steadily increased since the first three tribal TANF programs started in July 1997. As of December 2018, 74 tribal TANF grantees have been approved and operate tribal TANF programs.

The territories of Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands also operate their own TANF programs. Territories are subject to the same state plan, work, and MOE requirements as the states. A territory's allocation is based on historic funding levels, with a total of \$77.9 million made available annually.

Matching Grants are an additional source of funding to the territories. These Matching Grants are subject to a ceiling under Section 1108 of the Social Security Act and additional MOE requirements. Matching grant funds may be used for the TANF program and the Foster Care, Adoption Assistance, and Chafee Foster Care Independence programs. The federal matching rate for these funds is 75 percent, and up to \$15 million is made available annually for this purpose. Historically, ACF has not obligated these funds.

The portion of funding for state and territory family assistance grants that is set aside for welfare research supports a portfolio of research, evaluation, and technical assistance on the operation of the TANF program. In FY 2018, \$44.1 million was obligated by ACF and \$10 million was transferred to the Census Bureau.

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 86 Healthy Marriage and Responsible Fatherhood grants. Funds also support research and evaluation activities, training and technical assistance, and the continuation of a national responsible fatherhood clearinghouse and media campaign. Together, these activities are designed to promote and encourage healthy marriage and relationships, positive father and family interactions, and other activities that foster economic security.

In addition, up to \$2 million of Healthy Marriage and Responsible Fatherhood funding is available for demonstration projects to test the effectiveness of coordinating tribal TANF and child welfare services for tribal families at risk of child abuse or neglect. Eight Tribal TANF-Child Welfare Coordination demonstration projects are providing improved case management for families eligible for assistance, supportive services and assistance to tribal children in out-of-home placements, and prevention services and assistance to tribal families at risk of child abuse and neglect.

A separate program, Native Employment Works grants, provides funds to Indian tribes and Alaska Native organizations that conducted a Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training program in FY 1995. These grants, totaling \$7.5 million annually to 78 grantees, allow Indian tribes and Alaska Native organizations to operate programs to make work activities available to their members.

Funds designated for welfare research, evaluation, and technical assistance build on the existing work around welfare research and employment and training program evaluation. ACF's progress on welfare research addresses both longer-term activities that build evidence over time as well as activities to respond to current Administration priorities and provide information in the near term. Continuation of ongoing work includes building evidence around career pathways training programs, subsidized employment approaches, job search approaches, and employment coaching interventions. These are all program approaches used by state and county TANF agencies to meet their employment goals. ACF has launched new work to build a What Works Clearinghouse of Welfare-to-Work interventions and national program evaluation efforts to build evidence on employment-focused interventions to address substance abuse and mental health issues. Further, ACF is collaborating with the Social Security Administration to identify and support demonstration evaluations to address employment of low-income individuals with potential disability barriers, in response to Administration priorities. Through the welfare research allocation, ACF has also provided a range of training and technical assistance, all of which is designed to increase the knowledge base and learning experience for TANF agencies and to improve economic well-being for families.

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

2016	\$17,345,407,287
2017	\$17,344,691,287
2018	\$17,345,474,097
2019	\$17,345,545,714
2020	\$15,237,190,676

Budget Request

The FY 2020 request for TANF is \$15.2 billion, a \$2.1 billion reduction compared to the FY 2019 baseline level. The Budget also requests an amendment to the Social Security Act to permit the funding set aside for research, evaluation, and technical assistance to state TANF programs to also be available for territory and tribal TANF programs.

In addition, the request proposes to reduce family assistance grants for states and territories so that, with the 0.33 percent set-aside, the amount available for family assistance grants is reduced by 10 percent. This approach aligns with the budget proposal eliminating funding for the SSBG program. By statute, a state is able to transfer up to 10 percent of its block grant to SSBG each year. Without separate funding for the SSBG program, it is unlikely that states will opt to transfer that portion of the TANF grant to SSBG.

The Budget also proposes to eliminate 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 nearly all states have been eligible to draw down some funding from the Contingency Fund in every month since June 2009. Because the size of the fund is limited, 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 and have requested funds before funding is fully expended.

The Budget proposes a five-year reauthorization of the Healthy Marriage and Responsible Fatherhood (HMRF) program with amendments to several provisions designed to resolve technical issues and strengthen service provisions within the authorizing legislation. These proposed changes:

- create consistency in listing of eligible entities for Healthy Marriage awards and Responsible Fatherhood awards and eliminate states from the list of eligible entities,
- allow substitution of grants with other grant applicants when grantee organizations do not complete the full award project period,
- amend appropriation language in authorizing statute to clarify that funds are also available for research and technical assistance, and
- remove a provision that gives preference to entities that were previously awarded funds under any prior fiscal year.

In addition, the Budget requests an “x-year” or “no-year” appropriation for HMRF funding, which would allow for greater flexibility to recapture grantee unliquidated balances, award a portion of the grant amount for a planning period, fund a tiered approach based on evidence, and support HMRF grants through contracts.

Finally, the Budget proposes key reforms to strengthen the TANF program’s focus on employment outcomes, reinforce the importance of work preparation and self-sufficiency for low-income families, and allow states the flexibility to better serve families.

Refocus TANF on employment outcomes

The Budget includes proposals to improve the existing TANF program’s focus on promoting work as the best pathway to self-sufficiency by ensuring that the program helps parents prepare for work, get jobs, and advance in employment. Specifically, the Budget proposes to refocus TANF on employment outcomes by:

- replacing the caseload reduction credit with an employment credit that rewards states for moving TANF recipients to work, which would eventually be capped at 20 percentage points in order to ensure that states engage at least 30 percent of the work eligible caseload in work or work preparation activities;
- publishing performance data dashboards that report employment and earnings data of TANF recipients and former recipients, along with detailed data related to states’ engagement of their TANF caseloads in work or work preparation activities to enhance state accountability for helping TANF recipients prepare for and obtain employment; and
- initiating an employment outcome measures feasibility study.

Simplify the calculation of the work participation rate

TANF’s current hourly work requirements call for the submission of monthly hours, calculated on an average hours-per-week basis, with different hourly standards based on a parent’s marital status, age of child, and work activity. The following proposals would simplify the work participation rate, thereby reducing administrative burden and welfare bureaucracy and increasing TANF agencies’ ability to tailor services to each family:

- institute one work participation rate target for all families;
- allow states to count partial credit to incentivize states to increase work participation among all families;
- streamline countable work activities; and
- calculate work participation based on a simplified, aggregate monthly hours framework.

TANF’s complex work participation requirements have contributed to bureaucratic growth at the state and local level. States have reported that front-line workers spend too much time determining and verifying the hourly requirement for different families and that this time takes away from the focus on helping individuals gain employment and moving families to self-sufficiency.

The legislative proposal establishes one hourly standard for all families, removing complex rules of different hours for different types of families. Specifically, the Budget discontinues the current standard based on a monthly average of weekly hours dependent on family type (e.g., an average of 30 hours per

week in a month for families with a work eligible individual or an average of 35 hours a week for two-parent families subject to the current two-parent rate). Rather, current individual targets are replaced by a single 100-hour monthly standard for families with a work-eligible individual (regardless of family type), enabling states to engage assistance recipients in a manner that is tailored to their unique needs and skills. Further, the legislative proposal holds states accountable to achieving an aggregate-hours target based on the product of the 100-hour standard and the number of families with a work-eligible individual. This approach also eliminates the current individualized limits on the duration of job search/job readiness assistance and vocational educational training, replacing them with aggregate hourly limits at the state level to retain a work-first focus. These simplifications would allow states and localities to spend less staff time tracking individuals' participation within an overly complex and rigid structure and spend more time helping individuals engage in meaningful activities that will lead to unsubsidized employment and a career pathway. It would also give states and localities more flexibility in the design of their work programs.

Target TANF and MOE funds to core purposes and needy families

As part of the increased focus on employment, the Budget also proposes to create a minimum spending floor to make certain that states sufficiently invest in work activities and work supports. The minimum spending floor will require states to spend 30 percent of the sum of their block grant allotment and basic MOE requirement on the combined activities of work, education, and training; work supports; child care; and assessment and service provision for TANF eligible families. States will be required to allocate at least 15 percent of the total to work, education, and training activities. The penalty for not meeting one or both of the spending floors would be to reduce the subsequent fiscal year's block grant by the amount the state fell short of the floor(s), and require a state to spend additional state funds (not counted as MOE) on the relevant activities.

To ensure that TANF and state MOE funds are focused on low-income families, the Budget proposes requiring that federal TANF expenditures and state MOE expenditures must be for individuals in families with income below 200 percent of the federal poverty level.

End the marriage penalty for TANF cash assistance

The Budget adds a new section to TANF state plans in which a state would be required to describe how it will promote marriage, such as through temporary disregard of the income of a new spouse when an individual receiving assistance under the state program marries so that the couple does not automatically lose benefits due to marriage.

Improve TANF data and reporting

To better monitor, analyze, and track trends over time, the Budget proposes to require states to submit all required data on all TANF cases rather than a sample of their caseload. The Budget also proposes to eliminate the mandate to publish an annual welfare indicators report that requires reporting of detailed yet rarely used analysis. HHS will focus on continuing to produce and publish the indicators and other data deemed necessary by federal agencies and other stakeholders to inform future policy and practice.

Provide for alternative improper payments reporting for the TANF program

TANF is one of a few block grants subject to improper payments reporting under the Improper Payments Information Act (IPIA) of 2002 (P.L. 107-300), as amended. However, current statutory authority in TANF does not permit ACF to require states to report data on improper payments. Further, the broad discretion provided states under TANF to determine their own eligibility criteria, benefit levels, and types

of services has resulted in significant variation among states so that it would be methodologically difficult to develop a meaningful national payment error rate as required by the IPIA. Program integrity and payment accuracy are, however, important goals of ACF in its oversight of the TANF program as reflected in its research and technical assistance efforts.

The Budget advances TANF program integrity by requesting that Congress grant ACF the regulatory authority to collect both quantitative data and qualitative information from states in order to assess the strength of state TANF payment accuracy efforts and recommend improvements. ACF would use the state data to generate a report to OMB on the strength of TANF improper payments efforts, in accordance with IPIA, as amended.

Opportunity and Economic Mobility Demonstrations

The proposed reforms mentioned above focus on improving TANF in its current form. However, TANF is just one of about 80 federal programs that comprise the federal U.S. safety net. While these single purpose programs deliver services intended to help low-income Americans, their focus and implementation are program-centered, and the resulting array of rules, regulations, and reporting requirements for each has resulted in an inefficient, complex, and confusing system for beneficiaries and providers alike. To address the fragmented nature of the American safety net, the Budget also proposes bold Opportunity and Economic Mobility Demonstrations, which would reimagine U.S. safety net programs through development – in partnership with states, localities, and other federal agencies – of a portfolio of rigorously planned, implemented, and evaluated demonstrations.

The Budget proposes a five-year authorization for new Opportunity and Economic Mobility Demonstrations at \$100 million per year. The Opportunity and Economic Demonstrations allow five to seven states to redesign safety net service delivery by streamlining funding from multiple public assistance and workforce development programs and providing services that are tailored to their populations' specific needs. Potential safety net programs that states might incorporate in their demonstration include TANF, SNAP, Child Care and Development Fund, Housing Choice Vouchers, Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act programs, and Child Support Enforcement.

Applications for demonstrations will be required to specify the performance goals of the proposal, identify the populations to be served, and provide a justification for the programmatic reforms, including waivers of requirements in these programs needed to implement their proposed demonstration. They must also provide a clear explanation of how the proposed innovative approaches and coordinated service delivery will achieve outcomes related to fostering employment, reducing welfare dependency, and promoting child well-being. Finally, all projects must require work capable individuals to be engaged in work activities. A team of senior officials from each of the relevant programs and agencies will review the requests, negotiate specific aspects of the proposals, and select the plans that will be implemented, prioritizing proposals that provide comprehensive approaches involving many programs.

This funding will support start-up costs for the demonstration sites, evaluation, and technical assistance. Ongoing operation of the Opportunity and Economic Mobility Demonstrations will be cost-neutral for the federal government. This funding will enable five to seven pilots with up to 1,500 participants per site to be initiated each year. The demonstrations will be subject to rigorous evaluation and cost-neutrality requirements. Ultimately, these projects will serve to build the evidence base of best practices for helping low-income Americans achieve self-sufficiency.

Performance Analysis

TANF

PRWORA established a work participation rate requirement that measures the degree to which families with a work-eligible individual receiving cash assistance are engaged in specified work activities. By statute, states must engage 50 percent of families with a work-eligible individual in countable work activities and 90 percent of their two-parent families with two work-eligible individuals. However, these target rates are adjusted downward through a caseload reduction credit if a state has a caseload decline since FY 2005 and/or if a state spends beyond its required level of MOE spending. For example, in FY 2017, all but nine states and Guam had a target rate of less than 50 percent for all families due to a caseload reduction credit. Performance measure 22A compares states' actual rates to the adjusted target rates they must meet in a specific year.

ACF reports on other measures to assess state performance, including job entry (22B), job retention (22C), and earnings gains (22D) for TANF recipients. To ensure comparable and reliable data over time, the calculation of these measures are limited to states that provide universal data. This exclusion limits the generalizability of the national figures, especially because the two states with the largest TANF caseloads, California and New York, submit sample data and are therefore not included in the national figures. For annual measure 22B (job entry), in FY 2014 (the most recent data available), 31.4 percent of TANF adult recipients became newly employed, missing the target level by 1.1 percentage points. States continue to help TANF adult recipients enter employment, and ACF is committed to finding innovative and effective employment strategies through research, identifying and disseminating information on promising employment and skill-building strategies, and providing a range of targeted technical assistance efforts to states. By FY 2020, 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 2019 Target	FY 2020 Target	FY 2020 Target +/- FY 2019 Target
<u>22A</u> : Increase the percentage of state work participation rates that meet or exceed requirements. ⁺ (<i>Efficiency</i>)	FY 2017: 84% ⁺ Target: 100% (Target Not Met, but Improved)	100%	100%	Maintain
<u>22B</u> : Increase the percentage of adult Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) recipients who become newly employed. ⁺ ⁴⁷ (<i>Outcome</i>)	FY 2014: 31.4% Target: 32.5% (Target Not Met)	Prior Result + 0.1PP	Prior Result + 0.1PP	TBD

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

⁴⁷ This performance measure supports the FY 2018-22 HHS Strategic Plan.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2019 Target	FY 2020 Target	FY 2020 Target +/- FY 2019 Target
<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. + (Outcome)	FY 2014: 67.1% Target: 68.0% (Target Not Met)	Prior Result + 0.2PP	Prior Result + 0.2PP	TBD
<u>22D</u> : Increase the percentage rate of earnings gained by employed adult TANF recipients/former recipients between a base quarter and a second subsequent quarter. + (Outcome)	FY 2014: 37.9% Target: 35.1% (Target Exceeded)	Prior Result + 0.1PP	Prior Result + 0.1PP	TBD
<u>22E</u> : Increase the rate of case closures related to employment, child support collected, and marriage. (Outcome)	FY 2017: 21.6% Target: 20.9% (Target Exceeded)	Prior Result + 0.1PP	Prior Result + 0.1PP	TBD
<u>22i</u> : Average monthly number of TANF and separate state program (SSP) families receiving assistance. (Output)	FY 2017: 1,402,658 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Healthy Marriage

The following performance measures are newly proposed measures for the Healthy Marriage program. Data for these new measures will be reported as part of the FY 2021 Budget Request, and, once trend data is available, ACF will propose future performance targets.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2019 Target	FY 2020 Target	FY 2020 Target +/- FY 2019 Target
<u>22F</u> : (For adult-serving programs) Increase the proportion of participants who, at program exit, express positive attitudes towards marriage. (Developmental Outcome)	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2019 Target	FY 2020 Target	FY 2020 Target +/- FY 2019 Target
<u>22G</u> : (For adult-serving programs) Increase the proportion of married couples who, at program exit, view their marriage as lifelong. <i>(Developmental Outcome)</i>	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A
<u>22H</u> : (For youth-serving programs) Increase the proportion of youth who express attitudes supportive of the success sequence. <i>(Developmental Outcome)</i>	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Data Category	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$16,519,505,698	\$16,519,505,698	\$14,917,521,087
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$16,519,505,698	\$16,519,505,698	\$14,917,521,087
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	206	207	208
New Starts			
#	206	207	208
\$	\$16,519,505,698	\$16,519,505,698	\$14,917,521,087
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Notes:

1. In FY 2018, the 50 states plus the District of Columbia, 3 territories, and 74 tribes received TANF formula grants. It is estimated that one additional tribe will be added in FY 2019 and in FY 2020. In addition, 78 tribes received the Native Employment Work formula grant in FY 2018. It is estimated that this level will be maintained in FY 2019 and FY 2020.

Resource and Program Data
Welfare Research

Data Category	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	\$500,000		
Research/Evaluation	35,051,026	\$34,231,027	\$34,231,027
Demonstration/Development	1,410,957	210,000	210,000
Training/Technical Assistance	4,337,144	6,155,000	6,155,000
Program Support	2,827,251	4,073,562	4,073,562
Total, Resources	\$44,126,378	\$44,669,589	\$44,669,589
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	5	5	10
New Starts			
#	4	5	10
\$	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000
Continuations			
#	1	0	0
\$	\$50,000	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	34	31	31
\$	\$39,573,955	\$38,794,242	\$38,794,242
Interagency Agreements			
#	15	6	6
\$	\$724,431	\$894,707	\$894,707

Notes:

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

Resource and Program Data
Healthy Marriage Promotion and Responsible Fatherhood Grants

Data Category	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	\$106,885,142	\$103,387,984	\$116,800,000
Research/Evaluation	17,842,722	17,852,936	16,929,966
Demonstration/Development	5,497,765	7,750,000	5,500,000
Training/Technical Assistance	7,852,498	9,409,473	7,300,000
Program Support	2,918,268	9,970,034	3,470,034
Total, Resources	\$140,996,395	\$148,370,427	\$150,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	100	111	142
New Starts			
#	5	12	137
\$	\$1,574,999	\$4,595,000	\$121,395,000
Continuations			
#	95	99	5
\$	\$106,910,142	\$104,933,979	\$1,545,995
Contracts			
#	29	24	24
\$	\$28,879,028	\$34,740,244	\$22,957,801
Interagency Agreements			
#	13	6	8
\$	\$722,666	\$846,170	\$846,170

Notes:

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

Resource and Program Data
Opportunity and Economic Mobility Demonstrations

Data Category	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			\$66,800,000
Research/Evaluation			25,000,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			6,200,000
Program Support			2,000,000
Total, Resources	\$0	\$0	\$100,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	0	0	14
New Starts			
#	0	0	14
\$	\$0	\$0	\$69,800,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	13
\$	\$0	\$0	\$28,050,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Notes:

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

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
State Table - Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.558

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2019 Enacted
Alabama	\$93,007,267	\$93,007,267	\$83,983,686	-\$9,023,581
Alaska	44,397,466	44,397,466	40,090,016	-4,307,450
Arizona	199,407,313	199,407,313	180,060,782	-19,346,531
Arkansas	56,545,640	56,545,640	51,059,573	-5,486,067
California	3,637,503,251	3,636,708,014	3,283,873,998	-352,834,016
Colorado	135,607,703	135,607,703	122,451,021	-13,156,682
Connecticut	265,907,706	265,907,706	240,109,296	-25,798,410
Delaware	32,184,421	32,184,421	29,061,883	-3,122,538
District of Columbia	92,304,203	92,304,203	83,348,834	-8,955,369
Florida	560,484,398	560,484,398	506,106,108	-54,378,290
Georgia	329,650,291	329,650,291	297,667,565	-31,982,726
Hawaii	98,578,402	98,578,402	89,014,309	-9,564,093
Idaho	30,307,166	30,307,166	27,366,760	-2,940,406
Illinois	583,126,272	583,126,272	526,551,264	-56,575,008
Indiana	206,116,672	206,116,672	186,119,198	-19,997,474
Iowa	130,558,068	130,558,068	117,891,303	-12,666,765
Kansas	101,360,081	101,477,697	91,632,314	-9,845,383
Kentucky	180,689,420	180,689,420	163,158,902	-17,530,518
Louisiana	163,430,877	163,430,877	147,574,786	-15,856,091
Maine	77,863,090	77,863,090	70,308,800	-7,554,290
Maryland	228,342,008	228,342,008	206,188,228	-22,153,780
Massachusetts	457,855,191	457,855,191	413,434,004	-44,421,187
Michigan	772,794,194	772,794,194	697,817,573	-74,976,621
Minnesota	259,826,186	259,569,108	234,385,670	-25,183,438
Mississippi	86,481,245	86,481,245	78,090,820	-8,390,425
Missouri	216,335,469	216,335,469	195,346,566	-20,988,903
Montana	37,888,854	37,888,854	34,212,871	-3,675,983
Nebraska	56,627,234	56,627,234	51,133,250	-5,493,984
Nevada	43,762,394	43,762,394	39,516,559	-4,245,835
New Hampshire	38,394,141	38,394,141	34,669,135	-3,725,006
New Jersey	402,701,508	402,701,508	363,631,341	-39,070,167
New Mexico	109,919,847	109,919,847	99,255,405	-10,664,442
New York	2,434,868,931	2,434,868,931	2,198,637,542	-236,231,389
North Carolina	300,437,627	300,437,627	271,289,118	-29,148,509
North Dakota	26,312,690	26,312,690	23,759,828	-2,552,862

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2018 Final	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2019 Enacted
Ohio	725,565,965	725,565,965	655,171,434	-70,394,531
Oklahoma	144,792,997	144,792,997	130,745,156	-14,047,841
Oregon	166,039,977	165,835,476	149,746,091	-16,089,385
Pennsylvania	717,124,957	717,124,957	647,549,374	-69,575,583
Rhode Island	94,708,016	94,708,016	85,519,429	-9,188,587
South Carolina	99,637,930	99,637,930	89,971,041	-9,666,889
South Dakota	21,207,402	21,207,402	19,149,856	-2,057,546
Tennessee	190,891,768	190,891,768	172,371,417	-18,520,351
Texas	484,652,105	484,652,105	437,631,077	-47,021,028
Utah	75,355,939	75,355,939	68,044,893	-7,311,046
Vermont	47,196,916	47,196,916	42,617,863	-4,579,053
Virginia	157,762,831	157,762,831	142,456,655	-15,306,176
Washington	379,058,185	379,058,185	342,281,897	-36,776,288
West Virginia	109,812,728	109,812,728	99,158,679	-10,654,049
Wisconsin	312,845,980	312,845,980	282,493,611	-30,352,369
Wyoming	18,428,651	18,428,651	16,640,700	-1,787,951
Subtotal	16,236,659,573	16,235,520,373	14,660,347,481	-1,575,172,892
Indian Tribes	197,477,444	198,734,481	179,453,229	-19,281,252
Subtotal	197,477,444	198,734,481	179,453,229	-19,281,252
Guam	3,454,042	3,454,042	3,118,930	-335,112
Puerto Rico	71,326,345	71,326,345	64,406,253	-6,920,092
Virgin Islands	2,837,170	2,837,170	2,561,907	-275,263
Subtotal	77,617,557	77,617,557	70,087,090	-7,530,467
Total States/Territories	16,511,754,574	16,511,872,411	14,909,887,800	-1,601,984,611
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$16,511,754,574	\$16,511,872,411	\$14,909,887,800	-\$1,601,984,611

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
 Non-Recurring Expenditure Fund
Budget Summary

Funding Level	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
Notification	0	\$1,910,496	TBD

Funding table notes – Pursuant to Section 223 of Division G of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008, notification is required of planned use. In FY 2018, there was no Congressional notification for the planned uses of NEF funds. For FY 2019, notification was submitted to the Committees on Appropriations in the House of Representatives and the Senate. HHS has not yet notified for Congress for FY 2020.

Authorizing Legislation – Section 223 of Division G of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008

Allocation Method Direct Federal, Contracts

Program Description and Accomplishments

The Nonrecurring Expenses Fund (NEF) permits HHS to transfer unobligated balances of expired discretionary funds from FY 2008 and subsequent years into the NEF account. Congress authorized use of the funds for capital acquisitions necessary for the operation of the Department, specifically information technology and facilities infrastructure acquisitions.

The Administration for Children and Families is responsible for administering approximately 40 mandatory grant programs that requires the issuance of nearly 10,000 grant award letters, totaling approximately \$40 billion in grant funds each fiscal year. Additionally, ACF houses GrantSolutions, a system that supports 10 cabinet-level and independent partner agencies throughout the full grants cycle in managing over 1,500 grant programs.

In FY 2019, ACF received about \$1.9 million to jointly oversee with the Administration for Community Living (ACL) the enhancement and modernization of the Mandatory Grants Module (MGM) that will replace many paper-driven processes with a transparent agency-wide system for making decisions, tracking awards, and recording grant-related operations. MGM was initially a direct replacement of a legacy grants system without any enhancements or modernizations and is located within the GrantSolutions Center of Excellence.

MGM 2.0 will be the single system for all mandatory grants; these are formula-based grants that do not require competition and do not necessarily tie to ACF programs on the mandatory side of the budget. NEF funds will allow the enhanced system to simplify the exchange of grant and grantee data with other systems used to support ACF and ACL (and other customers) program and administrative activities and will include improvements to the electronic grantee file capabilities to allow grantees online access to all grant-related documentation. It will facilitate and simplify grant closeouts across the MGM 2.0 system and assure consistency with the Payment Management System and the Unified Financial Management System to comply with the Grants Oversight and New Efficiency (GONE) Act (P.L. 114-117) while enabling penalty tracking. This system will also help integrate budget and grants data by providing prior-year balances and distribution information, and it will include additional customized reporting and award letter templates.

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FY 2020 Budget

Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program Object Classification..... 365
Payments to States for the Child Care and Development Block Grant Object Classification 366
Promoting Safe & Stable Families, Discretionary Object Classification..... 367
Children and Families Services Programs Object Classification..... 368
Refugee and Entrant Assistance Object Classification 369
Salaries and Expenses 370
Program Administration Detail of Positions 371
Detail of Full-Time Equivalent Employment (FTE)..... 372
Significant Items 373

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
FY 2020 Budget Submission

Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program Object Classification

(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	FY 2020 compared to FY 2019
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)	46	75	-	(75)
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)	2	-	-	-
Other Contractual Services				
Advisory and Assistance Services (25.1)	2,386	2,331	-	(2,331)
Other Services (25.2)	-	-	-	-
Purchases from Govt. Accounts (25.3)	553	580	-	(580)
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	2,939	2,911	-	(2,911)
Supplies and Materials (26.0)	2	2	-	(2)
Equipment (31.0)	-	-	-	-
Grants (41.0)	3,637,841	3,687,316	-	(3,687,316)
Insurance Claims (42.0)	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs	3,640,829	3,690,304	-	(3,690,304)
Total	3,640,829	3,690,304	0	-3,690,304

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
FY 2020 Budget Submission

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	FY 2020 compared to FY 2019
Personnel Compensation				
Full-Time Permanent (11.1)	1,558	1,575	1,582	7
Other Than Full-Time Permanent (11.3)	10	11	11	-
Other Personnel Compensation (11.5)	21	21	21	-
Military Personnel (11.7)	-	-	-	-
Special Personnel Services Payments (11.8)	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Personnel Compensation	1,589	1,607	1,614	7
Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1)	531	537	540	3
Military Personnel Benefits (12.2)	-	-	-	-
Benefits to Former Personnel (13.0)	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Pay Costs	2,120	2,144	2,154	10
Travel (21.0)	75	120	120	-
Transportation of Things (22.0)	-	-	-	-
Rental Payments to GSA (23.1)	69	70	70	-
Rental Payments to Others (23.2)	-	-	-	-
Communications, Utilities and Miscellaneous Charges (23.3)	-	-	-	-
Printing and Reproduction (24.0)	3	3	3	-
Other Contractual Services				
Advisory and Assistance Services (25.1)	42,188	48,112	47,122	(990)
Other Services (25.2)	59,825	650	650	-
Purchases from Govt. Accounts (25.3)	253	150	150	-
Operation & Maintenance of Facilities (25.4)	8	-	-	-
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	102,273	48,912	47,922	(990)
Supplies and Materials (26.0)	1	1	1	-
Equipment (31.0)	-	-	-	-
Grants (41.0)	5,108,048	5,224,750	5,225,730	980
Insurance Claims (42.0)	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs	5,210,470	5,273,856	5,273,846	(10)
Total	5,212,590	5,276,000	5,276,000	0

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
FY 2020 Budget Submission

Promoting Safe & Stable Families, Discretionary Object Classification

(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	FY 2020 compared to FY 2019
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)	2,199	2,305	-	(2,305)
Other Services (25.2)	-	-	-	-
Purchases from Govt. Accounts (25.3)	-	-	-	-
Operation & Maintenance of Facilities (25.4)	-	-	-	-
Research & Development Contracts (25.5)	-	-	-	-
Medical Services (25.6)	-	-	-	-
Operation & Maintenance of Equipment (25.7)	-	-	-	-
Subsistence & Support of Persons (25.8)	-	-	-	-
Reserved for Local Use and Other (25.9)	-	-	-	-
Other Contractual Services (25.0)	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Other Contractual Services	2,199	2,305	-	(2,305)
Supplies and Materials (26.0)	-	-	-	-
Equipment (31.0)	-	-	-	-
Grants (41.0)	97,565	97,460	59,765	(37,695)
Insurance Claims (42.0)	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs	99,764	99,765	59,765	(40,000)
Total	99,764	99,765	59,765	-40,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
FY 2020 Budget Submission

Children and Families Services Programs Object Classification

(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	FY 2020 compared to FY 2019
Personnel Compensation				
Full-Time Permanent (11.1)	107,259	118,839	116,622	(2,217)
Other Than Full-Time Permanent (11.3)	3,102	3,356	3,309	(47)
Other Personnel Compensation (11.5)	1,572	1,734	1,704	(30)
Military Personnel (11.7)	583	637	583	(54)
Special Personnel Services Payments (11.8)	31	34	35	1
Subtotal, Personnel Compensation	112,547	124,600	122,253	(2,347)
Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1)	34,289	38,025	37,295	(730)
Military Personnel Benefits (12.2)	343	374	340	(34)
Benefits to Former Personnel (13.0)	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Pay Costs	147,178	162,999	159,888	(3,111)
Travel (21.0)	2,526	3,568	3,474	(94)
Transportation of Things (22.0)	30	24	24	-
Rental Payments to GSA (23.1)	7,568	16,857	14,391	(2,466)
Rental Payments to Others (23.2)	-	-	-	-
Communications, Utilities and Miscellaneous Charges (23.3)	853	1,958	854	(1,104)
Printing and Reproduction (24.0)	114	80	80	-
Other Contractual Services				
Advisory and Assistance Services (25.1)	232,620	261,044	249,777	(11,267)
Other Services (25.2)	35,993	19,686	18,879	(807)
Purchases from Govt. Accounts (25.3)	57,455	38,699	34,594	(4,105)
Operation & Maintenance of Facilities (25.4)	1,142	2,652	2,052	(599)
Research & Development Contracts (25.5)	1	-	-	-
Medical Services (25.6)	-	-	-	-
Operation & Maintenance of Equipment (25.7)	2,057	229	229	-
Subsistence & Support of Persons (25.8)	-	-	-	-
Reserved for Local Use and Other (25.9)	-	-	-	-
Other Contractual Services (25.0)	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Other Contractual Services	329,267	322,311	305,532	(16,779)
Supplies and Materials (26.0)	605	636	634	(2)
Equipment (31.0)	513	485	485	-
Grants (41.0)	11,231,325	12,531,995	10,977,149	(1,554,846)
Insurance Claims (42.0)	58	260	260	-
Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs	11,572,861	12,878,173	11,302,883	(1,575,290)
Total	11,720,040	13,041,172	11,462,771	-1,578,401

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
FY 2020 Budget Submission

Refugee and Entrant Assistance Object Classification

(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	FY 2020 compared to FY 2019
Personnel Compensation				
Full-Time Permanent (11.1)	8,839	15,232	15,304	72
Other Than Full-Time Permanent (11.3)	314	545	548	3
Other Personnel Compensation (11.5)	444	768	772	4
Military Personnel (11.7)	960	1,715	1,768	53
Special Personnel Services Payments (11.8)	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Personnel Compensation	10,557	18,260	18,392	132
Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1)	3,014	5,201	5,225	24
Military Personnel Benefits (12.2)	710	1,270	1,309	39
Benefits to Former Personnel (13.0)	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Pay Costs	14,282	24,731	24,926	195
Travel (21.0)	504	1,246	1,321	75
Transportation of Things (22.0)	-	-	-	-
Rental Payments to GSA (23.1)	5,186	10,361	10,015	(346)
Rental Payments to Others (23.2)	-	-	-	-
Communications, Utilities and Miscellaneous Charges (23.3)	-	-	-	-
Printing and Reproduction (24.0)	66	37	20	(17)
Other Contractual Services				
Advisory and Assistance Services (25.1)	296,032	425,795	151,605	(274,190)
Other Services (25.2)	50	403	787	384
Purchases from Govt. Accounts (25.3)	62,645	56,697	59,455	2,758
Operation & Maintenance of Facilities (25.4)	576	145	108	(38)
Research & Development Contracts (25.5)	-	-	-	-
Medical Services (25.6)	-	-	-	-
Operation & Maintenance of Equipment (25.7)	1,160	800	200	(600)
Subsistence & Support of Persons (25.8)	-	-	-	-
Reserved for Local Use and Other (25.9)	-	-	-	-
Other Contractual Services (25.0)	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Other Contractual Services	360,463	483,840	212,156	(271,685)
Supplies and Materials (26.0)	24	8	10	2
Equipment (31.0)	-	-	-	-
Grants (41.0)	2,067,644	1,416,450	1,549,899	133,449
Insurance Claims (42.0)	390	5,719	5,719	-
Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs	2,434,278	1,917,662	1,779,140	(138,522)
Total	2,448,559	1,942,393	1,804,066	-138,327

Note: FY 2020 does not include the proposed mandatory Contingency Fund for the Unaccompanied Alien Children program.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
FY 2020 Budget Submission

Salaries and Expenses

Discretionary Only (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Budget	FY 2020 compared to FY 2019
Personnel Compensation				
Full-Time Permanent (11.1)	117,656	135,646	133,508	(2,138)
Other Than Full-Time Permanent (11.3)	3,427	3,912	3,868	(44)
Other Personnel Compensation (11.5)	2,038	2,523	2,497	(26)
Military Personnel (11.7)	1,543	2,352	2,351	(1)
Special Personnel Services Payments (11.8)	31	34	35	1
Subtotal, Personnel Compensation	124,693	144,467	142,259	(2,208)
Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1)	37,834	43,763	43,060	(703)
Military Personnel Benefits (12.2)	1,053	1,644	1,649	5
Subtotal, Pay Costs	163,580	189,874	186,968	(2,906)
Travel (21.0)	3,151	5,009	4,915	(94)
Transportation of Things (22.0)	30	24	24	-
Rental Payments to GSA (23.1)	12,823	27,289	24,476	(2,812)
Rental Payments to Others (23.2)	-	-	-	-
Communications, Utilities and Miscellaneous Charges (23.3)	853	1,958	854	(1,104)
Printing and Reproduction (24.0)	186	120	103	(17)
Other Contractual Services				
Advisory and Assistance Services (25.1)	575,425	739,587	448,504	(291,083)
Other Services (25.2)	95,868	20,739	20,316	(423)
Purchases from Govt. Accounts (25.3)	120,905	96,126	94,200	(1,927)
Operation & Maintenance of Facilities (25.4)	1,726	2,797	2,160	(637)
Research & Development Contracts (25.5)	1	-	-	-
Medical Services (25.6)	-	-	-	-
Operation & Maintenance of Equipment (25.7)	3,217	1,029	429	(600)
Subtotal, Other Contractual Services	797,142	860,280	565,610	(294,670)
Supplies and Materials (26.0)	631	646	645	(1)
Insurance Claims (42.0)	448	5,979	5,979	-
Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs	815,265	901,305	602,606	(298,698)
Total	978,845	1,091,179	789,574	-301,604

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
FY 2020 Budget Submission

**Program Administration
Detail of Positions**

Position Type	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Estimate	FY 2020 Estimate
Executive Level	1	2	2
Executive Salary	18	17	17
GS-15	116	136	134
GS-14	212	248	243
GS-13	386	451	442
GS-12	430	503	494
GS-11	42	49	48
GS-10	0	0	0
GS-9	13	15	15
GS-8	1	1	1
GS-7	15	18	18
GS-6	6	7	7
GS-5	2	2	2
GS-4	2	2	2
GS-3	0	0	0
GS-2	0	0	0
GS-1	0	0	0
Subtotal GS Salary	1,244	1,451	1,425
Commission Corps	17	18	18
Total FTE	1,261	1,469	1,443
Average GS Grade	12.6	13.0	12.8
Average GS Salary	\$95,842	\$98,388	\$96,530

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
FY 2020 Budget Submission

Detail of Full-Time Equivalent Employment (FTE)⁴⁸

Office	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Estimate	FY 2020 Estimate
Administration for Children, Youth and Families	188	226	205
Administration for Native Americans	18	19	19
Immediate Office of the Assistant Secretary	55	56	56
Office of Administration	204	246	244
Office of Child Care	58	70	68
Office of Child Support Enforcement	143	157	157
Office of the Chief Information Officer	10	15	15
Office of Community Services	40	42	42
Office of Family Assistance	75	72	72
Office of Head Start	183	206	206
Office of Human Services Emergency Preparedness and Response	9	10	10
Office of Legislative Affairs and Budget	15	20	20
Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation	43	61	60
Office of Public Affairs	13	18	18
Office of Refugee Resettlement	157	197	197
Office of Regional Operations	6	10	10
Regional Offices	44	44	44
Total, ACF	1,261	1,469	1,443

Average GS Grade

Fiscal Year	Average GS Grade
2015	12.6
2016	13
2017	12.6
2018	13
2019	12.8

⁴⁸ The FTE shown in this chart reflects the levels for all of ACF including FTE paid from other budgetary accounts. In FY 2020 there are 1,130 FTE in Children and Family Services, 165 FTE in Refugee and Entrant Assistance, 68 FTE in Children's Research and Technical Assistance, 32 FTE in Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (including TANF-Related Research), 21 FTE in Promoting Safe and Stable Families (including Personal Responsibility Education and Abstinence Education), 16 FTE in Child Care, 8 FTE in Social Services Block Grant (including Health Profession Opportunity), and 3 FTE in Payments for Foster Care and Permanency. This varies from the Budget Appendix by 65 FTE carried by the Census Bureau.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
FY 2020 Budget Submission

Significant Items

1. **Unaccompanied Alien Children** -- The conferees expect the Department to adhere to all directives and reporting requirements in House Report 115-862 and Senate Report 115-289 related to the Unaccompanied Alien Children and refugee and entrant assistance programs. The conferees request an update on all reporting requirements in the fiscal year 2020 Congressional Justification.

House Report 115-862 directs the Department to submit the following:

- Within 90 days of enactment of the bill, a report to the House Committee on Appropriations detailing the number and nature of facility violations and the steps it is taking to work with grantees to address and prevent infractions.

Action To Be Taken: ACF will provide the report.

- Within 30 days of enactment of the bill, a report to the Committee by the HHS Inspector General on the implementation of any interagency coordination associated with the previous policy of separating migrant families and efforts made to reunify families.

Action To Be Taken: On January 17, 2019, the HHS Inspector General submitted the report “Separated Children Placed in Office of Refugee Resettlement Care”.

- Within 60 days of enactment of the bill and in collaboration with DHS, a report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations detailing actions and expected future actions and policies and future policies to facilitate the ability of separated children (including tender-aged children) to make contact and maintain communication with their separated parents, relatives, legal guardians, or primary caregivers; the ability of family members residing abroad to utilize the hotline to receive information on the status and location of separated children; and the coordinated reunification and post-release support of a separated child and adult family member, when it is in the best interest of the child.

Action To Be Taken: ACF will provide the report.

In addition, Senate Report 115-289 directs the Department to submit:

- Monthly briefings to the Senate and House Committees on Appropriations on the status of balances and current expenditure rates, current trends in the UAC program, any planned or implemented policy changes that impact the UAC program, and updated cost estimates.

Action To Be Taken: HHS holds weekly calls with Appropriations Committee staff, providing them with updates on the reunification of separated children, the total number of children referred to and discharged from care, and the capacity of the program. These calls also provide an opportunity for committee staff to ask questions about other aspects of the UAC program.

- Notifications to the Senate and House Committees on Appropriations of any administrative changes to the UAC program, including, but not limited to, policies potentially impacting the number of children referred to HHS, shelter operations, including the placement of children with sponsors; and any post-release services.

Action To Be Taken: ACF is notifying the Senate and House Committees on Appropriations of administrative changes as requested. In December 2018, ACF notified the Committees of the operational directive on fingerprint requirements for sponsors and household members.

- Weekly updates for UAC and the children who were apprehended as part of a family unit, on the number of children referred to HHS, the number currently in care, the age and gender distribution, the average length of stay, the number of preteen children in both shelter beds and ORR-run foster care programs, the number of children released to sponsors and the category of sponsor. The weekly updates must include historical monthly totals that are available on the HHS website. HHS's website must provide weekly updates on its website of the number of children who have been reunited with separated family members.

Action To Be Taken: ACF will provide weekly updates on UACs and post this data on the website. ACF defers to DHS on reporting children who were apprehended as part of a family unit.

- Notification to the Committee if children remain in DHS custody longer than 72 hours before being transferred to HHS.

Action To Be Taken: ACF will notify the committee of these known cases that are out of compliance with the 72-hours time frame and provide the reason for the delay.

- Within 30 days of enactment of the bill, a report to the committee on the department's process for monitoring contractors and addressing allegations of abuse and neglect in UAC shelters.

Action To Be Taken: ACF submitted a report on the Department's process for monitoring contractors and addressing allegations of abuse and neglect in UAC shelters on November 21, 2018.

2. **Unaccompanied Alien Children and the Administration of Medication** – Except in the case of a medical emergency, the Office of Refugee Resettlement of the Administration for Children and Families shall assure that prior to being dispensed psychotropic medication, an unaccompanied alien child (as defined in section 462(g)(2) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 279(g)(2))) in the care of such Office receives a physical and mental health evaluation, including by a qualified pediatric mental health professional, including a trauma assessment and an assessment for comorbidities.

Action To Be Taken: Each care provider program that accepts placement of children in custody has an established network of healthcare providers, including specialists, emergency care services, mental health practitioners, and dental providers. Care provider programs are required to facilitate an initial medical examination (IME) within two business days of admission. The IME is administered by a Medical Doctor, Doctor of Osteopathy, Nurse Practitioner, or Physician's Assistant who must review and assess specific components such as current health complaints, family history, mental health issues, sexual and physical abuse, and infectious disease screening. If a provider feels a health condition warrants additional follow-up, he or she makes a referral to ORR, which works with Point Comfort Underwriters (PCU), a third party administrator, to identify specialists within their in-care network. If that is not possible, PCU will contract with an out-of-network provider to ensure the UAC receives the necessary care.

Once approval from ORR is obtained, the care provider program schedules the soonest available appointment. Data from the IME is entered into a web-based data repository accessible by ACF

staff who routinely monitor reports to ensure care provider programs are adhering to guidelines and timelines.

Under the terms of the Flores Settlement Agreement, care providers must also provide group counseling sessions at least twice a week and at least one individual counseling session per week conducted by a trained social work staff with the specific objective of reviewing the child's progress, establishing new short term objectives, and addressing both the developmental and crisis related needs of each child.

Care providers must deliver services in a standardized manner that is sensitive to the age, culture, native language, and needs of each child. Care providers also must meet state and local licensing and public health requirements.

Prior to administering any prescription medications, including psychotropic medications, a licensed health care provider, such as a psychiatrist or a psychiatric nurse practitioner, must evaluate the UAC and document justifications or reasons for the medications. ORR's team of monitors also conduct onsite visits and review medical records for compliance with standards and the daily logs for dosage and time of the administration of all medications, including prescription and nonprescription drugs.

3. **Unaccompanied Alien Children** – The Committee directs the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) to comply with its legally mandated duties as outlined in Section 462 of the Homeland Security Act (HSA) of 2002, Section 235 of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (TVPRA), and the 1997 Flores settlement agreement.

Action To Be Taken: To implement its obligations under the HSA of 2002 and TVPRA of 2008, and the Flores Settlement Agreement, ORR has set forth policies governing the UAC Program in the online ORR Guide: Children Entering the United States Unaccompanied, which is updated with new or revised policies on a regular basis. A companion manual, the UAC Manual of Procedures (UAC MAP), outlines accompanying procedures for implementing policies. Both documents are widely disseminated to care providers, field staff and contractors, and headquarters staff administering the UAC program.

In December 2014, HHS released an Interim Final Rule (IFR) on standards to prevent, detect, and respond to sexual abuse and sexual harassment involving UAC. The IFR implements the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (P.L. 108-79) and sets forth standards to prevent, detect, and respond to sexual abuse and sexual harassment in facilities that house UAC in accordance with section 1101(c) of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (P.L. 113-4). The standards do not apply to secure care provider facilities and individual foster care homes. The standards build upon and enhance existing state and local laws, regulations, and licensing standards.

On September 7, 2018, ORR with DHS published a joint Notice of Proposed Rulemaking on the Apprehension, Processing, Care, and Custody of Alien Minors and UAC, to implement the provisions of the Flores Settlement Agreement in agency regulations.

4. **Unaccompanied Alien Children** – The Committee directs that in cases of separation, within 24 hours, parents, legal guardians, or other relatives shall be informed of the whereabouts of their children and children shall be informed of the whereabouts of their parents, legal guardians, or other relatives, except in cases of suspected abuse or trafficking.

Action To Be Taken: Separated children are allowed contact with a parent within 24 hours of arrival at an ORR care provider facility, whether the parent resides in the United States or abroad. If a minor's parents are in federal custody, the child's case manager engages with the parents' case managers and federal law enforcement officials to verify their relationship, so that they can communicate with one another.

In general, UAC are allowed to make a minimum of two telephone calls per week (10 minutes each) to family members or sponsors, in a private setting. Some care providers facilitate video calls (through Skype, for example) between minors and their families, especially for tender age and non-verbal children, so that they can see one another.

5. **Unaccompanied Alien Children and the Protection of DNA** – The Committee understands that DNA testing is being used for the purpose of reunifying families that were separated by the Department of Homeland Security. The Committee directs the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) to ensure the protection of privacy and genetic material, data, or information of children, parents, and of all individuals being tested and their relatives. The Committee prohibits any governmental agency or private entity from accessing using, or storing any genetic material, data, or information collected in this reunification effort, including for the purpose of criminal or immigration enforcement. Any genetic material, data, and information obtained should be fully destroyed after testing and the probability of a genetic relationship is calculated. The entities conducting the DNA testing shall obtain the consent of any individual over age 18 prior to testing, and shall make every effort to obtain the consent of a guardian prior to testing on anyone under age 18.

Action To Be Taken: Neither HHS nor any other federal agency used or will use the genetic material, data, or information for any purpose other than family reunification. All data, samples, and results are certified as destroyed by the laboratory. No genetic material, data, or information obtained by HHS was shared with any other federal agency for purposes of criminal investigation or immigration enforcement. HHS communicated to interagency partners at point of collection that results would not be used for any other purpose. By statute, the Director of the Office of Refugee Resettlement makes health care decisions for minors in care, and the Director consented to the painless, non-invasive cheek swab procedure. This cheek swab was the least invasive DNA testing method available to ORR.

6. **Unaccompanied Alien Children** – The Department shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate prior to making any administrative changes to the UAC program including, but not limited to, policies potentially impacting the number of children referred to HHS; shelter operations, including the placement of children with sponsors; and any post-release services.

Action To Be Taken: In December 2018, HHS notified the Committees on Appropriations of the operational directive on fingerprint requirements for sponsors and household members. ACF will continue to update the committees prior to making any significant administrative changes.

7. **Unaccompanied Alien Children** – In addition, the Committee directs HHS to include in its existing weekly updates additional information, including, for both all UACs and the children who were apprehended as part of a family unit, the number of children referred to HHS, the number currently in their care, the age and gender distribution of children, the average length of stay, the number of preteen children in both shelter beds and ORR-run foster care programs, the number of children released to sponsors, and the category of sponsor. The weekly updates should

also include historical monthly totals for all information provided, updated as it becomes available. The Committee directs HHS to make this monthly information available publicly on its website, and to provide weekly updates on its website of the number of children who have been reunited with separated family members.

Action To Be Taken: ACF will provide weekly updates on UAC in ORR care and post this data online. ACF defers to DHS on reporting children who were apprehended as part of a family unit.

8. **Unaccompanied Alien Children** – Finally, the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 and the Flores agreement require that all UACs should be transferred from DHS to HHS within 72 hours and promptly placed in the least restrictive setting that is in the best interest of the child. The Committee directs HHS to notify the Committee immediately should children remain in DHS custody longer than 72 hours before being transferred to HHS.

Action To Be Taken: ORR relies on input from DHS in the referral as to when a UAC entered DHS custody. Until DHS or another federal agency makes a referral for placement, ORR has no knowledge of when a UAC was apprehended. Therefore, it is possible that a UAC may be in DHS care for longer than the 72 hours without ORR's knowledge. Additionally a minor might enter DHS custody as 1) accompanied or 2) as an adult and later be determined to be an unaccompanied child. A UAC may be in DHS care for longer than 72 hours in the case of a medical emergency. Following medical clearance, DHS would make the referral to ORR for placement.

Under ORR procedures, once it receives a referral from DHS, the intakes team will find a placement for a UAC usually within three hours but no later than 24 hours. The care provider programs must have a primary and secondary contact available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, who will respond to the intakes team within one hour of ORR Intakes' request for UAC initial placement. The team then instructs DHS to provide notice of travel arrangements to the care provider.

The intakes team provides a daily report to ORR leadership that includes any minors that have been referred to ORR but are still in DHS custody following the 72-hours timeframe. ORR will notify the committee of these known cases that are out of compliance with the 72-hours timeframe and provide the reason for the delay.

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