



# **DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES**

**FISCAL YEAR**

**2021**

**ADMINISTRATION FOR  
CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

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



## **MESSAGE FROM THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY**

I am pleased to present the FY 2021 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 2021 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 upon reforms proposed in the FY 2020 President's Budget. This budget includes a \$1 billion competitive Child Care fund aimed at building the supply of care for underserved populations and stimulating 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 independence and 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 also 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

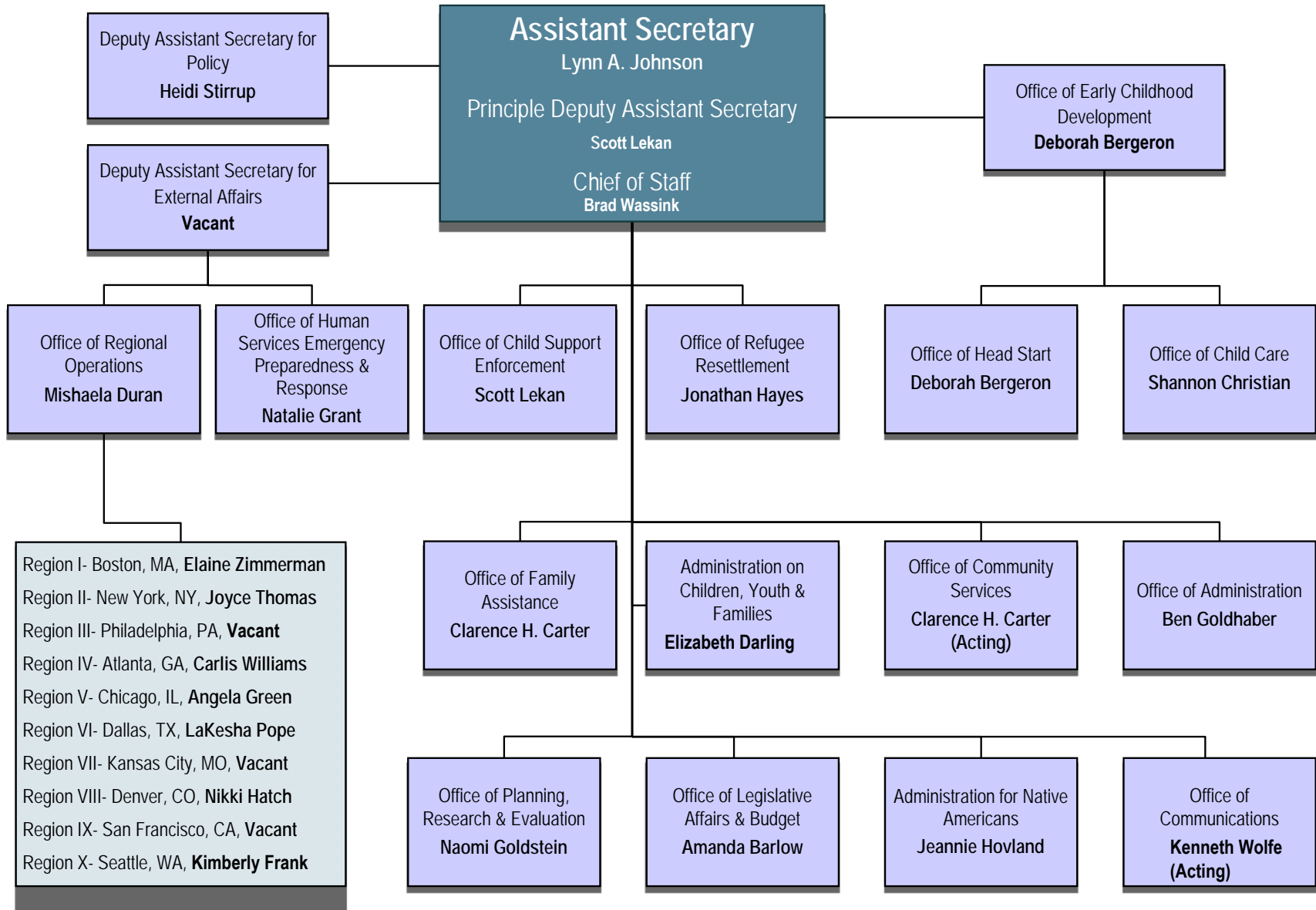
MESSAGE FROM THE ACTING ASSISTANT SECRETARY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACF ORGANIZATION CHART

Overview of the FY 2021 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.....	75
Children and Families Services Programs .....	103
Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs.....	223
Social Services Block Grant .....	249
Promoting Safe and Stable Families .....	265
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency .....	295
Children's Research and Technical Assistance .....	329
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families .....	343
Non-Recurring Expenditure Fund.....	369
Supplemental Material .....	371

# Administration for Children & Families



## OVERVIEW OF THE FY 2021 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 2021 President's Budget request for ACF, including both mandatory and discretionary appropriations, is \$55 billion in budget authority, a decrease of \$5.4 billion from the FY 2020 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 child 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 to 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, proposes to reauthorize the program with improvements that build upon the successful bipartisan reauthorization in 2014, and creates a new, one-time competitive \$1 billion fund aimed at building the supply of child care for underserved populations and to stimulate employer investment in child care. The request includes \$5.8 billion for the discretionary Child Care and Development Block Grant, the same as the FY 2020 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 \$2.2 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. The request also includes new proposals that would make improvements to programs created by the Family First Prevention Services Act and promote additional tribal flexibility in implementing programs.
- 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 2021 (a decrease of \$131.8 million from the FY 2020 discretionary enacted level). This request would support a total of approximately 91,000 arrivals in FY 2021, including 18,000 refugees as well as other entrants and victims of trafficking and continues the policy of providing eight months of cash and medical assistance to qualifying individuals.

- Increases base funding for Unaccompanied Alien Children by \$680 million recognizing the importance of maintaining sufficient capacity to appropriately care for children in our custody and place them safely with sponsors as quickly as possible. The Budget also creates a mandatory contingency fund to address continued uncertainty in program trends.
- Maintains funding for Head Start at a level that is estimated to serve about 858,000 children and to 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 proposals under Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs aimed at increasing child support collected on behalf of families, getting noncustodial parents to work, and supporting parenting time services in an effort to increase regular child support collections to promote family independence and self-sufficiency. These proposals are projected to have a net federal savings of \$405 million over 10 years.
- Extends mandatory funding for two years for the Personal Responsibility Education Program (\$75 million) and the Sexual Risk Avoidance Program (\$75 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 (-\$770 million), the Health Profession Opportunity Grants Program (-\$85 million), and the Social Services Block Grant (-\$1.7 billion).

## **OVERVIEW OF PERFORMANCE**

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

ACF's evaluation policy confirms its 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 within HHS in order to include agency goals in 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*.

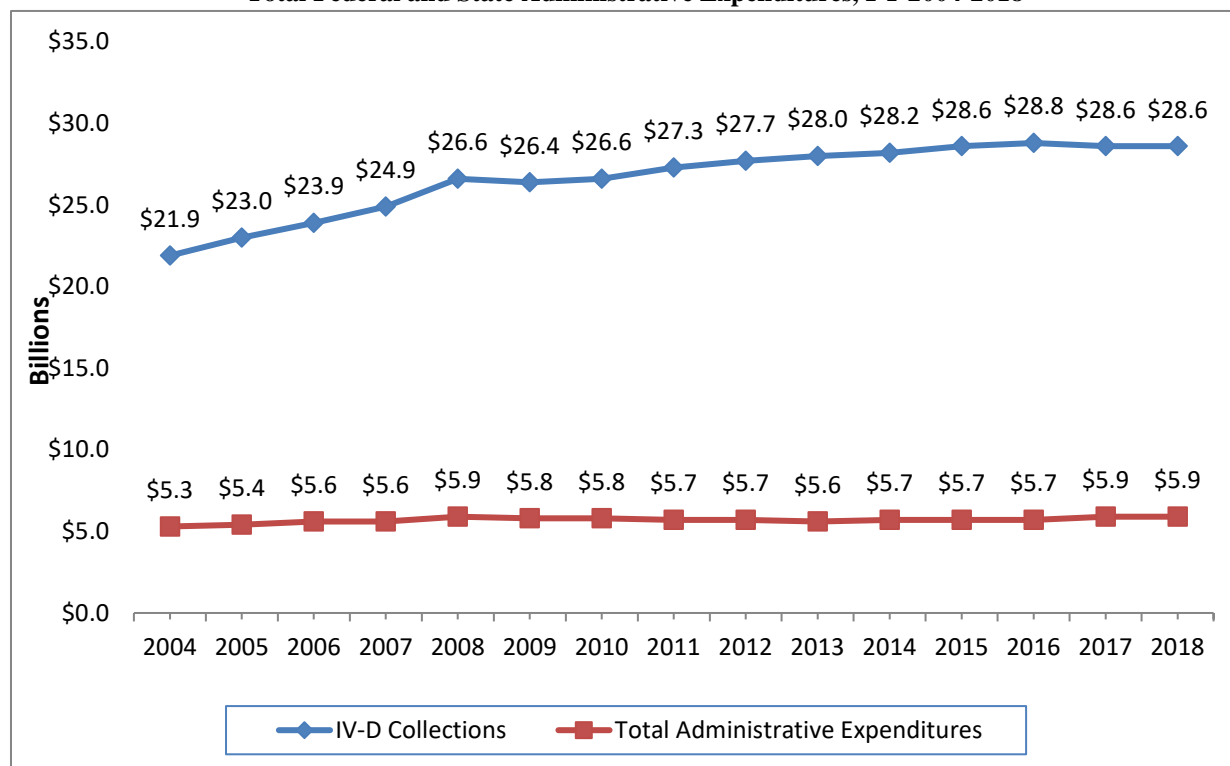
The following are performance highlights from some of ACF’s major program areas:

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 2018,<sup>1</sup> the Child Support Enforcement program distributed \$28.6 billion in collections. Of that amount, 96 percent was sent directly to families.
- Through its work, in FY 2018, the Child Support Enforcement program produced \$5.14 for every \$1 states and the federal government spent on the program.

**Child Support Collections on Behalf of Families in the IV-D System and Total Federal and State Administrative Expenditures, FY 2004-2018**



Source: OCSE Preliminary and Annual Reports to Congress

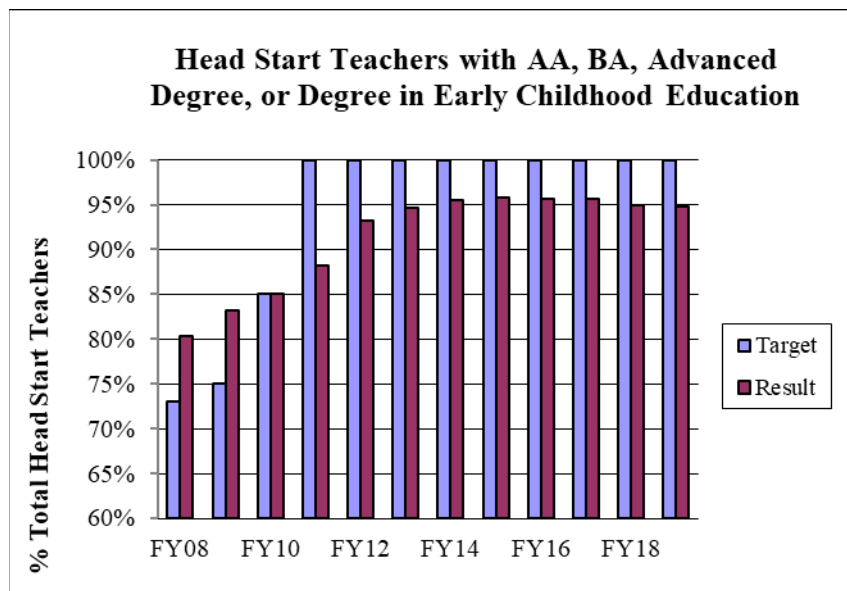
<sup>1</sup> All FY 2018 Child Support Enforcement data should be considered preliminary pending final data validation.



## 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. Research has shown that high quality learning environments are important for the cognitive, language, and social development of children and that investments have the potential to generate economic returns in the long-run. More than half of states have implemented QRIS statewide; as of FY 2016, 35 of those states had a QRIS that met high-quality benchmarks, meeting the goal of 35 states. By the end of FY 2021, ACF aims to achieve a target of 40 states meeting high quality benchmarks through targeted training and technical assistance.
- In FY 2019, 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 2019 target of 100 percent but remaining stable relative to the FY 2018 actual result. Since FY 2011, the Head Start Reauthorization requires that all Head Start preschool center-based teachers have at least an AA degree or higher with evidence of the relevance of their degree and experience for early childhood education.

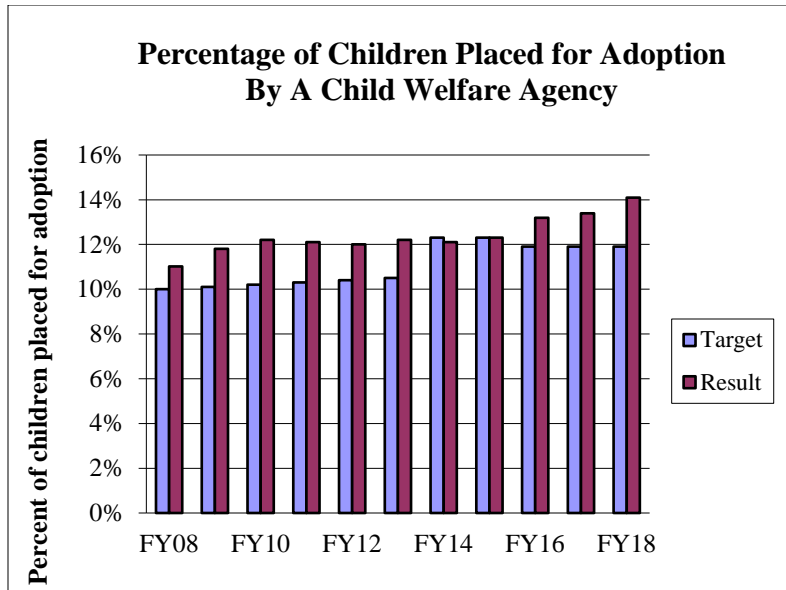


Source: Head Start Program Information Report

## 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:*

- In FY 2018 (the most recent actual results available), the adoption rate for children in the public child welfare system was 14.1 percent, with approximately 62,013 children placed for adoption by a child welfare agency, exceeding the FY 2018 target of 11.9 percent.



Source: Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and 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 and 2014, of those children who exited care in less than 24 months, over 90 percent exited to permanent homes. In FY 2018, this number was 92.9 percent.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
 ALL PURPOSE TABLE  
 FY 2021 (in thousands)

Program	FY 2019 Final	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	Change from FY 2020 Enacted
<b><u>DISCRETIONARY PROGRAMS:</u></b>				
LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	\$3,653,401	\$3,740,304	\$0	-\$3,740,304
REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE:				
Transitional and Medical Services .....	\$354,000	\$354,000	\$278,559	-\$75,441
Anti-Trafficking in Persons Programs .....	\$26,755	\$27,755	\$27,755	\$0
Refugee Support Services .....	\$207,201	\$207,201	\$150,821	-\$56,380
Survivors of Torture.....	\$14,000	\$16,000	\$16,000	\$0
Unaccompanied Alien Children.....	\$4,465,577	\$1,303,245	\$1,983,245	\$680,000
Total, Refugee and Entrant Assistance .....	\$5,067,533	\$1,908,201	\$2,456,380	\$548,179
CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT .....	\$5,257,851	\$5,826,000	\$5,826,000	\$0
Child Care and Development Block Grant Disasters Supplemental (non-add) ....	\$30,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
CHILDREN & FAMILIES SERVICES PROGRAMS:				
Head Start .....	\$10,028,472	\$10,613,095	\$10,613,095	\$0
Head Start Disasters Supplemental (non-add) .....	\$55,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Preschool Development Grants.....	\$247,500	\$275,000	\$0	-\$275,000
Runaway and Homeless Youth Programs.....	\$109,901	\$113,780	\$113,780	\$0
Service Connection for Youth on the Streets.....	\$17,082	\$18,641	\$18,641	\$0

<b>Program</b>	<b>FY 2019 Final</b>	<b>FY 2020 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2021 President's Budget</b>	<b>Change from FY 2020 Enacted</b>
CAPTA State Grants.....	\$85,223	\$90,091	\$90,091	\$0
Child Abuse Discretionary Activities .....	\$32,886	\$35,000	\$51,000	\$16,000
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention .....	\$39,627	\$55,660	\$55,660	\$0
Child Welfare Services .....	\$267,811	\$268,735	\$268,735	\$0
Child Welfare Services Disasters Supplemental (non-add) .....	\$5,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration .....	\$17,922	\$17,984	\$20,984	\$3,000
Adoption Opportunities .....	\$38,965	\$42,100	\$42,100	\$0
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments .....	\$74,742	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$0
Social Services Research and Demonstration .....	\$6,490	\$7,012	\$6,512	-\$500
Native American Programs.....	\$54,362	\$56,050	\$57,275	\$1,225
Community Services Block Grant .....	\$717,750	\$740,000	\$0	-\$740,000
Community Services Block Grant Disasters Supplemental (non-add) .....	\$25,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Community Economic Development.....	\$19,684	\$20,383	\$0	-\$20,383
Rural Community Development .....	\$8,910	\$10,000	\$0	-\$10,000
National Domestic Violence Hotline .....	\$10,215	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$0
Family Violence Prevention and Services .....	\$163,934	\$175,000	\$175,000	\$0
Chafee Education and Training Vouchers .....	\$43,108	\$43,257	\$43,257	\$0
Disaster Human Services Case Management.....	\$1,858	\$1,864	\$4,000	\$2,136
Federal Administration .....	\$204,295	\$206,000	\$209,000	\$3,000
Federal Administration Supplemental (non-add).....	\$5,000	\$0	\$0	\$0

Program	FY 2019 Final	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	Change from FY 2020 Enacted
Total, Children & Families Services Programs .....	\$12,190,737	\$12,876,652	\$11,856,130	-\$1,020,522
PROMOTING SAFE & STABLE FAMILIES .....	\$99,559	\$92,515	\$59,765	-\$32,750
TOTAL, DISCRETIONARY PROGRAMS, B.A.....	\$26,269,081	\$24,443,672	\$20,198,275	-\$4,245,397
<b><u>MANDATORY PROGRAMS:</u></b>				
PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR CHILD SUPPORT & FAMILY SUPPORT PROGRAMS:				
State Child Support Administrative Costs .....	\$3,707,091	\$3,746,070	\$3,805,773	\$59,703
Federal Incentive Payments to States.....	\$571,156	\$599,545	\$606,727	\$7,182
Access and Visitation Grants .....	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$0
<i>Subtotal, Child Support Enforcement</i> .....	<i>\$4,288,247</i>	<i>\$4,355,615</i>	<i>\$4,422,500</i>	<i>\$66,885</i>
Payments to Territories-Adults .....	\$33,000	\$33,000	\$33,000	\$0
Repatriation.....	\$938	\$941	\$2,000	\$1,059
Payments to States for CSE & FS Programs, Net B.A. ....	\$4,322,185	\$4,389,556	\$4,457,500	\$67,944
Total, Payments to States for CSE & FS Programs, Obligations.....	\$4,607,419	\$4,658,509	\$4,457,500	-\$201,009
SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT (including programs authorized under Title XX):				
Social Services Block Grant .....	\$1,594,600	\$1,599,700	\$0	-\$1,599,700
Health Profession Opportunity Grants .....	\$85,000	\$85,000	\$0	-\$85,000
Total, Social Services Block Grant, B.A. ....	\$1,679,600	\$1,684,700	\$0	-\$1,684,700

<b>Program</b>	<b>FY 2019 Final</b>	<b>FY 2020 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2021 President's Budget</b>	<b>Change from FY 2020 Enacted</b>
<b>PROMOTING SAFE AND STABLE FAMILIES:</b>				
Promoting Safe and Stable Families, B.A.....	\$338,610	\$324,645	\$415,000	\$90,355
Family First Transition Act Funding .....	\$0	\$500,000	\$0	-\$500,000
Personal Responsibility Education Program.....	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$0
Sexual Risk Avoidance Education.....	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$0
Total, Promoting Safe and Stable Families, B.A, Mandatory.....	\$488,610	\$974,645	\$565,000	-\$409,645
Total, PSSF Appropriation (including mandatory and discretionary) .....	\$588,375	\$1,067,160	\$624,765	-\$442,395
<b>PAYMENTS FOR FOSTER CARE, PREVENTION, &amp; PERMANENCY:</b>				
Foster Care.....	\$5,327,871	\$5,253,000	\$5,814,634	\$561,634
Adoption Assistance .....	\$3,063,000	\$2,931,000	\$3,815,046	\$884,046
Guardianship Assistance .....	\$203,000	\$217,000	\$271,858	\$54,858
Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood.....	\$139,901	\$143,000	\$155,000	\$12,000
Tribal IV-E Technical Assistance (Pre-Appropriated).....	\$2,963	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$0
Prevention (Pre-Appropriated).....	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$0
Total, Foster Care and Permanency, B.A. ....	\$8,737,734	\$8,548,000	\$10,060,538	\$1,512,538
<b>CHILDREN'S RESEARCH &amp; TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE:</b>				
Training & Technical Assistance.....	\$11,554	\$11,591	\$12,318	\$727
Federal Parent Locator Service.....	\$23,108	\$23,182	\$24,635	\$1,453
Total, Children's Research & Technical Assistance, B.A.....	\$34,662	\$34,772	\$36,953	\$2,180

Program	FY 2019 Final	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	Change from FY 2020 Enacted
<b>TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES:</b>				
State Family Assistance Grants.....	\$16,434,255	\$16,434,255	\$14,839,801	-\$1,594,454
Healthy Marriage Promotion and Responsible Fatherhood Grants.....	\$148,370	\$148,796	\$150,000	\$1,204
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	\$52,953	\$8,283
Census Bureau .....	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$0
Total, TANF, B.A. ....	\$17,345,546	\$17,345,972	\$15,245,474	-\$2,100,498
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	\$200,000	\$200,000
TOTAL, MANDATORY PROGRAMS, B.A. ....	\$35,525,336	\$35,894,645	\$34,777,465	-\$1,117,180
TOTAL, DISCRETIONARY PROGRAMS, B.A. ....	\$26,269,081	\$24,443,672	\$20,198,275	-\$4,245,397
TOTAL, B.A.....	\$61,794,417	\$60,338,317	\$54,975,740	-\$5,362,577
Non-Recurring Expenditure Fund .....	\$1,910	\$0	\$0	\$0

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FY 2021 BUDGET

FY 2021 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis.....	13
Authorizing Legislation .....	15
Appropriations Not Authorized by Law .....	16
Appropriations History Table .....	17
Amounts Available for Obligation.....	19
Budget Authority by Activity .....	19
Summary of Changes .....	20
Justification.....	21
General Statement .....	21
Program Description and Accomplishments.....	21
Budget Request .....	22
Performance Analysis.....	23
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 2021 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 (42 U.S.C. 8621 et seq.), \$3,740,304,000: *Provided*, That notwithstanding section 2609A(a) of such Act, not more than \$2,988,000 may be reserved by the Secretary of Health and Human Services for technical assistance, training, and monitoring of program activities for compliance with internal controls, policies and procedures and the Secretary 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: *Provided further*, That all but \$753,000,000 of the amount appropriated under this heading shall be allocated as though the total appropriation for such payments for fiscal year 2020 was less than \$1,975,000,000: *Provided further*, That after applying all applicable provisions of section 2604 of such Act and the previous proviso, each State or territory that would otherwise receive an allocation that is less than 97 percent of the amount that it received under this heading for fiscal year 2019 from amounts appropriated in Public Law 115-245 shall have its allocation increased to that 97 percent level, with the portions of other States' and territories' allocations that would exceed 100 percent of the amounts they respectively received in such fashion for fiscal year 2019 being ratably reduced.]

<b>Language Provision</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
[For making payments under subsections (b) and (d) of section 2602 of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981 (42 U.S.C. 8621 et seq.), \$3,740,304,000: <i>Provided</i> , That notwithstanding section 2609A(a) of such Act, not more than \$2,988,000 may be reserved by the Secretary of Health and Human Services for technical assistance, training, and monitoring of program activities for compliance with internal controls, policies and procedures and the Secretary 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: <i>Provided further</i> , That all but \$753,000,000 of the amount	No funding requested in FY 2021.

appropriated under this heading shall be allocated as though the total appropriation for such payments for fiscal year 2020 was less than \$1,975,000,000: *Provided further*, That after applying all applicable provisions of section 2604 of such Act and the previous proviso, each State or territory that would otherwise receive an allocation that is less than 97 percent of the amount that it received under this heading for fiscal year 2019 from amounts appropriated in Public Law 115-245 shall have its allocation increased to that 97 percent level, with the portions of other States' and territories' allocations that would exceed 100 percent of the amounts they respectively received in such fashion for fiscal year 2019 being ratably reduced.]

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

**Authorizing Legislation**

Statutory Citations	FY 2020 Amount Authorized	FY 2020 Amount Appropriated	FY 2021 Amount Authorized	FY 2021 Budget Request
1. Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program: Section 2602(b) of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act	\$5,100,000,000 (in last year of authorization)	\$3,740,304,000	Such sums	\$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	Such sums	\$2,988,000 (non-add)	Such sums	\$0
Total request level		\$3,740,304,000		\$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 2020
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	2007	\$5,100,000,000	\$2,161,170,000	\$3,740,304,000
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
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,569,551,000</b>		<b>3,600,580,000</b>	<b>3,471,672,000</b>
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,020,000,000</b>		<b>3,471,672,000</b>	<b>3,255,435,546</b>
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,020,000,000</b>		<b>3,614,729,000</b>	<b>3,390,304,000</b>
2015				
Block Grant	2,550,000,000			3,390,304,000
Contingency Fund	200,000,000			
Energy Reduction				
Burden Grants	50,000,000			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,800,000,000</b>			<b>3,390,304,000</b>
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
<b>Total Discretionary</b>	<b>3,390,304,000</b>	<b>3,365,304,000</b>	<b>3,390,304,000</b>	<b>3,370,831,000</b>
Funding				
Mandatory	[1,130,000,000]			
Contingency Fund				
(est.)				

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	House Allowance	Senate Allowance	Appropriation
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
Transfer				-36,903,040
Total				3,653,400,960
2020				
Block Grant	0	3,840,304,000	3,690,304,000	3,740,304,000
2021				
Block Grant	0			

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

**Amounts Available for Obligation**

<u>Budgetary Resources</u>	<u>FY 2019 Final</u>	<u>FY 2020 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2021 President's Budget</u>
Annual, B.A.	\$3,690,304,000	\$3,740,304,000	\$0
<b>Subtotal, Net Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$3,690,304,000</b>	<b>\$3,740,304,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>
Secretary's Transfer	-36,903,040	0	0
<b>Subtotal, Adjusted Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$3,653,400,960</b>	<b>\$3,740,304,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-201	0	0
Recoveries of prior year obligations	1,775,456	0	0
<b>Total Obligations</b>	<b>\$3,655,176,215</b>	<b>\$3,740,304,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>

**Budget Authority by Activity**

<u>Activity</u>	<u>FY 2019 Final</u>	<u>FY 2020 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2021 President's Budget</u>
Block Grant			
Grants to States	\$3,650,413,161	\$3,737,316,000	\$0
Training & Technical Assistance	2,987,799	2,988,000	0
Subtotal, Block Grant	3,653,400,960	3,740,304,000	0
<b>Total, Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$3,653,400,960</b>	<b>\$3,740,304,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>



ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

**Summary of Changes**

FY 2020 Enacted		
Total estimated budget authority	\$3,740,304,000	
FY 2021 President's Budget		
Total estimated budget authority		\$0
Net change		-\$3,740,304,000

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<u>Description of Changes</u>	<u>FY 2020 Enacted</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Decreases:</u>		
A. <u>Program:</u>		
1) <b>LIHEAP Block Grant:</b> No funding requested in FY 2021.	\$3,740,304,000	-\$3,740,304,000
Subtotal, Program Decreases		-\$3,740,304,000
Total, Decreases		-\$3,740,304,000
Net Change		-\$3,740,304,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

**Justification**

Funding Level	FY 2019 Final	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	Change from FY 2020 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	\$3,653,400,960	\$3,740,304,000	0	-\$3,740,304,000

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

2021 Authorization .....Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method .....Formula 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, the 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 Description and Accomplishments**

LIHEAP provides federally funded assistance in managing costs associated with home energy bills, energy crises, and weatherization and energy-related minor home repairs. Grantees are allowed flexibility in determining payment levels and types of payments, including direct cash payments, payments to vendors on behalf of eligible households, and/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 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 shall 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 2019, LIHEAP issued 206 grants. Preliminary data for FY 2018 indicate that 50 states and the District of Columbia provided an estimated \$1.8 billion for heating assistance, 20 states provided an estimated \$296 million for cooling assistance, 50 states provided an estimated \$738 million for crisis assistance, and 49 states provided an estimated \$418 million in assistance for low-cost residential weatherization or other energy-related home repair. These same data show an estimated 5.4 million households received assistance with heating costs, more than 733,000 households received cooling assistance, and almost 64,000 households received weatherization assistance funded by federal LIHEAP dollars. On average, the annual heating/winter crisis assistance benefit per household was \$437, with estimated heating benefits ranging from the lowest state average of \$138 to the highest of \$1,345. The typical household that received heating assistance had a median income at 84.9 percent of the HHS Poverty Guidelines; such assistance offset an average of 67.7 percent of their annual heating costs.

The FY 2020 appropriation included a new provision limiting annual decreases in allocations such that no state shall receive less than 97 percent of the prior year’s grant amount, and any offsetting reductions are to be made from states and territories that received allocations over 100 percent of the prior year’s grant amount.

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:

2017 .....	\$3,393,586,085
2018 .....	\$3,640,304,000
2019 .....	\$3,653,400,960
2020 .....	\$3,740,304,000
2021 President’s Budget .....	\$0

In FY 2019, 206 grants were awarded with a range of \$1,941 to \$372,460,842 and an average of \$17,729,070. In FY 2020, it is estimated that 206 grants will be awarded with a range of \$1,732 to \$377,312,488 and an average of \$18,142,310.

**Budget Request**

The FY 2021 request does not include funding for LIHEAP. This funding elimination is consistent with the FY 2020 President’s Budget and represents a decrease of \$3.7 billion from the FY 2020 enacted level. Since LIHEAP was first enacted, the majority of states have enacted policies that prevent regulated utility companies from discontinuing services for their residents under certain circumstances. For example, many states limit regulated utilities from discontinuing heat or cooling service during certain winter/summer months and/or during sustained periods of extreme heat or cold. Other states limit discontinuation for households including young children, seniors, or people with disabilities. Given the availability of energy services protection at the state level, LIHEAP is no longer a necessity and prioritizing programs with a unique federal role is important in ensuring the effective use of federal resources.

**Performance Analysis**

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Year and Most Recent Result<sup>2</sup> / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)</b>	<b>FY 2019 Target</b>	<b>FY 2020 Target</b>
<b>1A:</b> Increase the reciprocity targeting index score of households having at least one member 60 years or older. <sup>3</sup> ( <i>Outcome</i> )	FY 2018: 85 Target: 82 (Target Exceeded)	Maintain Prior Result	Maintain Prior Result
<b>1B:</b> Increase the reciprocity targeting index score for LIHEAP households having at least one member five years or younger. <sup>4</sup> ( <i>Outcome</i> )	FY 2018: 111 Target: 110 (Target Exceeded)	Maintain Prior Result	Maintain Prior Result
<b>1C:</b> Increase the benefit targeting index score for high burden households. <sup>5</sup> ( <i>Developmental Outcome</i> )	FY 2018: 117 (Historical Actual)	TBD	TBD
<b>1D:</b> Increase the energy burden reduction index score for high burden households. <sup>6</sup> ( <i>Developmental Outcome</i> )	FY 2018: 87 (Historical Actual)	TBD	TBD
<b>1E:</b> Maintain restoration of home energy service for LIHEAP recipient households. <sup>7</sup> ( <i>Developmental Outcome</i> )	FY 2018: 300,063 (Historical Actual)	TBD	TBD
<b>1F:</b> Increase prevention of loss of home energy services. <sup>8</sup> ( <i>Developmental Outcome</i> )	FY 2018: 1,366,253 (Historical Actual)	TBD	TBD

<sup>2</sup> All FY 2018 LIHEAP performance results are preliminary pending final data validation.

<sup>3</sup> This measure is calculated using only heating-assisted households with at least one elderly member.

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

<sup>5</sup> Performance measure 1C is developmental. The preliminary result for FY 2018 is based on result for 49 states that submitted usable data.

<sup>6</sup> Performance measure 1D is developmental. The preliminary result for FY 2018 is based on result for 49 states that submitted usable data.

<sup>7</sup> Performance measure 1E is developmental. The preliminary result for FY 2018 is based on results for 46 states that submitted usable data.

<sup>8</sup> Performance measure 1F is developmental. The preliminary result for FY 2018 is based on results for 46 states that submitted usable data.

Resource and Program Data  
LIHEAP Block Grant

Activity	FY 2019 Final	Count	FY 2020 Enacted	Count	FY 2021 President's Budget	Count
<b>Service Grants</b>	<b>\$3,652,188,416</b>	206	<b>\$3,737,316,000</b>	206	<b>\$0</b>	0
Formula - New Starts	\$3,652,188,416	206	\$3,737,316,000	206		0
Formula - Continuations		0		0		0
Competitive - New Starts		0		0		0
Competitive - Continuations		0		0		0
<b>Research/Evaluation</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Demonstration/Development</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Training/Technical Assistance</b>	<b>\$2,121,594</b>	6	<b>\$2,156,752</b>	6	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts	\$325,421	1	\$600,000	3		0
Contracts - Continuations	\$1,796,173	5	\$1,556,752	3		0
Other						
<b>Program Support</b>	<b>\$866,205</b>	1	<b>\$831,248</b>	1	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations	\$104,211	1	\$105,000	1		0
Other	\$761,994		\$726,248			
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,655,176,215</b>	213	<b>\$3,740,304,000</b>	213	<b>\$0</b>	0

Notes:

1. Program support includes funding for information technology support, contract fees, and monitoring/on site review.
2. FY 2019 funds include \$1,775,456 in reallocated funds from tribes FY 2018 available balances that were awarded in FY 2019.

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

STATE/TERRITORY	<u>Formula Grants</u>			CFDA #	93.568
	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2020 Enacted	
Alabama	\$53,887,303	\$61,142,676	\$0	(\$61,142,676)	
Alaska	11,063,513	11,305,117	0	(11,305,117)	
Arizona	28,240,252	28,592,387	0	(28,592,387)	
Arkansas	30,562,139	33,108,910	0	(33,108,910)	
California	204,369,272	205,301,307	0	(205,301,307)	
Colorado	53,821,753	61,658,279	0	(61,658,279)	
Connecticut	75,327,952	73,032,152	0	(73,032,152)	
Delaware	12,959,903	13,368,391	0	(13,368,391)	
District of Columbia	11,194,786	11,439,253	0	(11,439,253)	
Florida	96,785,280	97,992,371	0	(97,992,371)	
Georgia	76,535,609	77,490,150	0	(77,490,150)	
Hawaii	5,012,869	4,943,018	0	(4,943,018)	
Idaho	20,507,847	20,955,690	0	(20,955,690)	
Illinois	172,297,361	173,899,852	0	(173,899,852)	
Indiana	77,016,388	78,019,664	0	(78,019,664)	
Iowa	54,587,224	55,298,302	0	(55,298,302)	
Kansas	36,484,305	38,176,258	0	(38,176,258)	
Kentucky	54,749,639	56,579,812	0	(56,579,812)	
Louisiana	50,914,267	55,804,633	0	(55,804,633)	
Maine	38,361,825	38,861,542	0	(38,861,542)	
Maryland	78,998,898	80,013,115	0	(80,013,115)	
Massachusetts	136,352,893	132,190,429	0	(132,190,429)	
Michigan	165,357,646	162,672,842	0	(162,672,842)	
Minnesota	116,357,841	117,873,568	0	(117,873,568)	
Mississippi	32,218,286	36,614,355	0	(36,614,355)	
Missouri	80,257,559	83,198,518	0	(83,198,518)	
Montana	20,861,871	21,317,443	0	(21,317,443)	
Nebraska	31,643,479	32,334,724	0	(32,334,724)	
Nevada	13,895,655	14,068,959	0	(14,068,959)	
New Hampshire	27,292,634	27,888,638	0	(27,888,638)	
New Jersey	124,095,754	121,729,563	0	(121,729,563)	
New Mexico	19,923,754	21,746,827	0	(21,746,827)	
New York	372,460,842	377,312,676	0	(377,312,676)	
North Carolina	96,714,462	103,021,488	0	(103,021,488)	
North Dakota	20,871,881	21,327,671	0	(21,327,671)	

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2020 Enacted
Ohio	155,039,123	156,594,877	0	(156,594,877)
Oklahoma	38,178,836	43,890,527	0	(43,890,527)
Oregon	35,866,000	38,364,219	0	(38,364,219)
Pennsylvania	206,608,611	202,960,781	0	(202,960,781)
Rhode Island	23,694,327	24,211,731	0	(24,211,731)
South Carolina	45,509,795	49,004,387	0	(49,004,387)
South Dakota	18,822,991	19,234,040	0	(19,234,040)
Tennessee	65,675,797	72,424,215	0	(72,424,215)
Texas	161,043,673	163,052,186	0	(163,052,186)
Utah	25,319,266	25,872,176	0	(25,872,176)
Vermont	20,456,801	20,903,527	0	(20,903,527)
Virginia	91,332,916	95,393,440	0	(95,393,440)
Washington	57,933,683	65,779,693	0	(65,779,693)
West Virginia	31,110,260	31,789,631	0	(31,789,631)
Wisconsin	104,738,764	106,103,137	0	(106,103,137)
Wyoming	9,942,610	10,005,183	0	(10,005,183)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,593,256,395</b>	<b>3,675,864,330</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(3,675,864,330)</b>
Indian Tribes	40,671,078	42,791,732	0	(42,791,732)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>40,671,078</b>	<b>42,791,732</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(42,791,732)</b>
American Samoa	302,083	308,683	0	(308,683)
Guam	662,307	676,778	0	(676,778)
Northern Mariana Islands	230,037	235,064	0	(235,064)
Puerto Rico	16,440,232	16,799,446	0	(16,799,446)
Virgin Islands	626,284	639,967	0	(639,967)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>18,260,943</b>	<b>18,659,938</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(18,659,938)</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>3,652,188,416</b>	<b>3,737,316,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(3,737,316,000)</b>
Training and Technical Assistance	2,987,799	2,988,000	0	(2,988,000)
<b>Subtotal, Adjustments</b>	<b>2,987,799</b>	<b>2,988,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(2,988,000)</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>3,655,176,215</b>	<b>3,740,304,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(3,740,304,000)</b>

Notes:

1. State allocations in all years are subject to change based on tribal agreements, therefore all final state allocations will be included on the HHS/ACF Office of Community Services web site.
2. FY 2019 funds include \$1,775,456 in reallocated funds from tribes FY 2018 available balances that were awarded in FY 2019.

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FY 2021 BUDGET

FY 2021 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis.....	29
Authorizing Legislation .....	31
Appropriations Not Authorized by Law .....	32
Appropriations History Table .....	33
Amounts Available for Obligation.....	35
Budget Authority by Activity .....	36
Summary of Changes .....	37
Justification.....	38
General Statement .....	38
Transitional and Medical Services .....	40
Refugee Support Services .....	48
Survivors of Torture .....	55
Unaccompanied Alien Children .....	58
Anti-Trafficking In Persons Programs .....	65



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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

**FY 2021 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, [\$1,908,201,000] \$2,456,380,000 of which [\$1,864,446,000] \$2,412,625,000 shall remain available *until expended* [through September 30, 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 [not less than \$160,000,000 shall be used for legal services, child advocates, and post-release services:] *funds made available in this or any prior Act for the Unaccompanied Alien Children program that are available for the acquisition of real property or for construction or improvement of facilities shall be available to make improvements on non-federally owned property that is adjacent to facilities utilized by such program, provided that the primary benefit of such improvements accrues to such program. Provided further*, That the limitation in section [205] 204 of this Act regarding transfers increasing any appropriation shall apply to transfers to appropriations under this heading by substituting "[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.*

<b>Language Provision</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
[Provided further, That not less than \$160,000,000 shall be used for legal services, child advocates, and post-release services:]	The Budget does not request a set-aside for these services.
<i>Provided further, That funds made available to this account in this or any prior Act for the Unaccompanied Alien Children program that are available for the acquisition of real property or for construction or improvement of facilities shall be available to make improvements on non-federally owned property that is adjacent to facilities of such program, provided that the primary benefit of such improvements accrues to such program</i>	This language would enable ACF to make improvements to roads leading to UAC housing.
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.
<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>	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.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

**Authorizing Legislation**

Statutory Citations	FY 2020 Amount Authorized	FY 2020 Amount Appropriated	FY 2021 Amount Authorized	FY 2021 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	278,559,000
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	19,500,000	19,500,000	19,500,000
3. Section 5(b) (1) of the Torture Victims Relief Act of 1998.	25,000,000	16,000,000	25,000,000	16,000,000
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	Such sums	1,983,245,000
5. Section 107(f) and 113(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000.	8,000,000	8,255,000	8,000,000	8,255,000
Total request level against definite authorizations	47,500,000	43,755,000	47,500,000	43,755,000

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 2020
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	16,000,000

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>
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				
Appropriation	1,792,311,000	1,864,936,000	1,905,201,000	1,905,201,000
Supplemental				2,876,552,000
Transfer				285,780,150
Total				5,067,533,150
2020				
Appropriation	1,804,066,000	2,511,701,000	1,870,201,000	1,908,201,000
Mandatory	738,000,000			
Contingency Fund				

<u>Year</u>	<u>Budget Estimate to Congress</u>	<u>House Allowance</u>	<u>Senate Allowance</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
2021				
Appropriation	2,456,380,000			
Mandatory	200,000,000			
Contingency				
Fund				

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

**Amounts Available for Obligation**

<u>Budgetary Resources</u>	FY 2019 <u>Final</u>	FY 2020 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2021 <u>President's Budget</u>
Annual, B.A.	\$1,905,201,000	\$1,908,201,000	\$2,456,380,000
Contingency Fund, B.A.	0	0	200,000,000
Supplemental	2,876,552,000	0	0
<b>Subtotal, Net Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$4,781,753,000</b>	<b>\$1,908,201,000</b>	<b>\$2,656,380,000</b>
Secretary's Transfer	285,780,150	0	0
<b>Subtotal, Adjusted Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$5,067,533,150</b>	<b>\$1,908,201,000</b>	<b>\$2,656,380,000</b>
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-342,986	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	41,976,999	2,091,997,816	763,047,698
Recoveries of prior year obligations	153,272,164	40,000,000	40,000,000
Unobligated balance, end of year	-2,091,997,816	-763,047,698	-348,875,708
<b>Total Obligations</b>	<b>\$3,170,441,511</b>	<b>\$3,277,151,118</b>	<b>\$3,110,551,990</b>



ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

**Budget Authority by Activity**

<u>Activity</u>	<u>FY 2019 Final</u>	<u>FY 2020 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2021 President's Budget</u>
Transitional and Medical Services	\$354,000,000	\$354,000,000	\$278,559,000
Refugee Support Services	207,201,000	207,201,000	150,821,000
Survivors of Torture	14,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000
Unaccompanied Alien Children	4,465,577,150	1,303,245,000	1,983,245,000
Unaccompanied Alien Children, Contingency Fund	0	0	200,000,000
Anti- Trafficking in Persons Programs	26,755,000	27,755,000	27,755,000
<b>Total, Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$5,067,533,150</b>	<b>\$1,908,201,000</b>	<b>\$2,656,380,000</b>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

**Summary of Changes**

FY 2020 Enacted	
Total estimated budget authority	\$1,908,201,000
(Obligations)	(\$3,277,151,118)
FY 2021 President's Budget	
Total estimated budget authority	\$2,656,380,000
(Obligations)	(\$3,110,551,990)
Net change	+\$748,179,000

<u>Description of Changes</u>	<u>FY 2020 Enacted</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Increases:</u>		
A. <u>Program:</u>		
1) <b>Unaccompanied Alien Children:</b> Request to reflect estimated needs for FY 2021.	\$1,303,245,000	+\$680,000,000
2) <b>Unaccompanied Alien Children, Contingency Fund (mandatory):</b> Requested mandatory authorization for FY 2021 funding.	\$0	+\$200,000,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+\$880,000,000
Total, Increases		+\$880,000,000
<u>Decreases:</u>		
A. <u>Program:</u>		
1) <b>Transitional and Medical Services:</b> Request for FY 2021 reflects needs based on estimated arrivals.	\$354,000,000	-\$75,441,000
2) <b>Refugee Support Services:</b> Request for FY 2021 reflects needs based on estimated arrivals.	\$207,201,000	-\$56,380,000
Subtotal, Program Decreases		-\$131,821,000
Total, Decreases		-\$131,821,000
Net Change		+\$748,179,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

Justification

Funding Level	FY 2019 Final	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	Change from FY 2020 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	\$5,067,533,150	\$1,908,201,000	\$2,656,380,000	\$748,179,000
Total, Obligations	3,170,441,511	3,277,151,118	3,110,551,990	-166,599,128

**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 2021 request for Refugee and Entrant Assistance is \$2.7 billion, an increase of \$748 million from the FY 2020 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 2021 request for Refugee and Entrant Assistance include:

Transitional and Medical Services (-\$75 million) – Funding is sufficient to continue to provide eight months of cash and medical assistance for an estimated 90,520 new arrivals in FY 2021, including 18,000 refugees and 45,600 asylees.

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

Unaccompanied Alien Children Contingency Fund (+\$200 million) and Base Appropriation (+\$680 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 \$200 million. The Administration also requests an increase of \$680 million from the FY 2020 appropriation of \$1.3 billion, a further expansion of the Secretary’s transfer authority to 20 percent of the appropriated amount into the

account, and no-year funding authority to effectively care for children referred by the Department of Homeland Security.

**Refugee and Entrant Assistance Eligible Arrivals: FY 2003 - 2019**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>State Dept. Refugee Ceiling</b>	<b>Refugees</b>	<b>Special Immigrant Visas<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Cuban and Haitian entrants</b>	<b>Asylees</b>	<b>Trafficking Victims</b>	<b>Unaccompanied Alien Children<sup>2</sup></b>
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	6,658
2009	80,000	74,654	2,657	20,022	21,755	381	6,089
2010	80,000	73,311	2,705	21,495	20,701	547	7,383
2011	80,000	56,424	1,259	23,672	24,634	566	6,560
2012	76,000	58,238	4,273	22,660	29,104	482	13,625
2013	70,000	69,926	2,871	30,031	25,952	527	24,668
2014	70,000	69,987	12,603	35,400	24,099	766	57,496
2015	70,000	69,933	8,442	71,618	31,299	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	955	40,810
2018	45,000	22,491	12,209	16,176	41,121	892	49,100
2019 <sup>3</sup>	30,000	30,000	10,543	25,680	49,226	1,212	69,488

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.

3. FY 2019 data is not final and subject to change.

**Transitional and Medical Services**

Funding Level	FY 2019 Final	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	Change from FY 2020 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	\$354,000,000	\$354,000,000	\$278,559,000	-\$75,441,000

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

2021 Authorization ..... Such sums as may be appropriated

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 directly 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 and receiving 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 180 days from the date of eligibility for the program. 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.

In FY 2019, ACF began transitioning those states that had withdrawn from administering refugee programs in the last few years and subsequently were funded under the Wilson-Fish grant, historically an alternative program for providing assistance to refugees, to a Replacement Designee status. This allowed for grants awarded to other organizations serving the state refugee populations to provide cash and medical services in the same manner as state-administered programs. The change ensured consistent administration of all cash and medical assistance through reimburseable allocations. In FY 2020, nine new Replacement Designees will also receive funding this way. ACF will continue to maintain the Wilson-Fish grant program for states or localities 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 and Replacement Designees 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 with a letter of eligibility, 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 the 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 up to age 25, depending on the state, as well as the type of benefit and service. Through its network of providers, ACF offers specialized care for URM 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 SIJ status eligible for the URM Program.

For FY 2019, there were 82 grant awards with an average award of \$3.9 million and a range of \$11,000 to \$25 million. It is estimated to be the same for FY 2020.

The TAMS program receives funding from Congress that is available to obligate over a three-year period, allowing unused funds in one year to be carried over and obligated in the next two years. ACF obligated approximately \$295 million for the TAMS program in FY 2019, which included about \$8.3 million available from prior years. Approximately \$33 million was carried over from FY 2019 in to FY 2020.

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

2017 .....	\$490,000,000
2018 .....	\$244,929,577
2019 .....	\$354,000,000
2020 .....	\$354,000,000
2021 President’s Budget .....	\$278,559,000

**Budget Request**

The FY 2021 request for Transitional and Medical Services is \$279 million, a decrease of \$75 million from the FY 2020 level. This request, together with anticipated carryover funding from FY 2020, would support the anticipated number of approximately 90,000 arrivals in FY 2021, including 18,000 refugees as well as SIVs, asylees, Cuban and Haitian entrants, and victims of trafficking. Consistent with past practice, the estimated number of refugees for FY 2021 is based on the refugee ceiling for FY 2020; the actual determination on refugee admissions for FY 2021 will be made by Presidential Determination at a later date. It continues the policy of providing eight months of cash and medical assistance to qualifying individuals.

Funding for the program supports eligible populations through various programs and resources. An estimate of the budget request for FY 2021 by major category and historical estimates for comparison are as follows:

Major Category	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
Cash Assistance	\$43,000,000	\$42,000,000	\$37,000,000
Medical Assistance	\$42,000,000	\$35,000,000	\$32,000,000
Health Screening	\$47,000,000	\$38,000,000	\$38,000,000
URM	\$75,000,000	\$82,000,000	\$84,000,000
State administration	\$26,000,000	\$32,000,000	\$32,000,000
Matching Grant	\$47,000,000	\$48,000,000	\$48,000,000
Wilson-Fish	\$4,000,000	\$8,000,000	\$8,000,000
Data Collection/Monitoring	\$11,000,000	\$14,000,000	\$14,000,000

For FY 2021, it is estimated there will be 82 grant awards with an average award of \$3.3 million and a range of \$11,000 to \$25 million.

### **Performance Analysis**

Fiscal year 2018 saw a \$0.63 increase in the aggregate average wage from FY 2017. The FY 2018 average wage was \$ 11.61 per hour. ACF attributes this increase to focused collaboration with services providers and employers to improve the quality of jobs. In addition, 84 percent of all employments in FY 2018 were full time, signaling a strong economy in most states. 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 2021, ACF expects to maintain high performance in this area by continuing to meet or exceed an average wage of at least \$10.25 per hour for refugees placed in full-time jobs.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2020 Target	FY 2021 Target	FY 2021 Target +/- FY 2020 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 2018: 50.99%  Target: 55%  (Target Not Exceeded)	56%	56.50%	+ 0.50
<u>15.2LT and 15B</u> : Increase the average hourly wage of refugees at placement (employment entry). ( <i>Outcome</i> )	FY 2018: \$11.61  Target: \$9.50  (Target Exceeded)	\$10.00	\$10.25	+ \$0.25

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2020 Target	FY 2021 Target	FY 2021 Target +/- FY 2020 Target
<u>15C</u> : For refugees receiving Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), increase the percentage of refugees who are not dependent on RCA within the first eight months (240 days) after arrival. (Transitional and Medical Services and Refugee Social Services) ( <i>Efficiency</i> )	FY 2018: 23.48%  Target: 19.50%  (Target Exceeded)	20.00%	21%	+ 1
<u>15i</u> : Number of cash assistance terminations due to earned income from employment. ( <i>Output</i> )	FY 2018: 6,743  (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Annual measure 16A measures the percent of employable adults that find jobs by the 180<sup>th</sup> 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 increased to 65.98 percent in FY 2019, which may be attributed to a strong U.S. labor market demand for employees trained and supported by the Matching Grant Program. Nonetheless, the program continues to focus on further improving outcomes.

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 exceeded the target by 2.11 percentage points, the more important end-of-service 180-day measure dropped by 1.07 percentage points in comparison to FY 2018. 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 65.38 percent of program participants achieve self-sufficiency at day 120, while measure 16C indicates that 80.99 percent of program participants were self-sufficient at the end of the 180-day program service period. In fact, seven of nine grantees reported measures for 16C exceeding the program average. The drop in performance indicator 16C is attributed to the late receipt of Employment Authorization Documents (EADs) for Cuban Entrant clients. Previously EADs for this population group had been received prior to the end of the 180 day MG service period. As a result of DHS EAD policy changes and delays, all grantees have now suspended enrollments of this population with few exceptions. Nonetheless, outcomes remain commendable and ORR expects consistent positive growth to resume, and goals to be met or exceeded through FY 2021 as grantees' continues to consolidate service locations and adjust to less predictable arrival patterns.



Measure	Year and Most Recent Result %/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2020 Target	FY 2021 Target	FY 2021 Target +/- FY 2020 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 2019: 65.98%  Target: 65.138.98%  (Target Exceeded)	66.64% (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 2019: 65.38%  Target: 63.27%  (Target Exceeded)	66.03% (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. <sup>10</sup> <i>(Outcome)</i>	FY 2019: 80.99%  Target: 82.88%  (Target Not Met)	81.80% (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 2019: 14,470  (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

<sup>9</sup> The FY 2019 actual results are based on data reported as of December 1, 2019 and are subject to change based on the final data validation.

<sup>10</sup> This performance measure supports the FY 2018-22 HHS Strategic Plan.

Resource and Program Data  
Transitional and Medical Services

Activity	FY 2019 Final	Count	FY 2020 Enacted	Count	FY 2021 President's Budget	Count
<b>Service Grants</b>	<b>\$284,017,681</b>	82	<b>\$288,581,000</b>	85	<b>\$282,581,000</b>	85
Formula - New Starts	\$280,044,786	72	\$280,581,000	72	\$274,581,000	72
Formula - Continuations		0		0		0
Competitive - New Starts		0	\$8,000,000	13		0
Competitive - Continuations	\$3,972,895	10		0	\$8,000,000	13
<b>Research/Evaluation</b>	<b>\$3,194,738</b>	3	<b>\$3,200,000</b>	2	<b>\$3,200,000</b>	2
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts	\$304,081	1		0		0
Contracts - Continuations	\$2,890,657	2	\$3,200,000	2	\$3,200,000	2
Other						
<b>Demonstration/Development</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Training/Technical Assistance</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Program Support</b>	<b>\$7,690,857</b>	1	<b>\$8,219,000</b>	1	<b>\$8,219,000</b>	1
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations	\$5,706,689	1	\$6,100,000	1	\$6,100,000	1
Other	\$1,984,168		\$2,119,000		\$2,119,000	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$294,903,276</b>	86	<b>\$300,000,000</b>	88	<b>\$294,000,000</b>	88

Notes:

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

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

**Formula Grants**

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Enacted	CFDA #	93.566
			FY 2021 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2020 Enacted
Alabama	\$63,041	\$63,186	\$61,397	(\$1,789)
Alaska	40,854	40,948	39,789	(1,159)
Arizona	4,165,281	4,174,848	4,056,632	(118,216)
Arkansas	59,144	59,280	57,601	(1,679)
California	30,508,998	30,579,071	29,713,183	(865,888)
Colorado	5,398,631	5,411,031	5,257,810	(153,221)
Connecticut	500,277	501,426	487,227	(14,199)
Delaware	95,000	95,218	92,522	(2,696)
District of Columbia	2,112,342	2,117,194	2,057,243	(59,951)
Florida	26,286,169	26,346,543	25,600,505	(746,038)
Georgia	3,617,126	3,625,434	3,522,775	(102,659)
Hawaii	8,373	8,392	8,154	(238)
Idaho	1,213,476	1,216,263	1,181,823	(34,440)
Illinois	3,714,682	3,723,214	3,617,786	(105,428)
Indiana	2,048,948	2,053,654	1,995,502	(58,152)
Iowa	851,596	853,552	829,383	(24,169)
Kansas	2,330,496	2,335,849	2,269,706	(66,143)
Kentucky	1,088,415	1,090,915	1,060,024	(30,891)
Louisiana	9,636	9,658	9,385	(273)
Maine	900,364	902,432	876,878	(25,554)
Maryland	5,990,957	6,004,717	5,834,685	(170,032)
Massachusetts	11,837,338	11,864,526	11,528,566	(335,960)
Michigan	20,354,454	20,401,204	19,823,517	(577,687)
Minnesota	2,610,297	2,616,292	2,542,208	(74,084)
Mississippi	1,977,108	1,981,649	1,925,536	(56,113)
Missouri	829,758	831,664	808,114	(23,550)
Montana	403,917	404,845	393,381	(11,464)
Nebraska	1,366,064	1,369,202	1,330,431	(38,771)
Nevada	135,300	135,611	131,771	(3,840)
New Hampshire	803,660	805,506	782,697	(22,809)
New Jersey	1,905,279	1,909,655	1,855,581	(54,074)
New Mexico	562,384	563,676	547,715	(15,961)
New York	8,910,000	8,930,464	8,677,586	(252,878)
North Carolina	2,811,489	2,817,946	2,738,152	(79,794)
North Dakota	1,967,249	1,971,767	1,915,934	(55,833)

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2020 Enacted
Ohio	3,116,809	3,123,968	3,035,509	(88,459)
Oklahoma	364,990	365,828	355,469	(10,359)
Oregon	964,413	966,628	939,257	(27,371)
Pennsylvania	6,890,957	6,906,784	6,711,209	(195,575)
Rhode Island	256,700	257,290	250,004	(7,286)
South Carolina	357,047	357,867	347,734	(10,133)
South Dakota	324,939	325,685	316,463	(9,222)
Tennessee	867,841	869,834	845,203	(24,631)
Texas	43,834,291	43,934,970	42,690,893	(1,244,077)
Utah	5,654,630	5,667,618	5,507,132	(160,486)
Vermont	341,761	342,546	332,846	(9,700)
Virginia	4,889,525	4,900,755	4,761,984	(138,771)
Washington	14,745,812	14,779,680	14,361,174	(418,506)
West Virginia	12,683	12,712	12,352	(360)
Wisconsin	2,446,385	2,452,004	2,382,572	(69,432)
Wyoming	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>232,546,886</b>	<b>233,081,001</b>	<b>226,481,000</b>	<b>(6,600,001)</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>232,546,886</b>	<b>233,081,001</b>	<b>226,481,000</b>	<b>(6,600,001)</b>
Discretionary Funds	0	8,000,000	8,000,000	0
Other	62,356,390	58,918,999	59,519,000	600,001
<b>Subtotal, Adjustments</b>	<b>62,356,390</b>	<b>66,918,999</b>	<b>67,519,000</b>	<b>600,001</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>294,903,276</b>	<b>300,000,000</b>	<b>294,000,000</b>	<b>(6,000,000)</b>

Notes:

1. Funds for all years includes prior year funding available for obligation.

**Refugee Support Services**

Funding Level	FY 2019 Final	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	Change from FY 2020 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	\$207,201,000	\$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

2021 Authorization .....Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method .....Formula 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. 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.

ACF has worked to reinforce a family-centered approach to service delivery through RSS. Through a holistic Family Self-Sufficiency Plan (FSSP), providers assess the needs of employable refugees and their families and develop a strategy to achieve economic self-sufficiency. Newly defined standards for the FSSP will strengthen program oversight and ensure that all members of the refugee’s family are accessing services to advance on their path to self-sufficiency and longer-term integration.

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. Starting in FY 2020, refugee health promotion funds will be included as a set-aside formula allocated to states.

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

For FY 2019, there were 208 grant awards with an average award of \$990,000 and a range of \$7,000 to \$28 million. For FY 2020, it is estimated that there will be 215 awards with an average of \$846,000 and a range of \$50,000 to \$30 million.

The RSS program receives funding from Congress that is available to obligate over a three-year period, allowing unused funds in one year to be carried over and obligated in the next two years. ACF obligated approximately \$209 million for the RSS program in FY 2019, which included about \$3.5 million available from prior years. \$1.2 million was carried over from FY 2019 into FY 2020.

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

2017 .....	\$207,201,000
2018 .....	\$202,444,964
2019 .....	\$207,201,000
2020 .....	\$207,201,000
2021 President’s Budget .....	\$150,821,000

The number for FY 2017 above is the total for the three programs that were combined to create the RSS program but were funded separately at the time.

**Budget Request**

The FY 2021 request for Refugee Support Services is \$150.8 million, a decrease of \$57 million from the FY 2020 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 newly arriving and longer term needs of all eligible populations. The requested funding level will support the number of anticipated eligible arrivals.

The FY 2021 allocations will be based on arriving populations during FY 2019 and FY 2020 to support enhanced program stability, given the significant shifts in arriving populations and refugee ceiling levels. In addition, the recent Executive Order (EO) Enhancing State and Local Involvement in Refugee Resettlement could have broader implications for reception services if states or counties decide to not consent to Department of State initial refugee placement and resettlement. ACF anticipates increases in secondary resettlement as a result if refugees initially placed in neighboring states or counties ultimately relocate soon after placement to be closer to family or their refugee community. ACF will be tracking secondary resettlement impacts as a result of the EO and set aside funds from RSS as appropriate to address shifting service needs and 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.

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. For FY 2021, it is estimated that there will be 215 grant awards with an average award of \$846,000 and a range of \$50,000 to \$30 million.

**Performance Analysis**

Performance measure 18C (below) is to increase the percentage of refugees retaining employment after 90 days. In FY 2018, ACF exceeded its target of 77.50 percent with an actual result of 86.10 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 replacement designees so that refugees will be better equipped to reach self-sufficiency and maintain recent performance to achieve the target of 79 percent in FY 2021.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2020 Target	FY 2021 Target	FY 2021 Target +/- FY 2020 Target
<u>15C</u> : For refugees receiving Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), increase the percentage of refugees who are not dependent on RCA within the first eight months (240 days) after arrival. (Transitional and Medical Services and Refugee Social Services) ( <i>Efficiency</i> )	FY 2019: 25.67%  Target: 19.75%  (Target Exceeded)	20%	21%	+1
<u>18A</u> : Increase the percentage of refugees entering employment through ACF-funded refugee employment services. ( <i>Outcome</i> )	FY 2018: 57.15%  Target: 46.50%  (Target Exceeded)	47%	51%	+4
<u>18B</u> : Increase the percentage of refugees entering employment with health benefits available as a subset of full-time job placements. ( <i>Outcome</i> )	FY 2018: 69.58%  Target: 64.50%  (Target Exceeded)	66%	67%	+1

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2020 Target	FY 2021 Target	FY 2021 Target +/- FY 2020 Target
<u>18C</u> : Increase the percentage of 90-day job retention as a subset of all entered employment. ( <i>Outcome</i> )	FY 2018: 86.10%  Target: 77.50%  (Target Exceeded)	78%	79%	+1
<u>18i</u> : Number of refugees entering employment through ACF-funded employment services. ( <i>Output</i> )	FY 2018: 34,476 (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 2018: 28,914 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>18iii</u> : Number of refugees with 90-day job retention. ( <i>Output</i> )	FY 2018: 30,329 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A



Resource and Program Data  
Refugee Support Services

Activity	FY 2019 Final	Count	FY 2020 Enacted	Count	FY 2021 President's Budget	Count
<b>Service Grants</b>	<b>\$204,793,585</b>	207	<b>\$207,217,470</b>	207	<b>\$149,626,937</b>	207
Formula - New Starts	\$163,920,000	55	\$169,020,000	55	\$118,982,000	55
Formula - Continuations		0		0		0
Competitive - New Starts	\$5,988,147	37		0		0
Competitive - Continuations	\$34,885,438	115	\$38,197,470	152	\$30,644,937	152
<b>Research/Evaluation</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Demonstration/Development</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Training/Technical Assistance</b>	<b>\$1,194,063</b>	1	<b>\$1,194,063</b>	1	<b>\$1,194,063</b>	1
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations	\$1,194,063	1	\$1,194,063	1	\$1,194,063	1
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Program Support</b>	<b>\$2,819</b>	1	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations	\$2,780	1		0		0
Other	\$39					
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$205,990,467</b>	209	<b>\$208,411,533</b>	208	<b>\$150,821,000</b>	208

Notes:

1. Program Support includes funding for information technology support.
2. Funding for all years includes prior year funding available for obligation.

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

**Formula Grants**

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Enacted	CFDA #	93.566
			FY 2021 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2020 Enacted
Alabama	\$147,748	\$152,345	\$107,243	(\$45,102)
Alaska	153,026	157,787	111,074	(46,713)
Arizona	4,659,820	4,804,800	3,382,349	(1,422,451)
Arkansas	176,772	182,272	128,311	(53,961)
California	19,662,726	20,274,487	14,272,270	(6,002,217)
Colorado	3,092,128	3,188,333	2,244,434	(943,899)
Connecticut	1,340,857	1,382,575	973,266	(409,309)
Delaware	75,000	77,333	54,438	(22,895)
District of Columbia	184,687	190,433	134,056	(56,377)
Florida	27,680,516	28,541,731	20,092,023	(8,449,708)
Georgia	3,842,948	3,962,513	2,789,419	(1,173,094)
Hawaii	75,000	77,333	54,438	(22,895)
Idaho	1,396,307	1,439,750	1,013,515	(426,235)
Illinois	3,613,534	3,725,961	2,622,898	(1,103,063)
Indiana	1,798,900	1,854,869	1,305,740	(549,129)
Iowa	2,052,401	2,116,257	1,489,743	(626,514)
Kansas	1,447,697	1,492,739	1,050,817	(441,922)
Kentucky	4,170,044	4,299,785	3,026,843	(1,272,942)
Louisiana	843,895	870,151	612,545	(257,606)
Maine	541,477	558,324	393,033	(165,291)
Maryland	4,337,301	4,472,246	3,148,248	(1,323,998)
Massachusetts	2,358,889	2,432,280	1,712,209	(720,071)
Michigan	3,666,947	3,781,036	2,661,668	(1,119,368)
Minnesota	3,101,886	3,198,394	2,251,517	(946,877)
Mississippi	75,000	77,333	54,438	(22,895)
Missouri	2,334,277	2,406,903	1,694,344	(712,559)
Montana	300,776	310,134	218,320	(91,814)
Nebraska	1,812,473	1,868,864	1,315,591	(553,273)
Nevada	1,872,544	1,930,804	1,359,193	(571,611)
New Hampshire	698,525	720,258	507,027	(213,231)
New Jersey	1,568,090	1,616,878	1,138,205	(478,673)
New Mexico	344,115	354,821	249,777	(105,044)
New York	8,121,961	8,374,657	5,895,358	(2,479,299)
North Carolina	3,933,272	4,055,647	2,854,982	(1,200,665)
North Dakota	775,463	799,590	562,873	(236,717)

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2020 Enacted
Ohio	5,395,685	5,563,560	3,916,480	(1,647,080)
Oklahoma	474,521	489,285	344,433	(144,852)
Oregon	2,177,662	2,245,415	1,580,665	(664,750)
Pennsylvania	4,108,756	4,236,591	2,982,357	(1,254,234)
Rhode Island	336,200	346,660	244,032	(102,628)
South Carolina	461,329	475,682	334,858	(140,824)
South Dakota	773,913	797,992	561,748	(236,244)
Tennessee	2,943,592	3,035,175	2,136,618	(898,557)
Texas	17,091,962	17,623,740	12,406,270	(5,217,470)
Utah	1,669,316	1,721,253	1,211,680	(509,573)
Vermont	524,651	540,974	380,819	(160,155)
Virginia	5,646,128	5,821,795	4,098,265	(1,723,530)
Washington	8,293,442	8,551,474	6,019,828	(2,531,646)
West Virginia	75,000	77,333	54,438	(22,895)
Wisconsin	1,690,841	1,743,448	1,227,304	(516,144)
Wyoming	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>163,920,000</b>	<b>169,020,000</b>	<b>118,982,000</b>	<b>(50,038,000)</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>163,920,000</b>	<b>169,020,000</b>	<b>118,982,000</b>	<b>(50,038,000)</b>
Discretionary Funds	40,873,585	38,197,470	30,644,937	(7,552,533)
Other	2,819	0	0	0
Training and Technical Assistance	1,194,063	1,194,063	1,194,063	0
<b>Subtotal, Adjustments</b>	<b>42,070,467</b>	<b>39,391,533</b>	<b>31,839,000</b>	<b>(7,552,533)</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>205,990,467</b>	<b>208,411,533</b>	<b>150,821,000</b>	<b>(57,590,533)</b>

Notes:

1. Funding for all years includes prior year funding available for obligation.

**Survivors of Torture**

Funding Level	FY 2019 Final	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	Change from FY 2020 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	\$14,000,000	\$16,000,000	\$16,000,000	0

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

2021 Authorization .....Such sums as may be appropriated

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 served about 6,300 victims of torture in the most recent year for which there is data. For FY 2019, there were 36 grant awards with an average award of \$375,000 and a range of \$213,000 to \$600,000. For FY 2020, it is estimated that the awards will be approximately the same.

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

2017 .....	\$10,735,000
2018 .....	\$10,735,000
2019 .....	\$14,000,000
2020 .....	\$16,000,000
2021 President’s Budget .....	\$16,000,000

**Budget Request**

The FY 2021 request for this program is \$16 million, the same as the FY 2020 enacted level. This will build on recent funding increases by continuing to provide access to survivors currently on waiting lists to receive treatment and to support survivors with medical and psychological treatment, social and legal

services, and other identified rehabilitative services. For FY 2021, it is estimated there will be 36 grant awards with an average award of \$375,000, and a range of \$213,000 to \$600,000, to reach an average of about 8,000 clients.

**Performance Analysis**

In addition to output measure 18iv, starting in FY 2019 grantees are required to report on the six developmental outcome performance measures listed in the table below. ORR is working with grantees to accurately measure and report on these new indicators. Future targets for the developmental performance measure will be determined pending data collection.

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result</b>	<b>FY 2020 Target</b>	<b>FY 2021 Target</b>	<b>FY 2021 Target +/- FY 2020 Target</b>
<u>18D</u> : Increase the percentage of survivors whose level of need changed from “vulnerable” or “in crisis” at intake to “stable” or “safe” after receiving services across the following domains: 1) Legal; 2) Housing; 3) Physical Health; 4) Mental Health; 5) Access to Community Services; and 6) Support Systems in the U.S. <i>(Developmental Outcome)</i>	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
<u>18iv</u> : Number of torture survivors and family members served. <i>(Output)</i>	FY 2019: 6,180 <sup>11</sup>  (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

<sup>11</sup> The FY 2019 actual result does not include data reports from two grantees and should be considered preliminary.

Resource and Program Data  
Survivors of Torture

Activity	FY 2019 Final	Count	FY 2020 Enacted	Count	FY 2021 President's Budget	Count
<b>Service Grants</b>	<b>\$12,911,133</b>	36	<b>\$14,965,000</b>	36	<b>\$14,965,000</b>	36
Formula - New Starts		0		0		0
Formula - Continuations		0		0		0
Competitive - New Starts	\$1,601,137	5		0		0
Competitive - Continuations	\$11,309,996	31	\$14,965,000	36	\$14,965,000	36
<b>Research/Evaluation</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Demonstration/Development</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Training/Technical Assistance</b>	<b>\$600,000</b>	1	<b>\$500,000</b>	1	<b>\$500,000</b>	1
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations	\$600,000	1	\$500,000	1	\$500,000	1
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Program Support</b>	<b>\$221,218</b>	1	<b>\$535,000</b>	1	<b>\$535,000</b>	1
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations	\$12,948	1	\$13,000	1	\$13,000	1
Other	\$208,270		\$522,000		\$522,000	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$13,732,351</b>	38	<b>\$16,000,000</b>	38	<b>\$16,000,000</b>	38

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 2019 Final	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	Change from FY 2020 Enacted
Unaccompanied Alien Children	\$4,465,577,150	\$1,303,245,000	\$1,983,245,000	\$680,000,000
Unaccompanied Alien Children, Contingency Fund (mandatory)	0	0	200,000,000	200,000,000
Total, Budget Authority	4,465,577,150	1,303,245,000	2,183,245,000	880,000,000

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

2021 Authorization .....Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method .....Competitive Grant and Contract

**Program Description and Accomplishments**

The Unaccompanied Alien Children (UAC) program provides for the shelter, care, and placement of UAC 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 Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (P.L. 108-79), the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-457), and the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (P.L. 113-4).

Children are placed into ORR custody and provided care pending release, when possible, to an adult family member or responsible adult custodian or other appropriate sponsor who cares for them while they await the conclusion of 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 75 percent) are for care in shelters. Other services for children, such as medical care, background checks, and family unification services, make up approximately 20 percent of the budget. Administrative expenses to carry out the program total approximately 5 percent of the budget. The FY 2020 appropriations act directed that \$160 million be used for legal services, child advocates, and post-release services. ORR will fund the expansion of such services beyond currently estimated levels, including for children in high-release communities.

ORR has sought to obtain sufficient capacity, using both traditional state-licensed beds as well as influx shelter beds in facilities that may or may not be state-licensed, in order to ensure children are expeditiously placed with an ORR-care provider facility, as required by law. ORR's long-term goal is to create a model of care delivery with sufficient family foster care and permanent state-licensed capacity that can adapt to changing needs efficiently, such that influx care facilities are needed only in exigent or emergency circumstances. ORR's short-term goal is to ensure that children spend as little time in Border Patrol facilities as possible and are released or unified with family or other appropriate sponsors as quickly and safely as possible. ORR-funded facilities, whether licensed or unlicensed, large or small, are always better equipped to serve children than a Border Patrol facility.

To release a minor safely to a sponsor, ORR needs confirmation of identity and relationship. A birth certificate validated as authentic by consular authorities of the issuing foreign government is the primary method used to confirm a child's parental relationship. In cases where birth certificates are not available, DNA confirmation of biological maternity or paternity may be used. None of the genetic material, data, or information has been used by HHS or any other federal agency for any purpose other than family unification. All data, samples, and results from the genetic material are certified as destroyed by the laboratory and cannot be used for any other purpose, and HHS not shared anything associated with genetic material with any other federal agency.

ORR has taken a systems-based approach to improving the rate at which UAC are discharged safely from custody, as well as the care they receive before and during the discharge process. The systems-based approach includes a holistic assessment of factors and processes within the program that either hinder or contribute to a sustainable and safe discharge rate. ORR has taken a number of steps to improve processes that affect UAC discharges and is in the process of making additional programmatic and operational improvements for the safe and speedy release of UAC, as well as the quality of care prior to their release.

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. Migration numbers may vary considerably from one year to the next, even from month to month, and are largely unpredictable. In FY 2012, the sudden mass migration of children and families from Central America to the United States border caused the number of UAC referred to ORR to jump from previous years' averages of roughly 6,000-7,000 children to over 14,000. These referral numbers continued to rise and in FY 2014 reached approximately 57,500. Numbers fell in FY 2015 to about 34,000 UAC referred but surged again in FY 2016 to over 59,000. Referrals fluctuated in FYs 2017 and 2018 with 41,000 and 49,000, respectively.

Referrals in FY 2019 set a new record for the program with 69,488 children referred to ORR. Of those children, 10,875 (or 15.7 percent) were age 12 or younger. ORR policies for placing children and youth into care provider facilities are based on legal requirements, as well as child-welfare best practices to provide a safe environment in the least restrictive setting appropriate for the child's needs. To determine the placement setting that is in the best interests of the child, ORR considers many factors, including age,



gender, safety concerns, special needs, location of potential sponsors, and siblings in ORR custody. All ORR services, including those for children age 12 or younger, are trauma-informed, culturally and linguistically appropriate, and age and developmentally appropriate, and shelter and transitional foster care services comply with state licensing requirements for serving such children.

Nearly 35 percent of children referred to ORR in FY 2019 were 17 years old. For these children who are eminently close to their 18th birthday or for whom there is no appropriate potential sponsor, case managers in shelters prioritize these children for post-18 placement, which includes planning for multiple scenarios while continuously looking for appropriate sponsors. ORR has no legal jurisdiction over 18-year-olds and must transfer them to Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

As a result of the historically high referrals and the need to continue to care for children, ORR has required additional funding to continue operations and place children in shelters. In FY 2019, the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Humanitarian Assistance and Security at the Southern Border Act, 2019 (P.L. 116-26, hereafter referred to as the supplemental appropriation) appropriated \$2.9 billion for the UAC program. This supplemental funding allowed ORR to continue to receive referrals and place children in shelters.

The UAC program receives funding from Congress that is available to obligate over a three-year period, allowing unused funds in one year to be carried over and obligated in the next two years. ACF obligated approximately \$2.6 billion for the UAC program in FY 2019, which included about \$37 million available from prior years. About \$2 billion was carried over from FY 2019 in to FY 2020.

Appropriations 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.)

2017 .....	\$1,419,590,000
2018 .....	\$1,749,564,868
2019 .....	\$1,589,025,150
2019 Supplemental .....	\$2,881,552,000
2020 .....	\$1,303,245,000
2021 President’s Budget .....	\$1,983,245,000

For FY 2019, there were 125 grant awards, with an average award of \$19.2 million and a range of \$536,000 to \$94 million. For FY 2020, it is estimated that there will be 140 awards with an average of \$19.4 million and a range of \$541,000 to \$94.9 million.

**Budget Request**

The FY 2021 request for discretionary appropriations for the UAC program is \$1.98 billion, which is \$680 million above the FY 2020 enacted level. This amount will support a capacity of 16,000 licensed permanent beds, depending on operational need, as well as the periodic activation of influx shelter sites if they are needed. This operational plan would provide sufficient capacity to accommodate the 2019 referral patterns while maintaining a strong discharge rate. ACF will continue to monitor UAC referrals and all potential program impacts and keep Congress apprised of funding announcements and any changes in caseload projections, services, or in the UAC population that may alter current budget estimates.

The request further expands the Secretary's transfer authority allowing transfer of up to 20 percent of the appropriated amount into the account, which is above the 15 percent maximum that Congress provided in FY 2020. The 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. Finally, the Budget requests no-year funding authority for this account to ensure ORR has the flexibility it needs to use available resources in the most effective manner.

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 also 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 \$200 million in FY 2021 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 UAC. 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. A separate provision also would allow for funding improvements on non-federally owned property adjacent to a UAC facility, such as a road, that may be needed to improve access and safety at certain facilities.

### **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 ACF 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." There were issues identified in FY 2018, specifically regarding supervision, reporting and allegations of abuse which required significantly longer than 30 days to close. This has contributed to the program's inability to meet the 99 percent target. Although the target was not met, the program sees this as an indication of improved and increased oversight and a clear indication of continued improvement in the quality of services provided to UAC. The program will continue to engage in greater oversight of services through its monitoring efforts. The future target for this measure is to maintain "closed" corrective actions at 99 percent through FY 2021.

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 post-release 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 2020 Target	FY 2021 Target	FY 2021 Target +/- FY 2020 Target
<u>19.1LT and 19A</u> : Increase the percentage of placement designation of referrals of Unaccompanied Alien Child (UAC) from Department of Homeland Security within 24 hours of referral. (Outcome)	FY 2018: 69.3% Target: 99% (Target Not Met)	Maintenance rate of 99%	99%	Maintain
<u>19C</u> : Maintain the percentage of runaways from UAC shelters no higher than 1.5 percent. (Outcome)	FY 2018: 0.47% Target: 1.0% (Target Exceeded)	1.0%	1.0%	Maintain
<u>19D</u> : Increase the percentage of "closed" corrective actions. (Efficiency)	FY 2018: 85% Target: 99% (Target Not Met)	Maintenance rate of 99%	99%	Maintain
<u>19E</u> : Increase the percentage of secure placements reviewed every 30 days. (Outcome)	FY 2018: 99% Target: 99% (Target Met)	Maintenance rate of 99%	Maintenance rate of 99%	Maintain
<u>19F</u> : Increase the percentage of UAC in care 14 days or more that receive legal rights presentations. (Outcome)	FY 2018: 99% Target: 99% (Target Met)	Maintenance rate of 99%	Maintenance rate of 99%	Maintain

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)</b>	<b>FY 2020 Target</b>	<b>FY 2021 Target</b>	<b>FY 2021 Target +/- FY 2020 Target</b>
<u>19G</u> : Increase the percentage of UAC that are referred to and access specific follow up services. <i>(Outcome)</i>	FY 2018: 28.8% Target: 32.64%  (Target Not Met)	Prior Result +2%	Prior Result +2%	Prior Result +2%
<u>19i</u> : Number of runaways from UAC shelters. <i>(Output)</i>	FY 2018: 193  (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

Activity	FY 2019 Final	Count	FY 2020 Enacted	Count	FY 2021 President's Budget	Count
<b>Service Grants</b>	<b>\$1,856,612,564</b>	144	<b>\$1,868,717,768</b>	158	<b>\$1,799,450,797</b>	158
Formula - New Starts		0		0		0
Formula - Continuations		0		0		0
Competitive - New Starts	\$308,143,992	30	\$675,766,358	74		0
Competitive - Continuations	\$1,548,468,572	114	\$1,192,951,410	84	\$1,799,450,797	158
<b>Research/Evaluation</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Demonstration/Development</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Training/Technical Assistance</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Program Support</b>	<b>\$772,523,630</b>	5	<b>\$856,266,817</b>	11	<b>\$622,525,193</b>	15
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts	\$25,090,000	4	\$418,864,369	6	\$25,090,000	4
Contracts - Continuations	\$610,224,548	1	\$309,755,192	5	\$469,650,803	11
Other	\$137,209,082		\$127,647,256		\$127,784,390	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,629,136,194</b>	149	<b>\$2,724,984,585</b>	169	<b>\$2,421,975,990</b>	173

Notes:

1. 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.
2. Funding for all years includes prior year funding available for obligation.

**Anti-Trafficking In Persons Programs**

Funding Level	FY 2019 Final	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	Change from FY 2020 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	\$26,755,000	\$27,755,000	\$27,755,000	0

Authorizing Legislation- Section 113(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, Section 121 of the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act of 2014, Section 101 of the Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2018, and Section 2 of the SOAR to Health and Wellness Act of 2018

2021 Authorization .....Such sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method .....Competitive Grant and Contract

**Program Description and Accomplishments**

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

- screening and identifying victims,
- providing victims benefits and services,
- developing and delivery training and technical assistance,
- conducting research, program evaluations, and data collection, 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 Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-425), authorizes ACF to award grants to local educational agencies, in partnership with a nonprofit, nongovernmental agency to establish, expand, and support programs to educate school staff to recognize and respond to signs of labor trafficking and sex trafficking, and to provide age-appropriate information to students on how to avoid becoming victims of labor and sex trafficking.

Congress also authorized the SOAR to Health and Wellness Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-398) to provide training to health care and social service providers on human trafficking, including Stop, Observe, Ask, Respond (SOAR) to Human Trafficking training program activities implemented under the Trafficking Victims Protection Act and additional activities, such as stakeholder engagement, technical assistance to grantees, data collection, and grant awards.

The anti-trafficking in persons programs include grant programs, contracts, and partnerships with government and non-government organizations. Each authorizing statute identifies eligible entities for competitive grant funds, but, in general, state, local, and tribal governments and non-profit organizations are eligible for federal assistance under the authorized programs. Each newly awarded grant program includes mechanisms to assess program performance, and, in some cases, independent evaluation.

ACF provides Certification or 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 national child who may be a victim of trafficking for up to 90 days, which may be extended for an additional 30 days. In FY 2019, ACF issued 311 certification letters to adult victims and 892 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 U.S. communities across the nation, by funding victim service programs, 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. As of the end of FY 2019, a TVAP network of 184 providers located in 101 cities, 48 states, and U.S. territories, assisted 968 foreign national victims of trafficking. 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 825 domestic victims of human trafficking.

In FY 2019, The National Human Trafficking Hotline (referred as the Hotline in this chapter) spent \$3.5 million dollars, providing around-the-clock confidential hotline services for victims of trafficking to get help and stay safe, for community members to report tips, and for 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. As of the third quarter of FY 2019, the Hotline had

received 136,990 incoming signals, identified 11,852 unique cases of potential trafficking, supported approximately 9,283 referrals for victim services, responded to 10,362 communications from victims of trafficking, and made 3,599 reports to law enforcement. This is largely attributed to federal and public-private initiatives aimed at public awareness, peer-to-peer referrals among victims and survivors of trafficking, training, and inter-agency collaboration around the issue of human trafficking that includes publication of the Hotline number and its services. In FY 2020, the Hotline grant will keep its funding level at \$3.5 million and by FY 2021, ACF aims to increase the number of potential trafficking victims identified by the Hotline by ten percent over the average of the previous four years of actual results.

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 2019, ACF continued implementing recommendations and findings from the pilot phase of the project, including the standardization of human trafficking data elements across grant programs and modernization of internal case management data to streamline the issuance of certification and eligibility letters.

The Look Beneath the Surface Anti-Trafficking Program (LBS) funds anti-trafficking projects to build community anti-trafficking capacity to raise awareness of the dangers of trafficking, to identify victims, to leverage non-federal resources, to connect victims to services, and to prevent human trafficking through partnerships with federal, state, tribal, and local governments and non-government organizations. At the end of the third quarter of FY 2019, LBS grantees trained 18,576 health and human services providers, law enforcement, and other community partners, screened 1,673 potential victims of human trafficking and confirmed 555 victims (185 foreign national victims, 345 domestic victims, and 25 victims whose nationality was unknown). Seventy-two percent of the individuals identified by LBS grantees experienced sex trafficking, 21 percent experienced labor trafficking, and 5 percent experienced both. The remaining two percent experienced an unknown trafficking type. At the end of FY 2019, ACF discontinued the LBS program as a standalone activity. Most of the objectives of the LBS program have been consolidated under the DVHT program. This consolidation will expand the LBS national public awareness campaign and will merge responsibilities for the identification and delivery of services to victims of human trafficking under the victim service grant programs. The funding allocated for the LBS program will be distributed to the victim service activities and the national LBS public awareness campaign.

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 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 through programs like the Human Trafficking Leadership Academy; and support for the National Advisory Committee on the Sex Trafficking of Children and Youth in the United States.

In FY 2019, ACF delivered SOAR Online through NHTTAC to scale the reach of accredited training modules, in addition to other training and technical assistance activities. NHTTAC trained 5,090 professionals and delivered 95 technical assistance activities. NHTTAC reached 3,260 technical assistance participants through 40 technical assistance activities specifically related to the SOAR training, which represents 64 percent of total NHTTAC participants. Of the 40 activities, NHTTAC trained 2,238 participants through 7 accredited online training modules and 1,022 participants through 33 other SOAR trainings.



In FY 2019, there were 26 grant awards with an average award of \$225,996 and a range of \$150,000 to \$3,750,000. For FY 2020, it is estimated there will be 33 grant awards made, with an average award of \$225,996 and a range of \$150,000 to \$3,500,000.

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
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	\$19,500,000	\$8,255,000	\$27,755,000
2021 President Budget	\$19,500,000	\$8,255,000	\$27,755,000

### **Budget Request**

The FY 2021 request for the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Programs is \$27.8 million, same as the FY 2020 enacted level.

In FY 2021, 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 nationwide 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.

ACF will expand the Domestic Victims of Human Trafficking program to include three targeted grant programs that will deliver culturally and linguistically appropriate outreach and service for Native American communities and indigenous populations; strengthen the capacity of the health care response to victims of human trafficking by funding trauma-informed, victim-centered, and strength-based programs that take a whole family approach within health care settings ; and identify and provide comprehensive case management, direct services, assistance, and referrals to domestic victims of human trafficking.

In FY 2021, ACF will maintain funding of \$3.5 million for the National Human Trafficking Hotline to the authorized funding level contained in the TVPRA of 2018, and implement the Human Trafficking Youth Prevention Education program authorized by this Act. The proposed Human Trafficking Youth Prevention Education Demonstration Grant Program is intended to target primary and secondary education students, teachers, school administrators, resource officers, and health care professionals to engage in primary prevention efforts.

ACF will also fund demonstration projects to implement the program authorized by the SOAR to Health and Wellness Act of 2018. Funding will be used to support training for individual professionals to equip them with knowledge and skills to identify, treat, and respond appropriately to human trafficking within clinical, organizational, and community settings by supporting local implementation and adaptation of SOAR- related technical assistance.

For FY 2021, an estimated 33 awards will be made, with an average award of \$250,000 and a range of \$187,500 to \$3,500,000.

## 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 had annual increases in the number of certification letters issued to adult victims of trafficking. The number of certification letters generally decreased year-to-year between FY 2016 and FY 2019. In FY 2016, ACF issued 443 certification letters, a 29 percent decrease from the prior year. In FY 2017, ACF issued 448 certification letters, a one percent increase from the prior year. In FY 2018, ACF issued 412 certification letters, an eight percent decrease from the prior year. In FY 2019, ACF issued 311 certification letters, a 25 percent decrease from the prior year. The fluctuation in certification letters is primarily due to changing patterns in law enforcement investigations and the number of T-visas and Continued Presence status issued by DHS.

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 506 letters to minors, a 51 percent increase from the prior year). In FY 2018, ACF issued 466 eligibility letters, an eight percent decrease from the prior year. Although the total number of eligibility letters decreased in FY 2018, the total number of requests for assistance increased compared to the prior year. In FY 2019, ACF issued 892 eligibility letters (91 percent increase over the prior year). The fluctuation in eligibility letters is primarily due to 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.

The National Human Trafficking Hotline (formerly known as the National Human Trafficking Resource Center) provides services year round, 24/7 through phone calls, texts, a web portal, and online chats. The Hotline responds to requests for urgent assistance, receives and reports tips to law enforcement about potential trafficking situations, and make referrals to community-based organizations for assistance. In FY 2019, the Hotline processed 5,278 online tips; identified 11,852 potential cases of trafficking; responded to 10,362 signals from victims; and made 3,599 reports to law enforcement. This is largely attributed to federal and public-private initiatives aimed at public awareness, peer-to-peer referrals among victims and survivors of trafficking, training, and inter-agency collaboration around the issue of human trafficking that includes publication of the Hotline number and its services. By FY 2021, ACF aims to increase the number of potential trafficking victims identified by the Hotline by ten 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 2020 Target	FY 2021 Target	FY 2021 Target +/- FY 2020 Target
<u>17B</u> : Increase the number of foreign victims served by whole network of providers. <sup>12</sup> ( <i>Outcome and Output</i> )	FY 2019: 968  Target: 1,133  (Target Not Met)	1,222	Average prev 4 actuals +5%	N/A

<sup>12</sup> The language of this performance measure has been updated to improve accuracy.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2020 Target	FY 2021 Target	FY 2021 Target +/- FY 2020 Target
<u>17C</u> : Increase the number of domestic trafficking victims served. ( <i>Outcome</i> )	FY 2019: 825  Target: 601  (Target Exceeded)	664	N/A <sup>13</sup>	N/A
<u>17D</u> : Increase the number of potential trafficking victims identified by the Hotline. ( <i>Outcome</i> )	FY 2019: 25,597  Target: 22,639  (Target Exceeded)	26,322	Average prev 4 actual results +10%	N/A
<u>17E</u> : Increase the number of incoming communications received from victims and survivors of human trafficking by the hotline. <sup>14</sup> ( <i>Outcome</i> )	FY 2019: 10,362  Target: 5,312  (Target Exceeded)	7,151	Average prev 4 actual results +10%	N/A
<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. <sup>15</sup>  ( <i>Developmental Outcome</i> )	FY 2019: 94%  (Historical Actual)	TBD	TBD	N/A
<u>17G</u> : Increase the number of health and human service professionals trained by grantees to identify and respond to human trafficking ( <i>Developmental Outcome</i> )	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A
<u>17H</u> : Increase the number of human trafficking victims identified by health and human service professionals receiving SOAR training ( <i>Developmental Outcome</i> )	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A
<u>17I</u> : Increase the number of school staff trained to recognize and respond to human trafficking ( <i>Developmental Outcome</i> )	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A

<sup>13</sup> The FY 2021 actual result will not be comparable to previous years of data since the program anticipates a new hybrid grant program. This wording of this performance measure will be revisited as this new program is implemented.

<sup>14</sup> Incoming signals include calls, texts, chats, emails, and web forms submitted to the National Human Trafficking Hotline.

<sup>15</sup> 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.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2020 Target	FY 2021 Target	FY 2021 Target +/- FY 2020 Target
<u>17j</u> : Increase the number of students receiving human trafficking prevention education ( <i>Developmental Outcome</i> )	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A
<u>17i</u> : Number of total incoming communications received by the hotline. ( <i>Output</i> )	FY 2019: 136,990 (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 2019: 5,090 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>17iii</u> : Number of victims of trafficking certified per year. ( <i>Output</i> )	FY 2019: 1,203 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data  
Victims of Trafficking

Activity	FY 2019 Final	Count	FY 2020 Enacted	Count	FY 2021 President's Budget	Count
<b>Service Grants</b>	<b>\$11,450,000</b>	15	<b>\$15,850,000</b>	14	<b>\$15,250,000</b>	14
Formula - New Starts		0		0		0
Formula - Continuations		0		0		0
Competitive - New Starts		0	\$7,350,000	11	\$8,000,000	3
Competitive - Continuations	\$11,450,000	15	\$8,500,000	3	\$7,250,000	11
<b>Research/Evaluation</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Demonstration/Development</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Training/Technical Assistance</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Program Support</b>	<b>\$7,476,685</b>	3	<b>\$3,650,000</b>	3	<b>\$4,250,000</b>	2
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0	\$2,750,000	1
Contracts - Continuations	\$6,501,035	3	\$2,204,833	3	\$30,500	1
Other	\$975,650		\$1,445,167		\$1,469,500	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$18,926,685</b>	18	<b>\$19,500,000</b>	17	<b>\$19,500,000</b>	16

Notes:

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

Resource and Program Data  
Domestic Trafficking

Activity	FY 2019 Final	Count	FY 2020 Enacted	Count	FY 2021 President's Budget	Count
<b>Service Grants</b>	<b>\$4,948,525</b>	11	<b>\$6,705,000</b>	17	<b>\$6,705,000</b>	17
Formula - New Starts		0		0		0
Formula - Continuations		0		0		0
Competitive - New Starts		0	\$6,705,000	17		0
Competitive - Continuations	\$4,948,525	11		0	\$6,705,000	17
<b>Research/Evaluation</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Demonstration/Development</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Training/Technical Assistance</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Program Support</b>	<b>\$2,804,013</b>	1	<b>\$1,550,000</b>	1	<b>\$1,550,000</b>	2
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		1
Contracts - Continuations	\$1,807,645	1	\$972,000	1	\$1,427,500	1
Other	\$996,368		\$578,000		\$122,500	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$7,752,538</b>	12	<b>\$8,255,000</b>	18	<b>\$8,255,000</b>	19

Notes:

1. Program Support includes travel, printing and an inter-agency agreement.

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FY 2021 Budget

FY 2021 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis.....	77
Authorizing Legislation .....	78
Appropriations Not Authorized by Law .....	78
Appropriations History Table .....	79
Amounts Available for Obligation.....	81
Budget Authority by Activity .....	82
Summary of Changes .....	83
Justification .....	84
General Statement .....	84
Program Description and Accomplishments.....	85
Budget Request .....	89
Performance Analysis.....	91
Resource and Program Data Child Care and Development Block Grant.....	94
Resource and Program Data Child Care Entitlement to States .....	95
State Table - Child Care & Development Block Grant.....	96
State Table - Child Care Entitlement to States - Mandatory .....	98
State Table - Child Care Entitlement to States - Matching .....	100



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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Child Care and Development Fund

**FY 2021 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis**

For carrying out the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (“CCDBG Act”), \$5,826,000,000 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 in addition to the amounts required to be reserved by the Secretary under section 658O(a)(2)(A) of such Act, \$174,780,000 shall be for Indian tribes and tribal organizations.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Child Care and Development Fund

**Authorizing Legislation**

Statutory Citations	FY 2020 Amount Authorized	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Amount Authorized	FY 2021 President's Budget
Section 658B of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 2014	2,748,591,018	5,826,000,000	Such sums	5,826,000,000
Section 418 of the Social Security Act (expires May 22, 2020)	2,917,000,000	2,917,000,000	2,917,000,000	4,212,000,000
Total request level against definite authorizations	5,665,591,018	8,743,000,000	2,917,000,000	10,038,000,000

Note – The CCE program has been authorized through May 22, 2020, by Section 302 of the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 ( P.L. 116-94). Throughout this chapter, the CCE enacted level for FY 2020 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 2020
Child Care Entitlement	FY 2020	2,917,000,000	\$2,917,000,000	2,917,000,000
Child Care and Development Block Grant	FY 2020	2,748,591,018	\$5,826,000,000	5,826,000,000

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>
2012				
Discretionary	2,926,757,000		2,438,313,000	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	2,836,604,904
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
Supplemental				30,000,000
Transfer				-18,149,440
Total				8,204,850,560
2020				
Discretionary	5,276,000,000	7,676,000,000	5,301,000,000	5,826,000,000
Mandatory	4,212,000,000			2,917,000,000
Total				8,743,000,000
2021				
Discretionary	5,826,000,000			
Mandatory	4,212,000,000			

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Child Care and Development Fund

**Amounts Available for Obligation**

<u>Budgetary Resources</u>	FY 2019 <u>Final</u>	FY 2020 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2021 <u>Current Law</u>	FY 2021 <u>President's Budget</u>
Discretionary, B.A.	\$5,276,000,000	\$5,826,000,000	\$5,826,000,000	\$5,826,000,000
Mandatory, B.A.	2,917,000,000	2,917,000,000	2,917,000,000	4,212,000,000
<b>Subtotal, Net Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$8,193,000,000</b>	<b>\$8,743,000,000</b>	<b>\$8,743,000,000</b>	<b>\$10,038,000,000</b>
Secretary's Transfer	-18,149,440	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal, Adjusted Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$8,174,850,560</b>	<b>\$8,743,000,000</b>	<b>\$8,743,000,000</b>	<b>\$10,038,000,000</b>
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-539,235	0	0	0
Recoveries of prior year obligations	46,233,025	0	0	0
<b>Total Obligations</b>	<b>\$8,220,544,350</b>	<b>\$8,743,000,000</b>	<b>\$8,743,000,000</b>	<b>\$10,038,000,000</b>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Child Care and Development Fund

**Budget Authority by Activity**

<u>Activity</u>	<u>FY 2019 Final</u>	<u>FY 2020 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2021 Current Law</u>	<u>FY 2021 President's Budget</u>
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$5,257,850,560	\$5,826,000,000	\$5,826,000,000	\$5,826,000,000
Child Care Entitlement to the States	2,917,000,000	2,917,000,000	2,917,000,000	4,212,000,000
<b>Total, Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$8,174,850,560</b>	<b>\$8,743,000,000</b>	<b>\$8,743,000,000</b>	<b>\$10,038,000,000</b>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Child Care and Development Fund

**Summary of Changes**

FY 2020 Enacted	
Total estimated budget authority	\$8,743,000,000
FY 2021 President's Budget	
Total estimated budget authority	\$10,038,000,000
Net change	+\$1,295,000,000

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<u>Description of Changes</u>	<u>FY 2020 Enacted</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Increases:</u>		
A. <u>Program:</u>		
1) <b>Mandatory Child Care State Grants</b> Proposal to build supply of child care providers for underserved populations.	\$1,177,525,000	+\$1,000,000,000
2) <b>Matching Child Care Grants:</b> Increase funding for policy proposal to maintain Child Care spending.	\$1,651,965,000	+\$286,150,000
3) <b>Mandatory Child Care Tribal Funds:</b> Increase funding for policy proposal to maintain Child Care spending.	\$58,340,000	+\$5,900,000
4) <b>Child Care Training and Technical Assistance:</b> Increase funding for policy proposal to maintain Child Care spending.	\$14,585,000	+\$1,475,000
5) <b>Mandatory Research:</b> Increase funding for policy proposal to maintain Child Care spending.	\$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 2019 Final	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	Change from FY 2020 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	\$8,174,850,560	\$8,743,000,000	\$10,038,000,000	\$1,295,000,000

Note. In FY 2019, Congress provided a supplemental appropriation in the Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act, 2019 (P.L. 116-20) of \$30 million, which is not included in the table above.

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

2021 Authorization ..... Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method ..... Formula Grant

**General Statement**

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

CCDF consists of two funding streams: the mandatory Child Care Entitlement (CCE) and the discretionary Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG). The CCE consists of “matching funds,” which require state matching 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 to provide more continuous child care assistance to low-income children and families

The combination of the discretionary and mandatory funds provided about \$8.2 billion in federal funding in FY 2019 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 Description and Accomplishments**

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

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

Mandatory CCE funds are allocated to state grantees based on historic levels of child care expenditures. Mandatory tribal funds are allocated based on the number of children under the age of 13 in a tribe.

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 recaptured and 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 other states that did obligate all of the matching funds and that 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 funds are reserved for Indian tribes. For discretionary child care funding, the statute reserves an amount of no less than two percent of the appropriation. An amount greater than two percent of discretionary funds may be reserved 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 was 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 of such funds may be reserved for Indian tribes. For FY 2019, two percent of mandatory funds was 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, such as the salaries and related costs of state lead agency staff who prepare the state plan, submit reports, coordinate the resolution of audits, and conduct other administrative activities. The definition of administrative activities does not include client eligibility determinations; 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. Starting 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;
- developing or implementing 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 and supply 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 also 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 the

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 with respect to increasing access to child care services and improving the quality and safety of child care services. In recent years, appropriations acts have also authorized the use of up to one-half of one percent of CCE funds for this purpose. These funds support increasing 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, independence/self-sufficiency, and improving the quality of care provided to our children. The work conducted using these funds has led to a number of significant achievements and advancements in the field of child care and early education research. Examples include:

- implementation and ongoing analysis of data from the National Survey of Early Care and Education of 2012 and 2019 to provide national estimates of the use of early education, including child care; parental preferences and choices of care; characteristics of programs providing care and early education services to children and of the teaching and care-giving staff interacting with children; and availability and use of public funds;
- assessment of evidence on the effectiveness of Quality Rating and Improvement Systems (QRIS) in identifying and 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, 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, factors that promote stability of care and family and child outcomes, understanding how new regulations and state policies affect the supply of different types of non-parental care, and access to high quality care by families using child care subsidies;
- development of resources to support research and evaluation of capacity-building by CCDF state, territory, and tribal lead agencies; and
- assessment of the relationships between different characteristics of quality care, time in quality care, and thresholds or levels of quality in programs and young children's developmental outcomes in multiple domains and design and implementation of a rigorous study to test those relationships.

The Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (P.L. 116-94) included a \$550 million increase in CCDBG funds over the previous year. Since FY 2018, Congress has increased the CCDBG appropriation by a total of \$2.9 billion. 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 2018, the most recent year for which preliminary data are available, over 1.3 million children from about 813,000 low-income families received child care assistance in an average month through CCDF. Of the children served, 27 percent were infants and toddlers, 28 percent were 3 or 4 years old, 10 percent were 5 years old, and 34 percent were 6 years or older. Of the families served, 41 percent had incomes below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) (\$20,780 for a family of three in 2018), while 27 percent had incomes between 100 and 150 percent of FPL, and 15 percent had incomes above 150 percent of FPL (with the remaining cases being child-only protective services or invalid or unreported data).

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 2018, administrative data shows the share of CCDF children served in licensed care arrangements increased from 73 to 85 percent. In 45 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 73 percent. Approximately 20 percent of children were cared for in family child care homes and 2 percent were cared for in the child’s home (with approximately 4 percent invalid or unreported data).

In FY 2019, Congress provided a supplemental appropriation (P.L. 116-20) of \$30 million to remain available through September 30, 2021 for necessary expenses directly related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, Typhoon Mangkhut, Super Typhoon Yutu, wildfires and earthquakes occurring in calendar year 2018, and tornadoes and floods occurring in calendar year 2019 in those areas for which a major disaster or emergency has been declared. ACF is awarding supplemental disaster funding to eligible state, territory, and tribal CCDF lead agencies for renovating, repairing, or rebuilding of child care facilities; materials, supplies, furnishings, vehicles, and equipment; supply-building grants to providers; mental health consultation; direct services; and other allowable CCDF uses.

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

2017 .....	\$5,773,000,000
2018 .....	\$8,130,078,399
2019 .....	\$8,174,850,560
2019 Supplemental Disaster Appropriation.....	\$30,000,000
2020 .....	\$8,743,000,000
2021 President’s Budget .....	\$10,038,000,000

For CCDBG Discretionary, for FY 2020 the grant awards made to the 50 states and Washington, D.C., averaged approximately \$107 million with a range of \$7 million to \$595 million.

For CCE Mandatory, for FY 2020 the grant awards made to the 50 states and Washington, D.C., averaged approximately \$23 million with a range of nearly \$3 million to \$102 million.

For CCE Matching, for FY 2020 the grant awards made to the 50 states and Washington, D.C. averaged approximately \$32 million with a range of nearly \$3 million to \$206 million.

## **Budget Request**

The FY 2021 President's Budget requests \$10.0 billion in budget authority, an increase of \$1.3 billion above the FY 2020 Appropriation and current law levels. This includes \$5.8 billion for CCDBG and \$4.2 billion for CCE. This level of funding is estimated to serve approximately 1.9 million children.

For CCDBG, for FY 2021 it is estimated that the grant awards made to the 50 states and Washington, D.C., will average approximately \$94 million with a range from \$6 million to \$560 million.

For CCE Mandatory, for FY 2021 it is estimated that the awards made to the 50 states and Washington, D.C. will average approximately \$23 million with a range from nearly \$2 million to \$102 million.

For CCE Matching, for FY 2021 it is estimated that the awards made to the 50 states and Washington, D.C. will average approximately \$32 million with a range from nearly \$3 million to \$205 million.

The mandatory request for CCE includes two re-proposals from the FY 2020 President's Budget. The request continues the proposal to amend Title IV, Section 418, of the Social Security Act to increase CCE to ensure federal mandatory childcare funding is maintained over ten years, taking into account proposals made in other parts of the Budget, including the Social Services Block Grant elimination and TANF program changes. To achieve this proposal, the Budget requests a total of \$2.2 billion in additional budget authority for CCE over 10 years (an increase of \$2.2 billion in outlays over the same time).

This request would also re-propose a one-time, mandatory investment of \$1 billion for a competitive fund aimed at building the supply of child care for underserved populations and stimulating employer investment in child care. The funding, available for obligation for five years, would 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. State grantees will be required to match federal dollars and may apply for grant funding in three priority areas:

- Building the supply of child care in underserved communities and in rural areas, with the goal of improving the number and types of child care settings and arrangements, including faith-based and family child care providers. This includes supporting the development of licensed family child care providers as a small business and entrepreneurship opportunity;
- Providing incentives and assisting small businesses to develop cost effective models to offer child care support to their employees; and
- Promoting innovation and modernizing the child care business model. This may include developing innovative financing models and public-private partnerships that use multiple funding sources and financing models to meet the needs of working families.

State applicants will also be required to identify and describe actions they will take to reduce unnecessary regulatory requirements that unintentionally create barriers to entry into the market, limit the supply of care, or increase cost without improving quality of care. This must include engagement of outside stakeholders and direct feedback from child care providers and parents on potential regulatory barriers and challenges that need to be addressed.

The Budget also includes a proposal to reauthorize the CCDBG Act, given that the program's authorization expires at the end of FY 2020. This proposal seeks reauthorization for five years with amendments that build upon the successful bipartisan reauthorization in 2014 and the White House document released in December 2019, "White House Principles for Child Care Reform: Increasing

Access to Affordable, High Quality Child Care in America”. The proposal includes the following goals and provisions:

#### Strengthening program integrity

Program integrity is critical for ensuring effective stewardship of taxpayer dollars. 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.

This proposal seeks authorization for a \$5 million set-aside for ACF to provide on-site monitoring, conduct proper analysis of state error rate reporting, and carry out other integrity-related activities for which resources do not currently exist. In addition, this proposal allows states to retain 50 percent of improper payment funds recovered outside the obligation period, incentivizing improved management and administration of the CCDF program through error and fraud prevention, identification, and recovery. 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. For example, 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 monitor these activities through the CCDF state plans and other ongoing reporting mechanisms.

#### Improving state flexibility to address local circumstances and special populations

While states have made significant progress in incorporating new requirements into their programs, there are areas where federal requirements have presented challenges. This proposal would offer more flexibility in two specific areas to allow states to better tailor their program and provide the most effective services for their families. This proposal allows states to request narrow exceptions to 12-month eligibility in order to serve families with a specific, time-limited need for care. For example, families in crisis may require short-term, protective services, yet current law requires any CCDF subsidies awarded to families to be available for a full 12 months, even if the crisis is finite and brief. This proposal includes stringent guardrails to limit wide-ranging exceptions, such as requiring sufficient justification of the need for time-limited eligibility for specific subpopulations, a minimum 3-month eligibility period for these exceptions, and limiting a state’s caseload of time-limited eligibility to less than 5 percent.

This proposal also allows greater flexibility in the monitoring inspections required for care provided in the child’s home, a requirement that raises privacy concerns for families and may lead states to further restrict the child care options available to families.

#### Ensuring low-income working parents have equal access to the child care market

The CCDF program includes mechanisms to ensure that CCDF families have equal access to the child care market, but for these to be effective, the underlying tools must work properly. This proposal shores up requirements for market rate surveys that states use to set subsidy payment rates to ensure that the surveys are valid, reliable, and comparable—providing an essential foundation for ensuring subsidies are sufficient to provide access to care of the parent’s choice.

### Strengthening health and safety through improved implementation of background checks

The introduction of the background check requirements in the last reauthorization were driven by a desire to ensure that our nation's children are being properly cared for in healthy and safe environments. While the intent of those requirements remain laudable, implementation of all the components of the background check requirements established by the reauthorization has proven to be a challenge.

This proposal also creates a government-wide task force to strengthen the infrastructure for conducting background checks, not only for child care, but across health and human services (e.g., home health and nursing home workers, home visitors) and other sectors, such as education. The task force would develop recommendations for legislative or regulatory changes to address issues such as a lack of timely (or any) responses to interstate requests due to states' closed-record laws and other policies that explicitly prohibit sharing of such information between states.

### Addressing the child care cliff

Too often, families face a disproportionate reduction of child care benefits as their wages or working hours increase, eroding the value of moving up the economic ladder. The CCDBG Act of 2014 provided states the flexibility to implement policies that reduce this "cliff effect". This proposal requires states to describe in their CCDF plans efforts they are making to reduce the child care cliff effect. Examples of activities include gradually adjusting co-payments using a sliding fee scale as a family's income increases, coordinating with other public assistance programs where possible, and considering other sources of support, such as tax credits, to stagger eligibility thresholds and phase-outs so that families will not lose multiple benefits at the same time.

### Making CCDF work better for territories and tribes

Flexibility is particularly important for territories and tribes because of the unique circumstances related to size, remote geography, and tribal sovereignty. The proposal would give ACF the flexibility to tailor CCDF requirements to recognize the unique circumstances of territories such as determining which, if any, requirements are not relevant to a territory based on the scope of their CCDF program (e.g., some territories do not have a child market outside of CCDF and should not be required to conduct a market rate survey) and would improve tribes' ability to conduct background checks of child care staff by authorizing tribes to request FBI fingerprint checks for non-tribal staff through the CCDBG Act.

### Removing the requirement for the Secretary of HHS to operate a national toll-free hotline as part of the CCDF program

Concerns about health and safety violations or suspected child abuse and neglect in child care programs are addressed and handled at the state and local level. Therefore, any complaints that come through the national hotline have to be transferred or referred to the appropriate state. This process slows down the response to situations where a child may be in danger. It also forces parents to tell their stories multiple times, and raises unrealistic expectations for parents who might assume a federal response to a complaint made through a national hotline would be forthcoming. State hotlines or similar reporting methods are all available on [childcare.gov](http://childcare.gov), the national website required by the CCDBG Act reauthorization.

### 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 support 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 2021, 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 2020 Target	FY 2021 Target	FY 2021 Target +/- FY 2020 Target
<u>2A</u> : Maintain the proportion of children served through Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF), Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), and Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) child care funding as compared to the number of children in families with income equal to or less than 85 percent of State Median Income. (Outcome)	FY 2017: 14% Target: 17% (Target Not Met)	17%	17%	Maintain
<u>2B</u> : Increase the number of states that implement Quality Rating and Improvement Systems (QRIS) that meet high quality benchmarks. (Outcome)	FY 2016: 35 Target: 35 (Target Met)	40	40	Maintain
<u>2C</u> : Increase the number or percentage of low-income children receiving CCDF subsidies who are enrolled in high quality care settings. (Developmental Outcome)	N/A	TBD	TBD	N/A

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2020 Target	FY 2021 Target	FY 2021 Target +/- FY 2020 Target
<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 2018: 88% of families (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data  
Child Care and Development Block Grant

Activity	FY 2019 Final	Count	FY 2020 Enacted	Count	FY 2021 President's Budget	Count
<b>Service Grants</b>	<b>\$5,207,695,029</b>	432	<b>\$5,766,240,000</b>	320	<b>\$5,766,240,000</b>	320
Formula - New Starts	\$5,203,590,560	315	\$5,766,240,000	320	\$5,766,240,000	320
Formula - Continuations	\$4,104,469	117		0		0
Competitive - New Starts		0		0		0
Competitive - Continuations		0		0		0
<b>Research/Evaluation</b>	<b>\$25,842,373</b>	36	<b>\$28,626,669</b>	38	<b>\$28,626,669</b>	38
Grants - New Starts	\$231,881	1		0		0
Grants - Continuations	\$18,750	1	\$1,252,000	4	\$1,252,000	4
Contracts - New Starts	\$5,789,666	10	\$7,149,191	10	\$7,149,191	10
Contracts - Continuations	\$19,441,284	24	\$19,983,381	24	\$19,983,381	24
Other	\$360,792		\$242,097		\$242,097	
<b>Demonstration/Development</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Training/Technical Assistance</b>	<b>\$25,898,525</b>	7	<b>\$29,130,000</b>	10	<b>\$29,130,000</b>	10
Grants - New Starts	\$4,500,000	2	\$6,458,600	5	\$6,458,600	5
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts	\$16,157,635	5	\$17,541,260	5	\$17,541,260	5
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other	\$5,240,890		\$5,130,140		\$5,130,140	
<b>Program Support</b>	<b>\$2,008,272</b>	1	<b>\$2,003,331</b>	1	<b>\$2,003,331</b>	1
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts	\$1,300,000	1	\$1,300,000	1	\$1,300,000	1
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other	\$708,272		\$703,331		\$703,331	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$5,261,444,199</b>	476	<b>\$5,826,000,000</b>	369	<b>\$5,826,000,000</b>	369

Notes:

1. Program Support includes funding for salaries and benefits, interagency agreements, information technology support, and associated overhead.
2. In FY 2019, about \$4 million of FY 2018 Tribal Child care funds that were unused were re-allotted under the authority of Section 6580(e) of Child Care and Development Block Grant
3. In FY 2020, Research/Evaluation continuation grants includes some grants funded by CCE in FY 2019.
4. Other includes non-countable categories, such as salaries and benefits, inter-agency agreements, and overhead costs.

Resource and Program Data  
Child Care Entitlement to States

Activity	FY 2019 Final	Count	FY 2020 Enacted	Count	FY 2021 President's Budget	Count
<b>Service Grants</b>	<b>\$2,929,958,337</b>	379	<b>\$2,887,830,000</b>	350	<b>\$4,169,880,000</b>	375
Formula - New Starts	\$2,887,829,781	345	\$2,887,830,000	350	\$3,179,880,000	350
Formula - Continuations	\$42,128,556	34		0		0
Competitive - New Starts		0		0	\$990,000,000	25
Competitive - Continuations		0		0		0
<b>Research/Evaluation</b>	<b>\$14,385,003</b>	45	<b>\$14,282,465</b>	43	<b>\$20,897,898</b>	48
Grants - New Starts	\$4,746,416	17	\$2,300,000	9	\$2,150,000	11
Grants - Continuations	\$1,694,869	8	\$5,182,601	19	\$6,688,257	23
Contracts - New Starts	\$712,265	5	\$3,112,011	3	\$5,300,000	2
Contracts - Continuations	\$7,019,207	15	\$3,607,590	12	\$6,278,028	12
Other	\$212,246		\$80,263		\$481,613	
<b>Demonstration/Development</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Training/Technical Assistance</b>	<b>\$14,566,769</b>	3	<b>\$14,585,000</b>	3	<b>\$21,060,000</b>	4
Grants - New Starts		0		0	\$5,000,000	1
Grants - Continuations	\$3,500,000	3	\$3,510,000	3	\$3,880,000	3
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations	\$11,066,769	0	\$11,075,000	0	\$12,180,000	0
Other						
<b>Program Support</b>	<b>\$190,375</b>	0	<b>\$302,535</b>	0	<b>\$162,102</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other	\$190,375		\$302,535		\$162,102	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,959,100,483</b>	427	<b>\$2,917,000,000</b>	396	<b>\$4,212,000,000</b>	427

Notes:

1. In all years, the 50 states plus the District of Columbia each received a grant through the Mandatory Fund and a grant through the Matching Fund. In FY 2019, 243 tribes received a Mandatory Grant; for FYs 2020 and 2021, the number of tribes is estimated to be 248.
2. Program Support includes funding for interagency agreements, information technology support, and associated overhead.
3. In FY 2019, about \$42 million in Matching Funds from FY 2018 that went unused were redistributed under the authority of Section 418 of the Social Security Act.
4. Other includes non-countable categories, such as salaries and benefits, inter-agency agreements, and overhead costs.

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

STATE/TERRITORY	<u>Formula Grants</u>			CFDA #
	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	93.575 Difference from FY 2020 Enacted
Alabama	\$94,448,444	\$103,937,293	\$103,937,293	\$0
Alaska	9,433,272	10,383,130	10,383,130	0
Arizona	128,572,918	140,817,006	140,817,006	0
Arkansas	60,313,011	66,344,273	66,344,273	0
California	507,250,166	560,532,134	560,532,134	0
Colorado	61,927,625	67,936,315	67,936,315	0
Connecticut	33,476,509	37,609,214	37,609,214	0
Delaware	14,001,692	15,613,270	15,613,270	0
District of Columbia	8,421,560	9,601,162	9,601,162	0
Florida	315,200,794	357,787,786	357,787,786	0
Georgia	210,368,138	231,275,589	231,275,589	0
Hawaii	17,564,123	19,185,280	19,185,280	0
Idaho	30,288,212	33,078,412	33,078,412	0
Illinois	172,071,912	189,482,509	189,482,509	0
Indiana	113,269,130	126,121,997	126,121,997	0
Iowa	45,690,160	51,041,330	51,041,330	0
Kansas	45,697,919	49,237,105	49,237,105	0
Kentucky	97,190,163	108,392,164	108,392,164	0
Louisiana	97,535,069	108,135,754	108,135,754	0
Maine	15,939,929	17,526,508	17,526,508	0
Maryland	66,005,508	73,319,016	73,319,016	0
Massachusetts	65,757,667	73,122,302	73,122,302	0
Michigan	143,667,302	161,446,920	161,446,920	0
Minnesota	69,170,789	77,038,059	77,038,059	0
Mississippi	69,094,591	75,414,325	75,414,325	0
Missouri	96,016,295	106,474,159	106,474,159	0
Montana	14,643,369	16,183,100	16,183,100	0
Nebraska	28,971,778	32,125,068	32,125,068	0
Nevada	46,783,009	52,684,637	52,684,637	0
New Hampshire	10,207,854	11,199,438	11,199,438	0
New Jersey	91,463,858	100,898,303	100,898,303	0
New Mexico	43,416,879	47,110,962	47,110,962	0
New York	226,909,700	261,832,246	261,832,246	0
North Carolina	170,973,873	189,027,857	189,027,857	0
North Dakota	8,959,754	9,661,175	9,661,175	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2020 Enacted
Ohio	169,774,136	187,915,171	187,915,171	0
Oklahoma	74,090,419	80,014,382	80,014,382	0
Oregon	56,356,051	61,756,006	61,756,006	0
Pennsylvania	152,412,798	170,245,470	170,245,470	0
Rhode Island	11,897,752	13,066,079	13,066,079	0
South Carolina	92,032,286	101,832,407	101,832,407	0
South Dakota	13,062,209	14,433,916	14,433,916	0
Tennessee	118,368,276	131,823,595	131,823,595	0
Texas	544,601,255	594,693,775	594,693,775	0
Utah	58,268,317	64,667,482	64,667,482	0
Vermont	6,441,981	7,056,489	7,056,489	0
Virginia	99,946,327	113,285,225	113,285,225	0
Washington	84,928,572	93,856,483	93,856,483	0
West Virginia	33,073,434	37,060,663	37,060,663	0
Wisconsin	74,397,634	82,628,488	82,628,488	0
Wyoming	6,259,369	6,666,231	6,666,231	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4,826,613,788</b>	<b>5,352,577,660</b>	<b>5,352,577,660</b>	<b>0</b>
Indian Tribes	305,974,469	334,995,000	334,995,000	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>305,974,469</b>	<b>334,995,000</b>	<b>334,995,000</b>	<b>0</b>
American Samoa	6,789,252	7,417,133	7,417,133	0
Guam	9,782,848	10,687,582	10,687,582	0
Northern Mariana Islands	4,673,085	5,415,595	5,415,595	0
Puerto Rico	48,726,773	49,537,340	49,537,340	0
Virgin Islands	5,134,815	5,609,690	5,609,690	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>75,106,773</b>	<b>78,667,340</b>	<b>78,667,340</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>5,207,695,030</b>	<b>5,766,240,000</b>	<b>5,766,240,000</b>	<b>0</b>
Discretionary Funds	1,473,444	1,500,000	1,500,000	0
Other	26,377,201	29,130,000	29,130,000	0
Training and Technical Assistance	25,898,817	29,130,000	29,130,000	0
<b>Subtotal, Adjustments</b>	<b>53,749,462</b>	<b>59,760,000</b>	<b>59,760,000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>5,261,444,492</b>	<b>5,826,000,000</b>	<b>5,826,000,000</b>	<b>0</b>

Notes:

1. Funding for FY 2019 includes the reallocation of unused money from FY 2018

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

**Formula Grants**

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Enacted	CFDA #	93.596
			FY 2021 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2020 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 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2020 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
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,177,524,781</b>	<b>1,177,524,781</b>	<b>1,177,524,781</b>	<b>0</b>
Indian Tribes	58,340,000	58,340,000	64,240,000	5,900,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>58,340,000</b>	<b>58,340,000</b>	<b>64,240,000</b>	<b>5,900,000</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>1,235,864,781</b>	<b>1,235,864,781</b>	<b>1,241,764,781</b>	<b>5,900,000</b>
Other	14,574,533	14,585,000	16,060,000	1,475,000
Training and Technical Assistance	14,566,769	14,585,000	16,060,000	1,475,000
<b>Subtotal, Adjustments</b>	<b>29,141,302</b>	<b>29,170,000</b>	<b>32,120,000</b>	<b>2,950,000</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>1,265,006,083</b>	<b>1,265,034,781</b>	<b>1,273,884,781</b>	<b>8,850,000</b>



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

STATE/TERRITORY	<u>Formula Grants</u>			CFDA #
	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	93.596 Difference from FY 2020 Enacted
Alabama	\$24,444,443	\$23,836,561	\$27,965,481	\$4,128,920
Alaska	4,265,909	4,159,825	4,880,381	720,556
Arizona	37,906,516	36,963,861	43,366,664	6,402,803
Arkansas	16,414,023	16,005,841	18,778,339	2,772,498
California	211,088,360	205,839,034	241,494,051	35,655,017
Colorado	29,270,526	28,542,629	33,486,725	4,944,096
Connecticut	16,063,761	15,664,289	18,377,625	2,713,336
Delaware	4,730,335	4,612,701	5,411,704	799,003
District of Columbia	3,185,107	3,105,900	3,643,898	537,998
Florida	97,282,090	94,862,889	111,294,842	16,431,953
Georgia	56,031,604	54,638,216	64,102,534	9,464,318
Hawaii	7,088,277	6,912,006	8,109,290	1,197,284
Idaho	9,942,094	9,694,855	11,374,178	1,679,323
Illinois	66,576,100	64,920,492	76,165,886	11,245,394
Indiana	36,280,719	35,378,494	41,506,683	6,128,189
Iowa	17,045,392	16,621,509	19,500,652	2,879,143
Kansas	16,087,567	15,687,503	18,404,860	2,717,357
Kentucky	22,707,840	22,143,144	25,978,733	3,835,589
Louisiana	25,181,140	24,554,938	28,808,293	4,253,355
Maine	5,540,961	5,403,169	6,339,095	935,926
Maryland	31,301,105	30,522,712	35,809,793	5,287,081
Massachusetts	31,128,996	30,354,883	35,612,893	5,258,010
Michigan	47,956,857	46,764,271	54,864,681	8,100,410
Minnesota	30,319,173	29,565,199	34,686,421	5,121,222
Mississippi	16,510,872	16,100,281	18,889,139	2,788,858
Missouri	32,074,805	31,277,172	36,694,939	5,417,767
Montana	5,370,315	5,236,767	6,143,868	907,101
Nebraska	10,828,767	10,559,478	12,388,569	1,829,091
Nevada	16,015,002	15,616,743	18,321,842	2,705,099
New Hampshire	5,592,551	5,453,476	6,398,116	944,640
New Jersey	45,317,283	44,190,337	51,844,896	7,654,559
New Mexico	11,304,153	11,023,042	12,932,431	1,909,389
New York	96,440,998	94,042,713	110,332,597	16,289,884
North Carolina	53,065,375	51,745,751	60,709,042	8,963,291
North Dakota	4,277,970	4,171,586	4,894,179	722,593

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2020 Enacted
Ohio	59,865,359	58,376,633	68,488,513	10,111,880
Oklahoma	21,754,542	21,213,552	24,888,120	3,674,568
Oregon	20,309,837	19,804,774	23,235,316	3,430,542
Pennsylvania	61,128,842	59,608,696	69,933,991	10,325,295
Rhode Island	4,709,975	4,592,848	5,388,411	795,563
South Carolina	24,802,784	24,185,991	28,375,438	4,189,447
South Dakota	5,127,866	5,000,347	5,866,496	866,149
Tennessee	33,794,117	32,953,728	38,661,905	5,708,177
Texas	172,122,901	167,842,566	196,915,908	29,073,342
Utah	21,791,751	21,249,836	24,930,689	3,680,853
Vermont	2,642,495	2,576,782	3,023,126	446,344
Virginia	42,033,374	40,988,092	48,087,965	7,099,873
Washington	38,170,813	37,221,585	43,669,031	6,447,446
West Virginia	8,515,057	8,303,305	9,741,587	1,438,282
Wisconsin	29,460,310	28,727,694	33,703,846	4,976,152
Wyoming	3,226,766	3,146,523	3,691,557	545,034
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,694,093,775</b>	<b>1,651,965,219</b>	<b>1,938,115,219</b>	<b>286,150,000</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>1,694,093,775</b>	<b>1,651,965,219</b>	<b>1,938,115,219</b>	<b>286,150,000</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>1,694,093,775</b>	<b>1,651,965,219</b>	<b>1,938,115,219</b>	<b>286,150,000</b>

Notes:

1. Funding for FY 2019 includes the reallocation of unused money from FY 2018.

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FY 2021 BUDGET

FY 2021 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis.....	105
Authorizing Legislation .....	110
Appropriations Not Authorized by Law .....	113
Appropriations History Table .....	114
Amounts Available for Obligation.....	115
Budget Authority by Activity .....	116
Summary of Changes .....	117
Justification .....	119
Head Start.....	120
Preschool Development Grants .....	130
Runaway and Homeless Youth Program.....	133
Service Connection for Youth on the Streets .....	142
CAPTA State Grants .....	146
Child Abuse Discretionary Activities.....	152
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention .....	156
Child Welfare Services.....	162
Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration .....	168
Adoption Opportunities .....	171
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments .....	175
Social Services Research and Demonstration .....	181
Native American Programs .....	184
Community Services Block Grant.....	189
Community Services Discretionary Activities .....	195
National Domestic Violence Hotline .....	199
Family Violence Prevention and Services.....	204
Chafee Education and Training Vouchers.....	212
Disaster Human Services Case Management.....	217
Federal Administration.....	220

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Children and Families Services Programs

**FY 2021 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), and 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, [\$12,876,652,000] \$11,856,130,000, of which \$75,000,000, to remain available through September 30, [2021] 2022, 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, [2020] 2021: *Provided*, That \$10,613,095,000 shall be for making payments under the Head Start Act, including for Early Head-Child Care Partnerships, of which, notwithstanding section 640 of such Act:

[ (1) \$193,000,000 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;

[(3) \$100,000,000, in addition to funds otherwise available under such section 640 for such purposes, shall be available through March 31, 2021 for new grants to entities defined as eligible under section 645A(d) of such Act for Early Head Start programs as described in section 645A of such Act, conversion of Head Start services to Early Head Start services as described in section 645(a)(5)(A) of such Act, and high quality infant and toddler care through Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships, and for training and technical assistance for such activities;]

[(4) \$250,000,000 shall be available for quality improvement consistent with section 640(a)(5) of such Act except that any amount of the funds may be used on any of the activities in such section (5);]

[(5) \$4,000,000 shall be available for the purposes of re-establishing the Tribal Colleges and Universities Head Start Partnership Program consistent with section 648(g) of such Act; and]

[(6)](2) \$19,000,000 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 \$275,000,000 shall be available until December 31, 2020 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 \$770,883,000 shall be for making payments under the CSBG Act: *Provided further*, That \$30,383,000 shall be for sections 680 and 678E(b)(2) of the CSBG Act, of which not less than \$20,383,000 shall be for section 680(a)(2) and not less than \$10,000,000 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 \$175,000,000 shall be for carrying out section 303(a) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act, of which \$7,000,000 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] \$4,000,000 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 2021 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 2021 Budget does not request



Language Provision	Explanation
	funding for Community Services Block Grant.
,[ the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981,]	This language is deleted because the FY 2021 Budget does not request funding for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program.
,[ the Assets for Independence Act,]	This language is deleted because the FY 2021 Budget does not request funding for Assets for Independence Act.
/[ (1) \$193,000,000 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; ]	This language can be deleted since the FY 2021 Budget does not request funding for a cost of living increase.
/[ (3) \$100,000,000, in addition to funds otherwise available under such section 640 for such purposes, shall be available through March 31, 2021 for new grants to entities defined as eligible under section 645A(d) of such Act for Early Head Start programs as described in section 645A of such Act, conversion of Head Start services to Early Head Start services as described in section 645(a)(5)(A) of such Act, and high quality infant and toddler care through Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships, and for training and technical assistance for such activities; ]	This language can be deleted since the FY 2021 Budget maintains the FY 2020 enacted approach of moving the prior year funding specified for Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership funding into the Head Start base funding.
/[ (4) \$250,000,000 shall be available for quality improvement consistent with section 640(a)(5) of such Act except that any amount of the funds may be used on any of the activities in such section (5); ]	This language is deleted since the FY 2021 Budget does not request funding for quality improvement. Funding received in FY 2020 will be rolled into the base.
/[ (5) \$4,000,000 shall be available for the purposes of re-establishing the Tribal Colleges and Universities Head Start Partnership Program consistent with section 648(g) of such Act; ]	This language is deleted because the FY 2021 Budget doesn't not request funding for Tribal Colleges and Universities Head Start Partnership Program. The five-year grants awarded with these funds beginning in FY 2020 will continue to be supported.
/[ <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 2021 Budget does not request funding for Preschool Development Grants.
[ <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	This language is deleted because the FY 2021 Budget does not request funding for the CSBG Act programs.

<b>Language Provision</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
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: ]	

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Children and Families Services Programs

**Authorizing Legislation**

Statutory Citations	FY 2020 Amount Authorized	FY 2020 Amount Appropriated	FY 2021 Amount Authorized	FY 2021 President's Budget
Section 639 of the Head Start Act	Such sums	\$10,513,095,000	Such sums	\$10,613,095,000
Early Head Start – Child Care Partnerships	Authorized in appropriation language	100,000,000	FY 2021 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	62,579,000	Such sums	62,579,000
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	51,201,000	45% of the amount reserved under section 388(a)(2)(A), increasing to not more than 55% when warranted	51,201,000
Section 388(a)(4) of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act - Service Connection for Youth on the Streets	Such sums	18,641,000	Such sums	18,641,000
Section 112(a)(1) of Subchapter I of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act - Child Abuse State Grants	Such sums	90,091,000	Such sums	90,091,000
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)	35,000,000	30% of the amount under section 112(a)(1)	51,000,000

Statutory Citations	FY 2020 Amount Authorized	FY 2020 Amount Appropriated	FY 2021 Amount Authorized	FY 2021 President's Budget
Section 209 of Subchapter III of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act - Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention	Such sums	55,660,000	Such sums	55,660,000
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	20,984,000
Section 205 of Subchapter II of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment and Adoption Reform Act - Adoption Opportunities	Such sums	42,100,000	Such sums	42,100,000
Section 473A(h) of the Social Security Act - Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentives	\$43,000,000	75,000,000	\$43,000,000	75,000,000
Section 1110 of the Social Security Act - Social Services Research and Demonstration	Such sums	7,012,000	Such sums	6,512,000
Section 816(a) of the Native American Programs Act of 1974	Such sums	56,050,000	Such sums	57,275,000
Section 303(b) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act - Domestic Violence Hotline	\$3,500,000	12,000,000	\$3,500,000	12,000,000
Section 303(a) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act	\$175,000,000	175,000,000	\$175,000,000	175,000,000
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 2020 Amount Authorized	FY 2020 Amount Appropriated	FY 2021 Amount Authorized	FY 2021 President's Budget
Federal Administration	Authorized in appropriation language	206,000,000	Authorized in appropriation language	209,000,000
Disaster Human Services Case Management	Authorized in appropriation language	1,864,000	Authorized in appropriation language	4,000,000
<b>Total Request Level</b>		<b>11,831,269,000</b>		<b>11,856,130,000</b>
Total Request Level against definite authorizations		573,992,000		573,992,000

### Unfunded Authorizations

Statutory Citations	FY 2020 Amount Authorized	FY 2020 Amount Appropriated	FY 2021 Amount Authorized	FY 2021 Budget Request
Section 9213 of the Every Student Succeeds Act – Preschool Development Grants	\$250,000,000	\$275,000,000	\$250,000,000	0
Section 674(a) of the Community Services Block Grant Act	Such sums	740,000,000	Such sums	0
Section 674(b)(3) of the Community Services Block Grant Act - Community Economic Development Program	9% of section 674(a)	20,383,000	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	10,000,000	From amounts reserved under 674(b)(3) of the Community Services Block Grant Act	0
<b>Total Request Level</b>		<b>1,045,383,000</b>		<b>0</b>
Total Request Level against definite authorizations		275,000,000		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 2020
Head Start <sup>16</sup>	FY 2012	Such sums	\$7,968,544,000	\$10,513,095,000
Runaway and Homeless Youth Act programs	FY 2013	Such sums	107,852,000	132,421,000
Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act programs	FY 2015	Such sums	143,981,000	180,751,000
Native American Programs Act	FY 2002	Such sums	45,826,000	56,050,000
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	770,383,000
Family Violence and Prevention Services Act programs	FY 2015	\$178,500,000	139,500,000	187,000,000

<sup>16</sup> This does not include the Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships.

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>
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
Disaster Funds				650,000,000
Total				12,642,094,601
2019				
Appropriation	10,323,890,000	12,122,225,000	12,288,225,000	12,239,225,000
Transfer				-48,487,897
Disaster Funds				90,000,000
Total				12,280,737,103
2020	11,187,485,000	13,967,468,000	13,052,342,000	12,876,652,000
2021	11,856,130,000			

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Children and Families Services Programs

**Amounts Available for Obligation**

<u>Budgetary Resources</u>	FY 2019 <u>Final</u>	FY 2020 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2021 <u>President's Budget</u>
Annual, B.A.	\$12,239,225,000	\$12,876,652,000	\$11,856,130,000
<b>Subtotal, Net Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$12,239,225,000</b>	<b>\$12,876,652,000</b>	<b>\$11,856,130,000</b>
Secretary's Transfer	-48,487,897	0	0
<b>Subtotal, Adjusted Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$12,190,737,103</b>	<b>\$12,876,652,000</b>	<b>\$11,856,130,000</b>
Offsetting Collections from Federal Funds	30,244,501	22,405,000	22,405,000
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-2,197,376	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	603,413,893	298,399,155	0
Recoveries of prior year obligations	2,950,941	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	-298,399,156	0	0
<b>Total Obligations</b>	<b>\$12,526,749,906</b>	<b>\$13,197,456,155</b>	<b>\$11,878,535,000</b>



ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Children and Families Services Programs

**Budget Authority by Activity**

<u>Activity</u>	<u>FY 2019 Final</u>	<u>FY 2020 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2021 President's Budget</u>
Head Start	\$10,028,472,061	\$10,613,095,000	\$10,613,095,000
Preschool Development Grants	247,500,000	275,000,000	0
Runaway and Homeless Youth Program	109,900,637	113,780,000	113,780,000
Service Connection for Youth on the Streets	17,082,035	18,641,000	18,641,000
Child Abuse State Grants	85,222,934	90,091,000	90,091,000
Child Abuse Discretionary Activities	32,886,480	35,000,000	51,000,000
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention	39,627,212	55,660,000	55,660,000
Child Welfare Services	267,810,552	268,735,000	268,735,000
Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration	17,922,135	17,984,000	20,984,000
Adoption Opportunities	38,965,496	42,100,000	42,100,000
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentives	74,742,000	75,000,000	75,000,000
Social Services Research and Demonstration	6,489,599	7,012,000	6,512,000
Native American Programs	54,362,348	56,050,000	57,275,000
Community Services Block Grant	717,750,000	740,000,000	0
Community Services Discretionary Activities	28,594,170	30,383,000	0
Family Violence Prevention and National Domestic Violence Hotline	174,148,860	187,000,000	187,000,000
Chafee Education and Training Vouchers	43,108,196	43,257,000	43,257,000
Disaster Human Services Case Management	1,857,588	1,864,000	4,000,000
Federal Administration	204,294,800	206,000,000	209,000,000
<b>Total, Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$12,190,737,103</b>	<b>\$12,876,652,000</b>	<b>\$11,856,130,000</b>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Children and Families Services Programs

**Summary of Changes**

FY 2020 Enacted		
Total estimated budget authority		\$12,876,652,000
(Obligations)		(\$13,544,074,212)
FY 2021 President's Budget		
Total estimated budget authority		\$11,856,130,000
(Obligations)		(\$11,878,535,000)
Net change		-\$1,020,522,000

<u>Description of Changes</u>	<u>FY 2020 Enacted</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Increases:</u>		
A. <u>Program:</u>		
1) <b>Child Abuse Discretionary Activities:</b> Additional funding will support demonstration projects to strengthen family capacity and prevent child abuse and neglect before it occurs.	\$35,000,000	+\$16,000,000
2) <b>Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration:</b> Additional funding to administer discretionary grant projects to leverage knowledge and test integrated evidence-based policies, programs, and models.	\$17,984,000	+\$3,000,000
3) <b>Federal Administration:</b> Additional funding will be used to support Family First implementation.	\$206,000,000	+\$3,000,000
4) <b>Disaster Human Services Case Management:</b> Additional funding will support the development of the ACF/OHSEPR disaster human services capability.	\$1,864,000	+\$2,136,000
5) <b>Native American Programs:</b> Increase funding will be used to fund additional applicants in the fundable range.	\$56,050,000	+\$1,225,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+\$25,361,000
Total, Increases		+\$25,361,000

<u>Description of Changes</u>	<u>FY 2020 Enacted</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Decreases:</u>		
A. <u>Program:</u>		
1) <b>Community Services Block Grant:</b> No funding requested for FY 2021.	\$740,000,000	-\$740,000,000
2) <b>Preschool Development Grants:</b> No funding requested for FY 2021.	\$275,000,000	-\$275,000,000
3) <b>Community Economic Development:</b> No funding requested for FY 2021.	\$20,383,000	-\$20,383,000
4) <b>Rural Community Development:</b> No funding requested for FY 2021.	\$10,000,000	-\$10,000,000
5) <b>Social Services Research and Demonstration:</b> Reduce funding in Social Services Research and Demonstration program.	\$7,012,000	-\$500,000
Subtotal, Program Decreases		-\$1,045,883,000
Total, Decreases		-\$1,045,883,000
Net Change		-\$1,020,522,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Children and Families Services Programs

Justification

Funding Level	FY 2019 Final	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	Change from FY 2020 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	\$12,280,737,103	\$12,876,652,000	\$11,856,130,000	-\$1,020,522,000

**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 2021 request for Children and Families Services Programs is \$11.9 billion, a decrease of \$1.0 billion from the FY 2020 enacted level.

The FY 2021 request for Children and Families Services Programs funds most programs at the FY 2020 appropriation levels. This Budget also supports the reauthorization of the Family Violence and Prevention Services, Runaway and Homeless Youth, and Native American programs.

Funding is not requested in the FY 2021 Budget for these programs:

- Community Services Block Grants (-\$740 million),
- Community Economic Development and Rural Community Facilities (-\$30.4 million), and
- Preschool Development Grants (-\$275 million).

**Head Start**

Funding Level	FY 2019 Final	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	Change from FY 2020 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	\$10,028,472,061	\$10,613,095,000	\$10,613,095,000	0

Note.—In FY 2019, Congress provided a supplemental appropriation in the Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act, 2019 (P.L. 116-20) of \$55 million, which is not included in the table above.

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

2021 Authorization .....Such sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method ..... Competitive Grant

**Program Description and Accomplishments**

The Head Start program was established as part of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-452), and was reauthorized through FY 2012 under the Improving Head Start for School Readiness Act of 2007 (P.L. 110-134). The program provides grants directly to local public and private non-profit and for-profit agencies to provide comprehensive early learning and development services to economically disadvantaged children and families, with a special focus on helping preschoolers develop the education and skills required to be successful in school. The Early Head Start program was established as part of the Head Start Amendments Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-252) to serve pregnant women and children from birth to three years of age, in recognition of the mounting evidence that the earliest years are critical to children’s growth and development.

In FY 2019, the Head Start and Early Head Start programs (hereafter, collectively referred to as “Head Start,” unless otherwise noted) were funded at approximately \$10 billion and served 873,019 children and pregnant women in centers, family homes, and in family child care homes in urban, suburban, and rural communities throughout the country.

Head Start 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 as the law directed. 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 Head Start funds after a competitive grant process. 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, 75 new grants in 2017, and 78 new grants in 2019. Funding increases in the FY 2018 and FY 2019 appropriations also provided a cost of living adjustment for grants awarded in 2015 and 2017. The FY 2020 appropriation will allow for a fourth round of Early Head Start Expansion and EHS-CC Partnership grants to be awarded in March 2021.

The FY 2018 appropriation included \$260 million to allow for the increase in hours of program operation. Grants were awarded by March 31, 2019, to grantees that voluntarily requested this funding to meet the needs of their local communities and to fund related research and evaluation. In FY 2019, over 400,000 children, or about 70 percent of all children in center-based Head Start preschool programs, received 1,020 or more program hours per year.

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, Louisiana, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, 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 continue to develop their comprehensive plans for longer-term recovery. ACF awarded \$103 million to grantees in FY 2019 to support the first phases of the long-term rebuilding of facilities, as well as to continue to address the health, mental health, and service needs of affected children and families. The partnerships ACF established with Puerto Rican government agencies 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 on health and safety,

facilities, mental health, planning, and fiscal management, ACF has developed and is implementing 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.

In FY 2019, Congress provided a supplemental appropriation (P.L. 116-20) of \$55 million to remain available until September 30, 2021, for necessary expenses directly related to Hurricanes Florence and Michael, Typhoon Mangkhut, Super Typhoon Yutu, and wildfires and earthquakes occurring in calendar year 2018 and tornadoes and floods occurring in calendar year 2019 in those areas for which a major disaster or emergency has been declared. This funding will support grants directed to local disaster-affected programs, as well as cooperative agreements and/or contracts for training and technical assistance to address the immediate, temporary, and long-term consequences and associated costs resulting from these disasters.

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

2017 .....	\$9,224,551,702
2018 .....	\$9,838,707,901
2018 Supplemental Disaster Appropriation .....	\$650,000,000
2019 .....	\$10,028,472,061
2019 Supplemental Disaster Appropriation .....	\$55,000,000
2020 .....	\$10,613,095,000
2021 President’s Budget .....	\$10,613,095,000

**Budget Request**

The FY 2021 request for the Head Start program is \$10.613 billion, which is the same as the FY 2020 enacted level. The FY 2021 request for Head Start will serve an estimated 857,627 children. See the *Additional Head Start Program Data* table for the distribution of slots by fiscal year.

The FY 2021 budget maintains the FY 2020 simplified appropriations language that moves the funding for Early Head Start Expansion and EHS-CC Partnerships specified in the prior fiscal year into the base Head Start appropriation to minimize the burden on grantees and the government. Similar to the FY 2020 enacted appropriations language, the FY 2021 budget also maintains appropriations language that moves the funding specified in FY 2020 for a fourth round of EHS Expansion and EHS-CC Partnerships into the base to eliminate unnecessary ongoing administrative burden for grantees and the government. The FY 2021 language similarly proposes to remove the separate quality funding language as these funds will be part of grantees’ base allocations in FY 2020.

This budget continues to preserve the supplemental funds provided to support federal administrative costs and evaluation. In FY 2020, up to \$19 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, and program support funding. Estimates are based on past awards, and grantees have the flexibility to request conversion of funding from Head Start to Early Head Start.

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Estimate
Head Start	\$6,922,892,213	\$7,262,105,578	\$7,262,105,578
Early Head Start	\$1,970,175,007	\$2,869,615,748	\$2,967,115,748
Early Head Start Expansion and EHS- CC Partnerships	\$765,029,097	\$97,500,000	\$0

The FY 2021 Budget proposes simplified appropriations language similar to FY 2020 that moves the funding for Early Head Start Expansion and EHS-CC Partnerships specified in the prior fiscal year into the base Head Start appropriation to minimize the burden on grantees and the government. As such, the FY 2020 estimate only displays the specified \$100 million for the fourth round of Early Head Start Expansion and EHS-CC Partnerships excluding the amount for training and technical assistance. Furthermore, FY 2021 will no longer have an amount separated for Early Head Start Expansion and EHS-CC Partnerships.

### **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 2019, 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 2021 for performance measure 3C is to reach 100 percent, as shown in the following table. The most recent FY 2019 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 2018 result. The vast majority of Head Start preschool teachers now have degrees and are better equipped to deliver quality instruction to children. Of the 41,990 Head Start preschool teachers in FY 2019, 39,823 had an AA degree or higher. Of these degreed teachers, 9,739 have an AA degree, 24,527 have a BA degree, and 5,557 have an advanced degree. Not included in these numbers are 1,242 teachers with a Child Development Associate (CDA) or state credential, of whom 45 percent are enrolled in an Early Childhood Education (ECE) degree program. Additionally, there are 316 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.

ACF strives to increase the percentage of Head Start children in high-quality classrooms. ACF measures progress by reducing the proportion of Head Start grantees scoring in the low range (below 2.5) in any domain of the Classroom Assessment Scoring System (CLASS: Pre-K). This research-based tool measures teacher-child interaction on a seven-point scale in three broad domains: Emotional Support, Classroom Organization, and Instructional Support. Research findings underscore the importance of teacher-child interactions as a demonstrated measure of classroom quality. ACF assesses each Head Start grantee using the CLASS instrument during onsite monitoring reviews. The most recent data from FY 2019 CLASS reviews indicate that 84 percent of grantees scored in the mid to high range, while 16 percent of grantees scored in the low range, exceeding the target of 17 percent. Moving forward into FY 2021, ACF aims to reduce the proportion of grantees scoring in the low range by at least one percentage-point, year over year.



Measure	Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2020 Target	FY 2021 Target	FY 2021 Target +/- FY 2020 Target
<u>3A</u> : Reduce the proportion of Head Start preschool grantees receiving a score in the low range <sup>17</sup> on any of the three domains on the basis of the Classroom Assessment Scoring System (CLASS: Pre-K). <sup>18</sup> (Outcome)	FY 2019: 16% Target: 17% (Target Exceeded)	15%	Prior Result -1PP	N/A
<u>3B and 3.6LT</u> : 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 2019: 16.2% Target: 17.4% (Target Not Met, but Stable)	17.2%	Prior Result +1PP	N/A
<u>3C</u> : 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 2019: 94.8% Target: 100% (Target Not Met, but Stable)	100%	100%	Maintain
<u>3D</u> : 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 2019: 71.6% Target: 72.8% (Target Not Met, but Stable)	72.6%	Prior Result +1PP	N/A
<u>3E</u> : Decrease under-enrollment in Head Start and Early Head Start programs, thereby increasing the number of children served per dollar. (Efficiency)	FY 2019: 2.1% <sup>19</sup> Target: 2.7% (Target Exceeded)	2.0%	Prior Result -0.1PP	N/A

<sup>17</sup> All scores in the low range were in the Instructional Support domain.

<sup>18</sup> This performance measure supports the FY 2018-22 HHS Strategic Plan.

<sup>19</sup> Hurricane disasters greatly affected services in Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands during FY 2019. The reported 2.1 percent for the under-enrollment efficiency measure would be 1.6 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 2020 Target	FY 2021 Target	FY 2021 Target +/- FY 2020 Target
3.7LT: Percentage of parents of children in Head Start preschool who report reading to child three times per week. <i>(Outcome)</i>	FY 2015: 81% Target: 80% (Target Exceeded)	83%	N/A	N/A
3i: Number of Early Head Start children who are up to date on a schedule of age-appropriate preventive and primary health care, according to their state's EPSDT schedule, at the end of their enrollment year. <i>(Output)</i>	FY 2019: 166,859  (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
3ii: Number of Head Start and Early Head Start teachers without a degree who are enrolled in Early Childhood Education degree program. <i>(Output)</i>	FY 2019: 2,763  (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
3iii: Number of Head Start and Early Head Start teachers with at least an AA degree. <i>(Output)</i>	FY 2019: 54,365  (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
3iv: Number of Head Start preschool assistant teachers with at least an AA degree. <i>(Output)</i>	FY 2019: 15,149  (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
3v: Number of Head Start and Early Head Start staff who are parents of children currently or formerly enrolled in the program. <i>(Output)</i>	FY 2019: 61,909  (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

<b>Program Data</b>	<b>FY 2019 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2020 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2021 President's Budget</b>
Number of Grantees <sup>21</sup>	1,573	1,574	1,574
Funded Slots for Children in Head Start Programs	873,019	878,553	857,627
Head Start (Preschool)	690,200	690,200	673,760
Early Head Start <sup>22</sup>	149,256	150,715	147,125
EHS-CC Partnerships	33,563	37,638	36,742
Estimated Number of Children in Poverty Younger than Age 5 (2018) <sup>23</sup>	3,544,321	N/A	N/A
Number of Staff	273,213	274,945	268,396
Number of Classrooms	57,127	57,489	56,120
Number of Head Start and Early Head Start Teachers	74,115	75,087	73,298
Number of Teachers with AA Degree	17,235	17,462	17,046
Number of Teachers with BA Degree	30,751	30,939	30,202
Number of Teachers with Advanced Degree	6,379	6,404	6,251
Percent of Teachers with AA Degree or Higher	73%	73%	73%
Average Head Start and Early Head Start Teacher Salary	\$32,690	\$33,344	\$33,344
Average Teacher Salary with AA Degree	\$28,634	\$29,207	\$29,207
Average Teacher Salary with BA Degree	\$35,568	\$36,279	\$36,279
Average Teacher Salary with Advanced Degree	\$46,200	\$47,124	\$47,124
Head Start Preschool: Number of Teachers	41,990	41,990	40,990
Head Start Preschool: Percent of Teachers with BA Degree or Higher	72%	72%	72%
Head Start Preschool: Average Teacher Salary <sup>24</sup>	\$35,779	\$36,495	\$36,495
Volunteers	1,060,945	1,067,670	1,042,240

<sup>20</sup> 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.

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

<sup>22</sup> Early Head Start funded slots include EHS Expansion and exclude EHS-CC Partnership slots, which are shown on the next line.

<sup>23</sup> The data sources for this estimate are the U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey for the 50 states and the District of Columbia and the U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey one-year estimates for Puerto Rico. The territories are not included due to unavailability of data. The most recent estimates available for children under age five in poverty are 2018 estimates.

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

Resource and Program Data  
Head Start

Activity	FY 2019 Final	Count	FY 2020 Enacted	Count	FY 2021 President's Budget	Count
<b>Service Grants</b>	<b>\$9,992,094,730</b>	2,249	<b>\$10,304,037,484</b>	2,309	<b>\$10,254,221,326</b>	2,309
Formula - New Starts		0		0		0
Formula - Continuations		0		0		0
Competitive - New Starts	\$3,409,117,877	890	\$3,230,013,355	690	\$2,550,316,739	563
Competitive - Continuations	\$6,582,976,853	1,359	\$7,074,024,129	1,619	\$7,703,904,587	1,746
<b>Research/Evaluation</b>	<b>\$21,577,573</b>	58	<b>\$23,124,370</b>	50	<b>\$21,700,000</b>	45
Grants - New Starts	\$430,832	7	\$1,400,000	17	\$1,400,000	17
Grants - Continuations	\$2,282,132	7	\$372,203	4	\$372,203	4
Contracts - New Starts	\$3,773,273	9	\$3,310,916	4	\$3,308,736	3
Contracts - Continuations	\$14,283,092	35	\$17,402,289	25	\$16,008,780	21
Other	\$808,244		\$638,962		\$610,281	
<b>Demonstration/Development</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Training/Technical Assistance</b>	<b>\$238,391,531</b>	20	<b>\$250,179,418</b>	20	<b>\$250,179,418</b>	20
Grants - New Starts	\$50,091,377	0	\$48,263,425	0	\$45,763,425	0
Grants - Continuations	\$123,674,432	4	\$137,290,271	4	\$139,790,271	4
Contracts - New Starts		0	\$52,006,733	12		0
Contracts - Continuations	\$64,588,685	16	\$12,581,952	4	\$64,588,685	16
Other	\$37,037		\$37,037		\$37,037	
<b>Program Support</b>	<b>\$79,375,770</b>	5	<b>\$93,897,740</b>	5	<b>\$86,994,256</b>	4
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts	\$2,068,862	1	\$41,200,000	1		0
Contracts - Continuations	\$52,986,074	4	\$16,138,023	4	\$55,863,389	4
Other	\$24,320,834		\$36,559,717		\$31,130,867	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$10,331,439,604</b>	2,332	<b>\$10,671,239,012</b>	2,384	<b>\$10,613,095,000</b>	2,378

Notes:

1. Competitive Service Grants include the Head Start and Early Head Start programs, funding to support the Designated Renewal System, and funding to extend the hours of programs operations.
2. All grants awarded, both new starts and continuations, include funding for both services and training and technical assistance. Count totals are only accounted for in the Service Grant section to prevent duplication.
3. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, contract fees, grant paneling, salaries and benefits and associated overhead for the EHS-CC Partnerships program and monitoring, the last of which is capped at \$42 million in the Head Start Act.
4. FY 2019 includes about \$362 million carried over from FY 2018 for increased program hours and EHS-CC Partnerships. FY 2020 includes about \$58 million carried over from FY 2019 for EHS-CC Partnerships.
5. Other includes non-countable categories, such as salaries and benefits, inter-agency agreements, and overhead costs.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
State Table - Head Start

STATE/TERRITORY	<u>Competitive Grants</u>			CFDA #	93.600
	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2020 Enacted	
Alabama	\$146,609,797	\$153,337,174	\$152,671,166	(\$666,008)	
Alaska	20,243,229	19,692,008	19,549,210	(142,798)	
Arizona	173,969,609	172,029,559	171,116,869	(912,690)	
Arkansas	102,417,442	106,613,477	105,366,693	(1,246,784)	
California	1,265,359,776	1,300,718,282	1,294,690,177	(6,028,105)	
Colorado	112,877,319	116,142,447	115,466,861	(675,586)	
Connecticut	69,178,458	72,438,186	72,156,748	(281,438)	
Delaware	20,776,828	21,354,381	21,189,063	(165,318)	
District of Columbia	36,771,010	38,535,032	38,055,822	(479,210)	
Florida	416,038,192	433,779,798	429,768,625	(4,011,173)	
Georgia	243,412,108	254,574,978	253,300,362	(1,274,616)	
Hawaii	29,519,230	30,958,311	30,865,231	(93,080)	
Idaho	41,710,002	39,506,722	39,354,728	(151,994)	
Illinois	386,044,040	399,892,630	397,990,263	(1,902,367)	
Indiana	152,941,851	154,972,207	154,231,817	(740,390)	
Iowa	79,245,564	79,867,518	79,542,219	(325,299)	
Kansas	78,907,931	79,700,352	79,549,841	(150,511)	
Kentucky	182,663,585	178,919,869	178,280,798	(639,071)	
Louisiana	197,650,528	205,290,390	204,310,914	(979,476)	
Maine	43,450,433	43,190,862	43,020,644	(170,218)	
Maryland	116,690,113	116,791,462	116,508,968	(282,494)	
Massachusetts	154,250,347	158,730,271	158,107,931	(622,340)	
Michigan	360,603,806	364,347,535	362,479,505	(1,868,030)	
Minnesota	127,808,660	123,201,612	122,667,745	(533,867)	
Mississippi	210,014,339	219,677,183	219,147,651	(529,532)	
Missouri	180,326,154	184,226,354	183,416,586	(809,768)	
Montana	36,775,718	36,861,861	36,545,871	(315,990)	
Nebraska	59,017,652	59,501,851	59,115,207	(386,644)	
Nevada	41,018,761	41,655,953	41,111,834	(544,119)	
New Hampshire	20,472,038	20,775,756	20,722,554	(53,202)	
New Jersey	178,712,857	187,391,454	186,398,846	(992,608)	
New Mexico	73,767,106	75,391,651	75,159,952	(231,699)	
New York	592,046,929	617,946,017	615,450,829	(2,495,188)	
North Carolina	226,397,225	233,964,328	231,909,538	(2,054,790)	
North Dakota	24,074,470	24,705,432	24,643,036	(62,396)	

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2020 Enacted
Ohio	368,199,563	376,746,582	375,300,645	(1,445,937)
Oklahoma	129,916,951	135,463,599	134,172,458	(1,291,141)
Oregon	107,056,750	104,575,221	104,031,954	(543,267)
Pennsylvania	343,775,074	351,890,444	350,083,400	(1,807,044)
Rhode Island	33,774,515	34,031,285	33,902,488	(128,797)
South Carolina	125,025,938	128,397,429	127,691,935	(705,494)
South Dakota	27,809,998	28,127,192	28,066,166	(61,026)
Tennessee	178,917,777	180,744,570	179,982,550	(762,020)
Texas	675,896,889	701,871,930	698,546,663	(3,325,267)
Utah	76,788,664	73,243,265	72,955,183	(288,082)
Vermont	24,995,665	23,612,310	23,461,136	(151,174)
Virginia	141,690,923	147,616,830	147,017,747	(599,083)
Washington	173,888,939	171,426,103	170,668,068	(758,035)
West Virginia	72,413,335	73,923,618	73,713,359	(210,259)
Wisconsin	151,144,315	149,964,494	149,174,580	(789,914)
Wyoming	21,439,385	20,851,443	20,790,732	(60,711)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>8,854,497,788</b>	<b>9,069,169,218</b>	<b>9,023,423,168</b>	<b>(45,746,050)</b>
Indian Tribes	320,491,164	310,471,857	308,960,341	(1,511,516)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>320,491,164</b>	<b>310,471,857</b>	<b>308,960,341</b>	<b>(1,511,516)</b>
American Samoa	4,072,098	4,144,820	4,144,820	0
Guam	3,838,120	3,645,207	3,645,207	0
Northern Mariana Islands	3,425,297	3,588,090	3,524,010	(64,080)
Palau	1,759,055	1,845,247	1,845,247	0
Puerto Rico	309,915,230	323,534,049	322,843,606	(690,443)
Virgin Islands	10,321,207	10,826,934	10,826,934	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>333,331,007</b>	<b>347,584,347</b>	<b>346,829,824</b>	<b>(754,523)</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>9,508,319,959</b>	<b>9,727,225,422</b>	<b>9,679,213,333</b>	<b>(48,012,089)</b>
Discretionary Funds	24,999,980	125,000,000	125,000,000	0
Migrant Program	458,774,791	454,312,062	452,507,993	(1,804,069)
Other	100,953,343	117,022,110	108,694,256	(8,327,854)
Training and Technical Assistance	238,391,531	247,679,418	247,679,418	0
<b>Subtotal, Adjustments</b>	<b>823,119,645</b>	<b>944,013,590</b>	<b>933,881,667</b>	<b>(10,131,923)</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>10,331,439,604</b>	<b>10,671,239,012</b>	<b>10,613,095,000</b>	<b>(58,144,012)</b>

Notes:

1. The FY 2020 enacted appropriations language 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 and \$100 million in FYs 2020 and 2021 for EHS-CC Partnership grants, of which \$2.5 million is for training and technical assistance.
3. FY 2019 includes about \$362 million carried over from FY 2018 for increased program hours and EHS-CC Partnerships. FY 2020 includes about \$58 million carried over from FY 2019 for EHS-CC Partnerships.

**Preschool Development Grants**

Funding Level	FY 2019 Final	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	Change from FY 2020 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	\$247,500,000	\$275,000,000	0	-\$275,000,000

Authorizing Legislation – Section 9212 of the Every Student Succeeds Act

2021 Authorization ..... \$250,000,000

Allocation Method ..... Competitive 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; 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 initiative was awarded in December 2018 from the available FY 2018 appropriation. During the first year, grantees were expected to develop and implement a comprehensive needs assessment and to develop a related strategic plan based on what was learned from that needs assessment. They also identified 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 supported 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, or to improve the quality of local programs through the enhancement of early childhood systems.

In FY 2020, ACF will continue to fund states that were awarded a three-year renewal grant in December 2019. These states will continue to receive the same amount of funding for their second year that they received in the first year. In addition, there will be another competition for two-year renewal grants late in FY 2020 but only for the six states that were awarded an initial grant in December 2019. Also, an additional three renewal grants will be awarded with the increased funding of \$25 million in FY 2020.

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

2017 .....	\$250,000,000
2018 .....	\$247,500,000
2019 .....	\$247,500,000
2020 .....	\$275,000,000
2021 President’s Budget .....	\$0

**Budget Request**

The FY 2021 request does not request funding for the Preschool Development Grants program, a decrease of \$275 million from the FY 2020 enacted level.



Resource and Program Data  
Preschool Development Grants

Activity	FY 2019 Final	Count	FY 2020 Enacted	Count	FY 2021 President's Budget	Count
<b>Service Grants</b>	<b>\$248,117,937</b>	46	<b>\$510,016,376</b>	72	<b>\$0</b>	0
Formula - New Starts		0		0		0
Formula - Continuations		0		0		0
Competitive - New Starts	\$248,117,937	46	\$265,255,144	26		0
Competitive - Continuations		0	\$244,761,232	46		0
<b>Research/Evaluation</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Demonstration/Development</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Training/Technical Assistance</b>	<b>\$310,893</b>	0	<b>\$4,740,340</b>	1	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0	\$4,320,340	1		0
Other	\$310,893		\$420,000			
<b>Program Support</b>	<b>\$394,030</b>	0	<b>\$498,427</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other	\$394,030		\$498,427			
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$248,822,860</b>	46	<b>\$515,255,143</b>	73	<b>\$0</b>	0

Notes:

1. Program support includes grant paneling costs, salaries and benefits, and associated overhead.
2. The majority of funding from FY 2019 was carried over into FY 2020.
3. Other includes non-countable categories, such as salaries and benefits, inter-agency agreements, and overhead costs.

**Runaway and Homeless Youth Program**

Funding Level	FY 2019 Final	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	Change from FY 2020 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	\$109,900,637	\$113,780,000	\$113,780,000	0

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

2021 Authorization .....Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method .....Formula and Competitive Grants

**Program Description and Accomplishments**

The Runaway and Homeless Youth (RHY) program was authorized as part of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-415). This program serves as the national leader for the provision of shelter and supportive services to runaway and 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 and more recently reauthorized by the Juvenile Justice Reform Act through FY 2019.

The Basic Center Program (BCP) is funded at \$62.6 million in FY 2020 and provides grants to community-based public and private agencies for the provision of outreach, crisis intervention, emergency 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 behavioral health and physical health services.

The Transitional Living Program (TLP), including the Maternity Group Home (MGH) program, is funded at \$51.2 million in FY 2020, 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 21 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 young families. 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 independence and 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 awarded new grants through two separate funding opportunity announcements, one for TLP and one for MGH. The FY 2019 grants increased the award ceiling from \$200,000 to \$250,000 for each project period. These grants will continue in FY 2020.

RHY also funds the National Communications System (NCS) for Runaway and Homeless Youth. The NCS program makes over 100,000 connections a year through its hotline, online, and offline resources and services. Its toll-free services are available 24 hours per day, 365 days per year throughout the United States and U.S. Territories. As part of their services, the NCS program connects runaway and homeless youth with their families, legal guardians, and service providers. The NCS program provides prevention counseling and identify resources for youth in crisis, or those who are contemplating running away. In addition, the NCS program develops and disseminates prevention resources in an effort to minimize runaway incidents and youth homelessness nationwide. In 2019, 79 percent of these connections were from youth in crisis; 16 percent came from parents, family members, or other caring adults; and the remaining 5 percent came from a youth’s friend. In addition, family dynamics continue to be the most common issue reported by youth, at 43 percent. Emotional and verbal abuse was tied with mental health as the next highest reported issues, both at 9 percent, followed by peer and social issues at 8 percent.

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 .....	\$109,900,637
2020 .....	\$113,780,000
2021 President’s Budget .....	\$113,780,000

For FY 2019, 507 awards were made with an average award of \$192,742 and a range from \$66,801 to \$250,000. For FY 2020, it is estimated that 529 awards will be made with an average award of \$195,751 and a range from \$70,000 to \$250,000. The modest increase will be used to support all the non-competing continuation grants as there was a shortfall for the TLP program. It will also support the data collection efforts for RHY.

**Budget Request**

The FY 2021 request for the RHY program is \$113.8 million, the same as the FY 2020 enacted level. These funds are estimated to support 292 BCPs and 231 TLPs and MGHs.

In FY 2021, it is estimated that 523 awards will be made with an average award of \$195,798 and a range of \$70,000 to \$250,000.

This Budget includes proposals to reauthorize and revise the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act through 2025. In particular, the Budget proposes to amend definitions and authorities to reflect current terminology and support youth at risk or victims of commercial sexual exploitation and human

trafficking. The Budget also proposes to create 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 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 requirement for all RHY grantees to become members of their local HUD Continuums of Care and to begin using HUD's Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) data systems by April 2015 to collect RHY data.

The integration has increased 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 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 2018, the TLP program met the target of 90 percent safe exit rate with an actual result of 90 percent. This target was achieved through ACF's promotion and support of innovative strategies that help grantees to (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 aftercare 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. ACF proposes keeping the performance standard at 90 percent for FY 2019/2020 and increasing the target to 91 percent for FY 2021. ACF will continue to work to ensure appropriate service delivery and technical assistance systems are in place to support the proposed increase in this target performance measure.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2020 Target	FY 2021 Target	FY 2021 Target +/- FY 2020 Target
4A: Maintain the proportion of youth living in safe and appropriate settings after exiting ACF-funded Transitional Living Program (TLP) services. <sup>25</sup> (Outcome)	FY 2018: 90%  Target: 90%  (Target Met)	90%	91%	+1
4B: Maintain the percentage of youth in a TLP that are attending school regularly, have graduated from high school, or obtained a GED at exit. (Outcome)	FY 2018: 69.6%  Target: 65%  (Target Exceeded)	65%	66%	+1
4C: Maintain the number of youth leaving a TLP that are employed or looking for work at exit. (Outcome)	FY 2018: 79.6%  Target: 70%  (Target Exceeded)	70%	71%	+1
4D: Maintain the proportion of youth living in safe and appropriate settings after exiting ACF-funded Basic Center Program (BCP) emergency shelters. (Outcome)	FY 2018: 90%  Target: 90%  (Target Met)	90%	91%	+1
4E: 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. (Outcome)	FY 2018: 78.3%  Target: 90%  (Target Not Met)	90%	90%	Maintain
4F: Maintain the percentage of youth in BCP shelters that are attending school regularly, have graduated from high school, or obtained a GED at exit. (Outcome)	FY 2018: 71.4%  Target: 70%  (Target Exceeded)	70%	71%	+1

<sup>25</sup> 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 2020 Target	FY 2021 Target	FY 2021 Target +/- FY 2020 Target
4G: Maintain the percentage of youth leaving BCP shelters that are employed or looking for work at exit. <i>(Outcome)</i>	FY 2018: 20.5%  Target: 15%  (Target Exceeded)	15%	17%	+2
4i: Number of Basic Center Program grants. <i>(Output)</i>	FY 2018: 279  (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
4ii: Number of youth entered BCP for services in the shelter. <i>(Output)</i>	FY 2018: 20,821  (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
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 2018: 3,082  (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data  
Basic Center Program

Activity	FY 2019 Final	Count	FY 2020 Enacted	Count	FY 2021 President's Budget	Count
<b>Service Grants</b>	<b>\$48,727,536</b>	266	<b>\$55,371,100</b>	288	<b>\$56,321,100</b>	292
Formula - New Starts		0		0		0
Formula - Continuations		0		0		0
Competitive - New Starts	\$15,875,716	86	\$24,167,978	119	\$16,277,406	86
Competitive - Continuations	\$32,851,820	180	\$31,203,122	169	\$40,043,694	206
<b>Research/Evaluation</b>	<b>\$1,806,954</b>	2	<b>\$930,211</b>	1	<b>\$656,347</b>	1
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts	\$1,357,730	1		0		0
Contracts - Continuations	\$449,224	1	\$930,211	1	\$656,347	1
Other						
<b>Demonstration/Development</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Training/Technical Assistance</b>	<b>\$2,598,252</b>	4	<b>\$3,867,307</b>	4	<b>\$3,496,098</b>	4
Grants - New Starts		0	\$2,422,200	2		0
Grants - Continuations	\$1,500,000	2		0	\$2,600,000	2
Contracts - New Starts		0	\$251,472	1	\$629,416	1
Contracts - Continuations	\$1,098,252	2	\$1,193,635	1	\$266,682	1
Other						
<b>Program Support</b>	<b>\$1,090,253</b>	2	<b>\$2,410,382</b>	2	<b>\$2,105,455</b>	2
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0	\$1,060,436	1		0
Contracts - Continuations	\$731,954	2	\$466,000	1	\$1,201,347	2
Other	\$358,299		\$883,946		\$904,108	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$54,222,995</b>	274	<b>\$62,579,000</b>	295	<b>\$62,579,000</b>	299

Notes:

1. 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

Activity	FY 2019 Final	Count	FY 2020 Enacted	Count	FY 2021 President's Budget	Count
<b>Service Grants</b>	<b>\$50,076,223</b>	241	<b>\$48,181,355</b>	241	<b>\$46,080,900</b>	231
Formula - New Starts		0		0		0
Formula - Continuations		0		0		0
Competitive - New Starts	\$8,391,492	36		0	\$17,108,376	87
Competitive - Continuations	\$41,684,731	205	\$48,181,355	241	\$28,972,524	144
<b>Research/Evaluation</b>	<b>\$790,537</b>	2	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts	\$555,063	1		0		0
Contracts - Continuations	\$235,474	1		0		0
Other						
<b>Demonstration/Development</b>	<b>\$250,000</b>	1	<b>\$250,000</b>	1	<b>\$2,000,000</b>	1
Grants - New Starts	\$250,000	1		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0	\$250,000	1		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0	\$2,000,000	1
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Training/Technical Assistance</b>	<b>\$3,441,128</b>	4	<b>\$2,206,482</b>	4	<b>\$2,104,218</b>	4
Grants - New Starts		0	\$1,277,800	2		0
Grants - Continuations	\$2,200,000	2		0	\$1,100,000	2
Contracts - New Starts		0	\$377,994	1	\$630,230	1
Contracts - Continuations	\$1,241,128	2	\$550,688	1	\$373,988	1
Other						
<b>Program Support</b>	<b>\$1,078,114</b>	2	<b>\$563,163</b>	1	<b>\$1,015,882</b>	1
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0	\$147,030	1		0
Contracts - Continuations	\$771,296	2		0	\$177,450	1
Other	\$306,818		\$416,133		\$838,432	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$55,636,002</b>	250	<b>\$51,201,000</b>	247	<b>\$51,201,000</b>	237

Notes:

1. 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**

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Enacted	CFDA #	93.623
			FY 2021 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2020 Enacted
Alabama	\$587,980	\$787,980	\$773,871	(\$14,109)
Alaska	200,000	200,000	200,000	0
Arizona	999,279	1,167,761	1,267,761	100,000
Arkansas	444,485	335,602	498,698	163,096
California	5,496,833	6,438,899	6,538,799	99,900
Colorado	977,061	900,105	900,105	0
Connecticut	652,462	535,408	735,408	200,000
Delaware	109,103	200,000	200,000	0
District of Columbia	399,840	200,000	200,000	0
Florida	3,144,993	2,989,552	3,189,552	200,000
Georgia	1,070,919	1,795,970	1,895,970	100,000
Hawaii	200,000	208,635	208,635	0
Idaho	270,593	400,000	320,637	(79,363)
Illinois	2,160,008	2,026,571	2,326,571	300,000
Indiana	834,688	1,111,030	1,311,030	200,000
Iowa	362,000	583,827	517,682	(66,145)
Kansas	200,000	550,914	500,914	(50,000)
Kentucky	794,176	709,852	809,852	100,000
Louisiana	672,658	769,243	769,243	0
Maine	345,937	200,000	200,000	0
Maryland	596,715	944,404	944,404	0
Massachusetts	995,436	995,436	976,289	(19,147)
Michigan	2,522,330	1,600,000	1,841,991	241,991
Minnesota	1,066,585	1,261,952	915,591	(346,361)
Mississippi	416,566	510,388	510,388	0
Missouri	1,341,448	973,790	1,073,790	100,000
Montana	200,000	200,000	200,000	0
Nebraska	499,588	400,000	332,289	(67,711)
Nevada	324,262	487,883	487,883	0
New Hampshire	99,078	200,000	200,000	0
New Jersey	1,350,632	1,385,604	1,385,604	0
New Mexico	680,598	378,113	569,708	191,595
New York	3,084,587	2,927,492	2,927,491	(1)
North Carolina	1,252,790	1,643,094	1,643,094	0
North Dakota	99,588	200,000	200,000	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2020 Enacted
Ohio	1,692,034	1,934,157	1,834,157	(100,000)
Oklahoma	674,816	705,042	675,500	(29,542)
Oregon	1,592,271	1,000,000	820,702	(179,298)
Pennsylvania	1,647,067	1,882,390	1,882,390	0
Rhode Island	0	200,000	200,000	0
South Carolina	399,828	789,858	789,858	0
South Dakota	232,405	200,000	200,000	0
Tennessee	600,000	1,068,159	1,068,159	0
Texas	3,148,554	5,309,345	5,209,345	(100,000)
Utah	442,891	658,949	658,949	0
Vermont	200,000	200,000	200,000	0
Virginia	799,999	1,344,071	1,322,021	(22,050)
Washington	1,193,441	1,236,535	1,263,679	27,144
West Virginia	128,769	260,339	260,339	0
Wisconsin	825,243	910,118	910,118	0
Wyoming	100,000	200,000	200,000	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>48,130,536</b>	<b>54,118,470</b>	<b>55,068,470</b>	<b>950,000</b>
American Samoa	70,000	200,000	200,000	0
Guam	127,000	200,000	200,000	0
Northern Mariana Islands	0	200,000	200,000	0
Puerto Rico	400,000	452,630	452,630	0
Virgin Islands	0	200,000	200,000	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>597,000</b>	<b>1,252,630</b>	<b>1,252,630</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>48,727,536</b>	<b>55,371,100</b>	<b>56,321,100</b>	<b>950,000</b>
Other	2,897,207	3,340,593	2,761,802	(578,791)
Training and Technical Assistance	2,598,252	3,867,307	3,496,098	(371,209)
<b>Subtotal, Adjustments</b>	<b>5,495,459</b>	<b>7,207,900</b>	<b>6,257,900</b>	<b>(950,000)</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>54,222,995</b>	<b>62,579,000</b>	<b>62,579,000</b>	<b>0</b>

**Service Connection for Youth on the Streets**

Funding Level	FY 2019 Final	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	Change from FY 2020 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	\$17,082,035	\$18,641,000	\$18,641,000	0

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

2021 Authorization .....Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method .....Competitive Grants

**Program Description and Accomplishments**

The Education and Prevention Services to Reduce Sexual Abuse of Runaway, Homeless, and Street Youth Program, also referred to as the Service Connection for Youth on the Streets or the Street Outreach Program (SOP), 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 was amended by the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act (JVTA) of 2015 (P. L. 114-22) to add trafficking victims to the populations served by this program. The 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.

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. The SOP data standards captures the number of youth contacted, as well as the number of youth successfully engaged by program staff when they have an established case plan or an assessment. The tangible assistance and information on referral services to RHY shelters increases the likelihood youth will participate in services and seek shelter.

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:

2017 .....	\$17,085,898
2018 .....	\$17,141,000
2019 .....	\$17,082,035
2020 .....	\$18,641,000
2021 President's Budget .....	\$18,641,000

For FY 2019, 106 grants were awarded with an average grant of \$147,591 and a range from \$100,000 to \$200,000. For FY 2020, it is estimated that 119 grants will be awarded with an average grant of \$140,982 and a range from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

### **Budget Request**

The FY 2021 request for Service Connection for Youth on the Streets is \$18.6 million, the same as the FY 2020 enacted level. These funds will support 119 Street Outreach Program 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.

For FY 2021, it is estimated that 119 grants will be awarded with an average grant of \$140,982 and a range from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

### **Performance Analysis**

As noted in the Runaway and Homeless Youth 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 they will seek shelter services and that their needs will be met through appropriate supportive services. In FY 2018, 53.6 percent of youth were engaged, a 17 percent increase over the previous year's actual result of 36.4 percent. A target of 35 percent was established as the baseline. ACF proposes keeping the performance standard at 35 percent for FY 2019/2020 and increasing the target to 36 percent for FY 2021. We will continue to work to ensure appropriate outreach strategies and technical assistance systems are in place to support the proposed increase in this target performance measure.

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 period 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 2020 Target	FY 2021 Target	FY 2021 Target +/- FY 2020 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 2018: 53.6%  Target: 35%  (Target Exceeded)	35%	36%	+1
4v: Number of Street Outreach Program (SOP) grants. <i>(Output)</i>	FY 2019: 92  (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
4vi: Number of youth contacted by SOP grants. <i>(Output)</i>	FY 2018: 35,528  (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data  
Service Connection for Youth on the Streets

Activity	FY 2019 Final	Count	FY 2020 Enacted	Count	FY 2021 President's Budget	Count
<b>Service Grants</b>	<b>\$15,644,672</b>	106	<b>\$16,776,900</b>	119	<b>\$16,776,900</b>	119
Formula - New Starts		0		0		0
Formula - Continuations		0		0		0
Competitive - New Starts	\$7,953,697	55	\$3,785,881	28	\$5,177,322	36
Competitive - Continuations	\$7,690,975	51	\$12,991,019	91	\$11,599,578	83
<b>Research/Evaluation</b>	<b>\$3,195</b>	1	<b>\$50,700</b>	1	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts	\$3,195	1	\$50,700	1		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Demonstration/Development</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Training/Technical Assistance</b>	<b>\$505,586</b>	2	<b>\$713,869</b>	2	<b>\$744,276</b>	2
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0	\$369,096	1	\$182,520	1
Contracts - Continuations	\$505,586	2	\$344,773	1	\$561,756	1
Other						
<b>Program Support</b>	<b>\$924,146</b>	3	<b>\$1,099,531</b>	2	<b>\$1,119,824</b>	2
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0	\$193,988	1		0
Contracts - Continuations	\$802,337	3	\$605,689	1	\$819,605	2
Other	\$121,809		\$299,854		\$300,219	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$17,077,599</b>	112	<b>\$18,641,000</b>	124	<b>\$18,641,000</b>	123

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 2019 Final	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	Change from FY 2020 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	\$85,222,934	\$90,091,000	\$90,091,000	0

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

2021 Authorization ..... Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method ..... Formula Grants

**Program Description and Accomplishments**

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

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

In addition, under this program, states perform a range of prevention activities, including addressing the needs of infants born with prenatal drug exposure, referring children not at risk of imminent harm to community services, implementing criminal record checks for prospective foster and adoptive parents and other adults in their homes, training child protective services workers, protecting the legal rights of families and alleged perpetrators, and supporting citizen review panels. CAPTA requires states to convene multidisciplinary teams to review the circumstances of child maltreatment-related 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 use disorders on infants, children, and families. Most recently, the Victims of Child Abuse Act Reauthorization Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-424) amended a CAPTA State Grants

program requirement relating to legal immunity for good faith reports of child abuse and neglect, to include professionals who are called upon to consult in a child abuse case, or provide a medical diagnosis.

The FY 2018 and FY 2019 appropriations added \$60 million over historic levels of funding to help states improve their response to infants affected by substance use 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. In FY 2020, Congress increased funding by an additional \$4.9 million and directed that the \$60 million in continued funding be used to help states develop and implement plans of safe care for substance-exposed infants and their families. Congress also directed ACF to enhance its coordination with states, especially those with high or increasing rates of neonatal abstinence syndrome.

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

2017 .....	\$25,228,638
2018 .....	\$85,310,000
2019 .....	\$85,222,934
2020 .....	\$90,091,000
2021 President’s Budget .....	\$90,091,000

For FY 2019, 56 awards were made, with an average award of \$1,502,048 and a range from \$68,735 to \$9,947,904. The estimated awards for FY 2020 are 56 with an average award of \$1,588,679 and a range from \$69,852 to \$10,538,422.

**Budget Request**

The FY 2021 request for CAPTA State Grants is \$90.1 million, the same as the FY 2020 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 to improve 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.

For FY 2021, an estimated 56 awards will be made, with an average award of \$1,588,422 and a range from \$68,852 to \$10,538,422.

**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 nine years has fluctuated between 6.3 percent and 6.9 percent. In FY 2015, there was a decrease in the percent of children who experienced repeat maltreatment to 6.4 percent, falling just short of the target of 6.3 percent. In FY 2016, the percentage was 6.5, which did not meet the target of 6.2 percent. In FY 2017, the rate of repeat maltreatment again increased to 6.9 percent, missing the target of 6.3 percent. There was improved performance on this performance measure for FY 2018 with 6.7 percent of victims having repeat maltreatment, which met the target of 6.7 percent. ACF will continue to support states in their efforts to support children and families who are experiencing a crisis, while ensuring the safety of children. The renewed emphasis on prevention efforts may also assist in



improving performance in this area. By FY 2021, the program expects to work with states in again reducing the rate of repeat maltreatment by 0.2 percent from the previous year's actual result.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2020 Target	FY 2021 Target	FY 2021 Target +/- FY 2020 Target
<u>7B</u> : Decrease the percentage of children with substantiated or indicated reports of maltreatment that have a repeated substantiated or indicated report of maltreatment within six months. (CAPTA) ( <i>Outcome</i> )	FY 2018: 6.7%  Target: 6.7%  (Target Met)	Prior Result -0.2PP	Prior Result -0.2PP	N/A
<u>7C</u> : Improve states' average response time between maltreatment report and investigation, based on the median of states' reported average response time in hours from screened-in reports to the initiation of the investigation. (CAPTA) ( <i>Outcome and Efficiency</i> )	FY 2018: 60.00 hrs  Target: 61.75 hrs  (Target Exceeded)	Prior Result -5%	Prior Result -5%	N/A

Resource and Program Data  
CAPTA State Grants

Activity	FY 2019 Final	Count	FY 2020 Enacted	Count	FY 2021 President's Budget	Count
<b>Service Grants</b>	<b>\$84,114,673</b>	56	<b>\$88,966,000</b>	56	<b>\$88,966,000</b>	56
Formula - New Starts	\$84,114,673	56	\$88,966,000	56	\$88,966,000	56
Formula - Continuations		0		0		0
Competitive - New Starts		0		0		0
Competitive - Continuations		0		0		0
<b>Research/Evaluation</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Demonstration/Development</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Training/Technical Assistance</b>	<b>\$1,087,578</b>	0	<b>\$1,100,000</b>	0	<b>\$1,100,000</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other	\$1,087,578		\$1,100,000		\$1,100,000	
<b>Program Support</b>	<b>\$7,259</b>	0	<b>\$25,000</b>	0	<b>\$25,000</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other	\$7,259		\$25,000		\$25,000	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$85,209,510</b>	56	<b>\$90,091,000</b>	56	<b>\$90,091,000</b>	56

Notes:

1. Other includes non-countable categories, such as salaries and benefits, inter-agency agreements, and overhead costs.
2. Program Support includes funding for information technology support and grant paneling.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
State Table - CAPTA State Grants

Formula Grants

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Enacted	CFDA #	93.669
			FY 2021 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2020 Enacted
Alabama	\$1,246,768	\$1,318,169	\$1,318,169	\$0
Alaska	252,028	264,081	264,081	0
Arizona	1,834,535	1,941,002	1,941,002	0
Arkansas	820,780	866,765	866,765	0
California	9,947,904	10,538,422	10,538,422	0
Colorado	1,428,512	1,510,755	1,510,755	0
Connecticut	862,606	911,087	911,087	0
Delaware	273,392	286,720	286,720	0
District of Columbia	186,003	194,118	194,118	0
Florida	4,640,530	4,914,406	4,914,406	0
Georgia	2,797,226	2,961,128	2,961,128	0
Hawaii	384,015	403,943	403,943	0
Idaho	534,828	563,754	563,754	0
Illinois	3,215,080	3,403,913	3,403,913	0
Indiana	1,768,898	1,871,450	1,871,450	0
Iowa	849,628	897,335	897,335	0
Kansas	828,425	874,866	874,866	0
Kentucky	1,153,981	1,219,846	1,219,846	0
Louisiana	1,260,894	1,333,137	1,333,137	0
Maine	325,994	342,461	342,461	0
Maryland	1,522,106	1,609,934	1,609,934	0
Massachusetts	1,546,631	1,635,922	1,635,922	0
Michigan	2,427,918	2,569,787	2,569,787	0
Minnesota	1,468,740	1,553,384	1,553,384	0
Mississippi	829,549	876,057	876,057	0
Missouri	1,560,851	1,650,990	1,650,990	0
Montana	300,054	314,972	314,972	0
Nebraska	569,723	600,730	600,730	0
Nevada	798,846	843,523	843,523	0
New Hampshire	332,701	349,567	349,567	0
New Jersey	2,212,013	2,341,001	2,341,001	0
New Mexico	583,222	615,035	615,035	0
New York	4,588,653	4,859,434	4,859,434	0
North Carolina	2,565,238	2,715,300	2,715,300	0
North Dakota	242,025	253,482	253,482	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2020 Enacted
Ohio	2,896,134	3,065,938	3,065,938	0
Oklahoma	1,097,988	1,160,512	1,160,512	0
Oregon	1,004,400	1,061,341	1,061,341	0
Pennsylvania	2,960,896	3,134,563	3,134,563	0
Rhode Island	276,503	290,017	290,017	0
South Carolina	1,256,820	1,328,821	1,328,821	0
South Dakota	284,723	298,727	298,727	0
Tennessee	1,696,897	1,795,153	1,795,153	0
Texas	8,097,158	8,577,260	8,577,260	0
Utah	1,062,388	1,122,789	1,122,789	0
Vermont	177,628	185,242	185,242	0
Virginia	2,092,014	2,213,843	2,213,843	0
Washington	1,848,000	1,955,271	1,955,271	0
West Virginia	453,905	478,002	478,002	0
Wisconsin	1,451,247	1,534,847	1,534,847	0
Wyoming	199,103	207,999	207,999	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>83,016,101</b>	<b>87,816,801</b>	<b>87,816,801</b>	<b>0</b>
American Samoa	75,635	77,164	77,164	0
Guam	107,149	110,559	110,559	0
Northern Mariana Islands	68,735	69,852	69,852	0
Puerto Rico	767,528	810,337	810,337	0
Virgin Islands	79,525	81,287	81,287	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,098,572</b>	<b>1,149,199</b>	<b>1,149,199</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>84,114,673</b>	<b>88,966,000</b>	<b>88,966,000</b>	<b>0</b>
Other	1,094,837	1,125,000	1,125,000	0
<b>Subtotal, Adjustments</b>	<b>1,094,837</b>	<b>1,125,000</b>	<b>1,125,000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>85,209,510</b>	<b>90,091,000</b>	<b>90,091,000</b>	<b>0</b>

**Child Abuse Discretionary Activities**

Funding Level	FY 2019 Final	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	Change from FY 2020 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	\$32,886,480	\$35,000,000	\$51,000,000	\$16,000,000

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

2021 Authorization .....Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method .....Competitive Grants and Contracts

**Program Description and Accomplishments**

The Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (P.L. 93-247) of 1974 created the Child Abuse Discretionary Activities program to fund competitive research and demonstration grants and contracts that seek to expand the evidence base for child welfare programs with the goal of improving child outcomes as lessons learned are adopted by communities across the country. Examples of 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 – that 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 American Indian and Alaska 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 with respect to 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 2020 appropriation included \$1 million to support an innovation grant to develop text and online chat-based intervention and education services through a national hotline, providing additional funding to the existing project and extending it through September 29, 2021.

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;
- Evaluation phase for 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;
- Community Collaborations to Strengthen and Preserve Families, a primary prevention grant initiative; and
- Research related to the national incidence of child abuse and neglect.

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

2017 .....	\$32,893,917
2018 .....	\$33,000,000
2019 .....	\$32,886,480
2020 .....	\$35,000,000
2021 President’s Budget .....	\$51,000,000

For FY 2019, 19 awards were made with an average award of \$892,764 and a range from \$235,500 to \$3,000,000. For FY 2020, it is estimated that 20 awards will be made with an average award of \$903,329 and a range from \$253,500 to \$2,400,000.

**Budget Request**

The FY 2021 request for Child Abuse Discretionary Activities is \$51 million, an increase of \$16 million above the FY 2020 enacted level. The additional funding will support demonstration projects in an initiative to shift and expand the focus of child welfare toward primary prevention. Projects will include services and resources that are voluntary; typically place-based and centrally located to ensure accessibility; coordinated with those commonly offered by public, faith-based nonprofit, or private providers that operate separate from government (but may receive funding from state or county sources); universally available and offered in non-stigmatizing ways; enhance parental protective factors; and may include supports such as limited financial, food, or housing assistance or legal and clinical services. Projects will implement, test, and evaluate the effectiveness of a multi-system approach to strengthen family capacity and prevent child abuse and neglect before it occurs. The demonstration projects will be

partnerships of public and private agencies, parents, community members with lived experiences, nonprofits, faith-based organizations, and others to implement effective community-based prevention approaches. This includes centers that support families through the co-location of services and resources that address risk factors for child maltreatment.

The demonstrations will improve the safety and stability of all families and reinforce supportive, nurturing relationships by enhancing the capacity of communities to offer broad-based family supports; using data to inform and align strategies across sectors to address site-specific barriers; and supporting strategic collaborations with traditional family serving agencies and non-traditional partners (such as libraries, the business community, foundations, community colleges or vocational education providers, and philanthropies). Strategies and outcomes will be coordinated, monitored and reported across multi-sector partners. A cross-site evaluation will be conducted, and technical assistance on program implementation and local evaluation will be provided.

Examples of other projects that will continue in FY 2021 include:

- National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect;
- Community Collaborations to Strengthen and Preserve Families;
- National Quality Improvement Center for Preventive Services and Interventions in Indian Country; and
- Research related to the national incidence of child abuse and neglect.

For FY 2021, it is estimated that 37 awards will be made with an average award of \$693,809 and a range from \$253,500 to \$2,251,471.

### **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

Activity	FY 2019 Final	Count	FY 2020 Enacted	Count	FY 2021 President's Budget	Count
<b>Service Grants</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Formula - New Starts		0		0		0
Formula - Continuations		0		0		0
Competitive - New Starts		0		0		0
Competitive - Continuations		0		0		0
<b>Research/Evaluation</b>	<b>\$6,760,600</b>	5	<b>\$8,964,529</b>	7	<b>\$12,313,850</b>	8
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts	\$4,753,928	3	\$1,850,550	2	\$3,000,000	1
Contracts - Continuations	\$2,006,672	2	\$7,113,979	5	\$9,313,850	7
Other						
<b>Demonstration/Development</b>	<b>\$10,128,776</b>	14	<b>\$10,122,819</b>	16	<b>\$21,118,956</b>	34
Grants - New Starts	\$4,928,781	9	\$2,000,000	1	\$12,000,000	20
Grants - Continuations	\$5,199,995	5	\$8,122,819	15	\$9,118,956	14
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Training/Technical Assistance</b>	<b>\$14,543,403</b>	11	<b>\$14,262,185</b>	10	<b>\$15,946,487</b>	10
Grants - New Starts		0	\$1,300,000	1	\$1,000,000	1
Grants - Continuations	\$6,833,731	5	\$6,643,764	3	\$3,551,971	2
Contracts - New Starts	\$2,983,338	2	\$2,511,469	3	\$5,281,500	3
Contracts - Continuations	\$4,088,674	4	\$3,166,952	3	\$5,473,016	4
Other	\$637,660		\$640,000		\$640,000	
<b>Program Support</b>	<b>\$1,443,916</b>	3	<b>\$1,650,467</b>	1	<b>\$1,620,707</b>	1
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations	\$1,442,406	3	\$719,424	1	\$761,098	1
Other	\$1,510		\$931,043		\$859,609	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$32,876,695</b>	33	<b>\$35,000,000</b>	34	<b>\$51,000,000</b>	53

Notes:

1. Program Support includes funding for information technology support and grant paneling.
2. Other includes non-countable categories, such as salaries and benefits, inter-agency agreements, and overhead costs.



**Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention**

Funding Level	FY 2019 Final	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	Change from FY 2020 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	\$39,627,212	\$55,660,000	\$55,660,000	0

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

2021 Authorization .....Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method ..... Formula Grants

**Program Description and Accomplishments**

The Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) program was created by the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) of 1974 (P.L. 93-247). Under the CBCAP program, formula grants are provided to lead state 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:

2017 .....	\$39,636,173
2018 .....	\$39,764,000
2019 .....	\$39,627,212
2020 .....	\$55,660,000
2021 President’s Budget .....	\$55,660,000

For FY 2019, 60 grants were awarded with an average award of \$678,159 and a range from \$128,392 to \$3,189,491. For FY 2020, it is estimated that 64 awards will be made with an estimated average award of \$865,796 and an estimated range from \$128,392 to \$3,189,491.

**Budget Request**

The FY 2021 request for the CBCAP program is \$55.7 million, the same as the FY 2020 enacted level. These funds will continue the enhancement of current efforts, as well building the knowledge base of evidence-based and evidence-informed practices in the field of child abuse and neglect prevention. Funding, such as CBCAP, that targets primary and secondary prevention programs and services (i.e., supporting families before child maltreatment occurs) is currently limited. The requested funding level will allow CBCAP grantees to better explore research opportunities and to adapt more rigorous evaluations of existing programs that have not previously been evaluated or have limited evidence of effectiveness.

For FY 2021, an estimated 64 awards will be made with an average award of \$865,796 and a range from \$128,392 to \$3,189,491.

**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. In FY 2016, the performance trend was continued improvement with a rate of 6.54 children per 1,000, exceeding the FY 2016 target of 6.85. In FY 2017, the trend shifted and 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. In FY 2018 the rate increased again to 6.81 per 1,000, which was higher than the target of 6.62 children per 1,000. ACF has 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 in FY 2021 seeks to reduce this rate by at least 0.05 percentage points from the previous year’s actual result.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2020 Target	FY 2021 Target	FY 2021 Target +/- FY 2020 Target
7A: Decrease the rate of first-time victims per 1,000 children (CBCAP) (Outcome)	FY 2018: 6.81  Target: 6.62  (Target Not Met)	Prior Result -0.05PP	Prior Result -0.05PP	N/A

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2020 Target	FY 2021 Target	FY 2021 Target +/- FY 2020 Target
<u>7D</u> : Increase the percentage of Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) total funding that supports evidence-based and evidence-informed child abuse prevention programs and practices. (CBCAP) ( <i>Efficiency</i> )	FY 2018: 61.5%  Target: 56.4%  (Target Exceeded)	Prior Result +3PP	Prior Result +3PP	N/A
<u>7i</u> : Number of children receiving preventive services through CBCAP and other sources. ( <i>Output</i> )	FY 2017: 3.1 million  (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data  
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention

Activity	FY 2019 Final	Count	FY 2020 Enacted	Count	FY 2021 President's Budget	Count
<b>Service Grants</b>	<b>\$37,540,168</b>	60	<b>\$53,618,545</b>	60	<b>\$53,409,400</b>	60
Formula - New Starts	\$37,540,168	60	\$53,618,545	60	\$53,409,400	60
Formula - Continuations		0		0		0
Competitive - New Starts		0		0		0
Competitive - Continuations		0		0		0
<b>Research/Evaluation</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Demonstration/Development</b>	<b>\$393,044</b>	3	<b>\$392,455</b>	3	<b>\$556,600</b>	3
Grants - New Starts		0		0	\$556,600	3
Grants - Continuations	\$393,044	3	\$392,455	3		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Training/Technical Assistance</b>	<b>\$1,454,000</b>	2	<b>\$1,454,000</b>	2	<b>\$1,454,000</b>	2
Grants - New Starts	\$1,400,000	1		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0	\$1,400,000	1	\$1,400,000	1
Contracts - New Starts		0	\$54,000	1		0
Contracts - Continuations	\$54,000	1		0	\$54,000	1
Other						
<b>Program Support</b>	<b>\$240,000</b>	2	<b>\$195,000</b>	0	<b>\$240,000</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations	\$90,000	2		0		0
Other	\$150,000		\$195,000		\$240,000	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$39,627,212</b>	67	<b>\$55,660,000</b>	65	<b>\$55,660,000</b>	65

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

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Enacted	CFDA #	93.590
			FY 2021 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2020 Enacted
Alabama	\$394,414	\$587,702	\$585,409	(\$2,293)
Alaska	326,102	381,287	379,799	(1,488)
Arizona	658,925	978,128	974,312	(3,816)
Arkansas	229,998	343,972	342,630	(1,342)
California	3,180,850	4,743,930	4,725,449	(18,481)
Colorado	815,536	1,196,258	1,191,591	(4,667)
Connecticut	719,852	1,048,920	1,044,828	(4,092)
Delaware	209,053	213,015	212,184	(831)
District of Columbia	217,907	225,743	224,862	(881)
Florida	1,610,218	2,394,224	2,384,885	(9,339)
Georgia	835,970	1,249,291	1,244,418	(4,873)
Hawaii	414,041	507,711	505,730	(1,981)
Idaho	201,770	215,801	214,959	(842)
Illinois	1,004,570	1,498,895	1,493,048	(5,847)
Indiana	900,164	1,323,805	1,318,641	(5,164)
Iowa	489,117	716,986	714,189	(2,797)
Kansas	742,889	1,081,449	1,077,230	(4,219)
Kentucky	1,784,765	2,584,899	2,574,816	(10,083)
Louisiana	368,146	550,183	548,039	(2,144)
Maine	289,808	329,111	327,827	(1,284)
Maryland	577,048	855,020	851,684	(3,336)
Massachusetts	523,723	778,783	775,745	(3,038)
Michigan	744,173	1,110,937	1,106,603	(4,334)
Minnesota	2,053,396	2,976,531	2,964,920	(11,611)
Mississippi	232,486	347,700	346,343	(1,357)
Missouri	475,644	709,910	707,140	(2,770)
Montana	201,748	202,514	201,724	(790)
Nebraska	447,001	583,698	581,421	(2,277)
Nevada	221,645	331,585	330,291	(1,294)
New Hampshire	207,971	211,460	210,635	(825)
New Jersey	1,759,478	2,566,833	2,556,820	(10,013)
New Mexico	317,246	403,098	401,525	(1,573)
New York	2,097,051	3,093,212	3,081,146	(12,066)
North Carolina	1,012,989	1,499,768	1,493,917	(5,851)
North Dakota	205,517	207,932	207,120	(812)

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2020 Enacted
Ohio	885,851	1,322,708	1,317,248	(5,460)
Oklahoma	509,759	750,954	748,024	(2,930)
Oregon	282,361	422,423	420,775	(1,648)
Pennsylvania	879,418	1,314,580	1,309,352	(5,228)
Rhode Island	227,323	239,279	238,345	(934)
South Carolina	438,503	651,260	648,719	(2,541)
South Dakota	200,678	200,975	200,191	(784)
Tennessee	504,773	754,138	751,196	(2,942)
Texas	3,189,491	4,724,366	4,705,938	(18,428)
Utah	358,010	532,181	530,105	(2,076)
Vermont	200,000	200,000	199,219	(781)
Virginia	610,889	913,520	909,956	(3,564)
Washington	862,923	1,271,633	1,266,172	(5,461)
West Virginia	239,368	256,596	255,591	(1,005)
Wisconsin	468,699	698,030	692,310	(5,720)
Wyoming	200,000	200,000	200,000	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>36,529,257</b>	<b>52,502,934</b>	<b>52,295,021</b>	<b>(207,913)</b>
Indian Tribes	393,044	392,455	556,600	164,145
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>393,044</b>	<b>392,455</b>	<b>556,600</b>	<b>164,145</b>
American Samoa	200,000	200,000	200,000	0
Guam	200,000	200,000	200,000	0
Northern Mariana Islands	200,000	200,000	200,000	0
Puerto Rico	210,911	315,611	314,379	(1,232)
Virgin Islands	200,000	200,000	200,000	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,010,911</b>	<b>1,115,611</b>	<b>1,114,379</b>	<b>(1,232)</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>37,933,212</b>	<b>54,011,000</b>	<b>53,966,000</b>	<b>(45,000)</b>
Other	240,000	195,000	240,000	45,000
Training and Technical Assistance	1,454,000	1,454,000	1,454,000	0
<b>Subtotal, Adjustments</b>	<b>1,694,000</b>	<b>1,649,000</b>	<b>1,694,000</b>	<b>45,000</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>39,627,212</b>	<b>55,660,000</b>	<b>55,660,000</b>	<b>0</b>

Notes:

1. CBCAP legislation specifies that one percent of the available funding from Title II of the CAPTA Act will be reserved to fund tribes, tribal organizations and migrant programs. In FY 2021, a new project cycle begins and therefore the full 1% is set-aside for eligible programs pending publication of the Funding Opportunity Announcement and award decisions.

**Child Welfare Services**

Funding Level	FY 2019 Final	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	Change from FY 2020 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	\$267,810,552	\$268,735,000	\$268,735,000	0

Note.—In FY 2019, Congress provided a supplemental appropriation in the Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act, 2019 (P.L. 116-20) of \$5 million, which is not included in the table above.

Authorizing Legislation – Section 425 of the Social Security Act

2021 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 to reduce the length of time that children under the age of five are without a permanent family, and expanding 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 to 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 and receive a portion of what each state receives. As a result, the base amount identified above does not apply to tribal grants.

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.

In FY 2019, Congress provided a supplemental appropriation (P.L. 116-20) of \$5 million to remain available until September 30, 2021. These funds will be made available to eligible states, territories, and tribes for necessary child welfare-related expenses directly related to Hurricanes Florence and Michael, Typhoon Mangkhut, Super Typhoon Yutu, California wildfires occurring in calendar year 2018 and tornadoes and floods occurring in calendar year 2019. All of the funds will be issued as grants to eligible entities in FY 2020.

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

2017 .....	\$267,871,118
2018 .....	\$268,735,000
2019 .....	\$267,810,552
2019 Disaster Supplemental .....	\$5,000,000
2020 .....	\$268,735,000
2021 President's Budget .....	\$268,735,000

For FY 2019, 232 awards were made with an average award of \$1,154,356 and a range from \$1,170 to 28,950,504. For FY 2020, it is estimated that 232 awards will be made with an average award of \$1,158,341 and a range from \$1,170 to \$29,157,555.

### **Budget Request**

The FY 2021 request for the Child Welfare Services Program is \$268.7 million, the same as the FY 2020 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.

For FY 2021, an estimated 232 awards will be made with an average award of \$1,158,555 and a range from \$1,170 to \$29,157,555.

### **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, performance on this performance measure has fluctuated. In FY 2014, performance declined slightly from 85.5 percent to 85.2 percent. In both FY 2015 and FY 2016, it then increased (86.7 percent and 87.0 percent, respectively). In FY 2017, however, performance declined to 82.3 percent, below the target of 84 percent. Performance in FY 2018 again showed a decline to 82.1 percent, not meeting the target of 84 percent for the second time. Despite these fluctuations, ACF anticipates maintained or improved performance on this measure and expects that it will meet or exceed the target of 84 percent through FY 2021. 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 2020 Target	FY 2021 Target	FY 2021 Target +/- FY 2020 Target
<u>7Q</u> : For those children who had been in care less than 12 months, maintain the percentage that has no more than two placement settings. (Child Welfare Services) ( <i>Outcome</i> )	FY 2018: 82.1%  Target: 84%  (Target Not Met)	84%	84%	Maintain
<u>7R</u> : Decrease the percent of foster children in care 12 or more months with no case plan goal (including case plan goal "Not Yet Determined"). (Child Welfare Services, PSSF, Foster Care) ( <i>Efficiency</i> )	FY 2018: 3.3%  Target: 2.9%  (Target Not Met)	Prior Result  -0.5PP	Prior Result  -0.5PP	N/A

Resource and Program Data  
Child Welfare Services

Activity	FY 2019 Final	Count	FY 2020 Enacted	Count	FY 2021 President's Budget	Count
<b>Service Grants</b>	<b>\$267,810,552</b>	232	<b>\$268,735,000</b>	232	<b>\$268,735,000</b>	232
Formula - New Starts	\$267,810,552	232	\$268,735,000	232	\$268,735,000	232
Formula - Continuations		0		0		0
Competitive - New Starts		0		0		0
Competitive - Continuations		0		0		0
<b>Research/Evaluation</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Demonstration/Development</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Training/Technical Assistance</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Program Support</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$267,810,552</b>	232	<b>\$268,735,000</b>	232	<b>\$268,735,000</b>	232

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
State Table - Child Welfare Services

Formula Grants

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Enacted	CFDA #	93.645
			FY 2021 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2020 Enacted
Alabama	\$4,635,718	\$4,653,963	\$4,653,963	\$0
Alaska	100,500	126,125	126,125	0
Arizona	5,845,475	5,335,639	5,335,639	0
Arkansas	2,984,480	2,990,950	2,990,950	0
California	28,950,504	29,157,555	29,157,555	0
Colorado	4,239,631	4,247,431	4,247,431	0
Connecticut	1,687,838	1,710,787	1,710,787	0
Delaware	790,574	791,983	791,983	0
District of Columbia	351,575	345,767	345,767	0
Florida	15,866,274	15,716,345	15,716,345	0
Georgia	10,222,290	10,224,587	10,224,587	0
Hawaii	1,127,673	1,142,877	1,142,877	0
Idaho	1,856,048	1,846,069	1,846,069	0
Illinois	9,838,405	9,967,451	9,967,451	0
Indiana	6,398,093	6,425,195	6,425,195	0
Iowa	2,765,681	2,773,001	2,773,001	0
Kansas	2,619,212	2,632,738	2,632,738	0
Kentucky	4,283,598	4,295,213	4,295,213	0
Louisiana	4,237,025	4,265,495	4,265,495	0
Maine	1,058,357	1,068,036	1,068,036	0
Maryland	3,951,830	3,970,368	3,970,368	0
Massachusetts	3,706,331	3,736,359	3,736,359	0
Michigan	8,510,064	8,578,127	8,578,127	0
Minnesota	4,244,869	4,228,302	4,228,302	0
Mississippi	3,159,811	3,203,343	3,203,343	0
Missouri	5,397,738	5,431,912	5,431,912	0
Montana	704,867	670,799	670,799	0
Nebraska	1,640,679	1,640,012	1,640,012	0
Nevada	2,690,698	2,669,204	2,669,204	0
New Hampshire	876,212	884,816	884,816	0
New Jersey	5,254,682	5,286,441	5,286,441	0
New Mexico	1,485,192	1,493,045	1,493,045	0
New York	11,729,519	11,856,469	11,856,469	0
North Carolina	9,377,612	9,375,243	9,375,243	0
North Dakota	446,292	424,635	424,635	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2020 Enacted
Ohio	10,032,821	10,079,082	10,079,082	0
Oklahoma	949,652	916,373	916,373	0
Oregon	3,386,177	3,380,196	3,380,196	0
Pennsylvania	9,269,675	9,342,445	9,342,445	0
Rhode Island	804,668	811,404	811,404	0
South Carolina	4,758,374	4,739,708	4,739,708	0
South Dakota	434,550	458,852	458,852	0
Tennessee	5,958,127	5,951,984	5,951,984	0
Texas	25,964,900	25,783,055	25,783,055	0
Utah	3,797,437	3,772,940	3,772,940	0
Vermont	510,880	517,855	517,855	0
Virginia	6,043,399	6,068,644	6,068,644	0
Washington	5,245,813	5,198,973	5,198,973	0
West Virginia	1,657,946	1,686,400	1,686,400	0
Wisconsin	4,629,252	4,668,347	4,668,347	0
Wyoming	463,374	421,748	421,748	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>256,942,392</b>	<b>256,964,288</b>	<b>256,964,288</b>	<b>0</b>
Indian Tribes	6,615,519	7,311,734	7,311,734	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>6,615,519</b>	<b>7,311,734</b>	<b>7,311,734</b>	<b>0</b>
American Samoa	181,759	182,156	182,156	0
Guam	323,642	324,542	324,542	0
Northern Mariana Islands	150,461	150,747	150,747	0
Puerto Rico	3,396,597	3,600,888	3,600,888	0
Virgin Islands	200,182	200,645	200,645	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4,252,641</b>	<b>4,458,978</b>	<b>4,458,978</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>267,810,552</b>	<b>268,735,000</b>	<b>268,735,000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>267,810,552</b>	<b>268,735,000</b>	<b>268,735,000</b>	<b>0</b>

**Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration**

Funding Level	FY 2019 Final	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	Change from FY 2020 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	\$17,922,135	\$17,984,000	\$20,984,000	\$3,000,000

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

2021 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:

2017 .....	\$17,926,189
2018 .....	\$17,984,000
2019 .....	\$17,922,135
2020 .....	\$17,984,000
2021 President's Budget .....	\$20,984,000

For FY 2019, 6 awards were made with an average award of \$1,794,247 and a range from \$457,736 to \$4,800,000. For FY 2020, an estimated 6 awards will be made with an average award amount of \$1,775,029 and a range from \$450,528 to \$4,800,000.

**Budget Request**

The FY 2021 request for Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration is \$21 million, an increase of \$3 million over the FY 2020 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.

With the additional funding, ACF will work with other federal partners focused on early childhood efforts to administer a portfolio of competitive grant projects to leverage knowledge and test integrated evidence-based policies, programs, and models. The purpose of the projects will be to support agencies to build the necessary infrastructure to enhance interagency collaborations between the child welfare, early care and education, and public health systems to create strong and thriving families, prevent trauma, and support communities where children are free from harm. Examples of possible infrastructure-building activities may include developing or implementing strategies to leverage and coordinate existing public funding streams to sustain community-based prevention services, institutionalizing communication among the multidisciplinary partners, promoting the awareness and use of multidisciplinary interventions and training, and supporting the development of multidisciplinary policies and procedures to increase focus on prevention of child maltreatment and comprehensive family support. Using a two-generation approach, projects will address the needs of both young children and their parents together to ensure that families have the supports needed for stability, resilience, and healthy child development. Federal partners will engage in providing technical support to projects in their efforts to support primary prevention and promote lifelong health and wellness from a public health perspective. This initiative will fund six sites at \$300,000 to \$350,000 per year for three years, assuming continuing appropriation of necessary funds, as well as support technical assistance and evaluation activities.

For FY 2021, it is estimated that 22 awards will be made with an average award of \$1,617,941 and a range from \$300,000 to \$4,800,000.

Resource and Program Data  
Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration

Activity	FY 2019 Final	Count	FY 2020 Enacted	Count	FY 2021 President's Budget	Count
<b>Service Grants</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Formula - New Starts		0		0		0
Formula - Continuations		0		0		0
Competitive - New Starts		0		0		0
Competitive - Continuations		0		0		0
<b>Research/Evaluation</b>	<b>\$6,007,242</b>	1	<b>\$6,084,000</b>	1	<b>\$6,084,000</b>	1
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0	\$6,084,000	1		0
Contracts - Continuations	\$6,007,242	1		0	\$6,084,000	1
Other						
<b>Demonstration/Development</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Training/Technical Assistance</b>	<b>\$11,505,871</b>	9	<b>\$11,556,969</b>	9	<b>\$14,512,000</b>	25
Grants - New Starts	\$900,000	1		0	\$7,894,705	20
Grants - Continuations	\$9,865,480	5	\$10,650,174	6	\$5,700,000	2
Contracts - New Starts	\$390,694	1	\$516,050	2		0
Contracts - Continuations	\$349,697	2	\$390,745	1	\$906,795	3
Other					\$10,500	
<b>Program Support</b>	<b>\$408,000</b>	3	<b>\$343,031</b>	1	<b>\$388,000</b>	1
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations	\$408,000	3	\$275,031	1	\$270,000	1
Other			\$68,000		\$118,000	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$17,921,113</b>	13	<b>\$17,984,000</b>	11	<b>\$20,984,000</b>	27

Notes:

1. Program Support includes funding for information technology support and grant paneling.
2. Other includes non-countable categories, such as salaries and benefits, inter-agency agreements, and overhead costs.

**Adoption Opportunities**

Funding Level	FY 2019 Final	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	Change from FY 2020 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	\$38,965,496	\$42,100,000	\$42,100,000	0

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

2021 Authorization .....Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method .....Competitive Grants and Contracts

**Program Description and Accomplishments**

The Adoption Opportunities program was authorized by the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment and Adoption Reform Act (P.L. 95-266) in 1978 and funds competitive grants and contracts to public and private organizations to remove barriers to adoption and to provide permanent homes for children who would benefit from adoption, particularly children with special needs. As of August 2019, Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System Foster Care Data estimates indicate that, at the end of FY 2018, there were approximately 125,422 children in the public foster care system waiting to be adopted. About 71,254 of these children are immediately available for adoption. Waiting children include those who have a goal of adoption whether or not the parental rights of their parents 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, an initiative called Strengthening Child Welfare Systems to improve adoption and permanency outcomes, 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 32,000 children photo-listed on AdoptUSKids.org. In FY 2020, Congress increased funding and directed the program to continue the National Adoption Competency Mental Health Training Initiative at \$1 million and to provide ongoing resources to a national organization with the capacity and expertise to continuously evaluate and update the training curriculums.



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

2017 .....	\$38,974,309
2018 .....	\$39,100,000
2019 .....	\$38,965,496
2020 .....	\$42,100,000
2021 President's Budget .....	\$42,100,000

For FY 2019, 11 awards were made with an average award of \$1,754,267 and a range from \$800,000 to \$5,670,000. For FY 2020, it is estimated that 11 awards will be made with an average award of \$2,045.865 and a range from \$800,000 to \$5,670,000.

**Budget Request**

The FY 2021 request for the Adoption Opportunities program is \$42.1 million, the same as the FY 2020 enacted level. The funding will be used to address and build the capacity of states to reduce the number of children and youth waiting for adoption across the nation. Three initiatives will be funded at \$1 million each as follows:

- Family-finding programs will identify the barriers that exist in the recruitment and development of foster and adoptive families, assist with finding and developing kin families, and prioritize family finding for youth that are at risk of aging out of the child welfare system;
- Web-based training programs developed under the National Adoption Competency Mental Health Training Initiative will be extended to the remaining states across the nation that have not already integrated this critical workforce development tool into their training systems; and
- Through the Capacity Building Center for Courts, court-related practice improvements will be developed and disseminated to address judicial barriers to timely adoptions.

For FY 2021, it is estimated that 17 grants will be made with an average award of \$1,475,813 and a range from \$1,535,361 to \$5,670,000.

**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 to measure performance in adoption takes into account both the trend in finalized adoptions and fluctuations in the numbers of children who are in foster care in any given year. From FY 2010 to FY 2013, the adoption rate 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. Performance on this performance measure continued to increase in FY 2018 with an adoption rate of 14.1 percent, exceeding the target of 11.9 percent. Given the historical fluctuations in the foster care population, ACF had adjusted its projections to a more realistic target of 11.9 percent for FY 2018 and an anticipated slight increase in FY 2019 and FY 2020 to a target of 12 percent. With the recent steady four-year increase, however, ACF has adjusted the adoption rate target for FY 2021 to 13.5 percent.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2020 Target	FY 2021 Target	FY 2021 Target +/- FY 2020 Target
<u>7T</u> : Increase the adoption rate. (Foster Care, Adoption Opportunities, Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentives, Adoption Assistance) ( <i>Outcome</i> )	FY 2018: 14.1%  Target: 11.9%  (Target Exceeded)	12.0%	13.5%	+ 1.5
<u>7iii</u> : Number of children featured on the AdoptUSKids website who were subsequently placed for adoption. ( <i>Output</i> )	FY 2019: 32,476  (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data  
Adoption Opportunities

Activity	FY 2019 Final	Count	FY 2020 Enacted	Count	FY 2021 President's Budget	Count
<b>Service Grants</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Formula - New Starts		0		0		0
Formula - Continuations		0		0		0
Competitive - New Starts		0		0		0
Competitive - Continuations		0		0		0
<b>Research/Evaluation</b>	<b>\$2,058,561</b>	3	<b>\$1,115,400</b>	1	<b>\$840,773</b>	1
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts	\$893,354	1		0		0
Contracts - Continuations	\$1,165,207	2	\$1,115,400	1	\$840,773	1
Other						
<b>Demonstration/Development</b>	<b>\$11,276,941</b>	8	<b>\$10,134,512</b>	6	<b>\$12,718,817</b>	11
Grants - New Starts		0		0	\$2,389,409	5
Grants - Continuations	\$11,276,941	8	\$10,134,512	6	\$10,329,408	6
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Training/Technical Assistance</b>	<b>\$24,000,994</b>	6	<b>\$28,940,565</b>	8	<b>\$26,724,065</b>	9
Grants - New Starts	\$1,400,000	1	\$4,700,000	3	\$2,000,000	2
Grants - Continuations	\$6,620,000	2	\$7,670,000	2	\$10,370,000	4
Contracts - New Starts	\$10,031,967	1	\$8,125,500	2		0
Contracts - Continuations	\$5,949,027	2	\$8,445,065	1	\$14,354,065	3
Other						
<b>Program Support</b>	<b>\$1,617,793</b>	3	<b>\$1,909,523</b>	1	<b>\$1,816,345</b>	1
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations	\$1,617,475	3	\$1,210,205	1	\$1,227,845	1
Other	\$318		\$699,318		\$588,500	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$38,954,289</b>	20	<b>\$42,100,000</b>	16	<b>\$42,100,000</b>	22

Notes:

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

**Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments**

Funding Level	FY 2019 Final	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	Change from FY 2020 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	\$74,742,000	\$75,000,000	\$75,000,000	0

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

2021 Authorization ..... \$43,000,000

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

Historically, appropriations have not been sufficient to fully cover the incentive awards earned by states in a year, but states receive 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 \$25.2 million. The FY 2019 appropriation was used to pay the remaining 61 percent of the FY 2018 earnings, totaling approximately \$39.5 million. The FY 2019 incentive earnings totaled approximately \$66.7 million (for adoptions and guardianships completed in FY 2018). The FY 2019 appropriation paid for approximately 53 percent of that amount or \$35.4 million, leaving a balance of \$31.9 million to be paid in FY 2020.

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

2017 .....	\$37,824,982
2018 .....	\$75,000,000
2019 .....	\$74,742,000
2020 .....	\$75,000,000
2021 President’s Budget .....	\$75,000,000

**Budget Request**

The FY 2021 request for the Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments program is \$75 million, the same as the FY 2020 enacted level.

ACF estimates that states will earn approximately \$65 million in each of FYs 2020 and 2021. Based on that estimate, the FY 2020 appropriation will be able to pay for approximately 67 percent of the FY 2020 earnings, leaving a balance of approximately \$21.5 million that will be paid out of the FY 2021 appropriation. The FY 2021 request will be sufficient to cover that amount and about 82 percent the estimated FY 2021 incentive earnings (for adoptions and guardianships completed in FY 2020).

**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 the percentage of children actually adopted who were age nine and older. 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. The gap widened in FY 2018 with a result of 13.5 percent, above the target of 12.4 percent. ACF continues to work with states in this area in order to maintain improvement by achieving a negative two percent difference in the gap from the prior year through FY 2021. 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 2020 Target	FY 2021 Target	FY 2021 Target +/- FY 2020 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 2018: 14.1%  Target: 11.9%  (Target Exceeded)	12.0%	13.5%	+ 1.5
<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 2018: 13.5%  Target: 12.4%  (Target Not Met)	Prior Result -2%	Prior Result -2%	N/A
<u>7v</u> : Number of children nine and older actually adopted. (Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payment Program) ( <i>Output</i> )	FY 2018: 16,127  (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data  
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments

Activity	FY 2019 Final	Count	FY 2020 Enacted	Count	FY 2021 President's Budget	Count
<b>Service Grants</b>	<b>\$74,742,000</b>	100	<b>\$75,000,000</b>	51	<b>\$75,000,000</b>	0
Formula - New Starts	\$35,156,262	51	\$43,413,264	0	\$53,413,264	0
Formula - Continuations	\$39,585,738	49	\$31,586,736	51	\$21,586,736	0
Competitive - New Starts		0		0		0
Competitive - Continuations		0		0		0
<b>Research/Evaluation</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Demonstration/Development</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Training/Technical Assistance</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Program Support</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$74,742,000</b>	100	<b>\$75,000,000</b>	51	<b>\$75,000,000</b>	0

Notes:

1. FYs 2020 and 2021 do not reflect the release of Adoption Incentives funding since no awards have been made at this time.

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

**Formula Grants**

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Enacted	CFDA #	93.603
			FY 2021 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2020 Enacted
Alabama	\$14,685	\$0	\$0	\$0
Alaska	230,673	0	0	0
Arizona	4,027,286	0	0	0
Arkansas	754,122	0	0	0
California	4,898,580	0	0	0
Colorado	794,505	0	0	0
Connecticut	7,342	0	0	0
Delaware	65,469	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0
Florida	183,559	0	0	0
Georgia	969,192	0	0	0
Hawaii	170,404	0	0	0
Idaho	316,945	0	0	0
Illinois	2,201,791	0	0	0
Indiana	2,489,979	0	0	0
Iowa	1,071,679	0	0	0
Kansas	2,447	0	0	0
Kentucky	466,240	0	0	0
Louisiana	775,843	0	0	0
Maine	525,591	0	0	0
Maryland	379,049	0	0	0
Massachusetts	707,008	0	0	0
Michigan	1,015,694	0	0	0
Minnesota	614,311	0	0	0
Mississippi	518,860	0	0	0
Missouri	909,229	0	0	0
Montana	79,542	0	0	0
Nebraska	565,974	0	0	0
Nevada	491,632	0	0	0
New Hampshire	33,347	0	0	0
New Jersey	476,642	0	0	0
New Mexico	39,159	0	0	0
New York	267,078	0	0	0
North Carolina	834,276	0	0	0
North Dakota	322,146	0	0	0



STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2020 Enacted
Ohio	565,056	0	0	0
Oklahoma	3,584,909	0	0	0
Oregon	816,838	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	1,137,454	0	0	0
Rhode Island	131,551	0	0	0
South Carolina	110,135	0	0	0
South Dakota	331,936	0	0	0
Tennessee	286,046	0	0	0
Texas	2,773,272	0	0	0
Utah	78,930	0	0	0
Vermont	401,994	0	0	0
Virginia	876,495	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	342,644	0	0	0
Wisconsin	760,240	0	0	0
Wyoming	167,957	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>39,585,736</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>39,585,736</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Other	35,156,264	75,000,000	75,000,000	0
<b>Subtotal, Adjustments</b>	<b>35,156,264</b>	<b>75,000,000</b>	<b>75,000,000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>74,742,000</b>	<b>75,000,000</b>	<b>75,000,000</b>	<b>0</b>

Notes:

1. FYs 2020 and 2021 do not reflect the release of Adoption Incentives funding since no awards have been made at this time.

**Social Services Research and Demonstration**

Funding Level	FY 2019 Final	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	Change from FY 2020 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	\$6,489,599	\$7,012,000	\$6,512,000	-\$500,000

Authorizing Legislation – Section 1110 of the Social Security Act

2021 Authorization .....Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method .....Competitive Grants and Contracts

**Program Description and Accomplishments**

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

ACF conducts projects through contracts, cooperative agreements, and grants. Evaluation results and data from projects are disseminated to other federal agencies, states, Congress, researchers, and others through publications, the internet, conferences, and workshops. Topics of recent projects include 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.

During the past decade, the SSRD program has supported groundbreaking behavioral intervention research that has resulted in several positive findings. Through testing behavioral “nudges” like reminders or simplified, personalized letters and other business process improvements and efficiencies, the evaluations in the Behavioral Interventions to Advance Self-Sufficiency project found positive effects on outcomes, including increasing payment rates on existing child support orders by non-custodial parents, increasing parents’ use of child care providers rated higher-quality by Quality Rating and Improvement Systems, and increasing engagement in TANF work activities. In FY 2020, Congress increased funding and directed the program to conduct research on how centralized community resource centers can reduce the burden on constituents and ensure cost-effective allocation of federal resources.

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

2017 .....	\$6,491,066
2018 .....	\$6,512,000
2019 .....	\$6,489,599
2020 .....	\$7,012,000
2021 President’s Budget .....	\$6,512,000

**Budget Request**

The FY 2021 request for SSRD is \$6.5 million, \$500,000 below the FY 2020 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 2021, 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 investing in approaches to improving program efficiency and effectiveness through improving the quality, use, accessibility, and interoperability of data.

The HHS General Department Management request includes a general provision allowing the Secretary to reserve not more than 0.25 percent from the Low Income Home Energy Assistance, Refugee and Entrant Assistance, Payments to States for the Child Care and Development Block Grant, and Children and Families Services Programs in order to carry out evaluations of any of the programs or activities that are funded under such accounts. Any such funds reserved under this section may be transferred to “Children and Families Services Programs” for use by the Assistant Secretary for ACF and would remain available until expended. These funds would only be available after submission of a plan 15 days in advance to the Committees on Appropriations.

The HHS General Department Management request also includes a general provision providing for evaluation funding flexibility for the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation in ACF and the Chief Evaluation Office and statistical related activities of the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the Department of Labor.

**Performance Analysis**

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result</b>	<b>FY 2020 Target</b>	<b>FY 2021 Target</b>	<b>FY 2021 Target +/- FY 2020 Target</b>
<u>23i</u> : Total number of grants (SSRD and PHS). ( <i>Output</i> )	FY 2019: 5  (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>23ii</u> : Total number of contracts (SSRD and PHS). ( <i>Output</i> )	FY 2019: 13  (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data  
Social Services Research and Demonstration

Activity	FY 2019 Final	Count	FY 2020 Enacted	Count	FY 2021 President's Budget	Count
<b>Service Grants</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Formula - New Starts		0		0		0
Formula - Continuations		0		0		0
Competitive - New Starts		0		0		0
Competitive - Continuations		0		0		0
<b>Research/Evaluation</b>	<b>\$6,277,184</b>	26	<b>\$6,876,811</b>	23	<b>\$6,371,458</b>	21
Grants - New Starts	\$224,997	4	\$1,299,992	6	\$1,300,000	6
Grants - Continuations	\$49,958	1	\$100,000	3	\$150,000	5
Contracts - New Starts	\$415,990	5	\$3,200,012	6	\$1,850,000	2
Contracts - Continuations	\$5,247,001	16	\$1,798,604	8	\$2,813,002	8
Other	\$339,238		\$478,203		\$258,456	
<b>Demonstration/Development</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Training/Technical Assistance</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Program Support</b>	<b>\$135,444</b>	0	<b>\$135,189</b>	0	<b>\$140,542</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other	\$135,444		\$135,189		\$140,542	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$6,412,628</b>	26	<b>\$7,012,000</b>	23	<b>\$6,512,000</b>	21

Notes:

1. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, rent and security.
2. Other includes non-countable categories, such as salaries and benefits, inter-agency agreements, and overhead costs.

**Native American Programs**

Funding Level	FY 2019 Final	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	Change from FY 2020 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	\$54,362,348	\$56,050,000	\$57,275,000	\$1,225,000

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

2021 Authorization .....Such sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method ..... Competitive Grant

**Program Description and Accomplishments**

ACF Native American Programs are authorized under the Native American Programs Act (NAPA) of 1974 (P.L. 93-644). NAPA’s purpose is to promote cultural preservation and economic self-sufficiency by serving Native American communities. According to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, as of February 1, 2019, there are 573 federally-recognized tribes. Additionally there are approximately 57 state-recognized tribes and several hundred American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander organizations. 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 awarded 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 the 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 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
Esther Martinez Immersion (EMI)	\$5,318,615	\$4,500,000	\$4,500,000

<b>Program</b>	<b>FY 2019</b>	<b>FY 2020</b>	<b>FY 2021</b>
Preservation and Maintenance (P&M)	\$6,449,233	\$7,000,000	\$7,000,000
Native Language Community Coordination (NLCC)	\$1,927,674	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$13,695,512</b>	<b>\$13,500,000</b>	<b>\$13,500,000</b>

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

2017 .....	\$51,889,055
2018 .....	\$53,509,500
2019 .....	\$54,362,348
2020 .....	\$56,050,000
2021 President's Budget .....	\$57,275,000

For FY 2019, 168 grant awards were made, with an average award of \$265,143 and a range from \$51,488 to \$500,000. For FY 2020, it is estimated that 173 awards will be made, with an average of \$265,478 and a range from \$51,488 to \$500,000.

### **Budget Request**

The FY 2021 request for Native American Programs is \$57.3 million, an increase of \$1.2 million over the FY 2020 enacted level. Currently, only 31 percent of eligible applications for critical community projects receive an award. This additional funding would be used to award new grants for the purpose of supporting projects that assist native entities which lack the capacity to compete for grant opportunities. This includes eligible Native entities which have either not received a grant award from ACF or which have never received a grant award from the federal government. This increase seeks to fund community-driven projects focused in one or more of the following areas: governance, strategic/community planning, grants management experience, strengthening financial management systems, increasing technology access and experience, strengthening the ability to track and manage data, developing internal resources, and how to seek out partnerships. In addition, ACF will use the funding to help increase the number of awards focused on prevention activities targeted to reduce the number of murdered and missing indigenous women and girls, opioid abuse, suicides, and tobacco or vaping use. Through the Intradepartmental Council on Native American Affairs, ACF will strengthen collaboration across HHS on these important issues.

For FY 2021, it is estimated that 180 awards will be made, with an average of \$262,987 and a range from \$89,696 to \$500,000.

This Budget proposes to reauthorize the Native American Programs Act of 1974, extending its statutory authority to 2025 and revising select outdated or ineffective provisions to provide the continuity of services and support that promote the social and economic independence 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;
- 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;
- ensure the survival and continuing vitality of Native American languages through the use of current tools and strategies for Native American language preservation and maintenance; and
- eliminate ANA oversight responsibilities over the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) to better streamline its internal reporting and decision making processes and to focus on serving its constituency, rather than fulfilling administrative requirements.

### **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 2021 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 2020 Target	FY 2021 Target	FY 2021 Target +/- FY 2020 Target
<u>9A</u> : Increase ANA Training or Technical Assistance participants' understanding of community-based project design and/or implementation. <i>(Developmental Outcome)</i>	FY 2019: 4.86 out of 5 <sup>26</sup>  (Historical Actual)	TBD	TBD	N/A
<u>9B</u> : Increase the percentage of projects that meet or exceed funded objectives. <i>(Outcome)</i>	FY 2018: 74%  Target: 75%  (Target Not Met)	1% over avg prior 6 actuals	1% over avg prior 6 actuals	N/A
<u>9j</u> : Number of jobs created through ANA funding. <i>(Output)</i>	FY 2018: 275  (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

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<sup>26</sup> The FY 2019 actual result represents three out of four regions reporting.



Resource and Program Data  
Native American Programs

Activity	FY 2019 Final	Count	FY 2020 Enacted	Count	FY 2021 President's Budget	Count
<b>Service Grants</b>	<b>\$43,942,016</b>	168	<b>\$45,327,390</b>	173	<b>\$46,725,000</b>	180
Formula - New Starts		0		0		0
Formula - Continuations		0		0		0
Competitive - New Starts	\$15,450,160	59	\$16,020,785	59	\$21,722,358	87
Competitive - Continuations	\$28,491,856	109	\$29,306,605	114	\$25,002,642	93
<b>Research/Evaluation</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Demonstration/Development</b>	<b>\$1,927,674</b>	5	<b>\$1,927,674</b>	5	<b>\$1,927,674</b>	5
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations	\$1,927,674	5	\$1,927,674	5	\$1,927,674	5
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Training/Technical Assistance</b>	<b>\$6,178,160</b>	5	<b>\$6,334,475</b>	5	<b>\$6,279,726</b>	5
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations	\$6,178,160	5	\$6,334,475	5	\$6,279,726	5
Other						
<b>Program Support</b>	<b>\$2,145,688</b>	2	<b>\$2,460,461</b>	1	<b>\$2,342,600</b>	2
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations	\$1,447,533	2	\$1,160,210	1	\$1,000,000	2
Other	\$698,155		\$1,300,251		\$1,342,600	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$54,193,538</b>	180	<b>\$56,050,000</b>	184	<b>\$57,275,000</b>	192

Notes:

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

**Community Services Block Grant**

Funding Level	FY 2019 Final	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	Change from FY 2020 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	\$717,750,000	\$740,000,000	0	-\$740,000,000

Note.—In FY 2019, Congress provided a supplemental appropriation in the Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act, 2019 (P.L. 116-20) of \$25 million, which is not included in the table above.

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

2021 Authorization ..... Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method ..... Formula Grant/Contracts

**Program Description and Accomplishments**

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

The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-452) provided for the establishment of 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.

In FY 2019, Congress provided a supplemental appropriation (P.L. 116-20) of \$25 million to remain available until September 30, 2021, for necessary expenses directly related to Hurricanes Florence and Michael, Typhoon Mangkhut, Super Typhoon Yutu, and wildfires and earthquakes occurring in calendar year 2018 and tornadoes and floods occurring in calendar year 2019 in those areas for which a major disaster or emergency has been declared. Funds will be used to provide support for the CSBG program, with the expectation that funds will be allocated and distributed to states, tribes, and territories based on need. CSBG supplemental grant funds will support services and strategies directly related to the consequences of the disasters. Emphasis will be to support community recovery and resilience for an extended period after the conclusion of short-term emergency response efforts.

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

2017 .....	\$707,850,000
2018 .....	\$715,000,000
2019 .....	\$717,750,000
2019 Disaster Supplemental .....	\$25,000,000
2020 .....	\$740,000,000
2021 President’s Budget .....	\$0

For FY 2019, 130 awards were made with an average award of \$5,487,153 and a range from \$1,161 to \$63,765,789. For FY 2020, it is estimated that 130 awards will be made with an average award of \$5,655,533 and a range from \$1,197 to \$64,076,431.

**Budget Request**

The FY 2021 request does not include funding for CSBG, which is a decrease of \$740 million from the FY 2020 enacted level. 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 <sup>27</sup> /	FY 2019 Target	FY 2020 Target
	Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)		
<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 2018: 15.44%  Target: 16%  (Target Exceeded)	16%	16%

<sup>27</sup> The FY 2018 performance result should be considered preliminary pending final data validation. This is the first year that OCS is receiving this data as part of the new indicators, and the new data is still under review.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result <sup>27</sup> / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2019 Target	FY 2020 Target
<u>12C</u> : Increase the number of individuals achieving one or more outcomes as identified by the National Performance Indicators (NPI) in various domains. <sup>28</sup> ( <i>Developmental Outcome</i> )	FY 2018: 1,430,872 (Historical Actual)	N/A	TBD
<u>12i</u> : Number of individuals served. ( <i>Output</i> )	FY 2017: 15.3 million <sup>29</sup> (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A

<sup>28</sup> The results presented here are preliminary and are still under quality review. The data from this developmental indicator will provide an unduplicated count of individuals who experience improved outcomes as a result of CSBG activities. Reporting on this indicator requires CSBG Eligible Entities to keep an unduplicated count of individuals who achieved one or more outcomes reported in the NPIs. All states and eligible entities must complete a full reporting year and collect and review data prior to the first submission. The first data report (which will be used in establishing baseline) was submitted in April of 2019 and results represent the first time this information has been reported by eligible entities and states. An updated version will be included in future budget submissions after quality review and analysis.

<sup>29</sup> The FY 2017 actual has been updated based on a corrected state report.

Resource and Program Data  
Community Services Block Grant

Activity	FY 2019 Final	Count	FY 2020 Enacted	Count	FY 2021 President's Budget	Count
<b>Service Grants</b>	<b>\$706,554,837</b>	114	<b>\$728,444,255</b>	115	<b>\$0</b>	0
Formula - New Starts	\$706,554,837	114	\$728,444,255	115		0
Formula - Continuations		0		0		0
Competitive - New Starts		0		0		0
Competitive - Continuations		0		0		0
<b>Research/Evaluation</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Demonstration/Development</b>	<b>\$900,000</b>	1	<b>\$1,575,000</b>	2	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0	\$675,000	1		0
Grants - Continuations	\$900,000	1	\$900,000	1		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Training/Technical Assistance</b>	<b>\$6,690,113</b>	18	<b>\$5,987,356</b>	15	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts	\$5,075,000	13	\$4,400,000	11		0
Grants - Continuations	\$800,000	2	\$800,000	2		0
Contracts - New Starts	\$343,717	1	\$293,792	1		0
Contracts - Continuations	\$471,396	2	\$493,564	1		0
Other						
<b>Program Support</b>	<b>\$3,603,783</b>	2	<b>\$3,993,389</b>	1	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations	\$932,034	2	\$541,377	1		0
Other	\$2,671,749		\$3,452,012			
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$717,748,733</b>	135	<b>\$740,000,000</b>	133	<b>\$0</b>	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

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Enacted	CFDA #	93.569
			FY 2021 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2020 Enacted
Alabama	\$13,105,488	\$13,510,316	\$0	(\$13,510,316)
Alaska	2,650,179	2,735,540	0	(2,735,540)
Arizona	5,839,361	6,019,738	0	(6,019,738)
Arkansas	9,724,631	10,025,024	0	(10,025,024)
California	63,765,790	65,735,512	0	(65,735,512)
Colorado	6,219,399	6,411,516	0	(6,411,516)
Connecticut	8,612,693	8,878,739	0	(8,878,739)
Delaware	3,731,721	3,851,915	0	(3,851,915)
District of Columbia	11,750,028	12,112,985	0	(12,112,985)
Florida	20,785,887	21,427,962	0	(21,427,962)
Georgia	19,237,857	19,832,114	0	(19,832,114)
Hawaii	3,731,721	3,851,915	0	(3,851,915)
Idaho	3,691,318	3,810,210	0	(3,810,210)
Illinois	33,783,887	34,827,469	0	(34,827,469)
Indiana	10,413,402	10,735,072	0	(10,735,072)
Iowa	7,740,152	7,979,245	0	(7,979,245)
Kansas	5,837,506	6,017,827	0	(6,017,827)
Kentucky	12,056,906	12,429,343	0	(12,429,343)
Louisiana	16,554,952	17,066,333	0	(17,066,333)
Maine	3,750,159	3,866,001	0	(3,866,001)
Maryland	9,813,285	10,116,417	0	(10,116,417)
Massachusetts	17,722,306	18,269,747	0	(18,269,747)
Michigan	26,254,635	27,065,639	0	(27,065,639)
Minnesota	8,606,230	8,872,076	0	(8,872,076)
Mississippi	11,374,954	11,726,326	0	(11,726,326)
Missouri	19,790,238	20,401,557	0	(20,401,557)
Montana	3,422,898	3,533,146	0	(3,533,146)
Nebraska	4,973,761	5,127,400	0	(5,127,400)
Nevada	3,731,721	3,851,915	0	(3,851,915)
New Hampshire	3,731,721	3,851,915	0	(3,851,915)
New Jersey	19,592,472	20,197,682	0	(20,197,682)
New Mexico	3,941,963	4,063,729	0	(4,063,729)
New York	62,071,243	63,988,621	0	(63,988,621)
North Carolina	18,770,749	19,350,578	0	(19,350,578)
North Dakota	3,370,741	3,479,307	0	(3,479,307)

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2020 Enacted
Ohio	27,878,185	28,739,341	0	(28,739,341)
Oklahoma	8,358,096	8,616,278	0	(8,616,278)
Oregon	5,702,399	5,878,546	0	(5,878,546)
Pennsylvania	30,278,655	31,213,961	0	(31,213,961)
Rhode Island	3,953,469	4,075,591	0	(4,075,591)
South Carolina	10,988,881	11,328,327	0	(11,328,327)
South Dakota	3,023,391	3,120,771	0	(3,120,771)
Tennessee	14,089,122	14,524,334	0	(14,524,334)
Texas	34,405,810	35,468,604	0	(35,468,604)
Utah	3,646,787	3,764,245	0	(3,764,245)
Vermont	3,729,141	3,849,252	0	(3,849,252)
Virginia	11,449,969	11,803,658	0	(11,803,658)
Washington	8,475,004	8,736,795	0	(8,736,795)
West Virginia	8,006,113	8,253,421	0	(8,253,421)
Wisconsin	8,701,704	8,970,499	0	(8,970,499)
Wyoming	3,495,391	3,607,973	0	(3,607,973)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>666,334,071</b>	<b>686,972,427</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(686,972,427)</b>
Indian Tribes	6,360,419	6,560,616	0	(6,560,616)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>6,360,419</b>	<b>6,560,616</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(6,560,616)</b>
American Samoa	970,125	1,001,372	0	(1,001,372)
Guam	918,149	947,721	0	(947,721)
Northern Mariana Islands	575,176	593,702	0	(593,702)
Puerto Rico	30,128,626	31,059,297	0	(31,059,297)
Virgin Islands	1,268,271	1,309,120	0	(1,309,120)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>33,860,347</b>	<b>34,911,212</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(34,911,212)</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>706,554,837</b>	<b>728,444,255</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(728,444,255)</b>
Discretionary Funds	900,000	1,575,000	0	(1,575,000)
Other	3,603,783	3,993,389	0	(3,993,389)
Training and Technical Assistance	6,690,113	5,987,356	0	(5,987,356)
<b>Subtotal, Adjustments</b>	<b>11,193,896</b>	<b>11,555,745</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(11,555,745)</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>717,748,733</b>	<b>740,000,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(740,000,000)</b>

**Community Services Discretionary Activities**

Funding Level	FY 2019 Final	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	Change from FY 2020 Enacted
Community Economic Development	\$19,684,170	\$20,383,000	0	-\$20,383,000
Rural Community Development	8,910,000	10,000,000	0	-10,000,000
Total, Budget Authority	28,594,170	30,383,000	0	-30,383,000

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

2021 Authorization .....Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method .....Competitive Grants

**Program Description and Accomplishments**

Community Services Discretionary Activities (CSDA) were originally authorized by the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981 (P.L. 97-35), with the last reauthorization under the Community Opportunities, Accountability, and Training and Educational Services Act of 1998 (P.L. 105-285, hereafter referred to as the CSBG Act). The CSBG Act authorized three discretionary programs: Community Economic Development (CED), Rural Community Development (RCD) and Neighborhood Innovation Projects; 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 to 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, 23 awards were made with an average award of \$695,652 and a range from \$400,000 to \$800,000. In FY 2020, 23 awards are estimated to be made with an average award of \$715,217 and a range from \$475,000 to \$800,000.



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, 8 awards were made with an average award of \$1,058,847 and a range from \$364,244 to \$1,195,792. In FY 2020, 8 awards are estimated to be made with an average award of \$1,165,097 and a range from \$425,049 to \$1,386,000.

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

2017 .....	\$27,109,170
2018 .....	\$27,883,000
2019 .....	\$28,594,170
2020 .....	\$30,383,000
2021 President’s Budget .....	\$0

**Budget Request**

The FY 2021 request does not include funding for the CED and RCD programs, which is a decrease of \$30.4 million from the FY 2020 enacted level. 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 2018: 1,975 <sup>30</sup> (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A

<sup>30</sup> The FY 2018 actual result should be considered preliminary pending final data validation. The apparent drop in performance relative to the previous year’s actual result is due to the drop in the number of organizations that completed projects (from 49 in FY 2017 to 39 in FY 2018).

Resource and Program Data  
Community Economic Development

Activity	FY 2019 Final	Count	FY 2020 Enacted	Count	FY 2021 President's Budget	Count
<b>Service Grants</b>	<b>\$16,000,000</b>	23	<b>\$16,500,000</b>	23	<b>\$0</b>	0
Formula - New Starts		0		0		0
Formula - Continuations		0		0		0
Competitive - New Starts	\$16,000,000	23	\$16,500,000	23		0
Competitive - Continuations		0		0		0
<b>Research/Evaluation</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Demonstration/Development</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Training/Technical Assistance</b>	<b>\$196,841</b>	1	<b>\$203,830</b>	1	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations	\$196,841	1	\$203,830	1		0
Other						
<b>Program Support</b>	<b>\$3,487,309</b>	3	<b>\$3,679,170</b>	3	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations	\$1,954,106	3	\$2,045,967	3		0
Other	\$1,533,203		\$1,633,203			
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$19,684,150</b>	27	<b>\$20,383,000</b>	27	<b>\$0</b>	0

Notes:

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

Resource and Program Data  
Rural Community Development

Activity	FY 2019 Final	Count	FY 2020 Enacted	Count	FY 2021 President's Budget	Count
<b>Service Grants</b>	<b>\$8,470,780</b>	8	<b>\$8,970,780</b>	8	<b>\$0</b>	0
Formula - New Starts		0		0		0
Formula - Continuations		0		0		0
Competitive - New Starts		0		0		0
Competitive - Continuations	\$8,470,780	8	\$8,970,780	8		0
<b>Research/Evaluation</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Demonstration/Development</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Training/Technical Assistance</b>	<b>\$229,522</b>	1	<b>\$213,001</b>	1	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations	\$229,522	1	\$213,001	1		0
Other						
<b>Program Support</b>	<b>\$209,696</b>	0	<b>\$816,219</b>	1	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0	\$350,000	1		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other	\$209,696		\$466,219			
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$8,909,998</b>	9	<b>\$10,000,000</b>	10	<b>\$0</b>	0

Notes:

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

**National Domestic Violence Hotline**

Funding Level	FY 2019 Final	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	Change from FY 2020 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	\$10,214,740	\$12,000,000	\$12,000,000	0

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

2021 Authorization ..... \$3,500,000

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 also accessible to persons who are deaf or hard of hearing.

The Hotline, through the Dating Abuse Helpline, provides targeted services to youth and young adults concerning dating violence and healthy relationships. These distinctive services offer real-time, one-on-one assistance from advocates who are trained to provide support, information, and advocacy to those involved in abusive dating relationships, as well as to 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 include 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 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. In March 2019, StrongHearts opened the first independent call center in Eagan, Minnesota. Since 2017, StrongHearts has received more than 4,258 phone calls. This helpline is an essential resource to all American Indians and Alaskan Natives, helping to fill a gap in critically needed support services that are specialized to address the unique barriers often faced by Native survivors of intimate partner violence and abuse. Seven days a week, from 7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m., callers can connect, at no cost, with a knowledgeable StrongHearts advocate who can provide lifesaving tools and immediate support to enable survivors to find safety and live lives free of abuse.

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

2017 .....	\$8,223,479
2018 .....	\$9,250,000
2019 .....	\$10,214,740
2020 .....	\$12,000,000
2021 President's Budget .....	\$12,000,000

For FY 2019, one award was made for a total of \$9,850,000. In FY 2019, a modest investment in research was completed to evaluate hotline services in the amounts of \$364,740. For FY 2020, it is estimated that one award will be made for \$11,600,000 with an additional \$400,000 for research and evaluation.

**Budget Request**

The FY 2021 request for the National Domestic Violence Hotline is \$12 million, the same as the FY 2020 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 evaluation efforts that will provide more in-depth information regarding a review of service components that are necessary for delivering effective interventions for multiple types of individuals seeking Hotline services.

For FY 2021, it is estimated that one award will be made for \$11,600,000 with an additional \$400,000 for research and evaluation.

**Performance Analysis**

Measurement of the Hotline's performance has historically focused on the percentage of total annual responses to calls in relation to the number of calls received. This performance measure acknowledges that tracking the answers or responses to calls is a better determinant of the Hotline's usefulness than reporting the number of calls received (as previously reported). For FY 2018, the Hotline response rate (performance measure 14A in the table below) was 74 percent, missing the FY 2018 target of 82 percent. The percentage of online chats to which the Hotline responded in FY 2018 was 59 percent, also missing the target of 82 percent. Although the Hotline did not meet its FY 2018 performance targets, 99,000 more calls and online chats were received, which represents a 29 percent increase over the number received in FY 2017. The 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; 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 the performance rate, the Hotline has implemented a strategy to not include calls that are abandoned within the first five to 15 seconds in the calculation for the performance rate beginning October 1, 2017. It is not feasible for 100 percent of calls received to be answered due to unanticipated spikes resulting from media coverage promoting the Hotline phone number and increases in call volume during the rollover of state or local program crisis lines during an emergency or disaster. In addition, some situations require a caller to disconnect before an advocate can answer (e.g., the abuser enters the room). Given the expected continual rise in callers and online “chatters” contacting the Hotline, increased hours of training for new advocates, and increased programmatic and financial support to StrongHearts Native Helpline, the Hotline is projected to have a response (performance) rate of 82 percent in FY 2021 for both calls and online chats.

For performance measure 14C (serving youth/young adults through a national teen dating violence hotline) ACF seeks to increase the capacity of the Hotline to respond to increased volume, as measured by percentage of total annual calls, online chats, and texts to which it responds. Loveisrespect, a project of the National Domestic Violence Hotline is a national teen dating violence hotline serving teens who are experiencing dating violence and abuse. In FY 2018, it responded to 67 percent of the calls, online chats, and texts that were received. Based on the overall performance in FY 2018 (the first year of measurement), the target was adjusted to 70 percent for FYs 2019 and 2020, and increases to 72 percent for FY 2021. The initiated technological efficiencies for responding to the online chatting demands, along with onboarding new staff, should allow the Hotline the ability to meet the 72 percent target

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2020 Target	FY 2021 Target	FY 2021 Target +/- FY 2020 Target
<p><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></p>	<p>FY 2018: 74%</p> <p>Target: 82%</p> <p>(Target Not Met)</p>	80%	82%	+ 2
<p><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></p>	<p>FY 2018: 59%</p> <p>Target: 82%</p> <p>(Target Not Met)</p>	80%	82%	+ 2

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2020 Target	FY 2021 Target	FY 2021 Target +/- FY 2020 Target
<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%	72%	+ 2
<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
<u>14xy</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

Activity	FY 2019 Final	Count	FY 2020 Enacted	Count	FY 2021 President's Budget	Count
<b>Service Grants</b>	<b>\$9,850,000</b>	1	<b>\$11,600,000</b>	1	<b>\$11,600,000</b>	1
Formula - New Starts		0		0		0
Formula - Continuations		0		0		0
Competitive - New Starts		0	\$11,600,000	1		0
Competitive - Continuations	\$9,850,000	1		0	\$11,600,000	1
<b>Research/Evaluation</b>	<b>\$364,740</b>	1	<b>\$400,000</b>	1	<b>\$400,000</b>	1
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0	\$400,000	1		0
Contracts - Continuations	\$364,740	1		0	\$400,000	1
Other						
<b>Demonstration/Development</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Training/Technical Assistance</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Program Support</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$10,214,740</b>	2	<b>\$12,000,000</b>	2	<b>\$12,000,000</b>	2



**Family Violence Prevention and Services**

Funding Level	FY 2019 Final	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	Change from FY 2020 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	\$163,934,120	\$175,000,000	\$175,000,000	0

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

2021 Authorization .....Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method .....Formula and Competitive Grants

**Program Description and Accomplishments**

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

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

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

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

- assist victims in the development of safety plans and decisions related to safety and well-being;
- provide counseling, peer support groups and referrals to community-based services;

- provide services, training, and technical assistance and outreach to increase awareness of family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence, and to 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, information and referral services; and
- provide prevention services, including outreach to underserved populations.

The FVPSA mandates support to Native American tribes (including Native Villages) and tribal organizations through an allocation of not less than 10 percent of the funding to be used for immediate shelter and supportive services for victims of family violence, domestic violence, or dating violence and their dependents. Each federally recognized tribe receives an allocation of the total FVPSA funds available based on a formula incorporating its population.

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 12 states and communities to prevent future violence by addressing the needs of children exposed to family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence. It also addressed the needs of their parents. This funding ensured continuity across all demonstration sites. It supported on-site visits; cultivated new partnerships with marginalized, culturally specific, and American Indian/Alaska Native communities; increased programs' capacity to effectively evaluate their services; and raised the visibility and awareness of the need for effective, developmentally appropriate, trauma-informed, and culturally relevant work with children exposed to violence while building the parenting capacities of abused 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 supported capacity building, training, and technical assistance for FVPSA formula grantees and training and technical assistance to enhance supportive housing for domestic violence survivors. It promoted supportive housing efforts and enhanced collaboration between victim services and homelessness systems by conducting research, conveying critical feedback to federal agencies, providing intensive technical assistance and training, developing resources, and documenting best practices to decrease administrative burdens to survivors and their children. Flexible funding promotes 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:

2017 .....	\$150,517,702
2018 .....	\$158,400,000
2019 .....	\$163,934,120
2020 .....	\$175,000,000
2021 President’s Budget .....	\$175,000,000

For FY 2019, 284 awards were made with an average award of \$564,891 and a range from \$30,000 to \$9,550,039. For FY 2020, it is estimated that 284 awards will be made with an average award of \$601,920 and a range from \$30,000 to \$9,972,773.

**Budget Request**

The FY 2021 request for FVPSA programs is \$175 million, the same as the FY 2020 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 to increase the statutory project period for SSAPC grantees from two years 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 address the socio-emotional needs and improve the health and wellbeing of children and youth exposed to domestic violence. For abused parents, additional grantee support will help improve the protective capacities of parents and increase family independence and self-sufficiency. Extending the grant period from two to four years would also reduce grant review expenses.

For FY 2021, it is estimated that 284 awards will be made with an average award of \$600,739 and a range from \$20,146 to \$9,732,079.

**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 and FY 2018, with actual results of 92.8 percent

and 93.4 percent, respectively. 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 changes 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.<sup>31</sup> 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 2020 Target	FY 2021 Target	FY 2021 Target +/- FY 2020 Target
<u>14D</u> : Increase the percentage of FVPSA state subgrant-funded domestic violence program clients who report improved knowledge of safety planning. <sup>32</sup> ( <i>Outcome</i> )	FY 2018: 93.4%  Target: 90%  (Target Exceeded)	90%	90%	Maintain
<u>14i</u> : Number of residential clients served by domestic violence programs, including tribal programs. <sup>33</sup> ( <i>Output</i> )	FY 2018: 252,155  (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 2018: 1,037,399  (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>14iii</u> : Number of shelter nights, state programs. ( <i>Output</i> )	FY 2018: 8,878,774  (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>14iv</u> : Number of shelter nights, tribal programs. ( <i>Output</i> )	FY 2018: 244,669  (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 2018: 255,332  (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 2018: 2,779,963  (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

<sup>31</sup> 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.

<sup>32</sup> This performance measure supports the FY 2018-22 HHS Strategic Plan.

<sup>33</sup> The actual result for this output measure and all output measures that include tribal data includes 100 percent of the states and 81 percent of the tribal grantees reporting.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2020 Target	FY 2021 Target	FY 2021 Target +/- FY 2020 Target
<u>14vii</u> : Number of youth who attended youth-targeted community education programs, including tribal programs. <i>(Output)</i>	FY 2018: 2,218,637  (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data  
Family Violence Prevention and Services

Activity	FY 2019 Final	Count	FY 2020 Enacted	Count	FY 2021 President's Budget	Count
<b>Service Grants</b>	<b>\$141,530,531</b>	258	<b>\$148,075,000</b>	258	<b>\$148,075,000</b>	258
Formula - New Starts	\$141,530,531	258	\$148,075,000	258	\$148,075,000	258
Formula - Continuations		0		0		0
Competitive - New Starts		0		0		0
Competitive - Continuations		0		0		0
<b>Research/Evaluation</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Demonstration/Development</b>	<b>\$6,463,750</b>	12	<b>\$10,750,000</b>	12	<b>\$10,750,000</b>	12
Grants - New Starts		0	\$10,750,000	12		0
Grants - Continuations	\$6,463,750	12		0	\$10,750,000	12
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Training/Technical Assistance</b>	<b>\$12,459,938</b>	15	<b>\$12,145,700</b>	15	<b>\$11,810,158</b>	15
Grants - New Starts	\$450,000	1	\$1,000,000	1	\$10,385,000	12
Grants - Continuations	\$11,984,780	13	\$11,120,542	13	\$1,400,000	2
Contracts - New Starts		0	\$25,158	1		0
Contracts - Continuations	\$25,158	1		0	\$25,158	1
Other						
<b>Program Support</b>	<b>\$3,462,145</b>	5	<b>\$4,029,300</b>	3	<b>\$4,364,842</b>	3
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0	\$378,801	1		0
Contracts - Continuations	\$810,257	5	\$829,720	2	\$1,495,623	3
Other	\$2,651,888		\$2,820,779		\$2,869,219	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$163,916,364</b>	290	<b>\$175,000,000</b>	288	<b>\$175,000,000</b>	288

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

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Enacted	CFDA #	93.592
			FY 2021 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2020 Enacted
Alabama	\$1,708,961	\$1,761,340	\$1,761,340	\$0
Alaska	769,171	777,162	777,162	0
Arizona	2,180,467	2,255,117	2,255,117	0
Arkansas	1,281,399	1,313,584	1,313,584	0
California	9,550,039	9,972,773	9,972,773	0
Colorado	1,863,390	1,923,064	1,923,064	0
Connecticut	1,415,525	1,454,045	1,454,045	0
Delaware	817,096	827,350	827,350	0
District of Columbia	755,325	762,661	762,661	0
Florida	5,300,180	5,522,181	5,522,181	0
Georgia	2,951,036	3,062,082	3,062,082	0
Hawaii	925,749	941,135	941,135	0
Idaho	983,800	1,001,928	1,001,928	0
Illinois	3,519,088	3,656,965	3,656,965	0
Indiana	2,112,511	2,183,951	2,183,951	0
Iowa	1,314,793	1,348,554	1,348,554	0
Kansas	1,262,939	1,294,251	1,294,251	0
Kentucky	1,611,747	1,659,535	1,659,535	0
Louisiana	1,667,543	1,717,966	1,717,966	0
Maine	903,612	917,953	917,953	0
Maryland	1,971,909	2,036,707	2,036,707	0
Massachusetts	2,153,265	2,226,630	2,226,630	0
Michigan	2,863,914	2,970,845	2,970,845	0
Minnesota	1,858,695	1,918,146	1,918,146	0
Mississippi	1,281,508	1,313,698	1,313,698	0
Missouri	1,989,365	2,054,988	2,054,988	0
Montana	837,722	848,950	848,950	0
Nebraska	1,034,873	1,055,413	1,055,413	0
Nevada	1,270,411	1,302,076	1,302,076	0
New Hampshire	904,368	918,745	918,745	0
New Jersey	2,639,575	2,735,909	2,735,909	0
New Mexico	1,074,526	1,096,939	1,096,939	0
New York	5,102,446	5,315,109	5,315,109	0
North Carolina	2,913,735	3,023,019	3,023,019	0
North Dakota	772,833	780,996	780,996	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2020 Enacted
Ohio	3,248,383	3,373,473	3,373,473	0
Oklahoma	1,494,675	1,536,933	1,536,933	0
Oregon	1,533,418	1,577,506	1,577,506	0
Pennsylvania	3,515,141	3,652,831	3,652,831	0
Rhode Island	840,893	852,271	852,271	0
South Carolina	1,731,266	1,784,699	1,784,699	0
South Dakota	797,346	806,668	806,668	0
Tennessee	2,116,648	2,188,283	2,188,283	0
Texas	6,953,406	7,253,495	7,253,495	0
Utah	1,295,758	1,328,620	1,328,620	0
Vermont	742,424	749,151	749,151	0
Virginia	2,518,114	2,608,712	2,608,712	0
Washington	2,261,856	2,340,350	2,340,350	0
West Virginia	1,017,540	1,037,261	1,037,261	0
Wisconsin	1,917,698	1,979,936	1,979,936	0
Wyoming	733,510	739,811	739,811	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>104,281,592</b>	<b>107,761,767</b>	<b>107,761,767</b>	<b>0</b>
Indian Tribes	20,170,059	22,675,000	22,675,000	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>20,170,059</b>	<b>22,675,000</b>	<b>22,675,000</b>	<b>0</b>
American Samoa	132,738	137,156	137,156	0
Guam	132,738	137,156	137,156	0
Northern Mariana Islands	132,738	137,156	137,156	0
Puerto Rico	1,377,868	1,414,609	1,414,609	0
Virgin Islands	132,738	137,156	137,156	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,908,820</b>	<b>1,963,233</b>	<b>1,963,233</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>126,360,471</b>	<b>132,400,000</b>	<b>132,400,000</b>	<b>0</b>
Discretionary Funds	9,925,896	14,779,300	15,114,842	335,542
Other	15,170,059	15,675,000	15,675,000	0
Training and Technical Assistance	12,459,938	12,145,700	11,810,158	(335,542)
<b>Subtotal, Adjustments</b>	<b>37,555,893</b>	<b>42,600,000</b>	<b>42,600,000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>163,916,364</b>	<b>175,000,000</b>	<b>175,000,000</b>	<b>0</b>

Notes:

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



**Chafee Education and Training Vouchers**

Funding Level	FY 2019 Final	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	Change from FY 2020 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	\$43,108,196	\$43,257,000	\$43,257,000	0

Authorizing Legislation – Section 477 of the Social Security Act

2021 Authorization ..... \$60,000,000

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 26<sup>th</sup> 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:

2017 .....	\$43,117,945
2018 .....	\$43,257,000
2019 .....	\$43,108,196
2020 .....	\$43,257,000
2021 President’s Budget .....	\$43,257,000

For FY 2019, 59 awards were made with an average award of \$719,688 and a range from \$3,479 to \$4,966,114. The estimated awards information for FY 2020 is the same.

**Budget Request**

The FY 2021 request for the discretionary CETV program is \$43.3 million, the same as the FY 2020 enacted level. This will provide approximately 15,000 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.

For FY 2021, it is estimated that 59 awards with an average of \$719,688 and a range from \$3,479 to \$4,966,114 will be made.

**Performance Analysis**

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

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result</b>	<b>FY 2020 Target</b>	<b>FY 2021 Target</b>	<b>FY 2021 Target +/- FY 2020 Target</b>
<u>7iv</u> : Number of youth receiving ETV funding. ( <i>Output</i> )	Program Year 2017: 15,229  (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data  
Chafee Education and Training Vouchers

Activity	FY 2019 Final	Count	FY 2020 Enacted	Count	FY 2021 President's Budget	Count
<b>Service Grants</b>	<b>\$42,461,573</b>	59	<b>\$42,608,145</b>	59	<b>\$42,608,145</b>	59
Formula - New Starts	\$42,461,573	59	\$42,608,145	59	\$42,608,145	59
Formula - Continuations		0		0		0
Competitive - New Starts		0		0		0
Competitive - Continuations		0		0		0
<b>Research/Evaluation</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Demonstration/Development</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Training/Technical Assistance</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Program Support</b>	<b>\$643,193</b>	1	<b>\$648,855</b>	0	<b>\$648,855</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations	\$150,905	1		0		0
Other	\$492,288		\$648,855		\$648,855	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$43,104,766</b>	60	<b>\$43,257,000</b>	59	<b>\$43,257,000</b>	59

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

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Enacted	CFDA #	93.599
			FY 2021 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2020 Enacted
Alabama	\$539,508	\$541,371	\$541,371	\$0
Alaska	265,012	265,927	265,927	0
Arizona	1,432,926	1,437,873	1,437,873	0
Arkansas	457,591	459,170	459,170	0
California	4,966,114	4,983,257	4,983,257	0
Colorado	546,503	548,389	548,389	0
Connecticut	396,176	397,544	397,544	0
Delaware	75,403	75,663	75,663	0
District of Columbia	71,954	72,202	72,202	0
Florida	2,360,866	2,369,015	2,369,015	0
Georgia	1,259,524	1,263,872	1,263,872	0
Hawaii	153,967	154,499	154,499	0
Idaho	152,626	153,153	153,153	0
Illinois	1,526,261	1,531,529	1,531,529	0
Indiana	2,002,822	2,009,736	2,009,736	0
Iowa	570,264	572,232	572,232	0
Kansas	738,733	741,283	741,283	0
Kentucky	775,011	777,686	777,686	0
Louisiana	427,315	428,790	428,790	0
Maine	151,764	152,288	152,288	0
Maryland	375,864	377,162	377,162	0
Massachusetts	1,046,155	1,049,766	1,049,766	0
Michigan	1,141,869	1,145,811	1,145,811	0
Minnesota	924,667	927,859	927,859	0
Mississippi	521,209	523,008	523,008	0
Missouri	1,187,092	1,191,189	1,191,189	0
Montana	369,158	370,432	370,432	0
Nebraska	398,026	399,400	399,400	0
Nevada	422,333	423,790	423,790	0
New Hampshire	142,374	142,866	142,866	0
New Jersey	569,689	571,656	571,656	0
New Mexico	254,568	255,447	255,447	0
New York	1,840,807	1,847,161	1,847,161	0
North Carolina	1,025,747	1,029,288	1,029,288	0
North Dakota	143,237	143,731	143,731	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2020 Enacted
Ohio	1,433,421	1,438,368	1,438,368	0
Oklahoma	892,187	895,267	895,267	0
Oregon	748,601	751,186	751,186	0
Pennsylvania	1,618,335	1,623,921	1,623,921	0
Rhode Island	176,866	177,477	177,477	0
South Carolina	387,170	388,507	388,507	0
South Dakota	153,584	154,114	154,114	0
Tennessee	819,946	822,776	822,776	0
Texas	3,080,307	3,090,940	3,090,940	0
Utah	283,024	284,001	284,001	0
Vermont	121,679	122,099	122,099	0
Virginia	459,411	460,997	460,997	0
Washington	1,082,924	1,086,661	1,086,661	0
West Virginia	635,511	637,705	637,705	0
Wisconsin	739,753	742,306	742,306	0
Wyoming	103,954	104,313	104,313	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>41,969,808</b>	<b>42,114,683</b>	<b>42,114,683</b>	<b>0</b>
Indian Tribes	38,869	39,002	39,002	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>38,869</b>	<b>39,002</b>	<b>39,002</b>	<b>0</b>
Puerto Rico	434,884	436,385	436,385	0
Virgin Islands	18,012	18,075	18,075	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>452,896</b>	<b>454,460</b>	<b>454,460</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>42,461,573</b>	<b>42,608,145</b>	<b>42,608,145</b>	<b>0</b>
Other	643,193	648,855	648,855	0
<b>Subtotal, Adjustments</b>	<b>643,193</b>	<b>648,855</b>	<b>648,855</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>43,104,766</b>	<b>43,257,000</b>	<b>43,257,000</b>	<b>0</b>

Notes:

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

**Disaster Human Services Case Management**

Funding Level	FY 2019 Final	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	Change from FY 2020 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	\$1,857,588	\$1,864,000	\$4,000,000	\$2,136,000

Authorizing Legislation – Appropriation language

2021 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 the Children and Families Services account. It is operated by the ACF Office of Human Services Emergency Preparedness and Response, which is the lead in HHS for human service preparation for, response to, and recovery from disasters.

DHSCM program involves the following:

- Develop and sustain a system of DHSCM capability through the development of policies and plans and the conduct of training and exercises in order to support disaster survivors in affected states, tribes, or territories when activated by a Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Mission Assignment Task Order (MATO);
- Deploy a cadre of responders who provide DHSCM services to survivors on a one-to-one basis by conducting intake assessments, triaging unmet needs, and providing information and referrals, short-term planning, and/or referrals to resources;
- Administer the Electronic Case Management Record System database, which provides the DHSCM program with an efficient, secure, and cost-effective method of managing disaster survivor data when the program is activated; and
- Develop quality improvement and outcome measurement processes that demonstrate the DHSCM program’s social and financial return on investment.

The annual funding for the DHSCM program enables ACF to develop and maintain the necessary asset capability and the infrastructure required to support disaster survivors through the provision of human services.

When the DHSCM program is activated by a FEMA MATO, deployment expenses are reimbursed through the Stafford Act Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act. The DHSCM has been activated to connect individuals and families to human services after Tropical Storm Lee, Hurricane Irene, Super Storm Sandy, the 2016 Houston Tax Day Flood, Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria, and the 2018 Camp Fire in Paradise, California.

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

2017 .....	\$1,858,008
2018 .....	\$1,864,000
2019 .....	\$1,857,588
2020 .....	\$1,864,000
2021 President's Budget .....	\$4,000,000

**Budget Request**

The FY 2021 request for Disaster Human Services Case Management program is \$4 million, an increase of \$2.1 million over the FY 2020 enacted level. In FY 2021, 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 support services needed to assist states in developing their own DHSCM capability and capacity.

The additional funding will support the development of the ACF disaster human service capability, specifically by:

- Developing plans, policies, and procedures to establish a standard for national disaster human service case management;
- Establishing programmatic linkage by connecting ACF national disaster human service case management with post-disaster medical services, connecting the continuum of care for disaster survivors with life-sustaining wrap-around services;
- Enhancing ACF's existing database system to enable the exchange of appropriate data between the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response's, National Disaster Medical System medical care coordinators and ACF DHSCM human service case managers to improve disaster survivor outcomes; and
- Developing data sharing policies, agreements, and records management policies between ACF and appropriate entities to ensure appropriate protections of personally identifiable information throughout data information exchanges.

The DHSCM program has been level funded at \$1.8 million since its creation in FY 2010. This amount has supported one FTE and baseline program support to establish a core system. Additional resources are needed at this time to support the enhancement of the program to meet the unmet human service needs resulting from the evolving disasters landscape and to improve coordination among disaster survivor services. At the increased level, ACF is ensuring that the Department meets its obligation and provides coordinated human services to disaster survivors. This is consistent with the Department's and ACF's goal to put the individual or family at the center of its programs and improve service delivery through coordination. The Budget includes three additional FTE to provide programmatic, administrative, and technical support to the DHSCM program.

Resource and Program Data  
Disaster Human Services Case Management

Activity	FY 2019 Final	Count	FY 2020 Enacted	Count	FY 2021 President's Budget	Count
<b>Service Grants</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Formula - New Starts		0		0		0
Formula - Continuations		0		0		0
Competitive - New Starts		0		0		0
Competitive - Continuations		0		0		0
<b>Research/Evaluation</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Demonstration/Development</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Training/Technical Assistance</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Program Support</b>	<b>\$1,840,073</b>	3	<b>\$1,864,000</b>	3	<b>\$4,000,000</b>	3
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts	\$1,252,187	2	\$1,256,060	2	\$1,702,000	2
Contracts - Continuations	\$414,512	1	\$426,947	1	\$1,683,007	1
Other	\$173,374		\$180,993		\$614,993	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,840,073</b>	3	<b>\$1,864,000</b>	3	<b>\$4,000,000</b>	3

Notes:

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



**Federal Administration**

Funding Level	FY 2019 Final	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	Change from FY 2020 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	\$204,294,800	\$206,000,000	\$209,000,000	\$3,000,000

Note.—In FY 2019, Congress provided a supplemental appropriation in the Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act, 2019 (P.L. 116-20) of \$5 million, which is not included in the table above.

2021 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.

In FY 2019, Congress provided a supplemental appropriation (P.L. 116-20) of \$5 million to remain available until expenses for necessary administrative expenses directly related to Hurricanes Florence and Michael, Typhoon Mangkhut, Super Typhoon Yutu, and wildfires and earthquakes occurring in calendar year 2018 and tornadoes and floods occurring in calendar year 2019 in those areas for which a major disaster or emergency has been declared. These funds will be used to support the administrative expenses of staff traveling to disaster-affected locations and between central and regional offices to ensure proper oversight and monitoring of grant and contract activities related to facility renovation and construction.

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

2017 .....	\$205,000,000
2018 .....	\$205,000,000
2019 .....	\$205,000,000
2019 Disaster Supplemental .....	\$5,000,000
2020 .....	\$206,000,000
2021 President’s Budget .....	\$209,000,000

**Budget Request**

The FY 2021 request for Federal Administration is \$209 million, an increase of \$3 million from the FY 2020 enacted level. Of this amount, \$2 million will be used to support the implementation of the Family First Prevention Services Act (P.L. 115-123) which made significant changes to the Foster Care program but provided no additional funding for administration. The additional \$1 million will partially support inflationary increases in other costs. ACF’s total FY 2021 estimated FTE is 1,454, an increase of 11 FTE from the FY 2020 estimate. This includes 454 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 2019, ACF achieved its target of demonstrating success in government-wide management initiatives by achieving results in five areas: human resources, financial management, real property asset management, information technology, and grants management. Moving forward, ACF plans to update the performance measures in this area in order to better align with the President’s Management Agenda by examining progress related to the following priorities: information technology (IT) modernization; data, accountability and transparency; and building the workforce of the future. For example, ACF is leading agency-wide improvements to its IT management, including developing new cross-functional approaches to system investments that improve the quality and security of ACF IT systems as well as the clarity and efficiency of governance processes. Additionally, ACF will continue to identify strategies to reduce IT overhead and improve the security and privacy of existing systems. ACF’s IT advances have been recognized by improvements on ACF’s Federal IT Acquisition Reform Act (FITARA) score. ACF also improved accountability in grants management in FY 2019 by improving timeliness of operations, including the earliest completion of discretionary grant awards in ten years and over a 50 percent reduction in average time to resolve Single Audit findings. In FY 2021, ACF aims to continue to reach the highest level of achievement across these government-wide management priorities.

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)</b>	<b>FY 2020 Target</b>	<b>FY 2021 Target</b>	<b>FY 2021 Target +/- FY 2020 Target</b>
11A: Obtain the highest level of success for each management initiative. <i>(Outcome)</i>	FY 2019: Highest level of success in all management initiatives (5)  Target: 5  (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 2021 BUDGET

FY 2021 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis.....	225
Authorizing Legislation .....	226
Appropriations History Table .....	227
Amounts Available for Obligation.....	229
Budget Authority by Activity .....	230
Summary of Changes.....	231
Justification.....	232
General Statement .....	232
Program Description and Accomplishments.....	233
Budget Request .....	236
Performance Analysis.....	237
Resource and Program Data State Child Support Administrative Costs.....	240
Resource and Program Data Federal Incentive Payments to States .....	241
Resource and Program Data Access and Visitation Grants.....	242
Resource and Program Data Payments to Territories-Adults.....	243
Resource and Program Data Repatriation .....	244
State Table - Federal Share of Local Administrative Costs and Incentives .....	245
State Table - Access and Visitation Grants .....	247

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

**FY 2021 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, [~~\$2,890,000,000~~] *\$3,039,000,000*, to remain available until expended; and for such purposes for the first quarter of fiscal year [2021] 2022, \$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 2020 Amount Authorized	FY 2020 Amount Appropriated	FY 2021 Amount Authorized	FY 2021 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	\$4,289,941,000	Indefinite	\$4,457,500,000

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

**Appropriations History Table**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Budget Estimate to Congress</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
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
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



<u>Year</u>	<u>Budget Estimate to Congress</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
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	2,890,000,000	2,890,000,000
Advance	1,400,000,000	1,400,000,000
Indefinite		99,614,537
Sequestration		-59,000
Total	4,290,000,000	4,389,555,537
2021		
Appropriation	3,058,500,000	
Advance	1,400,000,000	1,400,000,000
Total	4,457,500,000	
2022		
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>	FY 2019 <u>Final</u>	FY 2020 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2021 <u>Current Law</u>	FY 2021 <u>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.	2,922,247,000	2,890,000,000	3,039,000,000	3,057,500,000
Indefinite, B.A.	0	99,614,537	0	0
Sequestration	-62,000	-59,000	0	0
<b>Subtotal, Net Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$4,322,185,000</b>	<b>\$4,389,555,537</b>	<b>\$4,439,000,000</b>	<b>\$4,457,500,000</b>
Offsetting Collections from Non-Federal Funds	12,904,724	1,200,000	0	0
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-51,702,641	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	140,890,093	67,753,596	0	0
Recoveries of prior year obligations	250,895,782	200,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000
Unobligated balance, end of year	-67,753,596	0	0	0
<b>Total Obligations</b>	<b>\$4,607,419,362</b>	<b>\$4,658,509,133</b>	<b>\$4,639,000,000</b>	<b>\$4,657,500,000</b>
<i>Advance Requested for FY 2022</i>			<i>\$1,400,000,000</i>	<i>\$1,400,000,000</i>

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

**Budget Authority by Activity**

<u>Activity</u>	<u>FY 2019 Final</u>	<u>FY 2020 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2021 Current Law</u>	<u>FY 2021 President's Budget</u>
<u>Child Support Enforcement</u>				
State Child Support Administrative Costs	\$3,707,090,733	\$3,746,069,537	\$3,788,273,000	\$3,805,773,000
Federal Incentive Payments to States	571,156,267	599,545,000	606,727,000	606,727,000
Access and Visitation Grants	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Subtotal, Child Support Enforcement	4,288,247,000	4,355,614,537	4,405,000,000	4,422,500,000
<u>Other Programs</u>				
Payments to Territories - Adults	33,000,000	33,000,000	33,000,000	33,000,000
Repatriation	938,000	941,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
Subtotal, Other Programs	33,938,000	33,941,000	34,000,000	35,000,000
<b>Total, Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$4,322,185,000</b>	<b>\$4,389,555,537</b>	<b>\$4,439,000,000</b>	<b>\$4,457,500,000</b>
<i>Advance Requested for FY 2022</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 2020 Enacted	
Total estimated budget authority	\$4,389,555,537
(Obligations)	(\$4,658,509,133)
FY 2021 President's Budget	
Total estimated budget authority	\$4,457,500,000
(Obligations)	(\$4,657,500,000)
Net change	+\$67,944,463

<u>Description of Changes</u>	<u>FY 2020 Enacted</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Increases:</u>		
A. <u>Built-in:</u>		
1) <b>State Child Support Administrative Costs:</b> Technical baseline change reflects changes made to anticipated claims/costs by grantees.	\$3,746,069,537	+\$42,203,463
2) <b>Federal Incentive Payments to States:</b> Technical baseline change reflects adjustments in CPI-U rate.	\$599,545,000	+\$7,182,000
3) <b>Repatriation:</b> Technical baseline change to reflect end of FY 2020 sequestration order	\$941,000	+\$59,000
Subtotal, Built-in Increases		+\$49,444,463
B. <u>Program:</u>		
1) <b>State Child Support Administrative Costs:</b> Increase due to FY 2021 policy effects.	\$3,746,069,537	+\$17,500,000
2) <b>Repatriation:</b> Increase due to FY 2021 policy effects.	\$941,000	+\$1,000,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+\$18,500,000
Total, Increases		+\$67,944,463
Net Change		+\$67,944,463

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

**Justification**

Funding Level	FY 2019 Final	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	Change from FY 2020 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	\$4,322,185,000	\$4,389,555,537	\$4,457,500,000	\$67,944,463
Total, Obligations	4,607,419,362	4,658,509,133	4,657,500,000	-1,009,133

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

2021 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, independence, 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 2019, ACF obligated \$4.6 billion for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs. ACF estimates FY 2020 obligations will be \$4.7 billion and requests \$4.5 billion of budget authority in FY 2021 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 Description 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 independence and 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. The DRA encourages states to send more child support funds 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 with the remaining funds retained by the state or federal government. In FY 2018, federal and state governments retained less than \$1.2 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. Title IV-D child support collections in FY 2018 were \$28.6 billion. In FY 2018, child support enforcement programs served 14.7 million children.

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 or 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 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 child support orders, and collect such 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. Additionally, ACF manages the U.S. Central Authority for International Child Support, and is responsible for coordinating with over 50 foreign countries and states to provide child support services when one parent resides outside the country.

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 2019, 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, child support order establishment, current support collections, collection of arrears payments, and cost-efficiency for administering the program. 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 \$613 million for FY 2021. States must use incentive funds for child support expenditures, but these expenditures are not eligible for the 66 percent federal match rate.

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 2018. 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 2018, 1.8 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.

Another component of ACF's child support enforcement portfolio is the Access and Visitation Grants program 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 locations, and the development of guidelines for visitation and alternative custody arrangements.

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.

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 was most recently increased to \$25 million across both FY 2017 and FY 2018 in a response to hurricane emergencies in the Caribbean.

Since the 1980s, the Repatriation Program has entered into agreements with states, territories, and other services providers to support both routine repatriate arrivals and mass evacuations/repatriations, such as in the event of natural disasters. The program has the authority to reimburse 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:

2017 .....	\$4,454,364,923
2018 .....	\$4,429,280,488
2019 .....	\$4,607,419,362
2020 .....	\$4,658,509,000
2021 President's Budget .....	\$4,657,500,000

### **Budget Request**

The FY 2021 request for the Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs appropriation is \$4.5 billion, which includes the current law baseline increase of \$49 million and an \$18 million increase as a result of legislative proposals discussed below. Further, \$1.4 billion will be needed for the first quarter of FY 2022 to assure the timely awarding of first quarter grants.

The FY 2021 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 2021.

The Budget supports a number of legislative proposals, discussed below, that have net federal impact saving the federal government \$405 million over 10 years, taking into account costs and savings across multiple budget accounts and federal agencies.

### **Getting Noncustodial Parents to Work**

The FY 2021 request includes a proposal to get noncustodial parents to work in an effort to increase regular child support collections to promote family independence and 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 two 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 \$353 million over 10 years. However, due to savings to other federal programs, this proposal will only increase government-wide federal costs by \$184 million over 10 years, and it is estimated to increase child support collections by \$823 million during this period. Most of these collections would go to custodial families, increasing their independence, 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 2021 request also includes a proposal that seeks an additional \$25 million over 10 years for states to provide parenting time services when establishing child support orders, at the state's option. For example, a state may provide information to assist parents in making decisions regarding the inclusion of parenting time provisions in new support orders and established parenting time schedules. 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 Order Establishment and Enforcement

The request includes several proposals aimed at increasing program efficiency and reducing burden on child support partners. It is estimated that these proposals would collectively increase child support collections by \$4.3 billion over 10 years and save the federal government \$444 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 one territory require businesses and government entities to report independent contractors to their SDNH, and 25 state workers' compensation agencies voluntarily participate in ACF's insurance match program. The other tools increase flexibility for single-state financial institutions and require states to update technology to increase their interstate collections.

### 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. All FY 2018 data is considered preliminary pending final data validation. State performance efforts are closely aligned with the statutory measures. In FY 2018, the program met or exceeded the performance targets for two of the five performance 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 declined slightly to 93 percent in FY 2018, down from 94 percent in FY 2017. This is the third year in a row performance on this measure has not met the target, which reflects the ongoing challenges states experience maintaining near-perfect 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 22 percent, child support order establishment has increased 40 percent, and the amount of support distributed as current support has increased 70 percent since FY 2000. Between FY 2008 and FY 2018, the support order establishment rate increased from 79 percent to 88 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 66 percent.

Additionally, enhanced federal enforcement tools play a significant role in helping to maintain collections. Collections coming directly from the various federal programs including Federal Tax Refund Offset, Social Security Administration Garnishments, Multi-State Financial Institution Data Match, Passport Denial Program, National Directory of New Hires-Federal Case Registry Match, and Insurance Match, have grown substantially in the last decade. Annual collections from federal sources in FY 2018 were \$3.9 billion, representing 11.9 percent of total IV-D and non IV-D collections for the year. Collections from the Passport Denial Program increased by approximately 2 percent, and estimated collections from NDNH-attributable income wage withholdings increased by 5 percent. Federal offset collections were down slightly (2.6 percent) from FY 2017.

With regard to future targets for distributed child support collections, the FY 2021 target remains at \$30 billion to reflect the continued challenges facing the program, including a declining caseload and challenging fiscal conditions.

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)</b>	<b>FY 2020 Target</b>	<b>FY 2021 Target</b>	<b>FY 2021 Target +/- FY 2020 Target</b>
<u>20.1LT</u> : Maintain annual child support distributed collections. <i>(Outcome)</i>	FY 2018: \$28.6B Target: \$30B <i>(Target Not Met)</i>	\$30B	\$30B	Maintain
<u>20A</u> : Maintain the paternity establishment percentage (PEP) among children born out-of-wedlock. <i>(Outcome)</i>	FY 2018: 93% Target:95% <i>(Target Not Met)</i>	95%	95%	Maintain
<u>20B</u> : Increase the percentage of IV-D (child support) cases having support orders. <i>(Outcome)</i>	FY 2018: 88% Target: 86% <i>(Target Exceeded)</i>	88%	90%	+2

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2020 Target	FY 2021 Target	FY 2021 Target +/- FY 2020 Target
<u>20C</u> : Maintain the IV-D (child support) collection rate for current support. ( <i>Outcome</i> )	FY 2018: 66% Target: 68% (Target Not Met, but Improved)	68%	68%	Maintain
<u>20D</u> : Increase the percentage of paying cases among IV-D (child support) arrearage cases. ( <i>Outcome</i> )	FY 2018: 64% Target: 64% (Target Met)	66%	66%	Maintain
<u>20E</u> : Maintain the cost-effectiveness ratio (total dollars collected per \$1 of expenditures). ( <i>Efficiency</i> )	FY 2018: \$5.14 Target: \$5.20 (Target Not Met)	\$5.20	\$5.20	Maintain
<u>20i</u> : Total cases with orders established. ( <i>Output</i> )	FY 2018: 12.16 million (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>20ii</u> : Total number of paternities established. ( <i>Output</i> )	FY 2018: 1.41 million (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>20iii</u> : Total amount of current support distributed. ( <i>Output</i> )	FY 2018: \$21.9B (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data  
State Child Support Administrative Costs

Activity	FY 2019 Final	Count	FY 2020 Enacted	Count	FY 2021 President's Budget	Count
<b>Service Grants</b>	<b>\$3,992,329,438</b>	114	<b>\$4,033,590,671</b>	114	<b>\$4,005,773,000</b>	115
Formula - New Starts	\$3,992,329,438	114	\$4,033,590,671	114	\$4,005,773,000	115
Formula - Continuations		0		0		0
Competitive - New Starts		0		0		0
Competitive - Continuations		0		0		0
<b>Research/Evaluation</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Demonstration/Development</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Training/Technical Assistance</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Program Support</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,992,329,438</b>	114	<b>\$4,033,590,671</b>	114	<b>\$4,005,773,000</b>	115

Resource and Program Data  
Federal Incentive Payments to States

Activity	FY 2019 Final	Count	FY 2020 Enacted	Count	FY 2021 President's Budget	Count
<b>Service Grants</b>	<b>\$571,156,267</b>	54	<b>\$580,977,462</b>	54	<b>\$606,727,000</b>	54
Formula - New Starts	\$571,156,267	54	\$580,977,462	54	\$606,727,000	54
Formula - Continuations		0		0		0
Competitive - New Starts		0		0		0
Competitive - Continuations		0		0		0
<b>Research/Evaluation</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Demonstration/Development</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Training/Technical Assistance</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Program Support</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$571,156,267</b>	54	<b>\$580,977,462</b>	54	<b>\$606,727,000</b>	54

Resource and Program Data  
Access and Visitation Grants

Activity	FY 2019 Final	Count	FY 2020 Enacted	Count	FY 2021 President's Budget	Count
<b>Service Grants</b>	<b>\$10,000,000</b>	54	<b>\$10,000,000</b>	54	<b>\$10,000,000</b>	54
Formula - New Starts	\$10,000,000	54	\$10,000,000	54	\$10,000,000	54
Formula - Continuations		0		0		0
Competitive - New Starts		0		0		0
Competitive - Continuations		0		0		0
<b>Research/Evaluation</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Demonstration/Development</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Training/Technical Assistance</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Program Support</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$10,000,000</b>	54	<b>\$10,000,000</b>	54	<b>\$10,000,000</b>	54

Resource and Program Data  
Payments to Territories-Adults

Activity	FY 2019 Final	Count	FY 2020 Enacted	Count	FY 2021 President's Budget	Count
<b>Service Grants</b>	<b>\$32,995,657</b>	3	<b>\$33,000,000</b>	3	<b>\$33,000,000</b>	3
Formula - New Starts	\$32,995,657	3	\$33,000,000	3	\$33,000,000	3
Formula - Continuations		0		0		0
Competitive - New Starts		0		0		0
Competitive - Continuations		0		0		0
<b>Research/Evaluation</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Demonstration/Development</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Training/Technical Assistance</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Program Support</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$32,995,657</b>	3	<b>\$33,000,000</b>	3	<b>\$33,000,000</b>	3



Resource and Program Data  
Repatriation

Activity	FY 2019 Final	Count	FY 2020 Enacted	Count	FY 2021 President's Budget	Count
<b>Service Grants</b>	<b>\$938,000</b>	1	<b>\$941,000</b>	1	<b>\$2,000,000</b>	1
Formula - New Starts		0		0		0
Formula - Continuations		0		0		0
Competitive - New Starts		0		0		0
Competitive - Continuations	\$938,000	1	\$941,000	1	\$2,000,000	1
<b>Research/Evaluation</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Demonstration/Development</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Training/Technical Assistance</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Program Support</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$938,000</b>	1	<b>\$941,000</b>	1	<b>\$2,000,000</b>	1

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

**Formula Grants**

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Enacted	CFDA #	93.563
			FY 2021 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2020 Enacted
Alabama	\$53,222,206	\$53,824,268	\$53,799,972	(\$24,296)
Alaska	23,145,858	23,407,689	23,397,123	(10,566)
Arizona	46,064,955	46,586,052	46,565,024	(21,029)
Arkansas	34,815,726	35,209,570	35,193,676	(15,893)
California	687,331,387	695,106,639	694,792,871	(313,768)
Colorado	66,383,324	67,134,268	67,103,963	(30,304)
Connecticut	58,791,338	59,456,399	59,429,561	(26,838)
Delaware	24,744,533	25,024,449	25,013,153	(11,296)
District of Columbia	19,338,864	19,557,630	19,548,801	(8,828)
Florida	213,525,102	215,940,547	215,843,073	(97,475)
Georgia	86,763,062	87,744,546	87,704,938	(39,608)
Hawaii	15,600,934	15,777,415	15,770,294	(7,122)
Idaho	21,865,424	22,112,771	22,102,789	(9,982)
Illinois	130,512,827	131,989,218	131,929,639	(59,579)
Indiana	75,855,935	76,714,035	76,679,407	(34,628)
Iowa	37,201,417	37,622,248	37,605,266	(16,983)
Kansas	30,307,591	30,650,437	30,636,602	(13,835)
Kentucky	47,088,608	47,621,285	47,599,789	(21,496)
Louisiana	58,040,406	58,696,973	58,670,477	(26,496)
Maine	21,712,231	21,957,845	21,947,933	(9,912)
Maryland	117,197,737	118,523,505	118,470,004	(53,501)
Massachusetts	70,836,165	71,637,480	71,605,143	(32,337)
Michigan	190,933,825	193,093,713	193,006,551	(87,162)
Minnesota	125,001,543	126,415,589	126,358,526	(57,063)
Mississippi	41,332,494	41,800,057	41,781,188	(18,868)
Missouri	67,623,757	68,388,733	68,357,862	(30,870)
Montana	11,659,663	11,791,560	11,786,237	(5,323)
Nebraska	25,778,333	26,069,943	26,058,176	(11,768)
Nevada	54,185,443	54,798,401	54,773,666	(24,736)
New Hampshire	12,938,770	13,085,136	13,079,230	(5,907)
New Jersey	191,825,171	193,995,142	193,907,573	(87,569)
New Mexico	31,199,186	31,552,118	31,537,876	(14,242)
New York	304,951,948	308,401,635	308,262,424	(139,211)
North Carolina	108,928,410	110,160,633	110,110,907	(49,726)
North Dakota	12,590,600	12,733,028	12,727,280	(5,748)

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2020 Enacted
Ohio	201,029,354	203,303,445	203,211,674	(91,770)
Oklahoma	38,853,448	39,292,967	39,275,231	(17,737)
Oregon	84,161,887	85,113,946	85,075,526	(38,420)
Pennsylvania	214,188,108	216,611,053	216,513,276	(97,777)
Rhode Island	12,451,548	12,592,403	12,586,719	(5,684)
South Carolina	78,647,677	79,537,358	79,501,455	(35,903)
South Dakota	7,579,186	7,664,924	7,661,464	(3,460)
Tennessee	93,318,806	94,374,450	94,331,850	(42,600)
Texas	293,711,555	297,034,088	296,900,008	(134,080)
Utah	27,933,972	28,249,968	28,237,216	(12,752)
Vermont	10,689,472	10,810,394	10,805,514	(4,880)
Virginia	67,827,647	68,594,929	68,563,966	(30,963)
Washington	116,681,016	118,000,939	117,947,674	(53,265)
West Virginia	25,121,224	25,405,401	25,393,933	(11,468)
Wisconsin	76,519,927	77,385,538	77,350,607	(34,932)
Wyoming	7,498,920	7,583,750	7,580,326	(3,423)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4,475,508,520</b>	<b>4,526,136,509</b>	<b>4,524,093,430</b>	<b>(2,043,079)</b>
Indian Tribes	52,325,050	52,916,963	52,893,076	(23,886)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>52,325,050</b>	<b>52,916,963</b>	<b>52,893,076</b>	<b>(23,886)</b>
Guam	5,328,483	5,388,760	5,386,328	(2,432)
Puerto Rico	23,298,751	23,562,312	23,551,676	(10,636)
Virgin Islands	6,490,171	6,563,589	6,560,627	(2,963)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>35,117,405</b>	<b>35,514,661</b>	<b>35,498,630</b>	<b>(16,031)</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>4,562,950,975</b>	<b>4,614,568,133</b>	<b>4,612,485,136</b>	<b>(2,082,997)</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>4,562,950,975</b>	<b>4,614,568,133</b>	<b>4,612,485,136</b>	<b>(2,082,997)</b>

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

Formula Grants

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Enacted	CFDA #	93.597
			FY 2021 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2020 Enacted
Alabama	\$139,795	\$133,359	\$133,359	\$0
Alaska	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Arizona	181,985	181,964	181,964	0
Arkansas	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
California	908,257	911,465	911,465	0
Colorado	127,884	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	509,530	513,838	513,838	0
Georgia	303,509	315,543	315,543	0
Hawaii	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Idaho	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Illinois	327,150	339,186	339,186	0
Indiana	194,613	186,194	186,194	0
Iowa	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Kansas	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Kentucky	120,604	129,746	129,746	0
Louisiana	148,519	151,212	151,212	0
Maine	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Maryland	153,549	161,144	161,144	0
Massachusetts	163,079	167,232	167,232	0
Michigan	272,332	267,492	267,492	0
Minnesota	133,155	136,086	136,086	0
Mississippi	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Missouri	167,221	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	209,884	207,836	207,836	0
New Mexico	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
New York	509,256	486,991	486,991	0
North Carolina	288,009	288,640	288,640	0
North Dakota	100,000	100,000	100,000	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2020 Enacted
Ohio	346,672	348,273	348,273	0
Oklahoma	114,297	107,868	107,868	0
Oregon	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Pennsylvania	324,106	315,013	315,013	0
Rhode Island	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
South Carolina	144,549	138,194	138,194	0
South Dakota	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Tennessee	187,190	181,570	181,570	0
Texas	768,859	781,692	781,692	0
Utah	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Vermont	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Virginia	197,401	204,956	204,956	0
Washington	170,859	164,361	164,361	0
West Virginia	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Wisconsin	162,789	154,250	154,250	0
Wyoming	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>9,675,053</b>	<b>9,664,594</b>	<b>9,664,594</b>	<b>0</b>
Guam	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Puerto Rico	124,947	135,406	135,406	0
Virgin Islands	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>324,947</b>	<b>335,406</b>	<b>335,406</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>10,000,000</b>	<b>10,000,000</b>	<b>10,000,000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>10,000,000</b>	<b>10,000,000</b>	<b>10,000,000</b>	<b>0</b>

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FY 2021 BUDGET

FY 2021 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis.....	251
Authorizing Legislation .....	252
Appropriations History Table .....	253
Amounts Available for Obligation.....	255
Budget Authority by Activity .....	255
Summary of Changes .....	256
Justification .....	257
General Statement .....	257
Program Description and Accomplishments.....	258
Budget Request .....	259
Performance Analysis.....	260
Resource and Program Data Social Services Block Grant.....	261
State Table - Social Services Block Grant .....	263

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Social Services Block Grant

**FY 2021 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.]

<b>Language Provision</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
[For making grants to States pursuant to section 2002 of the Social Security Act, \$1,700,000,000: <i>Provided</i> 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 2021.



ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Social Services Block Grant

**Authorizing Legislation**

Statutory Citations	FY 2020 Amount Authorized	FY 2020 Amount Appropriated	FY 2021 Amount Authorized	FY 2021 Budget Request
1. Social Services Block Grant [Section 2001 of the Social Security Act]	\$1,700,000,000	\$1,599,700,000	\$1,700,000,000	\$0
2. Health Profession Opportunity Grants [Section 2008 of the Social Security Act]	\$85,000,000	\$85,000,000	\$0	\$0
Total request level		\$1,684,700,000		\$0

Note: Health Profession Opportunity Grants (HPOG) have been authorized through May 22, 2020 by the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (P.L. 116-94). This chapter assumes FY 2020 enacted level for HPOG of \$85,000,000, the full-year appropriation level.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Social Services Block Grant

**Appropriations History Table**

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	Appropriation
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
Sequestration		-112,200,000
Total	85,000,000	1,672,800,000

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	Appropriation
2019		
Appropriation	85,000,000	1,700,000,000
Pre-appropriated	0	85,000,000
Sequestration		-105,400,000
Total	85,000,000	1,679,600,000
2020		
Appropriation	0	1,700,000,000
Pre-appropriated	85,000,000	85,000,000
Sequestration		-100,300,000
Total		1,684,700,000
2021		
Appropriation	0	
Pre-Appropriated	0	

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Social Services Block Grant

**Amounts Available for Obligation**

<u>Budgetary Resources</u>	FY 2019 <u>Final</u>	FY 2020 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2021 <u>Current Law</u>	FY 2021 <u>President's Budget</u>
Appropriation, B.A.	\$1,785,000,000	\$1,785,000,000	\$1,700,000,000	\$0
Sequestration	-105,400,000	-100,300,000	0	0
<b>Subtotal, Net Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$1,679,600,000</b>	<b>\$1,684,700,000</b>	<b>\$1,700,000,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-2,310,439	0	0	0
<b>Total Obligations</b>	<b>\$1,677,289,561</b>	<b>\$1,684,700,000</b>	<b>\$1,700,000,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>

**Budget Authority by Activity**

<u>Activity</u>	FY 2019 <u>Final</u>	FY 2020 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2021 <u>Current Law</u>	FY 2021 <u>President's Budget</u>
Social Services Block Grant	\$1,594,600,000	\$1,599,700,000	\$1,700,000,000	\$0
Health Profession Opportunity Grants	85,000,000	85,000,000	0	0
<b>Total, Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$1,679,600,000</b>	<b>\$1,684,700,000</b>	<b>\$1,700,000,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Social Services Block Grant

**Summary of Changes**

FY 2020 Enacted		
Total estimated budget authority	\$1,684,700,000	
FY 2021 President's Budget		
Total estimated budget authority		\$0
Net change		-\$1,684,700,000

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<u>Description of Changes</u>	<u>FY 2020 Enacted</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Increases:</u>		
A. <u>Built-in:</u>		
1) <b>Social Services Block Grant:</b> Technical baseline change to reflect end of FY 2020 sequestration order.	\$1,599,700,000	+\$100,300,000
Subtotal, Built-in Increases		+\$100,300,000
Total, Increases		+\$100,300,000
<u>Decreases:</u>		
A. <u>Built-in:</u>		
1) <b>Health Profession Opportunity Grants:</b> Technical baseline change reflects that the program expires in FY 2020 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) <b>Social Services Block Grant:</b> No funding is being requested for this account in FY 2021.	\$1,599,700,000	-\$1,700,000,000
Subtotal, Program Decreases		-\$1,700,000,000
Total, Decreases		-\$1,785,000,000
Net Change		-\$1,684,700,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Social Services Block Grant

**Justification**

Funding Level	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	Change from FY 2020 Enacted
Social Services Block Grant	\$1,594,600,000	\$1,599,700,000	0	-\$1,599,700,000
Health Profession Opportunity Grants	85,000,000	85,000,000	0	-85,000,000
Total, Budget Authority	1,679,600,000	1,684,700,000	0	-1,684,700,000

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

2021 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. The Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (P.L. 116-94) authorized Health Profession Opportunity Grants (HPOG) through May 22, 2020, at a level equivalent to \$85 million per year.

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 and was therefore not subject to sequestration in FY 2019 or FY 2020.

### **Program Description and Accomplishments**

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

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

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

In FY 2019, 56 SSBG grants were made with a range of \$54,986 to \$192,475,303 with an average of \$28,475,000. In FY 2020, 56 SSBG grants will be made with a range of \$54,986 to \$192,612,450 and an average of \$28,475,000.

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 included 32 organizations across 21 states. Across all second-round grantees, from 2015 to 2019, over 32,400 participants enrolled in HPOG programs, and more than 14,300 participants became employed since enrolling. Second-round grantees are currently in their fifth 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 and other work-based learning opportunities.

HPOG programs provide individuals the opportunity to obtain higher education, training, and support services needed to secure positions that have opportunity for advancement. 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. 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, findings from the systems change analysis, and short- and intermediate-term impact findings. Annual reports on the ACF website provide a summary of participant activities and outcomes on training enrollment completion and employment over the first three years of the program.

Program funds currently support 32 Health Profession Opportunity Grants with awards ranging from approximately \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000 and the average grant being \$2,247,500.

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
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	\$1,599,700,000	\$85,000,000	\$1,684,700,000
2021	\$0	\$0	\$0

**Budget Request**

The FY 2021 request does not including funding for the SSBG account, which is a \$1.68 billion reduction from the FY 2020 current law level. The proposal to not include funding for SSBG is the same as in the FY 2020 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 2021 President’s Budget also does not request funding to continue the HPOG demonstration program. This ACA-created program has been surviving on year-to-year reauthorization extensions. There are other federal funding streams within the Department of Labor and TANF that could be used to help support employment and training opportunities, including apprenticeships.



**Performance Analysis**

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result <sup>34</sup></b>	<b>FY 2019 Target</b>	<b>FY 2020 Target</b>
<u>21A</u> : Decrease administrative costs as a percent of total costs. ( <i>Efficiency</i> )	FY 2018: 2.6%  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 2018: 78% <sup>35</sup>  Target: 84%  (Target Not Met)	82% <sup>36</sup>	82%
<u>21i</u> : Number of individuals receiving services funded in whole or in part by SSBG. ( <i>Output</i> )	FY 2018: 23.4 million  (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A

<sup>34</sup> All FY 2018 SSBG performance results should be considered preliminary pending final data validation.

<sup>35</sup> The FY 2018 result for this performance measure has been adjusted based on final data validation.

<sup>36</sup> The FY 2020 target has been adjusted in light of the most recent performance data.

Resource and Program Data  
Social Services Block Grant

Activity	FY 2019 Actual	Count	FY 2020 Enacted	Count	FY 2021 President's Budget	Count
<b>Service Grants</b>	<b>\$1,594,599,990</b>	56	<b>\$1,599,700,000</b>	56	<b>\$0</b>	0
Formula - New Starts	\$1,594,599,990	56	\$1,599,700,000	56		0
Formula - Continuations		0		0		0
Competitive - New Starts		0		0		0
Competitive - Continuations		0		0		0
<b>Research/Evaluation</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Demonstration/Development</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Training/Technical Assistance</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Program Support</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,594,599,990</b>	56	<b>\$1,599,700,000</b>	56	<b>\$0</b>	0

Resource and Program Data  
Health Profession Opportunity Grants

Activity	FY 2019 Final	Count	FY 2020 Enacted	Count	FY 2021 President's Budget	Count
<b>Service Grants</b>	<b>\$69,846,538</b>	41	<b>\$70,907,900</b>	41	<b>\$0</b>	0
Formula - New Starts		0		0		0
Formula - Continuations		0		0		0
Competitive - New Starts		0		0		0
Competitive - Continuations	\$69,846,538	41	\$70,907,900	41		0
<b>Research/Evaluation</b>	<b>\$9,690,227</b>	25	<b>\$9,733,241</b>	14	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations	\$1,042,106	3		0		0
Contracts - New Starts	\$253,978	4	\$8,769,429	6		0
Contracts - Continuations	\$8,162,762	18	\$645,705	8		0
Other	\$231,381		\$318,107			
<b>Demonstration/Development</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Training/Technical Assistance</b>	<b>\$1,225,607</b>	3	<b>\$1,160,000</b>	3	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations	\$1,225,607	3	\$1,160,000	3		0
Other						
<b>Program Support</b>	<b>\$1,927,199</b>	0	<b>\$3,198,859</b>	1	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0	\$1,200,000	1		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other	\$1,927,199		\$1,998,859			
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$82,689,571</b>	69	<b>\$85,000,000</b>	59	<b>\$0</b>	0

Notes:

1. Other includes non-countable categories, such as salaries and benefits, inter-agency agreements, and overhead costs.
2. 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**

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Enacted	CFDA #	93.667
			FY 2021 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2020 Enacted
Alabama	\$23,731,608	\$23,942,106	\$0	(\$23,942,106)
Alaska	3,601,526	3,652,356	0	(3,652,356)
Arizona	34,157,132	34,121,777	0	(34,121,777)
Arkansas	14,625,656	14,711,194	0	(14,711,194)
California	192,475,303	193,228,481	0	(193,228,481)
Colorado	27,297,168	27,276,194	0	(27,276,194)
Connecticut	17,468,267	17,606,932	0	(17,606,932)
Delaware	4,682,984	4,687,032	0	(4,687,032)
District of Columbia	3,378,447	3,353,411	0	(3,353,411)
Florida	102,157,832	101,475,377	0	(101,475,377)
Georgia	50,773,086	50,758,126	0	(50,758,126)
Hawaii	6,949,648	7,032,810	0	(7,032,810)
Idaho	8,358,551	8,286,126	0	(8,286,126)
Illinois	62,323,770	63,022,187	0	(63,022,187)
Indiana	32,455,904	32,654,629	0	(32,654,629)
Iowa	15,314,187	15,432,145	0	(15,432,145)
Kansas	14,181,884	14,312,632	0	(14,312,632)
Kentucky	21,684,216	21,843,296	0	(21,843,296)
Louisiana	22,804,622	23,047,919	0	(23,047,919)
Maine	6,503,563	6,554,893	0	(6,554,893)
Maryland	29,463,663	29,619,068	0	(29,619,068)
Massachusetts	33,395,486	33,534,500	0	(33,534,500)
Michigan	48,499,271	48,877,185	0	(48,877,185)
Minnesota	27,148,452	27,174,815	0	(27,174,815)
Mississippi	14,527,420	14,713,547	0	(14,713,547)
Missouri	29,762,356	29,995,939	0	(29,995,939)
Montana	5,114,088	5,132,343	0	(5,132,343)
Nebraska	9,347,458	9,388,763	0	(9,388,763)
Nevada	14,595,279	14,473,954	0	(14,473,954)
New Hampshire	6,537,095	6,571,218	0	(6,571,218)
New Jersey	43,841,952	44,033,768	0	(44,033,768)
New Mexico	10,165,299	10,244,871	0	(10,244,871)
New York	96,632,335	97,206,383	0	(97,206,383)
North Carolina	50,013,830	49,952,805	0	(49,952,805)
North Dakota	3,677,460	3,731,410	0	(3,731,410)

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2020 Enacted
Ohio	56,757,316	57,177,750	0	(57,177,750)
Oklahoma	19,136,527	19,315,755	0	(19,315,755)
Oregon	20,168,172	20,152,196	0	(20,152,196)
Pennsylvania	62,340,876	62,936,960	0	(62,936,960)
Rhode Island	5,158,614	5,200,803	0	(5,200,803)
South Carolina	24,460,011	24,423,671	0	(24,423,671)
South Dakota	4,233,772	4,260,644	0	(4,260,644)
Tennessee	32,695,258	32,743,938	0	(32,743,938)
Texas	137,794,559	137,168,019	0	(137,168,019)
Utah	15,100,576	15,021,192	0	(15,021,192)
Vermont	3,036,134	3,074,887	0	(3,074,887)
Virginia	41,234,387	41,411,469	0	(41,411,469)
Washington	36,053,194	35,878,944	0	(35,878,944)
West Virginia	8,840,091	9,014,545	0	(9,014,545)
Wisconsin	28,214,006	28,448,675	0	(28,448,675)
Wyoming	2,820,264	2,882,431	0	(2,882,431)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,585,690,555</b>	<b>1,590,762,071</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(1,590,762,071)</b>
American Samoa	56,656	56,837	0	(56,837)
Guam	274,931	275,810	0	(275,810)
Northern Mariana Islands	54,986	55,162	0	(55,162)
Puerto Rico	8,247,931	8,274,310	0	(8,274,310)
Virgin Islands	274,931	275,810	0	(275,810)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>8,909,435</b>	<b>8,937,929</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(8,937,929)</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>1,594,599,990</b>	<b>1,599,700,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(1,599,700,000)</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>1,594,599,990</b>	<b>1,599,700,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(1,599,700,000)</b>

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FY 2021 BUDGET

FY 2021 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis.....	267
Authorizing Legislation .....	269
Appropriations History Table .....	270
Amounts Available for Obligation.....	272
Budget Authority by Activity .....	273
Summary of Changes .....	274
Justification.....	276
General Statement .....	276
Program Description and Accomplishments.....	277
Budget Request .....	282
Performance Analysis.....	283
Resource and Program Data Promoting Safe and Stable Families.....	286
Resource and Program Data Personal Responsibility Education Program .....	287
Resource and Program Data Sexual Risk Avoidance Education .....	288
State Table - Promoting Safe and Stable Families .....	289
State Table - Personal Responsibility Education Program.....	291
State Table - Sexual Risk Avoidance Education Grants Program.....	293

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

**FY 2021 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, [\$92,515,000] \$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, \$10,000,000, 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), and \$2,750,000, in addition to funds otherwise appropriated in section 476 for such purposes, for the Family First Clearinghouse: Provided further, That section 437(b)(1) shall be applied to amounts in the previous proviso 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].



<b>Language Provision</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
...[ <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 2021 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 2021.
...[ \$10,000,000, 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 2021 President's Budget mandatory amount reflects a request for expansion of the Court Improvement Program by \$30 million and an increase of \$40 million in PSSF mandatory funds for the Regional Partnership Grants program for a total of \$60 million annually.
...[and \$2,750,000, in addition to funds otherwise appropriated in section 476 for such purposes, for the Family First Clearinghouse:]	The FY 2021 President's Budget is not requesting allocation for that purpose.
...[ <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 2021 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]	The FY 2021 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 2021.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

**Authorizing Legislation**

Statutory Citations	FY 2020 Amount Authorized	FY 2020 Amount Appropriated	FY 2021 Amount Authorized	FY 2021 President's Budget
Promoting Safe and Stable Families: Sections 436, 437, and 438 of the Social Security Act (SSA)	\$545,000,000	\$417,160,000	\$545,000,000	\$474,765,000
Family First Transition Act Section 474 (a)(6)(A) of the SSA		\$500,000,000		
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	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total request level		\$1,067,160,000		\$624,765,000
Total request level against definite authorizations	\$695,000,000	\$1,067,160,000	\$545,000,000	\$624,765,000

Note: Sexual Risk Avoidance Education (SRAE) and Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP) have been authorized through May 22, 2020, by the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (P.L. 116-94). This chapter assumes FY 2020 enacted levels for SRAE and PREP of \$75,000,000, the full-year appropriation level.

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>
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
2018		
Appropriation	404,359,000	452,765,000
Pre-Appropriated		150,000,000
Sequestration		-22,770,000
Total		579,995,000

<u>Year</u>	<u>Budget Estimate to Congress</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
2019		
Appropriation	444,765,000	459,765,000
Pre-Appropriated	150,000,000	150,000,000
Sequestration		-21,390,000
Transfer		-205,592
Total	594,765,000	588,169,408
2020		
Appropriation	474,765,000	937,515,000
Pre-Appropriated	150,000,000	150,000,000
Sequestration		-20,355,000
Total	624,765,000	1,067,160,000
2021		
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>	<u>FY 2019 Final</u>	<u>FY 2020 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2021 Current Law</u>	<u>FY 2021 President's Budget</u>
Appropriation, B.A.	\$609,765,000	\$1,087,515,000	\$404,765,000	\$624,765,000
Sequestration	-21,390,000	-20,355,000	0	0
<b>Subtotal, Net Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$588,375,000</b>	<b>\$1,067,160,000</b>	<b>\$404,765,000</b>	<b>\$624,765,000</b>
Secretary's Transfer	-205,592	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal, Adjusted Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$588,169,408</b>	<b>\$1,067,160,000</b>	<b>\$404,765,000</b>	<b>\$624,765,000</b>
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-5,938,378	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	39,208,518	53,046,846	50,078,474	50,078,474
Recoveries, Unobligated Balance, start of year	0	0	13,550,030	13,550,030
Recoveries, Unobligated Balance, end of year	0	0	-12,824,150	-12,824,150
Unobligated balance, end of year	-53,046,846	-50,078,474	-47,854,416	-47,854,416
<b>Total Obligations</b>	<b>\$568,392,702</b>	<b>\$1,070,128,372</b>	<b>\$407,714,938</b>	<b>\$627,714,938</b>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

**Budget Authority by Activity**

<u>Activity</u>	<u>FY 2019 Final</u>	<u>FY 2020 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2021 Current Law</u>	<u>FY 2021 President's Budget</u>
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	\$438,169,408	\$417,160,000	\$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
Family First Transition Act Funding	0	500,000,000	0	0
<b>Total, Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$588,169,408</b>	<b>\$1,067,160,000</b>	<b>\$404,765,000</b>	<b>\$624,765,000</b>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

**Summary of Changes**

FY 2020 Enacted	
Total estimated budget authority	\$1,067,160,000
(Obligations)	(\$1,070,128,372)
FY 2021 President's Budget	
Total estimated budget authority	\$624,765,000
(Obligations)	(\$627,714,938)
 Net change	 -\$442,395,000

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<u>Description of Changes</u>	<u>FY 2020 Enacted</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Increases:</u>		
A. <u>Built-in:</u>		
1) <b>Promoting Safe and Stable Families, Mandatory:</b> Technical baseline change to reflect end of FY 2020 sequestration order.	\$324,645,000	+\$20,355,000
Subtotal, Built-in Increases		+\$20,355,000
B. <u>Program:</u>		
1) <b>Personal Responsibility Education Program:</b> Request to extend authorization through FY 2022.	\$75,000,000	+\$75,000,000
2) <b>Sexual Risk Avoidance Education:</b> Request to extend authorization through FY 2022.	\$75,000,000	+\$75,000,000
3) <b>Promoting Safe and Stable Families, Mandatory:</b> Reflects expansion of the Court Improvement Program by \$30 million and \$40 million to maintain the recent expansion from FY 2020 funding levels for the Regional Partnership Grants program.	\$324,645,000	+\$70,000,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+\$220,000,000
Total, Increases		+\$240,355,000
<u>Decreases:</u>		
A. <u>Built-in:</u>		
1) <b>Family First Transition Act Funding:</b> One-time funding; no funding requested in FY 2021.	\$500,000,000	-\$500,000,000

<u>Description of Changes</u>	<u>FY 2020 Enacted</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
2) <b>Personal Responsibility Education</b> <b>Program:</b> Technical baseline change reflects that does not continue in the current law baseline.	\$75,000,000	-\$75,000,000
3) <b>Sexual Risk Avoidance Education:</b> Technical baseline change reflects that does not continue in the current law baseline.	\$75,000,000	-\$75,000,000
Subtotal, Built-in Decreases		-\$650,000,000
<b>B. <u>Program:</u></b>		
1) <b>Promoting Safe &amp; Stable Families,</b> <b>Discretionary:</b> Decrease funding for discretionary portion reflecting a shift to the mandatory side.	\$92,515,000	-\$32,750,000
Subtotal, Program Decreases		-\$32,750,000
Total, Decreases		-\$682,750,000
Net Change		-\$442,395,000



ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

**Justification**

Funding Level	FY 2019 Final	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	Change from FY 2020 Enacted
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	\$438,169,408	\$417,160,000	\$474,765,000	\$57,605,000
Family First Transition Act Funding	0	500,000,000	0	-500,000,000
Personal Responsibility Education Program	75,000,000	75,000,000	75,000,000	0
Sexual Risk Avoidance Education	75,000,000	75,000,000	75,000,000	0
<b>Total, Budget Authority</b>	<b>588,169,408</b>	<b>1,067,160,000</b>	<b>624,765,000</b>	<b>-442,395,000</b>

Authorizing Legislation – Sections 427, 435-438, 510 and 513 of the Social Security Act

2021 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) (originally authorized as Abstinence Education). The appropriation for the PSSF program includes both mandatory and discretionary budget authority.

The Social Security Act of 1935 (P.L. 74-271) authorized the first federal grants for child welfare. In 1993, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (P.L. 103-66) created the Family Preservation and Family Support Services Program, which became Promoting Safe and Stable Families, under title IV-B-2 of the Social Security Act, with passage of the Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997 (P.L. 105-89). 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. Attached to the FY 2020 Appropriations Act was the Family First Transition Act (P.L. 116-94), which provided grantees with additional time and resources to implement the requirements of FFPSA.

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 discontinue the Title V State Abstinence Education program and to create the Title V 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 SRAE 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, including 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 per program per year in the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-123). The programs are currently authorized through May 22, 2020.

In FY 2019, ACF obligated \$569 million for programs in the PSSF appropriation. 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 Description and Accomplishments**

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

- Family preservation services, which are designed to help families alleviate crises, maintain the safety of children in their own homes, support families who are preparing to reunify or adopt, and assist families to obtain culturally sensitive support. The 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 the 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 of family support services 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 use disorder 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, based on PSSF mandatory funding only, is at least \$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.

As described earlier, the statute requires funding to be reserved for other grants and activities prior to the distribution of PSSF funds. These are the statutory provisions which target funds under the PSSF program:

- \$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 in mandatory funding 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, \$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 use disorders initiatives.
- \$20 million from mandatory funds are reserved for the RPG program, to provide services and activities to benefit children and families affected by a parent's or caretaker's substance use disorders, including opioid misuse, who come to the attention of the child welfare system. In September 2017, ACF awarded 17 grants in 17 states to improve the well-being of families and children affected by substance abuse and to build on the evaluation findings from previous RPG projects. Results from previous RPG projects demonstrate that the majority of children at risk of removal remained in their parent's custody following enrollment into RPG services. Among youth who were in an out-of-home placement, the rates of placement into permanent settings, including reunification with their parent(s), increased significantly in the year following RPG enrollment. In addition, the overall rates of child maltreatment decreased substantially in the year after enrollment in the RPG program.
- In addition to the funding authorized in title IV-B, subpart 2, of the Social Security Act, the FY 2018, FY 2019, and FY 2020 appropriations included additional discretionary funds for special initiatives. The FY 2018 and FY 2019 appropriations bills included an additional \$20 million in discretionary funding to increase funding for RPGs. Using the additional discretionary funds provided in those appropriations, ACF awarded 10 three-year RPG projects in FY 2018 and 8 five-year RPG projects in FY 2019. The Further Consolidated Appropriations Act 2020 included an additional \$10 million for the RPG program.

The appropriations bills in each of FY 2018, FY 2019, and FY 2020 also included \$20 million in discretionary funding to support formula grants to states and tribal agencies operating title IV-E programs, to develop, enhance, or evaluate kinship navigator programs to assist kinship caregivers in obtaining services, 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. The FY 2020 Appropriations Act also included an additional \$2.75 million for the Title IV-E Prevention Services Clearinghouse, established by 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 included \$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 is implementing the project through a contract to be awarded in FY 2020.

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.

For PSSF, there were 438 awards made, with an average of \$938,044 and a range of \$1,755 to \$25,969,319. It is estimated there will be 434 awards made in FY 2020, with an average award of \$924,476 and a range of \$1,703 to \$25,969,319.

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
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	324,645,000	92,515,000	417,160,000
2021 President's Budget	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. The FY 2019 mandatory amount does not include the \$15 million one-time funding for The Family Recovery and Reunification Program Replication Project. The table also does not include the \$500 million for the Family First Transition Act Funding provided in FY 2020.

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, and 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 2019, 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. In FY 2018, the Bipartisan Budget Act (P.L 115-123) extended the FY 2016 cohort of competitive grants from a three-year to a five-year project period. 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 grants was to expire in 2018 but was extended through September 2020. One of the 21 grants will expire in January 2021. Throughout the five-year project period, there will be approximately \$10 million for annual awards.

- Tribal PREP: \$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 and 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 to 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.
- Training, Technical Assistance, and Evaluation: \$6.5 million is reserved to provide training, technical assistance, and evaluation activities.

The Title V Sexual Risk Avoidance Education (SRAE) Program is designed to enable states and community-based organizations to provide messages to youth that normalize the optimal health behavior of avoiding non-marital sexual activity. The program also addresses the social, psychological, and health benefits gained 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. The grant awards range between \$47,492 and \$6.9 million. It is anticipated that 39 awards will be made in FY 2020 and FY 2021.
- 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 10 of the 15 states and 7 territories that did not accept FY 2018 Title V State SRAE funding. In FY 2019, there were 12 continuation and 7 new awards made to grantees, in 13 of the 13 states and 7 territories that did not accept FY 2019 Title V State SRAE funding. The range in awards for each year of the two-year project period is \$56,737 to \$450,000.

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 account. 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 \$34.8 million to continue these competitive programs, which funded 30 continuation awards and 22 new grant awards. Continuation awards range from \$332,879 to \$445,773. The 22 new awards were funded for a 36-month budget and project period, with awards ranging between \$760,745 and \$958,780. A contract was funded to provide grantees with in-person topical trainings, webinars, and an annual conference to address programmatic, data collection and evaluation efforts. Technical assistance was 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 were 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
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
2021 President's Budget	75,000,000	75,000,000	150,000,000

**Budget Request**

The FY 2021 request for the PSSF appropriation account is \$624.8 million, which is a decrease of \$442 million from the FY 2020 enacted level (accounting for the end of the FY 2020 sequestration order). This change is largely due to the one-time funding in FY 2020 from the Family First Transition Act that is not requested in FY 2021. Excluding this one-time funding, the request is \$57.6 million above the FY 2020 enacted level.

The discretionary appropriation request for PSSF programs is \$59.8 million, the same amount of discretionary funds appropriated in FY 2020 for statutorily authorized purposes, but a decrease of \$32.75 million from FY 2020 enacted level of discretionary funding. The decrease reflects shifting funding for the RPGs to the mandatory side, where they traditionally have been funded, and the exclusion of other special initiative funding under PSSF for kinship navigator programs and the title IV-E Prevention Services Clearinghouse.

This Budget proposes to increase PSSF mandatory funding by \$30 million to support the modernization and expansion of the Court Improvement Program grants, bringing the total mandatory funding level to \$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 to help 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 misuse 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.

A requested increase of \$40 million in PSSF mandatory funds for the Regional Partnership Grants program, bringing funding for the RPG program to \$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 misuse, and child welfare involvement. Approximately 35 grantees in 25 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 substance use disorders, including opioid misuse on children, families, and communities.

For FY 2021, it is estimated there will be 383 awards made for PSSF programs, with an average award of \$1,183,811 and a range of \$1,755 to \$25,969,319.

The Budget also proposes to extend the authorizations for the current PREP and SRAE programs for two years. The two-year extension of both programs is critical to support the rigorous evaluation and program data collection requirements in the title V SRAE and PREP legislation. Extending the programs will allow time for grantees to obtain Institutional Review Board approval, which can take several months, for the collection of pre- and post-evaluation data and performance data from program participants. Additionally, evaluation and performance measure data reporting requires a minimum of two-year program implementation to provide insight on the outcomes and outputs of the federally funded projects.

## **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. The goal is to reach permanency and to do so 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 months 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 improved 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 target set for that year. In FY 2018, the target of 92.4 percent was exceeded with an actual result of 92.9 percent. ACF will continue to support state agencies as they work



to move children to permanent homes, and anticipates that, despite small annual fluctuations, performance will continue to improve by 0.2 percentage points over the previous year's performance through FY 2021.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2020 Target	FY 2021 Target	FY 2021 Target +/- FY 2020 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 2018: 92.9%  Target: 92.4%  (Target Exceeded)	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 2018: 84.8%  Target: 81.8%  (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 2018: 3.3%  Target: 2.9%  (Target Not Met)	Prior Result -0.5PP	Prior Result -0.5PP	N/A

Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP)

The performance measures for PREP address three key issues. First, they address the issue of accountability through annual reports to ACF that document the progress of 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 grantees, 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 2018 data collection period, 76,619 youth were served by the

PREP program, a decrease of 36,435 youth from the 2017 program year. This decrease is due to the program not having approval to collect data for that performance measure for the full reporting period, so it is unlikely to reflect that actual number of youth served during the 2018 data collection period.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2020 Target	FY 2021 Target	FY 2021 Target +/- FY 2020 Target
<u>5A</u> : Number of Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP) participants: in during school-time programs; and in out-of-school-time programs. <sup>37</sup> <i>(Output)</i>	FY 2018: In school: 57,048 Out of school: 19,571 Total: 76,619  (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. <sup>38</sup> <i>(Outcome)</i>	FY 2018: 79%  (Historical Actual) <sup>39</sup>	Prior Result +1%	Prior Result +1%	N/A
<u>5C</u> : Percentage of youth served by evidence-based programs. <i>(Output)</i>	FY 2018: 88%  (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>5D</u> : Percentage of programs in which the majority of youth served were from highly-vulnerable populations. <sup>40</sup> <i>(Output)</i>	FY 2018: 23%  (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Sexual Risk Avoidance Education (SRAE)

The draft SRAE performance measures are in the process of internal approval. ACF anticipates grantees will collect and report performance data starting in FY 2020.

<sup>37</sup> This may refer to programs that operate in schools, but not during school time, or to other programs (such as community-based programs).

<sup>38</sup> In contract, once participants begin a during-school-time program, participation is generally mandatory.

<sup>39</sup> In FY 2018, grantees will only report six months of data, therefore this year of reporting does not have a performance target associated.

<sup>40</sup> 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

Activity	FY 2019 Final	Count	FY 2020 Enacted	Count	FY 2021 President's Budget	Count
<b>Service Grants</b>	<b>\$369,928,813</b>	719	<b>\$376,030,755</b>	719	<b>\$405,792,755</b>	548
Formula - New Starts	\$369,928,813	719	\$376,030,755	719	\$405,792,755	548
Formula - Continuations		0		0		0
Competitive - New Starts		0		0		0
Competitive - Continuations		0		0		0
<b>Research/Evaluation</b>	<b>\$5,337,885</b>	5	<b>\$7,003,383</b>	5	<b>\$12,578,650</b>	7
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts	\$1,449,970	2		0	\$8,950,000	4
Contracts - Continuations	\$3,887,915	3	\$7,003,383	5	\$3,628,650	3
Other						
<b>Demonstration/Development</b>	<b>\$40,462,694</b>	48	<b>\$25,189,920</b>	46	<b>\$47,606,912</b>	82
Grants - New Starts	\$27,352,031	22		0	\$33,022,245	58
Grants - Continuations	\$13,110,663	26	\$25,189,920	46	\$14,584,667	24
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Training/Technical Assistance</b>	<b>\$8,407,639</b>	5	<b>\$9,797,008</b>	3	<b>\$9,622,860</b>	3
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations	\$474,000	2		0		0
Contracts - New Starts	\$2,200,659	1	\$2,833,641	2		0
Contracts - Continuations	\$2,528,598	2	\$2,359,599	1	\$5,019,092	3
Other	\$3,204,382		\$4,603,768		\$4,603,768	
<b>Program Support</b>	<b>\$1,828,193</b>	6	<b>\$1,855,571</b>	3	<b>\$2,149,392</b>	3
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations	\$746,918	6	\$642,000	3	\$432,000	3
Other	\$1,081,275		\$1,213,571		\$1,717,392	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$425,965,224</b>	783	<b>\$419,876,637</b>	776	<b>\$477,750,569</b>	643

Notes:

1. Other includes non-countable categories, such as salaries and benefits, inter-agency agreements, and overhead costs.
2. Program Support includes funding for information technology, grants paneling review, and overhead costs.
3. Demonstration/Development includes funding for Regional Partnership Grants focused on the impact of substance abuse and Family Connection Grants.
4. FY 2020 includes \$13.5 million for the Family Recovery and Reunification Program Replication Project and \$6 million for Foster Family Home Grants carried over from FY 2019.
5. FY 2021 includes \$12.8 million for the Family Recovery and Reunification Program Replication Project and \$4 million for Foster Family Home Grants carried over from FY 2020.

Resource and Program Data  
Personal Responsibility Education Program

Activity	FY 2019 Final	Count	FY 2020 Enacted	Count	FY 2021 President's Budget	Count
<b>Service Grants</b>	<b>\$57,245,940</b>	82	<b>\$57,049,699</b>	82	<b>\$57,500,000</b>	82
Formula - New Starts	\$43,620,627	51	\$43,459,454	51	\$43,459,454	51
Formula - Continuations		0		0		0
Competitive - New Starts		0	\$10,040,546	22		0
Competitive - Continuations	\$13,625,313	31	\$3,549,699	9	\$14,040,546	31
<b>Research/Evaluation</b>	<b>\$2,380,820</b>	2	<b>\$1,694,793</b>	2	<b>\$2,020,000</b>	2
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations	\$2,380,820	2	\$1,694,793	2	\$2,020,000	2
Other						
<b>Demonstration/Development</b>	<b>\$9,025,484</b>	13	<b>\$10,108,817</b>	13	<b>\$10,108,817</b>	13
Grants - New Starts		0		0	\$10,108,817	13
Grants - Continuations	\$9,025,484	13	\$10,108,817	13		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Training/Technical Assistance</b>	<b>\$1,797,834</b>	1	<b>\$1,724,000</b>	1	<b>\$1,730,000</b>	1
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations	\$1,787,834	1	\$1,714,000	1	\$1,720,000	1
Other	\$10,000		\$10,000		\$10,000	
<b>Program Support</b>	<b>\$2,260,488</b>	4	<b>\$2,864,196</b>	3	<b>\$2,879,672</b>	3
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations	\$341,586	4	\$428,840	3	\$428,840	3
Other	\$1,918,902		\$2,435,356		\$2,450,832	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$72,710,566</b>	102	<b>\$73,441,505</b>	101	<b>\$74,238,489</b>	101

Notes:

1. FY 2020 includes \$31 million of carryover funding from FY 2019. FY 2021 includes \$33 million of carryover funding from FY 2020.
2. Program Support includes funding for non-counting categories, such as grants panel review, logistical support for grantees, data collection, information technology support, salaries and benefits, and overhead costs.
3. Other includes non-countable categories, such as salaries and benefits, inter-agency agreements, and overhead costs.

Resource and Program Data  
Sexual Risk Avoidance Education

Activity	FY 2019 Final	Count	FY 2020 Enacted	Count	FY 2021 President's Budget	Count
<b>Service Grants</b>	<b>\$57,074,369</b>	59	<b>\$64,505,411</b>	78	<b>\$64,505,411</b>	78
Formula - New Starts	\$52,118,958	39	\$60,000,000	59	\$60,000,000	59
Formula - Continuations		0		0		0
Competitive - New Starts	\$2,433,885	8		0		0
Competitive - Continuations	\$2,521,526	12	\$4,505,411	19	\$4,505,411	19
<b>Research/Evaluation</b>	<b>\$9,106,356</b>	3	<b>\$6,263,529</b>	2	<b>\$6,115,012</b>	2
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts	\$3,244,744	1		0		0
Contracts - Continuations	\$5,861,612	2	\$6,263,529	2	\$6,115,012	2
Other						
<b>Demonstration/Development</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Training/Technical Assistance</b>	<b>\$2,022,325</b>	3	<b>\$2,165,744</b>	2	<b>\$2,165,744</b>	2
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations	\$1,932,325	3	\$2,075,744	2	\$2,075,744	2
Other	\$90,000		\$90,000		\$90,000	
<b>Program Support</b>	<b>\$1,513,862</b>	5	<b>\$2,065,316</b>	5	<b>\$2,213,833</b>	5
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations	\$786,966	5	\$750,328	5	\$750,328	5
Other	\$726,896		\$1,314,988		\$1,463,505	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$69,716,912</b>	70	<b>\$75,000,000</b>	87	<b>\$75,000,000</b>	87

Notes:

1. Program Support includes funding for grants panel review, logistical support for grantees, data collection, information technology support, salaries and benefits, and overhead costs.
2. Other includes non-countable categories, such as salaries and benefits, inter-agency agreements, and overhead costs.

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

Formula Grants

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Enacted	CFDA #	93,556
			FY 2021 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2020 Enacted
Alabama	\$5,744,528	\$5,663,176	\$6,136,887	\$473,711
Alaska	545,440	537,716	582,694	44,978
Arizona	6,693,396	6,598,606	7,150,564	551,958
Arkansas	2,925,948	2,884,511	3,125,794	241,283
California	33,198,045	32,727,904	35,465,516	2,737,612
Colorado	3,433,942	3,385,312	3,668,485	283,173
Connecticut	2,247,797	2,215,964	2,401,325	185,361
Delaware	973,870	960,078	1,040,387	80,309
District of Columbia	727,199	716,901	776,868	59,967
Florida	21,065,823	20,767,496	22,504,647	1,737,151
Georgia	12,017,951	11,847,756	12,838,793	991,037
Hawaii	1,089,938	1,074,503	1,164,382	89,879
Idaho	1,355,355	1,336,161	1,447,927	111,766
Illinois	12,209,052	12,036,151	13,042,947	1,006,796
Indiana	5,229,422	5,155,364	5,586,598	431,234
Iowa	2,482,193	2,447,041	2,651,730	204,689
Kansas	1,809,495	1,783,870	1,933,086	149,216
Kentucky	4,259,232	4,198,914	4,550,144	351,230
Louisiana	6,343,685	6,253,848	6,776,967	523,119
Maine	991,170	977,133	1,058,868	81,735
Maryland	4,690,682	4,624,254	5,011,061	386,807
Massachusetts	4,008,962	3,952,188	4,282,779	330,591
Michigan	8,283,651	8,166,341	8,849,435	683,094
Minnesota	3,189,236	3,144,071	3,407,066	262,995
Mississippi	4,044,070	3,986,800	4,320,286	333,486
Missouri	5,425,660	5,348,823	5,796,240	447,417
Montana	730,783	720,434	780,697	60,263
Nebraska	1,282,562	1,264,398	1,370,162	105,764
Nevada	2,794,881	2,755,301	2,985,775	230,474
New Hampshire	584,693	576,412	624,628	48,216
New Jersey	6,063,499	5,977,630	6,477,644	500,014
New Mexico	3,096,741	3,052,885	3,308,252	255,367
New York	16,014,678	15,787,884	17,108,502	1,320,618
North Carolina	9,762,084	9,623,837	10,428,848	805,011
North Dakota	354,558	349,536	378,774	29,238

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2020 Enacted
Ohio	9,998,517	9,856,921	10,681,429	824,508
Oklahoma	4,119,496	4,061,157	4,400,863	339,706
Oregon	3,690,694	3,638,427	3,942,773	304,346
Pennsylvania	10,844,946	10,691,363	11,585,670	894,307
Rhode Island	892,534	879,894	953,495	73,601
South Carolina	5,357,474	5,281,603	5,723,397	441,794
South Dakota	690,731	680,949	737,909	56,960
Tennessee	7,269,154	7,166,210	7,765,646	599,436
Texas	31,426,530	30,981,477	33,573,004	2,591,527
Utah	1,710,203	1,685,983	1,827,012	141,029
Vermont	420,855	414,894	449,599	34,705
Virginia	5,481,403	5,403,777	5,855,790	452,013
Washington	5,868,966	5,785,852	6,269,824	483,972
West Virginia	1,945,561	1,918,009	2,078,446	160,437
Wisconsin	4,669,696	4,603,565	4,988,642	385,077
Wyoming	245,444	241,968	262,208	20,240
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>290,302,425</b>	<b>286,191,248</b>	<b>310,130,465</b>	<b>23,939,217</b>
Indian Tribes	9,520,700	12,880,542	13,500,000	619,458
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>9,520,700</b>	<b>12,880,542</b>	<b>13,500,000</b>	<b>619,458</b>
American Samoa	193,256	191,489	201,779	10,290
Guam	349,733	345,723	369,077	23,354
Northern Mariana Islands	158,738	157,466	164,874	7,408
Puerto Rico	3,738,798	3,686,195	3,992,502	306,307
Virgin Islands	213,574	211,515	223,502	11,987
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4,654,099</b>	<b>4,592,388</b>	<b>4,951,734</b>	<b>359,346</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>304,477,224</b>	<b>303,664,178</b>	<b>328,582,199</b>	<b>24,918,021</b>
Discretionary Funds	56,480,841	28,320,000	61,810,230	33,490,230
Other	56,597,520	78,095,451	77,735,280	(360,171)
Training and Technical Assistance	8,407,639	9,797,008	9,622,860	(174,148)
<b>Subtotal, Adjustments</b>	<b>121,486,000</b>	<b>116,212,459</b>	<b>149,168,370</b>	<b>32,955,911</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>425,963,224</b>	<b>419,876,637</b>	<b>477,750,569</b>	<b>57,873,932</b>

Notes:

1. Other funding includes State Court Improvement Program and formula grants for caseworker visits in all years, excluding Tribal Court Improvement Program grants, which are included on the Indian Tribes line.
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**

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Enacted	CFDA #	93.092
			FY 2021 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2020 Enacted
Alabama	\$773,399	\$789,314	\$789,314	\$0
Alaska	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Arizona	1,150,617	1,166,565	1,166,565	0
Arkansas	490,086	496,942	496,942	0
California	6,294,850	6,283,663	6,283,663	0
Colorado	887,226	885,592	885,592	0
Connecticut	573,477	563,114	563,114	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	1,782,994	1,803,377	1,803,377	0
Hawaii	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Idaho	308,088	310,296	310,296	0
Illinois	2,049,419	2,021,452	2,021,452	0
Indiana	0	0	0	0
Iowa	519,632	526,356	526,356	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	705,030	694,083	694,083	0
Louisiana	746,981	756,006	756,006	0
Maine	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Maryland	938,985	924,038	924,038	0
Massachusetts	1,042,236	1,026,360	1,026,360	0
Michigan	1,582,554	1,545,185	1,545,185	0
Minnesota	892,845	877,607	877,607	0
Mississippi	507,450	525,553	525,553	0
Missouri	966,558	957,749	957,749	0
Montana	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Nebraska	324,411	325,292	325,292	0
Nevada	460,628	463,734	463,734	0
New Hampshire	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
New Jersey	1,396,326	1,363,833	1,363,833	0
New Mexico	343,545	354,778	354,778	0
New York	2,913,835	2,846,225	2,846,225	0
North Carolina	1,646,142	1,668,051	1,668,051	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0



STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2020 Enacted
Ohio	1,856,146	1,842,160	1,842,160	0
Oklahoma	655,696	662,891	662,891	0
Oregon	607,558	610,930	610,930	0
Pennsylvania	1,937,593	1,921,783	1,921,783	0
Rhode Island	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
South Carolina	784,156	801,920	801,920	0
South Dakota	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Tennessee	1,048,555	1,055,693	1,055,693	0
Texas	0	0	0	0
Utah	621,790	629,294	629,294	0
Vermont	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Virginia	0	0	0	0
Washington	1,107,164	1,111,772	1,111,772	0
West Virginia	262,411	265,866	265,866	0
Wisconsin	923,245	909,703	909,703	0
Wyoming	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>41,851,628</b>	<b>41,737,177</b>	<b>41,737,177</b>	<b>0</b>
Indian Tribes	3,280,084	3,250,000	3,250,000	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,280,084</b>	<b>3,250,000</b>	<b>3,250,000</b>	<b>0</b>
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	518,999	472,277	472,277	0
Virgin Islands	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,518,999</b>	<b>1,472,277</b>	<b>1,472,277</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>46,650,711</b>	<b>46,459,454</b>	<b>46,459,454</b>	<b>0</b>
Discretionary Funds	10,345,229	10,340,245	10,790,546	450,301
Federated States of Micronesia	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Other	13,666,792	14,667,806	15,008,489	340,683
Training and Technical Assistance	1,797,834	1,724,000	1,730,000	6,000
<b>Subtotal, Adjustments</b>	<b>26,059,855</b>	<b>26,982,051</b>	<b>27,779,035</b>	<b>796,984</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>72,710,566</b>	<b>73,441,505</b>	<b>74,238,489</b>	<b>796,984</b>

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**

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Enacted	CFDA #	93.325
			FY 2021 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2020 Enacted
Alabama	\$1,209,897	\$1,142,183	\$1,142,183	\$0
Alaska	0	113,361	113,361	0
Arizona	1,516,713	1,452,970	1,452,970	0
Arkansas	713,980	764,342	764,342	0
California	0	6,897,635	6,897,635	0
Colorado	680,277	669,086	669,086	0
Connecticut	0	456,912	456,912	0
Delaware	0	166,874	166,874	0
District of Columbia	0	130,015	130,015	0
Florida	3,834,831	3,666,894	3,666,894	0
Georgia	2,369,325	2,259,180	2,259,180	0
Hawaii	0	158,303	158,303	0
Idaho	306,479	281,332	281,332	0
Illinois	2,219,146	2,045,147	2,045,147	0
Indiana	1,288,913	1,232,524	1,232,524	0
Iowa	401,978	435,154	435,154	0
Kansas	0	461,956	461,956	0
Kentucky	1,017,410	1,010,252	1,010,252	0
Louisiana	1,399,018	1,267,651	1,267,651	0
Maine	0	156,110	156,110	0
Maryland	729,768	681,395	681,395	0
Massachusetts	832,848	733,096	733,096	0
Michigan	1,914,492	1,847,161	1,847,161	0
Minnesota	684,308	669,153	669,153	0
Mississippi	865,122	863,631	863,631	0
Missouri	1,150,391	1,106,478	1,106,478	0
Montana	149,969	161,127	161,127	0
Nebraska	299,377	269,045	269,045	0
Nevada	568,320	537,513	537,513	0
New Hampshire	0	120,088	120,088	0
New Jersey	1,242,636	1,182,766	1,182,766	0
New Mexico	595,651	555,117	555,117	0
New York	3,665,915	3,325,689	3,325,689	0
North Carolina	2,197,684	2,040,873	2,040,873	0
North Dakota	0	76,739	76,739	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2020 Enacted
Ohio	2,342,574	2,218,319	2,218,319	0
Oklahoma	925,065	907,615	907,615	0
Oregon	644,256	601,483	601,483	0
Pennsylvania	2,028,769	1,945,828	1,945,828	0
Rhode Island	0	161,736	161,736	0
South Carolina	1,118,359	1,100,266	1,100,266	0
South Dakota	157,204	153,080	153,080	0
Tennessee	1,436,756	1,481,508	1,481,508	0
Texas	6,959,247	6,916,860	6,916,860	0
Utah	446,535	391,394	391,394	0
Vermont	0	61,373	61,373	0
Virginia	1,178,197	1,130,049	1,130,049	0
Washington	0	915,184	915,184	0
West Virginia	427,940	388,117	388,117	0
Wisconsin	829,918	784,367	784,367	0
Wyoming	0	80,503	80,503	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>50,349,268</b>	<b>58,175,434</b>	<b>58,175,434</b>	<b>0</b>
American Samoa	0	75,396	75,396	0
Guam	0	74,519	74,519	0
Marshall Islands	0	13,501	13,501	0
Northern Mariana Islands	0	29,438	29,438	0
Palau	0	21,000	21,000	0
Puerto Rico	1,722,198	1,499,618	1,499,618	0
Virgin Islands	0	63,602	63,602	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,722,198</b>	<b>1,777,074</b>	<b>1,777,074</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>52,071,466</b>	<b>59,952,508</b>	<b>59,952,508</b>	<b>0</b>
Discretionary Funds	4,955,411	4,505,411	4,505,411	0
Federated States of Micronesia	47,492	47,492	47,492	0
Other	10,620,218	8,328,845	8,328,845	0
Training and Technical Assistance	2,022,325	2,165,744	2,165,744	0
<b>Subtotal, Adjustments</b>	<b>17,645,446</b>	<b>15,047,492</b>	<b>15,047,492</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>69,716,912</b>	<b>75,000,000</b>	<b>75,000,000</b>	<b>0</b>

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FY 2021 BUDGET

FY 2021 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis.....	297
Authorizing Legislation .....	298
Appropriations History Table .....	299
Amounts Available for Obligation.....	301
Budget Authority by Activity .....	302
Summary of Changes .....	303
Justification.....	304
General Statement .....	304
Program Description and Accomplishments.....	305
Budget Request .....	309
Performance Analysis.....	312
Resource and Program Data Foster Care.....	317
Resource and Program Data Adoption Assistance.....	318
Resource and Program Data Guardianship Assistance .....	319
Resource and Program Data Tribal IV-E Technical Assistance (Pre-Appropriated) .....	320
Resource and Program Data Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood ....	321
State Table - Title IV-E Foster Care.....	322
State Table - Title IV-E Adoption Assistance.....	324
State Table - Chafee Foster Care Independence Program.....	326

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

**FY 2021 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis**

For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, title IV-E of the Social Security Act,  
[\$5,744,000,000] *\$7,012,000,000*.

For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, title IV-E of the Social Security Act, for the first  
quarter of fiscal year [2021] 2022, \$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.

Note: The requested amount for FY 2021 is rounded in appropriation language above, as is customary.  
Other figures throughout the document show the exact amount of the estimated need.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

**Authorizing Legislation**

Statutory Citations	FY 2020 Amount Authorized	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2020 Amount Authorized	FY 2021 President's Budget
1. Foster Care: Sections 470, 474, and 476(a-b) of the Social Security Act (SSA)	Such sums	5,253,000,000	Such sums	5,814,634,259
2. Chafee Foster Care Independence Program: Sections 470, 474, and 477 of the SSA	143,000,000	143,000,000	143,000,000	155,000,000
3. Adoption Assistance: Sections 470 and 474 of the SSA	Such sums	2,931,000,000	Such sums	3,815,045,533
4. Guardianship Assistance: Sections 470 and 474 of the SSA	Such sums	217,000,000	Such sums	271,858,313
5. Technical Assistance and Implementation Services for Tribal Programs, (pre-appropriated): Section 476(c) of the SSA	3,000,000	3,000,000	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	1,000,000
Total request level	Such sums	\$8,548,000,000	Such sums	\$10,060,538,105
Total request level against definite authorizations	\$147,000,000	\$147,000,000	\$147,000,000	\$159,000,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

**Appropriations History Table**

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	Appropriation
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
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



Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	Appropriation
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	5,744,000,000
Advance	2,800,000,000	2,800,000,000
Pre-appropriated	11,000,000	4,000,000
Total	8,579,000,000	8,548,000,000
2021		
Appropriation	7,056,538,105	
Advance	3,000,000,000	
Pre-appropriated	4,000,000	
Total	10,060,538,105	
2022		
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>	<u>FY 2019 Final</u>	<u>FY 2020 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2021 Current Law</u>	<u>FY 2021 President's Budget</u>
Advance, B.A.	\$2,700,000,000	\$2,800,000,000	\$3,000,000,000	\$3,000,000,000
Definite, B.A.	6,035,000,000	5,744,000,000	7,011,538,105	7,056,538,105
Pre-appropriated, B.A.	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Sequestration	-1,266,005	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal, Net Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$8,737,733,995</b>	<b>\$8,548,000,000</b>	<b>\$10,015,538,105</b>	<b>\$10,060,538,105</b>
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-182,265,903	0	0	0
<b>Total Obligations</b>	<b>\$8,555,468,092</b>	<b>\$8,548,000,000</b>	<b>\$10,015,538,105</b>	<b>\$10,060,538,105</b>
<i>Advance Requested for FY 2022</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 2019 Final</u>	<u>FY 2020 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2021 Current Law</u>	<u>FY 2021 President's Budget</u>
Foster Care	\$5,327,870,674	\$5,253,000,000	\$5,795,634,259	\$5,814,634,259
Adoption Assistance	3,063,000,000	2,931,000,000	3,802,045,533	3,815,045,533
Guardianship Assistance	203,000,000	217,000,000	270,858,313	271,858,313
Tribal IV-E Technical Assistance (Pre-Appropriated)	2,962,510	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood	139,900,811	143,000,000	143,000,000	155,000,000
Prevention (Pre-Appropriated)	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
<b>Total, Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$8,737,733,995</b>	<b>\$8,548,000,000</b>	<b>\$10,015,538,105</b>	<b>\$10,060,538,105</b>
<i>Advance Requested for FY 2022</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 2020 Enacted	
Total estimated budget authority	\$8,548,000,000
FY 2021 President's Budget	
Total estimated budget authority	\$10,060,538,105
Net change	+\$1,512,538,105

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<u>Description of Changes</u>	<u>FY 2020 Enacted</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Increases:</u>		
A. <u>Built-in:</u>		
1) <b>Adoption Assistance:</b> Technical baseline change reflects revised baseline estimates.	\$2,931,000,000	+\$871,045,533
2) <b>Foster Care:</b> Technical baseline change reflects revised baseline estimates.	\$5,253,000,000	+\$542,634,259
3) <b>Guardianship Assistance:</b> Technical baseline change reflects revised baseline estimates.	\$217,000,000	+\$53,858,313
Subtotal, Built-in Increases		+\$1,467,538,105
B. <u>Program:</u>		
1) <b>Foster Care:</b> Reflects proposals for Family Based Care and Family Services Reviews Incentives and the interaction effects from proposal to eliminate SSBG funding.	\$5,253,000,000	+\$19,000,000
2) <b>Adoption Assistance:</b> Reflects interaction effects from proposal to eliminate SSBG funding.	\$2,931,000,000	+\$13,000,000
3) <b>Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood:</b> Funding competitive grants for Research and Development in the Chafee program.	\$143,000,000	+\$12,000,000
4) <b>Guardianship Assistance:</b> Reflects interaction effects from proposal to eliminate SSBG funding.	\$217,000,000	+\$1,000,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+\$45,000,000
Total, Increases		+\$1,512,538,105
Net Change		+\$1,512,538,105

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

**Justification**

Funding Level	FY 2019 Final	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	Change from FY 2020 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	\$8,737,733,995	\$8,548,000,000	\$10,060,538,105	\$1,512,538,105
Total, Obligations	8,555,468,092	8,548,000,000	10,060,538,105	1,512,538,105

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

2021 Authorization .....Indefinite with pre-appropriated funds of \$3,000,000 for tribal technical assistance and definite authorization of \$143,000,000 for the Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood

Allocation Method .....Formula Grant

**General Statement**

The Payments for Foster Care, Prevention, and Permanency appropriation provides funding for the Foster Care Program, Adoption Assistance Program, Guardianship Assistance Program (GAP), title IV-E Prevention and Family Services and Programs, the title IV-E Kinship Navigator Program, the Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood (Chafee program), 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 to their family of origin. The program also now supports the provision of prevention services and kinship navigator services that meet certain program requirements. 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 affected the Foster Care and Permanency programs, including allowing federally recognized Indian tribes, Indian

tribal organizations, and tribal consortia (hereafter referred to as tribes) to apply to operate title IV-E programs directly, and creating the Guardianship Assistance Program. In 2014, the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act (P.L. 113-183) made a number of changes to the Foster Care program, to strengthen efforts to prevent domestic trafficking of children involved in the child welfare system, to determine its scope among children and youth involved with the child welfare system, and to improve services to victims. In addition to addressing trafficking, the law also amended other child welfare program requirements to improve opportunities for children in foster care and to support permanency.

### **Program Description and Accomplishments**

The Foster Care, Adoption Assistance, and Guardianship Assistance programs are annually appropriated with specific eligibility requirements and fixed allowable uses of funds. The programs provide matching reimbursement funds to state and tribal title IV-E agencies (hereafter referred to as agencies) on a quarterly basis. The rate at which state and tribal funds are matched with federal funds varies by activity. The federal reimbursement for expenditures for maintenance payments and subsidies for adoptions and guardianship is the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP), which varies among states from 50 percent to 74 percent, based on a statutory formula. 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 operating the title IV-E program directly, qualify for the maximum FMAP of 83 percent. Administrative costs are matched at 50 percent, and there is a 75 percent match for allowable training for 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 attorneys for an agency, child, or parent.

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 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 on the ability to claim foster care maintenance payments for children placed in a CCI. Title IV-E agencies may claim title IV-E for foster care maintenance payments paid on behalf of an eligible child placed in any CCI for up to two weeks. After two weeks, title IV-E foster care maintenance payments are available for an otherwise eligible 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. The time limits on the availability of foster care maintenance payments for children placed in CCIs became effective October 1, 2019, but title IV-E agencies were permitted to 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 163,000 for FYs 2018 and FY 2019. Agencies can claim reimbursement only for title IV-E eligible children, i.e., 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 percentage of children in foster care who receive federal support through the title IV-E Foster Care Program. 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 2019, this 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 unable to return home, and the agency must have been unsuccessful in its efforts to find an adoptive placement without medical or financial assistance. Adoption assistance is also available 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 program eligibility requirements that exclude consideration of AFDC and SSI income eligibility requirements were phased in over a nine-year period for certain children, 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. However, 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. Once fully phased in, eligibility for title IV-E Adoption Assistance will be determined using the criteria of the Act without regard to the eligibility criteria under the 1996 income standards in the AFDC program.

Funds also are used for the administrative costs of managing the program and training staff and adoptive parents. The number of children subsidized by this program and the level of federal reimbursement has increased significantly as permanent adoptive homes are found for more children 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 over 504,000 for FY 2019.

The Fostering Connections Act created the title IV-E Guardianship Assistance Program (GAP) in FY 2009. GAP provides subsidies on behalf of a child to a relative taking legal guardianship of that child. To be eligible for GAP payments, a child must have been eligible for title IV-E foster care maintenance payments while residing for at least six consecutive months in the home of the prospective relative guardian. Further, the agency must determine that (1) being returned home or adopted are not appropriate permanency options for the child; (2) the child has a strong attachment to the prospective relative guardian, and the guardian has a strong commitment to caring permanently for the child; and (3) for a child 14 years or older, the child 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 2019, 38 states and territories and 14 tribes have been approved to operate GAPs. The average monthly number of children for whom states receive guardianship assistance payments was about 35,000 in FY 2019. ACF will continue to work closely with states, as well as tribes, to help them in implementing GAP.

In FY 2012, the Child and Family Services Improvement and Innovation Act (P.L. 112-34), provided the authority through FY 2014 to approve up to ten new multi-year title IV-E child welfare demonstration projects per year under section 1130 of the Social Security Act. These demonstration projects involved the waiver of certain requirements under titles IV-E and IV-B of the Social Security Act, allowing for more flexible use of federal funds in order to test new approaches to service delivery and financing structures. The statutory authority for operating these waiver demonstration projects ended on September 30, 2019.

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 39 tribes since FY 2009. Thus far, 17 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 or substance abuse and in-home parent skill-based programs for candidates for foster care, pregnant or parenting foster youth, and the parents or kin caregivers of those children and youth. For states, services or programs for which title IV-E reimbursement may be claimed must be rated as promising, supported, or well-supported in accordance with statutory and 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 also delay participation in the prevention services program for the same period of time.

The Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood (Chafee program) provides services to youth who are in or who have aged out of foster care. Eligible program participants 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 or 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, seven 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:

2017 .....	\$8,388,483,366
2018 .....	\$8,136,798,300
2019 .....	\$8,555,526,826
2020 .....	\$9,048,000,000
2021 President's Budget .....	\$10,060,538,105

### **Budget Request**

The FY 2021 request for the Foster Care, Prevention, and Permanency programs is \$10.1 billion, which includes the current law baseline increase of \$627 million. The current law 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. Further, \$3 billion will be needed for the first quarter of FY 2022 to assure the timely awarding of first quarter grants.

The proposed law level includes interaction effects from the proposal elsewhere in the President's Budget to eliminate funding for the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG). The SSBG proposal increases costs in the Foster Care, Prevention, and Permanency programs due to assumed state agency behavior shifting eligible expenses previously funded by SSBG. The effect on Foster Care, Prevention, and Permanency programs is \$18 million in FY 2021 and \$239 million over ten years.

The FY 2021 request for the Foster Care portion of the account is \$5.81 billion, including an increase of \$19 million under proposed law. This reflects the effects of eliminating funding for SSBG (\$4 million), the effects of the family-based care proposal (\$8 million), and the proposal to create Child and Family Services Reviews incentives (\$7 million). The FY 2021 current law estimate is \$43 million above the FY 2020 enacted level of \$5.75 billion. An estimated average of 171,500 children per month will have payments made on their behalf in the Foster Care program in FY 2021. In addition to increased spending from an increased number of children participating in the Foster Care program, both administrative and training costs are expected to increase, in part due to the implementation the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act, continuing implementation of provisions and state options in Fostering Connections Act, and the implementation of the FFPSA. In the long term, however, average monthly number of children with IV-E payments made on their behalf is expected to decrease due to the effects of prevention services and eligibility limits for CCIs per the FFPSA, as well as the static income eligibility standards for IV-E foster care.

The FY 2021 request for the Adoption Assistance portion of the account is \$3.82 billion, including an increase of \$13 million under proposed law to reflect the effects of eliminating funding for SSBG. The FY 2021 current law estimate is \$871 million above the FY 2020 enacted level of \$2.93 billion. In FY 2021, an estimated average of 649,400 children per month will have payments made on their behalf, an increase of over 100,000 children relative to FY 2019.

The FY 2021 request for the Guardianship Assistance Program portion of the account is \$272 million, including an increase of \$1 million under proposed law to reflect the effects of eliminating funding for SSBG. The FY 2021 current law estimate is \$54 million above the FY 2020 enacted level of \$217 million. An estimated average of 46,300 children per month will have payments made on their behalf in FY 2021.

The FY 2021 request for the Chafee program is \$155 million. This will allow continued grants to states to support services to youth aging out of foster care. The FY 2021 request of \$155 million is \$12 million above the FY 2020 current law level, which is outlined in greater detail later in this section. In addition, the discretionary component of the Chafee program includes funding for education and training vouchers, which is discussed in the Children and Families Services Programs chapter.

The President's Budget proposes several legislative changes to the programs. The request updates three proposals included in the prior Budget request that would create a child welfare flexible funding option, a performance incentive for achieving or exceeding federal standards for CFSR outcomes, and would allow title IV-E foster care maintenance payments for foster parent salaries for care of children with more severe behavior, physical, or emotional needs. The request also includes new proposals which would make improvements to programs created by the FFPSA, promote additional tribal flexibility in implementing title IV-E programs, and provide research and evaluation funding for programs serving older youth.

The proposed child welfare flexible funding option for title IV-E agencies would enable a more flexible use of title IV-E foster care maintenance payments and emphasize preventing the maltreatment of children, while removing the overly prescriptive title IV-E eligibility criteria but 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 CCI restrictions in 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 (CFSRs). 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 foster care program. This proposal would increase the flexibility of title IV-E agencies to use funds to provide services, including those that focus on prevention and addressing the impacts of the opioid crisis through innovative and targeted services, to families struggling with addiction. The proposal would be an added source of prevention funding in addition to the prevention funds through FFPSA that are only triggered when a child becomes a candidate for foster care. The proposal also 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 in order 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 would have to continue under the flexible funding option until the end of the five-year allocation period.

The proposed establishment of a performance incentive for achieving—or exceeding—federal standards for CFSR outcomes and permit reinvestment of CFSR penalties into program improvement activities available to all title IV-E agencies would encourage states to commit to implementing substantive efforts

to achieve the federal outcomes for children and families. It would also increase the likelihood that states will achieve outcomes in the areas of child permanency and well-being that, to date, none have by offering the incentive funds to invest in strategies that are likely to lead to achieving those outcomes. The effect on Foster Care, Prevention, and Permanency programs is a cost of \$143 million over ten years, beginning in FY 2021.

The proposed legislative change to promote family-based care would allow title IV-E foster care maintenance payments to pay for salaries for foster parents of children with more severe behavioral, physical, or emotional needs. This proposal would 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 a less restrictive, more home-like settings. The availability of title IV-E reimbursement for therapeutic foster parent salaries would be an incentive for agencies to license therapeutic homes and provide an actual payment to the parent rather than simply reimbursing the family for the costs of the child's care. This is especially important given FFPSA's restrictions on CCIs, as these children are often the most difficult to place in family homes and more likely to spend extended time in a CCI. The effect on Foster Care, Prevention, and Permanency programs is \$8 million in FY 2021 and \$251 million over ten years.

A new legislative change is proposed to make improvements to programs created by the FFPSA and promote additional tribal flexibility and better align tribal requirements in implementing title IV-E programs. It would modify the current evidence-based practice requirements of the title IV-E Prevention Services program to more closely align with those currently used by the California Evidence-Based Clearinghouse for Child Welfare. Title IV-E prevention services that are rated as having supported, well-supported, and promising practices by the Title IV-E Prevention Services Clearinghouse, the California Evidence-Based Clearinghouse, and the Home Visiting Evidence of Effectiveness project would be eligible for reimbursement, subject to ACF review and approval. ACF will continue to administer the Title IV-E Prevention Services Clearinghouse to ensure that full control over the entire review process of which programs are eligible for federal funding is retained. Title IV-E prevention services would still be defined as time-limited, evidence-based prevention services for mental health, substance abuse, and in-home parent skill-based programs for candidates for foster care, pregnant or parenting youth in foster care, and their parents and kin caregivers.

This proposal would also allow tribal agencies operating under a title IV-E agreement with a state to implement the title IV-E Prevention Service program requirements that are adapted to the culture and context of tribal communities, exempting them from the requirement to use only programs rated as well-supported, supported, or promising. Currently, this flexibility is available only to tribes directly operating the title IV-E program.

In addition, this proposal would provide flexibility for tribes under the title IV-E Kinship Navigator program by allowing tribes directly operating the title IV-E program and tribes operating under a title IV-E agreement with a state to implement kinship navigator programs that are adapted to the culture and context of tribal communities, exempting them from the requirement to use only programs rated as well-supported, supported, or promising. This proposal would increase tribal flexibility by allowing tribal title IV-E agencies to use third party in-kind expenditures or contributions as a source of funds for the non-federal share of administrative and training costs for the title IV-E Prevention Services and Kinship Navigator programs. This proposal aligns the IV-E Kinship Navigator program and the title IV-E Prevention Services program with the other programs authorized under title IV-E.

This proposal would also streamline AFDC requirements under the title IV-E Foster Care Program for tribal title IV-E agencies by allowing them to determine whether a child meets AFDC related eligibility

requirements based on a single state AFDC plan that the tribe designates in its title IV-E plan. Currently, a tribal title IV-E agency must use the AFDC plan as it was in effect on July 16, 1996, of the state where the child resides at the time of removal to determine a child's eligibility under title IV-E of the Act. Tribes with a service area that includes multiple states must determine eligibility based on the AFDC plans of several states, depending on the state of removal, instead of just one. Applying multiple states' AFDC plans unnecessarily increases the complexity of a highly technical program, is more time consuming, and may be a disincentive for tribes to apply for the title IV-E program. Together, all of these proposals have no cost in FY 2021 but cost \$15 million in FY 2022 and \$1.2 billion over ten years.

A legislative change is also requested to strengthen the Chafee program by allowing states and tribes flexibility to use program funds for "room and board costs" to assist youth ages 18 to 21 (or 23, as elected by the state or tribe) who experienced foster care at age 14 or older, but who were not in foster care on their 18th birthday. Current law allows use of Chafee funds for room and board only for youth who were in foster care on their 18th birthday. This proposal allows states and tribes flexibility to provide support to youth who experienced foster care after the age of 14 and who are in need of room and board support once they reach age 18. Such assistance may include one-time payments of rent, security deposits, or utility assistance to prevent eviction or avoid homelessness. As under current law, no more than 30 percent of the state's or tribe's Chafee grant could be used for room and board expenses.

This legislative proposal would also allow states and tribes the flexibility to serve under the Chafee program youth who exited foster care to adoption or guardianship at age 14 or older, instead of age 16 or older, as provided for under current law. In addition, it would authorize and fund Chafee research and development grants. These grants would ensure that innovative programs for youth transitioning from the foster care system are able to be developed, tested for effectiveness, and evaluated as evidence-based practices. There is currently limited ongoing research and awareness of how to best serve youth aging out of foster care, who are at increased risk of young parenthood, involvement with the criminal justice system, homelessness, poverty, and other adverse outcomes. This proposal would help communities understand and implement better models of service delivery for this population. The effect on Foster Care, Prevention, and Permanency programs is \$12 million in FY 2021 and \$120 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, adoption, guardianship) 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. Performance in FY 2018 improved slightly to 3.3 percent, missing the target of 2.9 percent, but still improving over the previous year's actual result. 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 2021, 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 2020 Target	FY 2021 Target	FY 2021 Target +/- FY 2020 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 2018: 3.3%  Target: 2.9%  (Target Not Met, but Improved)	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 2019: 4.85%  Target: 7.0%  (Target Exceeded)	6.0%	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 2018: 14.1%  Target: 11.9%  (Target Exceeded)	12.0%	13.5%	+1.5
<u>7vi</u> : Number of adoptions from foster care. ( <i>Output</i> )	FY 2018: 62,013  (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>7vii</u> : Annual estimate of improper payments. ( <i>Output</i> )	FY 2018: \$29.79 million  (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

#### Adoption Assistance Program

The adoption rate measure (7T) 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 (number of children adopted divided by the number of children in foster care on the last day of the preceding fiscal year) takes into account the fluctuations in numbers of children who are in foster care on the last day of a federal fiscal year. Since FY 2010, the annual adoption rate has remained relatively flat at close to or slightly above 12.0 percent. In FY 2015, there was a slight increase in the annual adoption rate to 12.3 percent, meeting the target goal for that year. The FY 2016 performance result increased to 13.2 percent of children being adopted, exceeding the target of 11.9 percent. In FY 2017, performance increased for the third year in a row to 13.4 percent. Performance on this measure continued to increase in FY 2018 with an adoption rate of 14.1 percent, exceeding the target of 11.9 percent. With the recent steady four-year increase in this rate, ACF has adjusted the adoption rate target for FY 2021 to 13.5 percent.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2020 Target	FY 2021 Target	FY 2021 Target +/- FY 2020 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 2018: 14.1%  Target: 11.9%  (Target Exceeded)	12.0%	13.5%	+1.5
<u>7vi</u> : Number of adoptions from foster care. ( <i>Output</i> )	FY 2018: 62,013  (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Chafee Foster Care I Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood

States began reporting information to the National Youth in Transition Database (NYTD) in FY 2011 and collect information from a new cohort of 17-year-olds every three years thereafter. For performance measure 7X, 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.

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 who 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.

In FY 2017, ACF began reporting data for a new cohort of youth, beginning with those age 17, and will then track the progress on these measures at ages 19 and 21. The FY 2017 results for this new cohort are reported in the table below. Similar to results reported by the 17-year-olds in Cohort 1, 92.9 percent of youth in Cohort 3 reporting having a connection to an adult. With measure 7X, as expected, only 5.5 percent of 17-year-olds in FY 2017 had received a high school degree or GED. Baseline results for Cohort 3 will be set at age 19 (FY 2019) and 21-year-old results will be reported in FY 2021.

The Multi-Site Evaluation of Foster Youth Programs, a rigorous evaluation of programs designed to help foster care youth make the transition to adulthood, concluded in calendar year 2011. This evaluation, required by the John H. Chafee Foster Care Independence Act, was designed to examine existing programs of potential national significance as they operated at the time. Three of the four sites (the California sites) were found to not produce significant positive impacts on key outcomes of interest for the transition to adulthood. However, the Multi-Site Evaluation provided important information about social service evaluation and tracking of foster youth that can be used in other ACF efforts, including NYTD. Additionally, it is important to note that individual programs in the evaluation differed in their approach and are not representative of all services for foster youth aging out of care, nor does the evaluation speak to the effectiveness of the CFCIP overall.

In CY 2011, ACF launched a new effort to build on the work of the Multi-Site Evaluation and develop the next evaluations of CFCIP-funded services and programs. A contract to plan a next generation evaluation agenda for the CFCIP was the first step in a multi-phased effort that began with an assessment

of what is known about programs and interventions that serve foster youth, as well as what might be learned from evidence-based interventions in other fields. The second phase of this effort began late in CY 2014 and involves field assessments of programs that have the potential to be rigorously evaluated, in-depth work with potential evaluation sites to strengthen intervention models and prepare sites for evaluation, and formative evaluations in a small number of sites to lay the groundwork for rigorous summative evaluations. The evaluation is currently conducting formative evaluations with sites that provide employment training services and sites geared towards college success.

In addition, the project is conducting the first rigorous analysis of the Chafee Education and Training Voucher program, working with a number of states to study the outcomes of their programs. Preliminary findings from these analyses have been presented to the 10 participating states, and final results will be widely released in 2020. Evaluations of employment and college success programs are currently in process and those results will also be released in 2020. In addition, a new formative evaluation of a supportive housing/employment program is in the process of being launched. A descriptive report detailing the 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. Briefs describing the state of the field with respect to housing for young adults in extended federal foster care and specialized case management for young adults in extended federal foster care were released in 2018 and 2019, respectively.

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. <sup>41</sup> ( <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 <sup>42</sup>	N/A
<u>7X</u> : Increase the percentage of youth currently or formerly in foster care who report in the NYTD survey having at least a high school diploma or GED. <sup>43</sup> ( <i>Outcome</i> )	FY 2017: 5.5%  (Pre-Baseline, Cohort 3, 17 years old)  (Historical Actual)	Cohort 3, age 19 – target TBD	N/A <sup>44</sup>	N/A

<sup>41</sup> To correct for potential non-response bias, results are weighted to represent the complete cohort of 17 year olds in FY 2011 who were identified by states as being eligible to complete the NYTD survey. All results presented here are weighted.

<sup>42</sup> Data collection for this performance measure takes place biannually; therefore, there are no data to report for FY 2020.

<sup>43</sup> To correct for potential non-response bias, results are weighted to represent the complete cohort of 17 year olds in FY 2011 who were identified by states as being eligible to complete the NYTD survey. All results presented here are weighted.

<sup>44</sup> 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
<u>7Y1</u> : Promote efficient use of CFCIP funds by increasing the number of jurisdictions that completely expend their allocations within the two-year expenditure period. ( <i>Outcome and Efficiency</i> )	FY 2016: 42 out of 52  Target: 49  (Target Not Met)	N/A <sup>45</sup>	N/A	N/A
<u>7Y2</u> : Promote efficient use of CFCIP funds by decreasing the total amount of funds that remain unexpended by states at the end of the prescribed period. ( <i>Outcome and Efficiency</i> )	FY 2016: \$1,428,662  Target: \$1,866,520  (Target Exceeded)	N/A	N/A	N/A

<sup>45</sup> Performance measures 7Y1 and 7Y2 are discontinued after the FY 2016 data update.

Resource and Program Data  
Foster Care

Activity	FY 2019 Final	Count	FY 2020 Enacted	Count	FY 2021 President's Budget	Count
<b>Service Grants</b>	<b>\$5,202,722,904</b>	60	<b>\$5,531,401,716</b>	59	<b>\$5,749,634,259</b>	59
Formula - New Starts	\$5,201,676,904	59	\$5,531,401,716	59	\$5,749,634,259	59
Formula - Continuations		0		0		0
Competitive - New Starts		0		0		0
Competitive - Continuations	\$1,046,000	1		0		0
<b>Research/Evaluation</b>	<b>\$12,471,446</b>	4	<b>\$21,829,615</b>	5	<b>\$23,423,401</b>	3
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts	\$101,400	1	\$19,170,190	2		0
Contracts - Continuations	\$12,370,046	3	\$2,659,425	3	\$23,423,401	3
Other						
<b>Demonstration/Development</b>	<b>\$505,287</b>	1	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations	\$505,287	1		0		0
Other						
<b>Training/Technical Assistance</b>	<b>\$12,972,667</b>	5	<b>\$14,318,941</b>	4	<b>\$20,689,814</b>	7
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts	\$3,537,278	1	\$6,512,347	3	\$4,714,250	3
Contracts - Continuations	\$9,435,389	4	\$7,806,594	1	\$15,975,564	4
Other						
<b>Program Support</b>	<b>\$2,049,814</b>	1	<b>\$1,851,444</b>	0	<b>\$1,886,785</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations	\$461,494	1		0		0
Other	\$1,588,320		\$1,851,444		\$1,886,785	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$5,230,722,118</b>	71	<b>\$5,569,401,716</b>	68	<b>\$5,795,634,259</b>	69

Notes:

1. Program Support includes funding for grant panel review, information technology support, and overhead associated with technical assistance activities.
2. Other includes non-countable categories, such as salaries and benefits, inter-agency agreements, and overhead costs.

Resource and Program Data  
Adoption Assistance

Activity	FY 2019 Final	Count	FY 2020 Enacted	Count	FY 2021 President's Budget	Count
<b>Service Grants</b>	<b>\$2,993,179,115</b>	54	<b>\$3,430,482,566</b>	54	<b>\$3,815,045,533</b>	54
Formula - New Starts	\$2,993,179,115	54	\$3,430,482,566	54	\$3,815,045,533	54
Formula - Continuations		0		0		0
Competitive - New Starts		0		0		0
Competitive - Continuations		0		0		0
<b>Research/Evaluation</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Demonstration/Development</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Training/Technical Assistance</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Program Support</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,993,179,115</b>	54	<b>\$3,430,482,566</b>	54	<b>\$3,815,045,533</b>	54

Resource and Program Data  
Guardianship Assistance

Activity	FY 2019 Final	Count	FY 2020 Enacted	Count	FY 2021 President's Budget	Count
<b>Service Grants</b>	<b>\$189,106,364</b>	37	<b>\$241,944,161</b>	37	<b>\$270,858,313</b>	37
Formula - New Starts	\$189,106,364	37	\$241,944,161	37	\$270,858,313	37
Formula - Continuations		0		0		0
Competitive - New Starts		0		0		0
Competitive - Continuations		0		0		0
<b>Research/Evaluation</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Demonstration/Development</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Training/Technical Assistance</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Program Support</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$189,106,364</b>	37	<b>\$241,944,161</b>	37	<b>\$270,858,313</b>	37

Resource and Program Data  
Tribal IV-E Technical Assistance (Pre-Appropriated)

Activity	FY 2019 Final	Count	FY 2020 Enacted	Count	FY 2021 President's Budget	Count
<b>Service Grants</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Formula - New Starts		0		0		0
Formula - Continuations		0		0		0
Competitive - New Starts		0		0		0
Competitive - Continuations		0		0		0
<b>Research/Evaluation</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Demonstration/Development</b>	<b>\$899,699</b>	3	<b>\$1,500,000</b>	5	<b>\$1,500,000</b>	5
Grants - New Starts	\$899,699	3	\$1,500,000	5	\$1,500,000	5
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Training/Technical Assistance</b>	<b>\$1,470,700</b>	1	<b>\$901,398</b>	1	<b>\$949,852</b>	1
Grants - New Starts	\$1,470,700	1		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0	\$901,398	1	\$949,852	1
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Program Support</b>	<b>\$533,377</b>	1	<b>\$598,602</b>	0	<b>\$550,148</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations	\$95,000	1		0		0
Other	\$438,377		\$598,602		\$550,148	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,903,776</b>	5	<b>\$3,000,000</b>	6	<b>\$3,000,000</b>	6

Notes:

1. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, staffing, travel, and associated overhead costs.
2. Other includes non-countable categories, such as salaries and benefits, inter-agency agreements, and overhead costs.

Resource and Program Data  
Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood

Activity	FY 2019 Final	Count	FY 2020 Enacted	Count	FY 2021 President's Budget	Count
<b>Service Grants</b>	<b>\$137,900,000</b>	0	<b>\$140,900,000</b>	0	<b>\$140,900,000</b>	0
Formula - New Starts	\$137,900,000	0	\$140,900,000	0	\$140,900,000	0
Formula - Continuations		0		0		0
Competitive - New Starts		0		0		0
Competitive - Continuations		0		0		0
<b>Research/Evaluation</b>	<b>\$987,965</b>	2	<b>\$995,748</b>	1	<b>\$995,241</b>	1
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		1		0
Contracts - Continuations	\$987,965	2	\$995,748	0	\$995,241	1
Other						
<b>Demonstration/Development</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$12,000,000</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0	\$12,000,000	0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Training/Technical Assistance</b>	<b>\$520,189</b>	4	<b>\$520,310</b>	4	<b>\$509,810</b>	3
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts	\$172,380	1	\$302,800	3		0
Contracts - Continuations	\$302,809	3	\$172,510	1	\$475,310	3
Other	\$45,000		\$45,000		\$34,500	
<b>Program Support</b>	<b>\$467,080</b>	0	<b>\$583,942</b>	0	<b>\$594,949</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other	\$467,080		\$583,942		\$594,949	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$139,875,234</b>	6	<b>\$143,000,000</b>	5	<b>\$155,000,000</b>	4

Notes:

1. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, staffing, and overhead.
2. Other includes non-countable categories, such as salaries and benefits, inter-agency agreements, and overhead costs.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
State Table - Title IV-E Foster Care

STATE/TERRITORY	<u>Formula Grants</u>			CFDA #	93.658
	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2020 Enacted	
Alabama	\$37,070,628	\$39,432,571	\$41,125,464	\$1,692,893	
Alaska	24,481,261	26,041,077	27,159,055	1,117,978	
Arizona	182,470,183	194,096,213	202,429,021	8,332,808	
Arkansas	52,004,492	55,317,942	57,692,814	2,374,872	
California	1,446,179,338	1,538,322,197	1,604,364,407	66,042,210	
Colorado	88,072,872	93,684,407	97,706,403	4,021,996	
Connecticut	78,561,338	83,566,849	87,154,484	3,587,635	
Delaware	2,478,833	2,636,771	2,749,971	113,200	
District of Columbia	39,216,601	41,715,274	43,506,166	1,790,892	
Florida	217,837,285	231,716,719	241,664,624	9,947,905	
Georgia	91,880,683	97,734,832	101,930,717	4,195,885	
Hawaii	30,034,499	31,948,138	33,319,713	1,371,575	
Idaho	19,820,214	21,083,053	21,988,176	905,123	
Illinois	178,751,966	190,141,091	198,304,100	8,163,009	
Indiana	103,631,902	110,234,776	114,967,301	4,732,525	
Iowa	20,368,420	21,666,187	22,596,346	930,159	
Kansas	28,176,327	29,971,573	31,258,292	1,286,719	
Kentucky	54,635,595	58,116,685	60,611,711	2,495,026	
Louisiana	50,205,189	53,403,997	55,696,701	2,292,704	
Maine	23,667,751	25,175,734	26,256,562	1,080,828	
Maryland	71,558,282	76,117,595	79,385,425	3,267,830	
Massachusetts	139,714,482	148,616,346	154,996,643	6,380,297	
Michigan	111,884,161	119,012,825	124,122,203	5,109,378	
Minnesota	54,858,378	58,353,662	60,858,862	2,505,200	
Mississippi	35,419,307	37,676,037	39,293,519	1,617,482	
Missouri	61,700,426	65,631,649	68,449,303	2,817,654	
Montana	12,784,020	13,598,550	14,182,354	583,804	
Nebraska	20,103,191	21,384,059	22,302,105	918,046	
Nevada	54,132,789	57,581,842	60,053,907	2,472,065	
New Hampshire	15,534,382	16,524,150	17,233,554	709,404	
New Jersey	121,068,030	128,781,841	134,310,616	5,528,775	
New Mexico	19,365,991	20,599,889	21,484,270	884,381	
New York	369,648,082	393,200,092	410,080,694	16,880,602	
North Carolina	111,976,380	119,110,920	124,224,509	5,113,589	
North Dakota	13,923,044	14,810,146	15,445,966	635,820	

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2020 Enacted
Ohio	182,910,287	194,564,358	202,917,264	8,352,906
Oklahoma	69,886,813	74,339,629	77,531,128	3,191,499
Oregon	97,734,182	103,961,284	108,424,480	4,463,196
Pennsylvania	168,599,940	179,342,232	187,041,631	7,699,399
Rhode Island	12,229,113	13,008,287	13,566,750	558,463
South Carolina	42,268,485	44,961,608	46,891,870	1,930,262
South Dakota	7,392,142	7,863,130	8,200,705	337,575
Tennessee	61,197,408	65,096,581	67,891,264	2,794,683
Texas	217,838,769	231,718,297	241,666,271	9,947,974
Utah	28,382,771	30,191,170	31,487,317	1,296,147
Vermont	11,582,342	12,320,307	12,849,234	528,927
Virginia	65,434,119	69,603,233	72,591,392	2,988,159
Washington	93,879,253	99,860,740	104,147,894	4,287,154
West Virginia	54,514,359	57,987,724	60,477,214	2,489,490
Wisconsin	70,447,759	74,936,316	78,153,431	3,217,115
Wyoming	4,105,807	4,367,407	4,554,906	187,499
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5,171,619,871</b>	<b>5,501,127,992</b>	<b>5,737,298,708</b>	<b>236,170,716</b>
Indian Tribes	8,885,638	7,753,400	7,848,400	95,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>8,885,638</b>	<b>7,753,400</b>	<b>7,848,400</b>	<b>95,000</b>
Puerto Rico	21,171,395	22,520,324	23,487,151	966,827
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>21,171,395</b>	<b>22,520,324</b>	<b>23,487,151</b>	<b>966,827</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>5,201,676,904</b>	<b>5,531,401,716</b>	<b>5,768,634,259</b>	<b>237,232,543</b>
Training and Technical Assistance	31,948,991	38,000,000	46,000,000	8,000,000
<b>Subtotal, Adjustments</b>	<b>31,948,991</b>	<b>38,000,000</b>	<b>46,000,000</b>	<b>8,000,000</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>5,233,625,895</b>	<b>5,569,401,716</b>	<b>5,814,634,259</b>	<b>245,232,543</b>

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

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Enacted	CFDA #	93.659
			FY 2021 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2020 Enacted
Alabama	\$27,701,354	\$31,750,027	\$35,309,426	\$3,559,398
Alaska	25,091,747	28,759,015	31,983,100	3,224,085
Arizona	160,033,075	183,422,604	203,985,550	20,562,947
Arkansas	28,250,267	32,379,166	36,009,095	3,629,929
California	646,764,465	741,291,899	824,395,866	83,103,967
Colorado	17,509,658	20,068,771	22,318,619	2,249,848
Connecticut	44,937,077	51,504,826	57,278,874	5,774,048
Delaware	2,261,536	2,592,069	2,882,658	290,589
District of Columbia	10,054,270	11,523,745	12,815,637	1,291,892
Florida	130,077,038	149,088,362	165,802,202	16,713,840
Georgia	51,330,193	58,832,324	65,427,835	6,595,512
Hawaii	16,171,251	18,534,750	20,612,624	2,077,874
Idaho	8,945,238	10,252,623	11,402,014	1,149,390
Illinois	79,216,528	90,794,367	100,973,046	10,178,679
Indiana	61,930,031	70,981,374	78,938,878	7,957,505
Iowa	41,968,282	48,102,129	53,494,711	5,392,582
Kansas	20,103,023	23,041,167	25,624,242	2,583,075
Kentucky	64,476,010	73,899,459	82,184,101	8,284,642
Louisiana	21,753,359	24,932,707	27,727,836	2,795,129
Maine	20,449,603	23,438,401	26,066,009	2,627,607
Maryland	20,185,986	23,136,255	25,729,990	2,593,735
Massachusetts	33,124,269	37,965,525	42,221,724	4,256,199
Michigan	111,856,525	128,204,842	142,577,494	14,372,653
Minnesota	37,545,260	43,032,663	47,856,923	4,824,260
Mississippi	16,152,798	18,513,600	20,589,103	2,075,503
Missouri	40,494,601	46,413,063	51,616,289	5,203,226
Montana	10,011,079	11,474,242	12,760,584	1,286,342
Nebraska	20,285,891	23,250,762	25,857,334	2,606,572
Nevada	38,970,251	44,665,922	49,673,282	5,007,360
New Hampshire	3,589,947	4,114,633	4,575,912	461,279
New Jersey	83,590,550	95,807,672	106,548,377	10,740,705
New Mexico	22,702,915	26,021,045	28,938,184	2,917,140
New York	126,614,687	145,119,973	161,388,929	16,268,956
North Carolina	64,879,801	74,362,266	82,698,792	8,336,526
North Dakota	7,994,064	9,162,431	10,189,603	1,027,172

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2020 Enacted
Ohio	164,029,619	188,003,260	209,079,730	21,076,470
Oklahoma	83,442,171	95,637,606	106,359,246	10,721,639
Oregon	39,564,003	45,346,454	50,430,106	5,083,652
Pennsylvania	100,420,861	115,097,806	128,001,069	12,903,263
Rhode Island	8,651,387	9,915,825	11,027,458	1,111,633
South Carolina	23,972,978	27,476,733	30,557,065	3,080,332
South Dakota	5,552,290	6,363,781	7,077,205	713,424
Tennessee	60,794,220	69,679,559	77,491,121	7,811,562
Texas	150,227,225	172,183,586	191,486,561	19,302,975
Utah	11,750,125	13,467,457	14,977,252	1,509,795
Vermont	10,397,930	11,917,633	13,253,682	1,336,049
Virginia	63,077,903	72,297,012	80,402,009	8,104,997
Washington	57,462,635	65,861,049	73,244,529	7,383,481
West Virginia	45,804,363	52,498,869	58,384,357	5,885,488
Wisconsin	48,244,576	55,295,730	61,494,765	6,199,035
Wyoming	1,051,435	1,205,107	1,340,208	135,101
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,991,466,350</b>	<b>3,428,682,142</b>	<b>3,813,061,206</b>	<b>384,379,064</b>
Indian Tribes	281,523	160,000	160,000	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>281,523</b>	<b>160,000</b>	<b>160,000</b>	<b>0</b>
Puerto Rico	1,431,242	1,640,424	1,824,327	183,903
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,431,242</b>	<b>1,640,424</b>	<b>1,824,327</b>	<b>183,903</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>2,993,179,115</b>	<b>3,430,482,566</b>	<b>3,815,045,533</b>	<b>384,562,967</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>2,993,179,115</b>	<b>3,430,482,566</b>	<b>3,815,045,533</b>	<b>384,562,967</b>

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**

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Enacted	CFDA #	93.674
			FY 2021 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2020 Enacted
Alabama	\$1,627,874	\$1,670,718	\$1,670,718	\$0
Alaska	799,627	820,673	820,673	0
Arizona	4,250,169	4,459,698	4,459,698	0
Arkansas	1,380,700	1,417,040	1,417,040	0
California	14,984,388	15,389,527	15,389,527	0
Colorado	1,648,977	1,692,377	1,692,377	0
Connecticut	1,195,393	1,226,854	1,226,854	0
Delaware	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
District of Columbia	1,091,992	1,091,992	1,091,992	0
Florida	7,123,500	7,310,984	7,310,984	0
Georgia	3,800,395	3,900,418	3,900,418	0
Hawaii	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
Idaho	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
Illinois	4,605,225	4,726,431	4,726,431	0
Indiana	6,043,166	6,202,217	6,202,217	0
Iowa	1,720,672	1,765,958	1,765,958	0
Kansas	2,228,998	2,300,315	2,300,315	0
Kentucky	2,338,459	2,400,007	2,400,007	0
Louisiana	1,358,131	1,358,131	1,358,131	0
Maine	565,888	565,888	565,888	0
Maryland	1,238,095	1,238,095	1,238,095	0
Massachusetts	3,156,589	3,239,667	3,239,667	0
Michigan	4,171,796	4,171,796	4,171,796	0
Minnesota	2,790,020	2,863,452	2,863,452	0
Mississippi	1,572,657	1,614,048	1,614,048	0
Missouri	3,581,841	3,676,113	3,676,113	0
Montana	1,113,868	1,143,186	1,143,186	0
Nebraska	1,200,974	1,244,657	1,244,657	0
Nevada	1,274,314	1,307,854	1,307,854	0
New Hampshire	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
New Jersey	2,297,848	2,297,848	2,297,848	0
New Mexico	768,116	788,331	788,331	0
New York	11,585,958	11,585,958	11,585,958	0
North Carolina	3,095,012	3,176,470	3,176,470	0
North Dakota	500,000	500,000	500,000	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2020 Enacted
Ohio	4,325,096	4,438,929	4,438,929	0
Oklahoma	2,692,019	2,762,871	2,762,871	0
Oregon	2,258,775	2,365,293	2,365,293	0
Pennsylvania	4,883,041	5,011,560	5,011,560	0
Rhode Island	533,663	547,709	547,709	0
South Carolina	1,168,218	1,198,965	1,198,965	0
South Dakota	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
Tennessee	2,474,043	2,539,158	2,539,158	0
Texas	9,294,287	9,538,905	9,538,905	0
Utah	853,975	876,452	876,452	0
Vermont	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
Virginia	1,386,193	1,422,676	1,422,676	0
Washington	3,267,532	3,369,029	3,369,029	0
West Virginia	1,917,543	1,968,011	1,968,011	0
Wisconsin	2,232,075	2,290,821	2,290,821	0
Wyoming	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>135,897,102</b>	<b>138,977,082</b>	<b>138,977,082</b>	<b>0</b>
Indian Tribes	190,712	76,197	76,197	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>190,712</b>	<b>76,197</b>	<b>76,197</b>	<b>0</b>
Puerto Rico	1,312,186	1,346,721	1,346,721	0
Virgin Islands	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,812,186</b>	<b>1,846,721</b>	<b>1,846,721</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>137,900,000</b>	<b>140,900,000</b>	<b>140,900,000</b>	<b>0</b>
Discretionary Funds	0	0	12,000,000	12,000,000
Other	1,455,045	1,579,690	1,590,190	10,500
Training and Technical Assistance	520,189	520,310	509,810	(10,500)
<b>Subtotal, Adjustments</b>	<b>1,975,234</b>	<b>2,100,000</b>	<b>14,100,000</b>	<b>12,000,000</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>139,875,234</b>	<b>143,000,000</b>	<b>155,000,000</b>	<b>12,000,000</b>

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 2021 BUDGET

Authorizing Legislation .....	331
Appropriations History Table .....	332
Amounts Available for Obligation.....	333
Budget Authority by Activity .....	334
Summary of Changes .....	335
Justification .....	336
General Statement .....	336
Program Description and Accomplishments.....	336
Budget Request .....	337
Resource and Program Data Child Support Training and Technical Assistance .....	340
Resource and Program Data Federal Parent Locator Service.....	341

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

**Authorizing Legislation**

Statutory Citations	FY 2020 Amount Authorized	FY 2020 Amount Appropriated	FY 2021 Amount Authorized	FY 2021 President's Budget
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.	\$11,590,810	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
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.	\$23,181,619	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		\$34,772,429		\$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
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
Sequestration	-2,180,205
Total	34,772,429
2021	
Appropriation	36,953,000

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

**Amounts Available for Obligation**

<u>Budgetary Resources</u>	FY 2019 <u>Final</u>	FY 2020 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2021 <u>Current Law</u>	FY 2021 <u>President's Budget</u>
Pre-Appropriated, B.A.	\$36,952,634	\$36,952,634	\$36,952,634	\$36,952,634
Sequestration	-2,291,064	-2,180,205	0	0
<b>Subtotal, Net Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$34,661,570</b>	<b>\$34,772,429</b>	<b>\$36,952,634</b>	<b>\$36,952,634</b>
Offsetting Collections from Federal Funds, Policy	0	0	0	348,600
Offsetting Collections from Federal Funds	8,114,000	8,925,400	8,925,400	8,925,400
Offsetting Collections from Non-Federal Funds	17,907,157	20,986,702	20,986,702	20,986,702
Sequestration of Offsetting Collections	-1,008,012	-1,123,756	0	0
Restored Sequestration of Offsetting Collections	818,853	1,008,012	1,123,756	1,123,756
Unobligated balance, start of year	8,097,562	7,945,378	0	0
Recoveries of prior year obligations	0	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
Recoveries, Unobligated Balance, start of year	3,058,855	2,778,008	0	0
Recoveries, Unobligated Balance, end of year	-2,778,008	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	-7,945,378	0	0	0
<b>Total Obligations</b>	<b>\$60,926,599</b>	<b>\$76,392,173</b>	<b>\$69,088,492</b>	<b>\$69,437,092</b>

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

**Budget Authority by Activity**

<u>Activity</u>	FY 2019 <u>Final</u>	FY 2020 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2021 <u>President's Budget</u>
Child Support Training and Technical Assistance	\$11,553,857	\$11,590,810	\$12,317,545
Federal Parent Locator Service	23,107,713	23,181,619	24,635,089
<b>Total, Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$34,661,570</b>	<b>\$34,772,429</b>	<b>\$36,952,634</b>

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

**Summary of Changes**

FY 2020 Enacted	
Total estimated budget authority	\$34,772,429
(Obligations)	(\$76,392,173)
FY 2021 President's Budget	
Total estimated budget authority	\$36,952,634
(Obligations)	(\$69,437,092)
 Net change	 +\$2,180,205

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<u>Description of Changes</u>	<u>FY 2020 Enacted</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Increases:</u>		
A. <u>Built-in:</u>		
1) <b>Federal Parent Locator Service:</b> Technical baseline change to reflect end of FY 2020 sequestration order.	\$23,181,619	+\$1,453,470
2) <b>Child Support Training and Technical Assistance:</b> Technical baseline change to reflect end of FY 2020 sequestration order.	\$11,590,810	+\$726,735
Subtotal, Built-in Increases		+\$2,180,205
Total, Increases		+\$2,180,205
Net Change		+\$2,180,205

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

**Justification**

Funding Level	FY 2019 Final	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	Change from FY 2020 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	\$34,661,570	\$34,772,429	\$36,952,634	\$2,180,205
Total, Obligations	60,926,599	76,392,173	69,437,092	-6,955,081

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

2021 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 Description and Accomplishments**

Funds for training and technical assistance are directed to cover ACF's costs in providing technical assistance to states, including for their automated systems; training of state and federal staff; staffing studies; and information dissemination and related activities. Funding is also used to support research, demonstration, and special projects of regional or national significance relating to the operation of state child support programs using contracts, interagency agreements, and competitive grants. These activities

are key to successful state outcomes in promoting family self-sufficiency and attaining the anticipated benefits of the child support enforcement program.

Funds for the FPLS are directed to cover ACF’s costs in operating the system to the extent that these costs are not recovered through fees charged to users. 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 \$28.6 billion in child support in FY 2018, 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:

2017 .....	\$56,112,176
2018 .....	\$57,969,485
2019 .....	\$60,926,599
2020 .....	\$76,392,173
2021 President’s Budget .....	\$69,437,092

### **Budget Request**

The FY 2021 request for Children’s Research and Technical Assistance is \$37 million in budget authority. This is \$2.2 million above the FY 2020 enacted level, accounting for the end of the FY 2020 sequestration order. The request will continue to fund child support training and technical assistance efforts in addition to the operation of the FPLS.

Additionally, the FY 2021 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.

### **NDNH Access for Evidence-Building**

The 2021 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. 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 Treasury’s Do Not Pay Business Center to provide assistance with making data connections between NDNH and federal agency programs that are authorized NDNH access for improper payment purpose. This proposal will also include NDNH access proposals to support HHS’s Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services.

USDA’s Rural Housing Services

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Rural Housing Service Rental Assistance Program has been seeking access to the NDNH since its inception in 1996. ACF is proposing a technical fix to amend section 453(j) of the Social Security Act to grant USDA Rural Housing Service access to NDNH for the purpose of verifying eligibility and validating income source information provided by means-tested single family housing loan applicants and multifamily housing project-based tenants. Providing USDA the authority to access NDNH will serve to reduce its improper payment rate, generating discretionary savings of \$4 million in the first year and \$20 million per year once fully implemented.

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 provide assistance with making data connections between NDNH and federal agency programs that are authorized NDNH access for improper payment purposes.

**EVIDENCE BUILDING PROPOSALS**

Agency	Planned Purpose
Multi/Statistical and Evaluation Access	Access to NDNH for federal statistical agencies, units, and evaluation offices or their designees for statistical, research, evaluation, and performance measurement purposes associated with assessing positive labor market outcomes.
Workforce Programs/DOL and ED	Provide DOL, ED, and state access for program administration, including federal oversight and evaluation, authorize data exchanges between state child support and workforce agencies. Would simplify WIOA performance- and evaluation-related data reporting and decrease burden on states and eligible training providers.

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 satisfaction of criteria for when authority to access NDNH data should be considered. Finally, the package also requires HHS to review each agency's security posture before they allow that agency to access the data and 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

Activity	FY 2019 Final	Count	FY 2020 Enacted	Count	FY 2021 President's Budget	Count
<b>Service Grants</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Formula - New Starts		0		0		0
Formula - Continuations		0		0		0
Competitive - New Starts		0		0		0
Competitive - Continuations		0		0		0
<b>Research/Evaluation</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Demonstration/Development</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Training/Technical Assistance</b>	<b>\$249,055</b>	0	<b>\$438,259</b>	0	<b>\$392,127</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other	\$249,055		\$438,259		\$392,127	
<b>Program Support</b>	<b>\$11,666,904</b>	40	<b>\$17,283,451</b>	52	<b>\$12,425,418</b>	10
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts	\$2,636,072	36	\$5,098,415	45	\$993,018	2
Contracts - Continuations	\$866,399	4	\$2,902,832	7	\$3,015,472	8
Other	\$8,164,433		\$9,282,204		\$8,416,928	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$11,915,959</b>	40	<b>\$17,721,710</b>	52	<b>\$12,817,545</b>	10

Notes:

1. Program support includes funding for information technology, salaries and benefits, and overhead costs.
2. Other includes non-countable categories, such as salaries and benefits, inter-agency agreements, and overhead costs.
3. This table reflects total obligations, which includes obligations made from prior year funding.

Resource and Program Data  
Federal Parent Locator Service

Activity	FY 2019 Final	Count	FY 2020 Enacted	Count	FY 2021 President's Budget	Count
<b>Service Grants</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Formula - New Starts		0		0		0
Formula - Continuations		0		0		0
Competitive - New Starts		0		0		0
Competitive - Continuations		0		0		0
<b>Research/Evaluation</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Demonstration/Development</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Training/Technical Assistance</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Program Support</b>	<b>\$49,010,640</b>	19	<b>\$58,670,463</b>	28	<b>\$56,619,547</b>	22
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts	\$1,358,527	14	\$11,091,076	24	\$7,020,402	17
Contracts - Continuations	\$35,578,589	5	\$33,417,362	4	\$35,088,230	5
Other	\$12,073,524		\$14,162,025		\$14,510,915	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$49,010,640</b>	19	<b>\$58,670,463</b>	28	<b>\$56,619,547</b>	22

Notes:

1. Program support includes the full costs of operating the FPLS including information systems, salaries and benefits, and overhead costs.
2. This table reflects total obligations, which includes obligations made from prior year funding, fees from states to pay costs associated with offset notice preparation, and fees from state and federal agencies to pay costs associated with FPLS.

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FY 2021 BUDGET

Authorizing Legislation .....	345
Appropriations History Table .....	347
Amounts Available for Obligation.....	349
Budget Authority by Activity .....	350
Summary of Changes .....	351
Justification .....	352
General Statement .....	352
Program Description and Accomplishments.....	353
Budget Request .....	355
Performance Analysis.....	360
Resource and Program Data Temporary Assistance for Needy Families .....	363
Resource and Program Data Opportunity and Economic Mobility Demonstrations .....	366
State Table - Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.....	367

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

**Authorizing Legislation**

Statutory Citations	FY 2020 Amount Authorized	FY 2020 Amount Appropriated	FY 2021 Amount Authorized	FY 2021 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	\$148,796,400	Such sums	\$150,000,000
11. Tribal Work Programs: Section 412(a)(2)(D) of the SSA	\$7,633,287	\$7,633,287	Such sums	\$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 2020 Amount Authorized	FY 2020 Amount Appropriated	FY 2021 Amount Authorized	FY 2021 President's Budget
13. Evaluation Funding & What Works Clearinghouse: Section 413(h) of the SSA	\$44,669,589	\$44,669,589	Such sums	\$52,952,860
14. Opportunity and Economic Mobility Demonstrations			Pending new authorizing legislation	\$100,000,000
Total request level		\$17,335,971,687		\$15,235,473,947
Total request level against definite authorizations		\$17,335,971,687		\$0

Note: TANF has been authorized through May 22, 2020 by the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (P.L. 116-94). Throughout this chapter, the TANF enacted level for FY 2020 is \$17,345,971,687, the current law full year appropriation 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>
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
2018		
Appropriation	15,132,521,000	16,739,175,287
Sequestration		-1,701,190
Contingency Fund	0	608,000,000
Total	15,132,521,000	17,345,474,097



<u>Year</u>	<u>Request to Congress</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
2019		
Appropriation	15,137,190,676	16,739,175,287
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	16,739,175,287
Opportunity and Economic Mobility Demonstrations	100,000,000	0
Sequestration		-1,203,600
Contingency Fund	0	608,000,000
Total	15,237,190,676	17,345,971,687
2021		
Appropriation	15,145,473,947	
Opportunity and Economic Mobility Demonstrations	100,000,000	
Contingency Fund	0	
Total	15,245,473,947	

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

**Amounts Available for Obligation**

<u>Budgetary Resources</u>	FY 2019 <u>Final</u>	FY 2020 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2021 <u>Current Law</u>	FY 2021 <u>President's Budget</u>
Budget Authority	\$17,347,175,287	\$17,347,175,287	\$17,347,175,287	\$15,245,473,947
Sequestration	-1,629,573	-1,203,600	0	0
<b>Subtotal, Net Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$17,345,545,714</b>	<b>\$17,345,971,687</b>	<b>\$17,347,175,287</b>	<b>\$15,245,473,947</b>
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-28,016,771	0	0	0
<b>Total Obligations</b>	<b>\$17,317,528,943</b>	<b>\$17,345,971,687</b>	<b>\$17,347,175,287</b>	<b>\$15,245,473,947</b>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

**Budget Authority by Activity**

<u>Activity</u>	<u>FY 2019 Final</u>	<u>FY 2020 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2021 Current Law</u>	<u>FY 2021 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
Healthy Marriage Promotion and Responsible Fatherhood Grants	148,370,427	148,796,400	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
Welfare Research	44,669,589	44,669,589	44,669,589	52,952,860
Census Bureau	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
<b>Total, Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$17,345,545,714</b>	<b>\$17,345,971,687</b>	<b>\$17,347,175,287</b>	<b>\$15,245,473,947</b>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

**Summary of Changes**

FY 2020 Enacted	
Total estimated budget authority	\$17,345,971,687
FY 2021 President's Budget	
Total estimated budget authority	\$15,245,473,947
Net change	-\$2,100,497,740

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<u>Description of Changes</u>	<u>FY 2020 Estimate</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Increases:</u>		
A. <u>Built-in:</u>		
1) <b>Healthy Marriage Promotion and Responsible Fatherhood Grants:</b> Technical baseline change to reflect end of FY 2020 sequestration order.	\$148,796,400	+\$1,203,600
Subtotal, Built-in Increases		+\$1,203,600
B. <u>Program:</u>		
1) <b>Opportunity and Economic Mobility Demonstrations:</b> Demonstration to redesign safety net delivery.	\$0	+\$100,000,000
2) <b>Welfare Research:</b> Increase set aside to .38%	\$44,669,589	+\$8,283,271
Subtotal, Program Increases		+\$108,283,271
Total, Increases		+\$109,486,871
<u>Decreases:</u>		
A. <u>Program:</u>		
1) <b>State Family Assistance Grants:</b> Reduction in funding to State Family Assistance Grants.	\$16,434,254,853	-\$1,594,454,143
2) <b>Contingency Fund:</b> Elimination of TANF Contingency Fund.	\$608,000,000	-\$608,000,000
3) <b>Territories -- Family Assistance Grants:</b> Reduction in funding to Territory Family Assistance Grants.	\$77,617,558	-\$7,530,468
Subtotal, Program Decreases		-\$2,209,984,611
Total, Decreases		-\$2,209,984,611
Net Change		-\$2,100,497,740

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

**Justification**

Funding Level	FY 2019 Final	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	Change from FY 2020 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	\$17,345,545,714	\$17,345,971,687	\$15,245,473,947	-\$2,100,497,740

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

2021 Authorization .....Such sums as may be appropriated

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 independence and 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 2019, ACF obligated \$17.3 billion for TANF programs. TANF is pending a full-year appropriation by authorization for FY 2020 and is currently authorized through May 22, 2020, by the Further

Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (P.L. 116-94). ACF requests \$15.2 billion in budget authority for TANF programs in FY 2021. 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 Description and Accomplishments**

Funding under the TANF program is provided primarily through State Family Assistance Grants. State allocations, totaling \$16.5 billion per fiscal year 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 in 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. Cash assistance has been declining as a proportion of overall spending and represented only 21.4 percent of overall TANF and MOE spending in FY 2018, 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, although no more than 10 percent may be transferred to SSBG. In FY 2018, states transferred \$1.5 billion of TANF state grants (nine percent of total federal funds used) to CCDBG and \$1.1 billion (seven percent of total federal funds used) to SSBG. In addition, states can use their 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 2018, an additional nine percent of federal TANF funds – or \$1.5 billion – was spent directly on child care. Further, states spent \$2.3 billion in MOE funds directly on child care in FY 2018.

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, which are 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 almost \$200 million in FY 2019. The number of approved tribal TANF programs has steadily increased since the first three tribal TANF programs started in July 1997. As of December 2019, 75 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 2019, \$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 with awards ranging from \$300,000 to \$2,000,000 and average grant of \$1,181,255. 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 education, relationship skills, positive father-child and family interactions, and other activities that foster economic security and child and family well-being.

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 in 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 to 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 the Pathways to Work Clearinghouse, 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. Through the welfare research allocation, ACF also provides 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.

Further, ACF is collaborating with the Social Security Administration (SSA) on the Promoting Work through Early Interventions Project (PWEIP) to identify and support demonstration evaluations to address employment of low-income individuals with potential disability barriers, in response to Administration priorities. In FY 2019, ACF entered into a Jointly Financed Cooperative Arrangement with SSA, under which SSA transferred \$25 million to ACF to support the evaluation or service provision of selected

intervention programs within two large-scale evaluations supported with the welfare research allocation—the Building Evidence on Employment Strategies Project and the Next Generation of Enhanced Employment Strategies Project. ACF and SSA will choose up to 30 programs likely to improve the employment and economic outcomes of low-income individuals who have little or no work history, current or foreseeable disabilities, and ties to the U.S. safety net, but who have not yet applied for Supplemental Security Income. During FY 2020, ACF aims to select the majority of programs that will be supported with the transferred SSA funds. Two programs have already been selected: one of the approved programs provides job readiness instruction, placement, and post-placement support for young adults with disabilities, and the other program provides treatment, employment services, housing, and other supports to individuals with substance use disorders. During FY 2021, ACF expects to complete program selection, conduct randomized controlled trials at selected programs, and prepare evaluation design and analysis plans. Evaluations of each program will include impact evaluation and implementation research; a select number of evaluations will also include a cost analysis.

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

2017 .....	\$17,344,691,000
2018 .....	\$17,345,474,097
2019 .....	\$17,345,545,714
2020 .....	\$17,345,971,687
2021 President’s Budget .....	\$15,245,473,947

**Budget Request**

The FY 2021 request for TANF is \$15.2 billion, a \$2.1 billion reduction compared to the FY 2020 baseline level.

**Funding Proposals**

The Budget includes a proposal to increase the set aside for research, evaluation and technical assistance to 0.38 percent from the current 0.33 percent. In addition, the request proposes to reduce family assistance grants for states and territories so that, with the 0.38 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.



### Strengthen the TANF Program

The Budget proposes key reforms detailed below to strengthen the TANF program's focus on employment outcomes; reinforce the importance of work preparation, independence, and self-sufficiency for low-income families; and allow states the flexibility to better serve families.

### Establish a transition to TANF employment outcome measures, ensuring that the program helps parents prepare for work, get jobs, and advance in employment

The Budget proposes the establishment of employment outcomes measures of state performance. These proposed indicators are measures of the employment status, retention, and earnings of TANF work-eligible individuals in families receiving TANF or MOE-funded cash assistance, compared against a baseline. Similar to the performance measures for core programs of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA, P.L. 113-128), these measures look at whether TANF work-eligible individuals entered employment or were still employed two quarters after a baseline, and the earnings they received. These measures will be calculated through a match to the National Directory of New Hires at the federal level with universal caseload data from each state. Additional measures will be calculated but not used for accountability, including employment status four quarters after the baseline and a measurable skills gain indicator that mirrors that in WIOA. The proposal includes the authority to determine and collect any necessary data elements to carry out these provisions. The Budget proposes a four-year transition period to these measures. During the transition, ACF will collect and publish data, establish baseline targets, consult with stakeholders, and identify innovative approaches to achieving employment outcomes. The proposal includes the authority to determine and collect any necessary data elements to carry out these provisions and the discretion to make one-time adjustments to the specific measures at the end of the transition period.

As part of the transition period, ACF would publish the initial measures on state-by-state public dashboards and provide technical assistance to states on how to adopt the new measures and adapt their data collection systems. The proposal includes the development of a statistical adjustment model similar to that used by the WIOA programs, which would factor in state economic conditions, including unemployment rates and characteristics of participants, in setting targets. The Budget proposes to increase the 0.33 percent set aside for research, evaluation, and technical assistance to 0.38 percent and to add the development and administration of performance measures (employment outcomes and universal engagement) to the allowable uses of those funds.

During the transition period, states would continue to be held accountable through the work participation rate requirement and would not be subject to a penalty for failure to meet their targets for continuous improvement in the employment outcomes measures. At the end of the transition period, states will begin to be held accountable through the employment outcomes measure targets. ACF would use the transition period to determine the appropriate accountability mechanism for failure to meet some or all of the improvement targets, while at the same time initiating an employment outcome measures feasibility study focused on how measures could apply to tribal TANF programs.

### Adopt universal engagement and case management and monitor through new performance measures

The Budget proposes to replace the work participation rate with a universal engagement requirement of 20 hours per week for all work-eligible individuals (unless they fall into an exempt category or have individual or geographic hardship). This proposal improves the consistency among work requirements in TANF, SNAP, and Medicaid. States must conduct an initial assessment of education, skills, and work readiness of all work-eligible individuals and develop an individual opportunity plan for each individual.

The plan would include the number of hours per month the individual is expected to participate in work activities; short, intermediate, and long-term actions; and the necessary supports for the individual to overcome barriers and reach an employment goal. Work-eligible individuals who fail to meet their required hours would be subject to sanctions or reduction or termination of assistance, unless the state determines that there was a good cause.

To hold states accountable for universal engagement and create an expectation of continuous improvement in lieu of the work participation rate, the proposal includes two engagement performance measures: percentage of work-eligible individuals with a signed and active individual opportunity plan and percentage of work-eligible individuals who participate in work activities for their required hours.

Similar to the implementation of the employment outcomes measures, these universal engagement performance measures would have a four-year transition period concurrent with the transition to employment outcomes measures. In parallel with the process for employment outcomes measures, ACF would use the transition period to determine the appropriate accountability mechanism for failure to meet improvement targets for these engagement measures.

#### 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 address the diversion of funds to activities with little relation to the TANF purposes, the Budget proposes a legislative change to give ACF the authority to clarify that the allowable uses of TANF grants must be *directly related* to achieving one or more of the four TANF purposes or must be supported with *credible evidence of effectiveness* in achieving one of the purposes.

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.

The Budget also proposes a legislative change to phase out state expenditures that were authorized solely under the prior AFDC program. These are expenditures that would not otherwise be an allowable TANF expenditure because they do not meet a TANF purpose.

#### End the marriage penalty for TANF cash assistance

This proposal would add 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. ACF will focus on continuing to produce and publish the indicators and other data deemed necessary by federal agencies and other stakeholders to inform future policy and practice.

### 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.

### Remove restriction limiting HHS regulatory authority

The Budget proposes to repeal Section 417 of the Social Security Act, which limits the ability of the federal government to regulate the TANF program, except where expressly authorized to do so in the statute. This provision has limited ACF's ability to request additional data and information from states or tribes on how they operate their programs and expend funds and to provide clear guidance to states on use of funds.

### Amend welfare research authority

The Budget 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.

### Establish opportunity and economic mobility demonstrations

The proposed reforms mentioned above focus on improving TANF in its current form. However, TANF is just one of approximately 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 these new 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 by 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. Medicaid will not be included in the waiver authority authorized under these demonstrations.

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 independence and self-sufficiency.

#### Reauthorize Health Marriage and Responsible Fatherhood

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 the entities eligible for Healthy Marriage awards and Responsible Fatherhood awards and eliminate states from eligibility,
- allow substitution of grants with other grant applicants when grantee organizations do not complete the full award project period and allow discretion to base applicant eligibility criteria on Funding Opportunity Announcement objectives,
- amend appropriation language in the authorizing statute to clarify that funds are also available for research and technical assistance,
- expand the pool of eligible applicants for the National Fatherhood Clearinghouse and media campaign, and
- remove a provision that gives preference to entities that were previously awarded funds in 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 develop additional HMRF technical assistants contracts to support grant implementation.

**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 2018, all but eight states had a target rate of less than 50 percent for all families due to a caseload reduction credit. Performance measure 22A compares states’ actual rates to the adjusted target rates they must meet in a specific year.

ACF reports on other measures to assess state performance, including employment entry (22B), employment retention (22C), and median earnings gains (22D) for TANF work-eligible individuals (WEI). States that reported TANF sample data have been weighted to be included in the calculation of the national rates for FY 2017.<sup>46</sup> Since 21 states submitted sample data in FY 2017, the national rates have sampling error. National rates are average monthly estimates for the WEI TANF caseload.<sup>47</sup> For annual measure 22B (employment entry), in FY 2017, 17.9 percent of TANF WEIs who were unemployed at baseline were employed (i.e. reported earnings) in the following quarter. 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. Future performance targets will be determined once historic trend data is established.

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)</b>	<b>FY 2019 Target</b>	<b>FY 2020 Target</b>	<b>FY 2020 Target +/- FY 2019 Target</b>
22A: Increase the percentage of state work participation rates that meet or exceed requirements. <sup>+</sup> ( <i>Efficiency</i> )	FY 2018: 86% <sup>+</sup> Target: 100%  (Target Not Met, but Improved)	100%	100%	Maintain

<sup>46</sup> States that reported sample data in FY 2017 are: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Massachusetts, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, North Carolina, New Mexico, Nevada, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, and West Virginia.

<sup>47</sup> Average monthly numbers are calculated to combine monthly data from universe jurisdictions and monthly cross-sectional data from sample jurisdictions. Because these measures are computed for an average monthly caseload, TANF individuals may appear in more than one month. This means that the caseload represented here is, on average, more likely to be longer-term TANF recipients than you would find in an unduplicated count over a fiscal year.

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)</b>	<b>FY 2019 Target</b>	<b>FY 2020 Target</b>	<b>FY 2020 Target +/- FY 2019 Target</b>
<u>22B</u> : Increase the percentage of TANF work-eligible individuals who entered employment. <sup>+,*48</sup> ( <i>Outcome</i> )	FY 2017: 17.9%			
<u>22C</u> : Increase the percentage of employed TANF work eligible individuals who were employed two quarters after a baseline quarter. <sup>+,*</sup> ( <i>Outcome</i> )	FY 2017: 77.6%			
<u>22D</u> : Increase the median percentage gain in earnings of employed TANF work-eligible individuals between a baseline quarter and two quarters later. <sup>+,*</sup> ( <i>Outcome</i> )	FY 2017: 29.0%			
<u>22E</u> : Increase the rate of case closures related to employment, child support collected, and marriage. ( <i>Outcome</i> )	FY 2018: 20.4%  Target: 21.7%  (Target Not Met)	Prior Result + 0.1PP	Prior Result + 0.1PP	TBD
<u>22F</u> : Increase the median state share of federal TANF and state maintenance-of-effort (MOE) funds used for work, education, and training activities. ( <i>Outcome</i> )	FY 2018: 7.7%  Target: 6.6%  (Target Exceeded)	Prior Result + 0.1PP	Prior Result + 0.1PP	Prior Result + 0.1PP
<u>22i</u> : Average monthly number of TANF and separate state program (SSP) families receiving assistance. ( <i>Output</i> )	FY 2018:  1,235,629  (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

<sup>+</sup> The actual results exclude territories but include the District of Columbia.

<sup>\*</sup> The wording of these performance measures has been updated to reflect changes in the calculation of the data being reported.

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<sup>48</sup> This performance measure supports the FY 2018-22 HHS Strategic Plan.

Healthy Marriage

The following performance measures are newly proposed measures for the Healthy Marriage program. Once trend data is established, ACF will propose future performance targets.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2020 Target	FY 2021 Target	FY 2021 Target +/- FY 2020 Target
<u>22G</u> : (For adult-serving programs) Increase the proportion of participants who, at program exit, express positive attitudes towards marriage. <i>(Developmental Outcome)</i>	FY 2018: 87.38% (Historical Actual)	N/A	TBD	N/A
<u>22H</u> : (For adult-serving programs) Increase the proportion of married couples who, at program exit, view their marriage as lifelong. <i>(Developmental Outcome)</i>	FY 2018: 94.2% (Historical Actual)	N/A	TBD	N/A
<u>22I</u> : (For youth-serving programs) Increase the proportion of youth who express attitudes supportive of the success sequence. <i>(Developmental Outcome)</i>	FY 2018: 65.15% (Historical Actual)	N/A	TBD	N/A

Resource and Program Data  
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Activity	FY 2019 Final	Count	FY 2020 Enacted	Count	FY 2021 President's Budget	Count
<b>Service Grants</b>	<b>\$16,517,974,530</b>	207	<b>\$16,519,505,698</b>	208	<b>\$14,917,521,087</b>	208
Formula - New Starts	\$16,517,974,530	207	\$16,519,505,698	208	\$14,917,521,087	208
Formula - Continuations		0		0		0
Competitive - New Starts		0		0		0
Competitive - Continuations		0		0		0
<b>Research/Evaluation</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Demonstration/Development</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Training/Technical Assistance</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Program Support</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$16,517,974,530</b>	207	<b>\$16,519,505,698</b>	208	<b>\$14,917,521,087</b>	208

Notes:

1. In FY 2019, 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 2020. In addition, 78 tribes received the Native Employment Work formula grant in FY 2019. It is estimated that this level will be maintained in FY 2020 and FY 2021.



Resource and Program Data  
Welfare Research

Activity	FY 2019 Final	Count	FY 2020 Enacted	Count	FY 2021 President's Budget	Count
<b>Service Grants</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Formula - New Starts		0		0		0
Formula - Continuations		0		0		0
Competitive - New Starts		0		0		0
Competitive - Continuations		0		0		0
<b>Research/Evaluation</b>	<b>\$35,317,856</b>	33	<b>\$35,275,496</b>	46	<b>\$32,576,933</b>	37
Grants - New Starts	\$130,728	1	\$786,810	9	\$2,201,589	5
Grants - Continuations	\$300,000	1	\$438,874	2	\$1,024,556	9
Contracts - New Starts	\$2,065,739	7	\$3,431,877	8	\$15,618,000	5
Contracts - Continuations	\$30,757,708	24	\$28,259,161	27	\$11,213,457	18
Other	\$2,063,681		\$2,358,774		\$2,519,331	
<b>Demonstration/Development</b>	<b>\$726,264</b>	2	<b>\$1,302,798</b>	1	<b>\$6,500,000</b>	2
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts	\$545,665	1		0	\$5,000,000	1
Contracts - Continuations	\$180,599	1	\$1,302,798	1	\$1,500,000	1
Other						
<b>Training/Technical Assistance</b>	<b>\$5,421,655</b>	4	<b>\$4,841,039</b>	4	<b>\$10,000,000</b>	5
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts	\$1,010,565	1	\$4,441,039	3	\$5,000,000	1
Contracts - Continuations	\$4,411,090	3	\$400,000	1	\$5,000,000	4
Other						
<b>Program Support</b>	<b>\$2,742,405</b>	0	<b>\$3,250,256</b>	0	<b>\$3,875,927</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other	\$2,742,405		\$3,250,256		\$3,875,927	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$44,208,180</b>	39	<b>\$44,669,589</b>	51	<b>\$52,952,860</b>	44

Notes:

1. Other includes non-countable categories, such as salaries and benefits, inter-agency agreements, and overhead costs.
2. 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

Activity	FY 2019 Final	Count	FY 2020 Enacted	Count	FY 2021 President's Budget	Count
<b>Service Grants</b>	<b>\$101,878,609</b>	94	<b>\$116,126,940</b>	135	<b>\$116,126,940</b>	135
Formula - New Starts		0		0		0
Formula - Continuations		0		0		0
Competitive - New Starts		0	\$116,126,940	135		0
Competitive - Continuations	\$101,878,609	94		0	\$116,126,940	135
<b>Research/Evaluation</b>	<b>\$16,135,545</b>	21	<b>\$11,070,243</b>	14	<b>\$11,083,701</b>	18
Grants - New Starts	\$1,524,924	3	\$300,000	4	\$75,000	3
Grants - Continuations	\$25,000	1	\$775,000	2	\$1,300,000	5
Contracts - New Starts	\$9,590,905	6	\$5,000,000	1	\$1,000,000	1
Contracts - Continuations	\$4,466,924	11	\$4,618,924	7	\$8,032,539	9
Other	\$527,792		\$376,319		\$676,162	
<b>Demonstration/Development</b>	<b>\$4,661,669</b>	3	<b>\$4,500,000</b>	1	<b>\$2,500,000</b>	1
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts	\$143,203	1		0	\$2,500,000	1
Contracts - Continuations	\$4,518,466	2	\$4,500,000	1		0
Other						
<b>Training/Technical Assistance</b>	<b>\$6,988,424</b>	7	<b>\$6,769,460</b>	6	<b>\$9,948,060</b>	6
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts	\$575,000	1	\$1,635,195	3	\$5,000,000	1
Contracts - Continuations	\$6,413,424	6	\$5,134,265	3	\$4,948,060	5
Other						
<b>Program Support</b>	<b>\$9,937,062</b>	0	<b>\$10,329,757</b>	0	<b>\$10,341,299</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other	\$9,937,062		\$10,329,757		\$10,341,299	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$139,601,309</b>	125	<b>\$148,796,400</b>	156	<b>\$150,000,000</b>	160

Notes:

1. Other includes non-countable categories, such as salaries and benefits, inter-agency agreements, and overhead costs.
2. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, salaries and benefits, overhead costs, printing costs, and travel.

Resource and Program Data  
Opportunity and Economic Mobility Demonstrations

Activity	FY 2019 Final	Count	FY 2020 Enacted	Count	FY 2021 President's Budget	Count
<b>Service Grants</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$66,800,000</b>	13
Formula - New Starts		0		0	\$66,800,000	13
Formula - Continuations		0		0		0
Competitive - New Starts		0		0		0
Competitive - Continuations		0		0		0
<b>Research/Evaluation</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$25,000,000</b>	12
Grants - New Starts		0		0	\$3,000,000	1
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0	\$21,850,000	11
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other					\$150,000	
<b>Demonstration/Development</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Training/Technical Assistance</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$6,200,000</b>	2
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0	\$6,200,000	2
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other						
<b>Program Support</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$2,000,000</b>	0
Grants - New Starts		0		0		0
Grants - Continuations		0		0		0
Contracts - New Starts		0		0		0
Contracts - Continuations		0		0		0
Other					\$2,000,000	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$0</b>	0	<b>\$100,000,000</b>	27

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

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Enacted	CFDA #	93,558
			FY 2021 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2020 Enacted
Alabama	\$93,007,267	\$93,022,035	\$83,997,022	(\$9,025,013)
Alaska	44,397,466	44,404,516	40,096,382	(4,308,134)
Arizona	199,407,313	199,438,976	180,089,373	(19,349,603)
Arkansas	56,545,640	56,554,619	51,067,680	(5,486,939)
California	3,635,563,213	3,636,140,491	3,283,361,536	(352,778,955)
Colorado	135,607,703	135,629,236	122,470,465	(13,158,771)
Connecticut	265,907,706	265,949,929	240,147,422	(25,802,507)
Delaware	32,184,421	32,189,531	29,066,498	(3,123,033)
District of Columbia	92,304,203	92,318,860	83,362,069	(8,956,791)
Florida	560,484,398	560,573,395	506,186,471	(54,386,924)
Georgia	329,650,291	329,702,635	297,714,830	(31,987,805)
Hawaii	98,578,402	98,594,055	89,028,443	(9,565,612)
Idaho	30,307,166	30,311,978	27,371,105	(2,940,873)
Illinois	583,126,272	583,218,865	526,634,873	(56,583,992)
Indiana	206,116,672	206,149,401	186,148,751	(20,000,650)
Iowa	130,558,068	130,578,799	117,910,022	(12,668,777)
Kansas	101,477,697	101,493,810	91,646,864	(9,846,946)
Kentucky	180,689,420	180,718,111	163,184,810	(17,533,301)
Louisiana	163,430,877	163,456,828	147,598,219	(15,858,609)
Maine	76,846,500	76,858,702	69,401,858	(7,456,844)
Maryland	228,342,008	228,378,266	206,220,968	(22,157,298)
Massachusetts	457,855,191	457,927,892	413,499,652	(44,428,240)
Michigan	772,794,194	772,916,903	697,928,376	(74,988,527)
Minnesota	259,569,108	259,610,324	234,422,887	(25,187,437)
Mississippi	86,481,245	86,494,977	78,103,220	(8,391,757)
Missouri	216,335,469	216,369,820	195,377,584	(20,992,236)
Montana	37,888,854	37,894,870	34,218,304	(3,676,566)
Nebraska	56,627,234	56,636,226	51,141,370	(5,494,856)
Nevada	43,762,394	43,769,343	39,522,834	(4,246,509)
New Hampshire	38,394,141	38,400,237	34,674,640	(3,725,597)
New Jersey	402,701,508	402,765,452	363,689,080	(39,076,372)
New Mexico	109,919,847	109,937,301	99,271,166	(10,666,135)
New York	2,434,868,931	2,435,255,555	2,198,986,655	(236,268,900)
North Carolina	300,437,627	300,485,332	271,332,195	(29,153,137)
North Dakota	26,312,690	26,316,868	23,763,601	(2,553,267)

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2020 Enacted
Ohio	725,565,965	725,681,175	655,275,467	(70,405,708)
Oklahoma	144,792,997	144,815,988	130,765,917	(14,050,071)
Oregon	165,835,476	165,861,808	149,769,868	(16,091,940)
Pennsylvania	717,124,957	717,238,827	647,652,196	(69,586,631)
Rhode Island	94,291,836	94,306,808	85,157,146	(9,149,662)
South Carolina	99,637,930	99,653,751	89,985,328	(9,668,423)
South Dakota	21,207,402	21,210,769	19,152,897	(2,057,872)
Tennessee	190,891,768	190,922,079	172,398,787	(18,523,292)
Texas	484,652,105	484,729,061	437,700,567	(47,028,494)
Utah	75,355,939	75,367,905	68,055,698	(7,312,207)
Vermont	47,196,916	47,204,410	42,624,630	(4,579,780)
Virginia	157,762,831	157,787,882	142,479,275	(15,308,607)
Washington	379,058,185	379,118,374	342,336,246	(36,782,128)
West Virginia	109,812,728	109,830,165	99,174,424	(10,655,741)
Wisconsin	312,845,980	312,895,656	282,538,467	(30,357,189)
Wyoming	18,428,651	18,431,577	16,643,343	(1,788,234)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>16,232,942,802</b>	<b>16,235,520,373</b>	<b>14,660,347,481</b>	<b>(1,575,172,892)</b>
Indian Tribes	199,879,061	198,734,481	179,453,229	(19,281,252)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>199,879,061</b>	<b>198,734,481</b>	<b>179,453,229</b>	<b>(19,281,252)</b>
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)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>77,617,557</b>	<b>77,617,557</b>	<b>70,087,090</b>	<b>(7,530,467)</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>16,510,439,420</b>	<b>16,511,872,411</b>	<b>14,909,887,800</b>	<b>(1,601,984,611)</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>16,510,439,420</b>	<b>16,511,872,411</b>	<b>14,909,887,800</b>	<b>(1,601,984,611)</b>

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES  
 ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
 NON-RECURRING EXPENDITURE FUND

**Budget Summary**  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Funding Level	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
Notification	\$2,000	TBD	TBD

Funding table notes – Pursuant to Section 223 of Division G of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008, notification is required of planned use. Notification was submitted to the Committees on Appropriations in the House of Representatives and the Senate on December 4, 2018. HHS has not yet notified Congress for FY 2020 or for FY 2021.

Authorizing Legislation – Section 223 of Division G of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008

Allocation Method ..... Direct Federal, Competitive Contract

**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 over \$1.9 million to jointly oversee with the Agency on 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 2021 BUDGET

Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program Object Classification.....	373
Child Care and Development Block Grant Object Classification.....	374
Promoting Safe & Stable Families, Discretionary Object Classification.....	375
Children and Families Services Programs Object Classification.....	376
Refugee and Entrant Assistance Object Classification .....	377
Salaries and Expenses .....	378
Program Administration.....	379
Detail of Positions.....	379
Detail of Full Time Equivalent Employment (FTE).....	380
Significant Items 2021 .....	381
OIG-GAO Open Recommendations .....	389



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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
FY 2021 Budget Submission

**Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program Object Classification**

(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	FY 2021 compared to FY 2020
Personnel Compensation				
Full-Time Permanent (11.1)	-	-	-	-
Other Than Full-Time Permanent (11.3)	-	-	-	-
Other Personnel Compensation (11.5)	-	-	-	-
Military Personnel (11.7)	-	-	-	-
Special Personnel Services Payments (11.8)	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal, Personnel Compensation</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1)	-	-	-	-
Military Personnel Benefits (12.2)	-	-	-	-
Benefits to Former Personnel (13.0)	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal, Pay Costs</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Travel (21.0)	78	78	-	-
Transportation of Things (22.0)	-	-	-	-
Rental Payments to GSA (23.1)	-	-	-	-
Rental Payments to Others (23.2)	-	-	-	-
Communications, Utilities and Miscellaneous Charges (23.3)	-	-	-	-
Printing and Reproduction (24.0)	1	2	-	-
Other Contractual Services				
Advisory and Assistance Services (25.1)	2,224	2,224	-	-
Other Services (25.2)	325	325	-	-
Purchases from Govt. Accounts (25.3)	358	358	-	-
Operation & Maintenance of Facilities (25.4)	-	-	-	-
Research & Development Contracts (25.5)	-	-	-	-
Medical Services (25.6)	-	-	-	-
Operation & Maintenance of Equipment (25.7)	-	-	-	-
Subsistence & Support of Persons (25.8)	-	-	-	-
Reserved for Local Use and Other (25.9)	-	-	-	-
Other Contractual Services (25.0)	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal, Other Contractual Services</b>	<b>2,907</b>	<b>2,987</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Supplies and Materials (26.0)	1	1	-	-
Equipment (31.0)	-	-	-	-
Grants (41.0)	3,652,188	3,737,316	-	-
Insurance Claims (42.0)	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs</b>	<b>3,655,176</b>	<b>3,740,304</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,655,176</b>	<b>3,740,304</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
FY 2021 Budget Submission

**Child Care and Development Block Grant Object Classification**

(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	FY 2019 Final	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	FY 2021 compared to FY 2020
Personnel Compensation				
Full-Time Permanent (11.1)	1,585	1,580	1,588	8
Other Than Full-Time Permanent (11.3)	8	8	8	-
Other Personnel Compensation (11.5)	29	29	29	-
Military Personnel (11.7)	-	-	-	-
Special Personnel Services Payments (11.8)	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal, Personnel Compensation</b>	<b>1,622</b>	<b>1,617</b>	<b>1,625</b>	<b>8</b>
Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1)	539	537	540	3
Military Personnel Benefits (12.2)	-	-	-	-
Benefits to Former Personnel (13.0)	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal, Pay Costs</b>	<b>2,161</b>	<b>2,154</b>	<b>2,165</b>	<b>11</b>
Travel (21.0)	133	242	242	-
Transportation of Things (22.0)	-	-	-	-
Rental Payments to GSA (23.1)	625	629	629	-
Rental Payments to Others (23.2)	-	-	-	-
Communications, Utilities and Miscellaneous Charges (23.3)	12	60	60	-
Printing and Reproduction (24.0)	6	60	60	-
Other Contractual Services				
Advisory and Assistance Services (25.1)	43,044	45,809	45,798	(11)
Other Services (25.2)	-	-	-	-
Purchases from Govt. Accounts (25.3)	2,814	2,837	2,837	-
Operation & Maintenance of Facilities (25.4)	203	258	258	-
Research & Development Contracts (25.5)	-	-	-	-
Medical Services (25.6)	-	-	-	-
Operation & Maintenance of Equipment (25.7)	-	-	-	-
Subsistence & Support of Persons (25.8)	-	-	-	-
Reserved for Local Use and Other (25.9)	-	-	-	-
Other Contractual Services (25.0)	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal, Other Contractual Services</b>	<b>46,062</b>	<b>48,904</b>	<b>48,893</b>	<b>(11)</b>
Supplies and Materials (26.0)	-	-	-	-
Equipment (31.0)	-	-	-	-
Grants (41.0)	5,208,341	5,773,951	5,773,951	-
Insurance Claims (42.0)	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs</b>	<b>5,255,179</b>	<b>5,823,846</b>	<b>5,823,835</b>	<b>(11)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,257,340</b>	<b>5,826,000</b>	<b>5,826,000</b>	<b>0</b>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
FY 2021 Budget Submission

**Promoting Safe & Stable Families, Discretionary Object Classification**

(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	FY 2021 compared to FY 2020
Personnel Compensation				
Full-Time Permanent (11.1)	-	-	-	-
Other Than Full-Time Permanent (11.3)	-	-	-	-
Other Personnel Compensation (11.5)	-	-	-	-
Military Personnel (11.7)	-	-	-	-
Special Personnel Services Payments (11.8)	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal, Personnel Compensation</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1)	-	-	-	-
Military Personnel Benefits (12.2)	-	-	-	-
Benefits to Former Personnel (13.0)	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal, Pay Costs</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Travel (21.0)	-	-	-	-
Transportation of Things (22.0)	-	-	-	-
Rental Payments to GSA (23.1)	-	-	-	-
Rental Payments to Others (23.2)	-	-	-	-
Communications, Utilities and Miscellaneous Charges (23.3)	-	-	-	-
Printing and Reproduction (24.0)	-	-	-	-
Other Contractual Services				
Advisory and Assistance Services (25.1)	2,220	4,250	-	(4,250)
Other Services (25.2)	-	-	-	-
Purchases from Govt. Accounts (25.3)	-	-	-	-
Operation & Maintenance of Facilities (25.4)	-	-	-	-
Research & Development Contracts (25.5)	-	-	-	-
Medical Services (25.6)	-	-	-	-
Operation & Maintenance of Equipment (25.7)	-	-	-	-
Subsistence & Support of Persons (25.8)	-	-	-	-
Reserved for Local Use and Other (25.9)	-	-	-	-
Other Contractual Services (25.0)	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal, Other Contractual Services</b>	<b>2,220</b>	<b>4,250</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(4,250)</b>
Supplies and Materials (26.0)	-	-	-	-
Equipment (31.0)	-	-	-	-
Grants (41.0)	96,730	88,265	59,765	(28,500)
Insurance Claims (42.0)	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs</b>	<b>98,950</b>	<b>92,515</b>	<b>59,765</b>	<b>(32,750)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>98,950</b>	<b>92,515</b>	<b>59,765</b>	<b>-32,750</b>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
FY 2021 Budget Submission

**Children and Families Services Programs Object Classification**

(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	FY 2021 compared to FY 2020
Personnel Compensation				
Full-Time Permanent (11.1)	107,766	114,779	113,880	(899)
Other Than Full-Time Permanent (11.3)	3,847	4,122	4,040	(82)
Other Personnel Compensation (11.5)	1,753	1,924	1,903	(21)
Military Personnel (11.7)	469	518	531	13
Special Personnel Services Payments (11.8)	-	35	35	-
<b>Subtotal, Personnel Compensation</b>	<b>113,834</b>	<b>121,378</b>	<b>120,389</b>	<b>(989)</b>
Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1)	35,149	37,602	37,249	(353)
Military Personnel Benefits (12.2)	332	372	382	10
Benefits to Former Personnel (13.0)	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal, Pay Costs</b>	<b>149,315</b>	<b>159,352</b>	<b>158,020</b>	<b>(1,332)</b>
Travel (21.0)	2,974	3,638	3,369	(268)
Transportation of Things (22.0)	40	26	26	-
Rental Payments to GSA (23.1)	5,142	16,368	15,673	(695)
Rental Payments to Others (23.2)	-	-	-	-
Communications, Utilities and Miscellaneous Charges (23.3)	793	853	853	-
Printing and Reproduction (24.0)	101	91	91	-
Other Contractual Services				
Advisory and Assistance Services (25.1)	242,741	255,159	242,350	(12,809)
Other Services (25.2)	19,543	19,921	20,156	235
Purchases from Govt. Accounts (25.3)	59,277	51,279	52,525	1,246
Operation & Maintenance of Facilities (25.4)	970	1,927	1,908	(19)
Research & Development Contracts (25.5)	-	-	-	-
Medical Services (25.6)	-	-	-	-
Operation & Maintenance of Equipment (25.7)	615	870	870	-
Subsistence & Support of Persons (25.8)	-	-	-	-
Reserved for Local Use and Other (25.9)	-	-	-	-
Other Contractual Services (25.0)	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal, Other Contractual Services</b>	<b>323,146</b>	<b>329,155</b>	<b>317,809</b>	<b>(11,346)</b>
Supplies and Materials (26.0)	719	630	624	(6)
Equipment (31.0)	519	485	485	-
Grants (41.0)	12,210,924	12,946,550	11,358,919	(1,587,631)
Insurance Claims (42.0)	135	260	260	-
<b>Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs</b>	<b>12,544,491</b>	<b>13,298,056</b>	<b>11,698,110</b>	<b>(1,599,946)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,693,806</b>	<b>13,457,408</b>	<b>11,856,130</b>	<b>-1,601,278</b>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
FY 2021 Budget Submission

**Refugee and Entrant Assistance Object Classification**

(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	FY 2019 Final	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	FY 2021 compared to FY 2020
Personnel Compensation				
Full-Time Permanent (11.1)	9,585	17,249	12,670	(4,579)
Other Than Full-Time Permanent (11.3)	286	373	373	-
Other Personnel Compensation (11.5)	925	1,203	1,203	-
Military Personnel (11.7)	1,179	1,221	1,221	-
Special Personnel Services Payments (11.8)	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal, Personnel Compensation</b>	<b>11,975</b>	<b>20,047</b>	<b>15,468</b>	<b>(4,579)</b>
Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1)	3,270	5,882	4,311	(1,571)
Military Personnel Benefits (12.2)	1,052	1,090	1,090	-
Benefits to Former Personnel (13.0)	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal, Pay Costs</b>	<b>16,298</b>	<b>27,018</b>	<b>20,869</b>	<b>(6,150)</b>
Travel (21.0)	1,060	1,289	1,512	223
Transportation of Things (22.0)	-	-	-	-
Rental Payments to GSA (23.1)	9,400	8,697	8,702	5
Rental Payments to Others (23.2)	-	-	-	-
Communications, Utilities and Miscellaneous Charges (23.3)	-	-	-	-
Printing and Reproduction (24.0)	39	64	79	15
Other Contractual Services				
Advisory and Assistance Services (25.1)	650,623	741,110	508,321	(232,789)
Other Services (25.2)	628	896	896	-
Purchases from Govt. Accounts (25.3)	113,262	93,603	99,682	6,079
Operation & Maintenance of Facilities (25.4)	51	52	52	0
Research & Development Contracts (25.5)	-	-	-	-
Medical Services (25.6)	-	-	-	-
Operation & Maintenance of Equipment (25.7)	2,396	775	-	(775)
Subsistence & Support of Persons (25.8)	-	-	-	-
Reserved for Local Use and Other (25.9)	-	-	-	-
Other Contractual Services (25.0)	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal, Other Contractual Services</b>	<b>766,959</b>	<b>836,436</b>	<b>608,951</b>	<b>(227,485)</b>
Supplies and Materials (26.0)	31	40	40	-
Equipment (31.0)	-	-	-	-
Grants (41.0)	2,376,527	2,403,480	2,270,273	(133,207)
Insurance Claims (42.0)	126	126	126	-
<b>Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs</b>	<b>3,154,143</b>	<b>3,250,130</b>	<b>2,889,683</b>	<b>(360,447)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,170,441</b>	<b>3,277,149</b>	<b>2,910,552</b>	<b>-366,597</b>

Note: FY 2021 does not include the proposed mandatory Contingency Fund for the Unaccompanied Alien Children program.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
FY 2021 Budget Submission

**Salaries and Expenses**

Discretionary Only (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 President's Budget	FY 2021 compared to FY 2020
Personnel Compensation				
Full-Time Permanent (11.1)	145,103	154,394	149,553	(4,840)
Other Than Full-Time Permanent (11.3)	4,914	5,281	5,104	(177)
Other Personnel Compensation (11.5)	2,731	2,988	2,939	(49)
Military Personnel (11.7)	2,158	2,259	2,317	58
Special Personnel Services Payments (11.8)	-	35	35	-
<b>Subtotal, Personnel Compensation</b>	<b>154,906</b>	<b>164,956</b>	<b>159,948</b>	<b>(5,008)</b>
Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1)	47,460	51,285	49,769	(1,516)
Military Personnel Benefits (12.2)	1,587	1,665	1,708	43
<b>Subtotal, Pay Costs</b>	<b>203,953</b>	<b>217,906</b>	<b>211,425</b>	<b>(6,481)</b>
Travel (21.0)	6,121	7,531	6,118	(1,413)
Transportation of Things (22.0)	40	26	26	-
Rental Payments to GSA (23.1)	21,415	32,713	26,127	(6,586)
Rental Payments to Others (23.2)	325	325	-	(325)
Communications, Utilities and Miscellaneous Charges (23.3)	814	924	925	1
Printing and Reproduction (24.0)	297	290	305	16
Other Contractual Services				
Advisory and Assistance Services (25.1)	866,955	615,501	517,078	(98,423)
Other Services (25.2)	41,957	49,420	46,094	(3,326)
Purchases from Govt. Accounts (25.3)	136,534	130,869	127,744	(3,126)
Operation & Maintenance of Facilities (25.4)	2,383	3,414	2,647	(767)
Research & Development Contracts (25.5)	-	-	-	-
Medical Services (25.6)	-	-	-	-
Operation & Maintenance of Equipment (25.7)	21,509	25,337	20,448	(4,889)
<b>Subtotal, Other Contractual Services</b>	<b>1,069,338</b>	<b>824,541</b>	<b>714,011</b>	<b>(110,530)</b>
Supplies and Materials (26.0)	773	772	726	(47)
Insurance Claims (42.0)	5,854	5,979	260	(5,719)
<b>Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs</b>	<b>1,104,977</b>	<b>873,102</b>	<b>748,499</b>	<b>(124,604)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,308,929</b>	<b>1,091,008</b>	<b>959,923</b>	<b>-131,085</b>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
FY 2021 Budget Submission

**Program Administration  
Detail of Positions**

Position Type	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Estimate
Executive Level	2	3	3
Executive Salary	17	16	16
GS-15	118	133	133
GS-14	216	244	245
GS-13	393	443	443
GS-12	438	494	495
GS-11	43	48	48
GS-10	-	-	-
GS-9	13	15	15
GS-8	1	1	1
GS-7	15	17	17
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	1,266	1,424	1,408
Commission Corps	18	18	18
Total FTE	1,284	1,443	1,445
Average GS Grade	12.8	12.7	12.8
Average GS Salary	\$103,794	\$104,934	\$108,406



ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
FY 2021 Budget Submission

**Detail of Full Time Equivalent Employment (FTE)<sup>49</sup>**

Office	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Estimate
Administration for Children, Youth and Families	197	205	206
Administration for Native Americans	16	19	19
Immediate Office of the Assistant Secretary	34	56	56
Office of Administration	199	244	244
Office of Child Care	71	68	68
Office of Child Support Enforcement	130	157	160
Office of the Chief Information Officer	12	15	15
Office of Community Services	37	42	42
Office of Family Assistance	66	72	72
Office of Head Start	202	206	206
Office of Human Services Emergency Preparedness and Response	12	10	10
Office of Legislative Affairs and Budget	18	20	20
Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation	58	60	58
Office of Communications	13	18	18
Office of Refugee Resettlement	168	197	197
Office of Regional Operations	7	10	10
Regional Offices	44	44	44
Total, ACF	1284	1443	1445

Average GS Grade

Fiscal Year	Average GS Grade
2016	13
2017	12.6
2018	13
2019	12.8
2020	12.7

<sup>49</sup> The FTE shown in this chart reflects the levels for all of ACF including FTE paid from other budgetary accounts.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
FY 2021 Budget Submission

**Significant Items 2021**

**Unaccompanied Alien Children** – The agreement requests an update in the fiscal year 2021 Congressional Justification on the status of ORR’s implementation of recommendations made in recent inspector general (OIG) reports.

**Care Provider Facilities Described Challenges Addressing Mental Health Needs of Children in HHS Custody (OEI-09-18-00431)**

September 3, 2019

OIG recommended that the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) take the following actions to assist facilities in addressing the mental health care of children in its custody:

1. Work with subject matter experts to identify and disseminate evidence-based approaches to addressing trauma in short-term therapy.

**Actions Taken:** ORR collaborated with the National Child Traumatic Stress Network (NCTSN) to develop a four-part webinar series on trauma in unaccompanied alien children (UAC), including an overview of treating the effects of traumatic separation in young children. The webinars occurred in August 2019 and covered: (1) Trauma 101, including assessment, cultural humility, and competence when working with immigrant youth and families and an overview of the migration journey and exposure to potentially traumatizing events; (2) a review of the research on trauma and psychoeducation specific to traumatic separations, including how to recognize the effects of trauma/traumatic separation in youths ages seven and above; (3) how to recognize Secondary Traumatic Stress (STS) in care providers, including recommendations for preventing and reducing STS at work; and (4) how to recognize the effects of trauma/traumatic separation in youths ages six and under and work with children those ages, plus an overview of the principles of attachment. ORR plans to provide access to this webinar series to all care provider programs in January 2020 and require mandatory participation of all care-provider case managers and clinicians.

In addition, NCTSN has received supplemental appropriations for UAC mental health services. ORR is working with NCTSN to identify training resources on evidence-based brief therapeutic interventions for children affected by trauma and separation. ORR has proposed that NCTSN use its supplemental funding to strengthen the mental health services available to UAC after they are discharged from ORR custody. ORR has provided NCTSN with the list of post-release services

(PRS) providers so that children who need ongoing mental health services after discharge can continue to receive these services.

2. Develop and implement strategies to assist care provider facilities in overcoming obstacles to hiring and retaining qualified mental health clinicians.

**Actions Taken:** First, ORR continues to work on developing an internship program that partners with colleges and universities in order to place interested students in ORR programs. ORR’s goal is to create a standardized process with clearly defined requirements through which interested students can obtain a one-year internship at any ORR facility. Second, ORR has made additional funding for continuing education available to licensed clinicians as a retention strategy. Third, ORR continues to work to expand its presence at job fairs in geographic regions where there is particular need to hire additional mental health clinicians.

3. Assess whether to establish maximum caseloads for individual mental health clinicians.

**Actions Taken:** ORR plans to evaluate the one-to-twelve ratio of mental health clinicians to children in consultation with internal HHS and external subject matter experts. ORR will review subject matter recommendations in concert with an evaluation of barriers to hiring and retaining bilingual staff. Additionally, ORR will consider varying clinical ratios dependent on facility type and whether a care provider serves a special population that may be in need of smaller clinical ratios.

4. Help care provider facilities improve their access to mental health specialists.

**Actions Taken:** ORR is working with its current underwriter, Point Comfort Underwriters, to expand ORR's mental health services by vetting additional telepsychology providers. ORR is currently working to establish a partnership with University of California San Diego to provide telepsychology services to UAC in California care provider programs. Additionally, ORR is exploring the possibility of hiring more licensed staff (e.g., psychiatrists, nurse practitioners, licensed social workers) to create a specialized mental health team that will provide technical assistance and guidance to ORR care provider programs.

5. Increase therapeutic placement options for children who require more intensive mental health treatment.

**Actions Taken:** ORR opened two new therapeutic group homes, one in Texas and one in New York. Additionally, ORR will publish a new funding opportunity announcement for therapeutic direct care providers in February or March 2020 with a funding date of July 1, 2020. ORR also hired a Field Supervisor for Special Populations in November 2018 to oversee care and treatment services for UAC in secure, staff secure, and residential treatment centers placements. This position's responsibilities have expanded to include seeking and coordinating increased mental health and treatment services for shelter cases needing specialized placement.

6. Take all reasonable steps to minimize the time that children remain in ORR custody.

**Actions Taken:** ORR has already taken reasonable steps to accelerate discharges to safe, suitable sponsors, as detailed in ORR Discharge Rate Improvement Plan (DRIP). The DRIP describes how ORR minimized UAC stay in ORR care in 2019 by implementing data driven decision-making, elevating reviews for certain discharges, and expanding discharge support. To further minimize UAC time in care in 2020, ORR plans to increase UAC program personnel, create core competencies and training requirements, restructure grantee case management services, strengthen collaboration with professional membership groups, create a stakeholder group of UAC care providers, and create specialized programming for "Category 4" UAC.

#### **Unaccompanied Alien Children Care Provider Facilities Generally Conducted Required Background Checks but Faced Challenges in Hiring, Screening, and Retaining Employees (A-12-19-20001)**

September 3, 2019

OIG recommended that ORR take the following actions to comply with background check and staffing requirements:

1. Ensure that all facilities complete the required federal and state background checks on current employees whose checks were not completed and take action to ensure that these employees do not have direct access to children while the results of the checks are pending.

**Actions Taken:** ORR uses its on-site monitoring and auditing processes to ensure that care providers have completed the required background checks and ORR can provide documentation of the results. Those who do not have documentation of completed background checks in their personnel file will not have access to UAC until the care-provider facility is able to provide documentation of completed FBI fingerprint and state child abuse and neglect records (CA/N or CPS) checks.

2. Reiterate to facilities that ORR requires all background checks be completed prior to the employee's start date and access to children.

**Actions Taken:** In January 2019, ORR provided a webinar to all care providers shortly after publishing the revisions to the ORR Policy Guide, which addresses personnel issues and background checks. During this training, ORR reiterated that all background checks, including both the FBI fingerprint and CA/N checks, must be completed before a staff member can have access to children. ORR revised the ORR Policy Guide on March 11, 2019, by adding a "Questions and Answers" section expressly clarifying that care providers cannot provide a start date to an applicant before receiving the results of both components of the background investigation. Orientation and mandatory trainings also cannot begin until after the care provider has received the results of both background checks.

The policy allows a care provider to begin training before receiving the results of both components of the background check only if the training occurs in facilities that are not occupied by UAC. Care providers must provide documentation to their ORR Project Officer showing that those training facilities do not provide direct access to UAC.

Additionally, ORR conducts monthly calls to address issues related to sexual abuse prevention. ORR has reiterated this policy and provided technical assistance on several monthly calls with care providers. ORR periodically reiterates the policy regarding background checks on these monthly calls. ORR's Prevention of Sexual Abuse (PSA) team also provides on-site training and will reiterate this policy during these in-person trainings with care provider leadership. The team also provides technical assistance on this requirement to the monitor contracted to perform PSA audits.

3. Include a review of facilities' compliance with all background check requirements as a part of ORR's routine site visit monitoring.

**Actions Taken:** As part of an on-site monitoring visits, ORR reviews personnel files for a number of required documents, including background checks results. In April 2019, ORR updated its internal monitoring protocols to include reviewing a larger sample size of personnel files in order to provide a better picture of a care provider's compliance with ORR requirements, including background check requirements.

ORR has updated its monitoring protocols to include a more detailed review of care providers' background investigation processes to ensure compliance with ORR's requirements. The updates will help ensure that background checks are completed on all staff, contractors, and volunteers who have access to UAC.

In addition to routine site visit monitoring conducted by ORR staff, ORR is required by regulation to establish an external process to audit care providers. The audits are an additional measure for determining a care provider's compliance with standards in ORR's Interim Final Rule for Standards to Prevent, Detect, and Respond to Sexual Abuse and Sexual Harassment Involving Unaccompanied Children and ORR policies and procedures during the preceding 12 months. Audits began in January 2019, and care providers will be audited every three years going forward. Audit visits were completed September 2019, and ORR estimates that the resulting audit

reports will be completed by March 2020. Auditors review personnel files to ensure that care providers are complying with background check requirements. Auditors also ask care-provider staff about the background check system during interviews to ensure that care providers are completing background checks on all staff, contractors, and volunteers with direct access to children.

4. Require facilities to ensure CPS checks are completed for all employees who lived outside of their current state of residence in the past 5 years and, where necessary, ORR should work with facilities to ensure that CPS checks are completed.

**Actions Taken:** Interstate CA/N checks can be particularly challenging. As the report notes, "Records are State specific, and the check is performed by State officials." But some states do not share information in their CA/N registry with other states. In addition, some state officials experience delayed responses, or a lack of response, when they request information from other states. ORR is working to identify ways to facilitate the implementation of federally required CA/N checks by conducting outreach and issuing a joint letter to state CA/N registry officials.

ORR policy requires all care providers to complete CA/N checks for staff's state(s) of U.S. residence for the last five years. ORR's policy also requires that care providers notify ORR's Prevention of Sexual Abuse Coordinator in writing if the provider is unable to complete any component of the background investigation, which includes CA/N checks for the last five years in each state of residence. Upon notification, ORR will assist the care provider by, for example, engaging with state officials to resolve the issue or identifying an alternative route to run the check. ORR also will provide additional guidance to care providers regarding appropriate documentation of interstate CA/N checks.

5. Explore how best to ensure that all facilities are not employing individuals who have committed disqualifying crimes outside the United States.

**Actions Taken:** Currently, care providers have little information about whether an applicant committed a disqualifying crime outside the United States. The required FBI and CA/N background investigations only check national registries. Care providers are required to ask applicants who may have direct contact with children about previous misconduct in written applications or interviews. Material omissions regarding such misconduct or the provision of materially false information by the applicant are grounds for termination or withdrawal of an offer of employment, as appropriate. However, as the report notes, "there is no easy means to verify the assertions in a self-certification, which could easily include false information."

Additionally, care providers must make their best efforts to contact applicants' prior employers, including those employers not based in the United States. While checking references, care providers must ask past employers about any substantiated allegations of sexual abuse and sexual harassment. Care providers also must ask if the applicant resigned during a pending investigation of alleged sexual abuse or sexual harassment.

ORR plans to explore screening practices for applicants who resided or were employed outside of the United States. ORR will identify and work with internal HHS and external subject matter experts in screening applicants for employment with children and other vulnerable persons, along with law enforcement, including staff from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS). ORR used screening guidelines from both CDC and DOJ in updating the ORR Policy Guide. Additionally, ORR is exploring opportunities to work with sexual abuse prevention experts at DOJ and DHS. Both DOJ and DHS have similar background check requirements for staff, contractors, and volunteers in their respective regulations implementing the Prison Rape

Elimination Act. ORR is committed to ensuring that care provider staff have the appropriate background for working with children in a residential setting.

6. Provide additional guidance to facilities so they can better ensure that case managers and mental health clinicians meet ORR's minimum required education qualifications.

**Actions Taken:** As the report recognizes, "most facilities hired mental health clinicians who met ORR education requirements," although "many facilities hired case managers who did not." ORR will work with care providers to ensure that case managers and mental health clinicians meet ORR's minimum education requirements. In some geographic areas, there is a shortage of qualified mental health clinicians and case managers who meet all of ORR's educational requirements – particularly those with the necessary language skills and willingness to work in remote locations. In those situations, ORR will evaluate, on a case-by-case basis, whether the individual can still provide the same or better services based on prior experience and training.

7. Reiterate to all facilities the ORR policy requiring facilities to obtain ORR written approval prior to hiring a case manager or mental health clinician who does not meet minimum requirements and require a supervision plan or additional training for the potential employee as needed.

**Actions Taken:** ORR reviews and approves key personnel hires proposed by care providers. This includes a review of each proposed staff member's qualifications for positions such as program director, lead clinician, clinician, and lead case manager. As part of this process, ORR reiterates the educational requirements for non-key personnel. ORR also reiterates the process for seeking written approval to hire those who do not meet minimum requirements. Additionally, ORR Project Officers periodically remind care providers of these requirements during monthly calls. ORR plans to provide a formal network-wide reminder in February or March 2020.

8. Work with facilities to develop a process for facilities to report when case manager or mental health clinician staffing ratios are not met, so that ORR can use this information when making placement decisions and ensuring the children's needs are met.

**Actions Taken:** Care providers provide updated staff contact information to ORR on a recurring basis. ORR can leverage this process to identify care providers whose vacancies may result in an inability to meet required staff-to-child ratios. ORR Project Officers must have monthly conference calls with each of their assigned programs. Standing agenda items for these calls include a discussion of staffing levels, including a summary of any open positions, how the vacancies may affect ratios, and a plan for resolution.

9. Rescind existing waivers to non-influx facilities for CPS checks and work with facilities to ensure CPS checks are completed for current and future employees.

**Actions Taken:** ORR rescinded all waivers to non-influx care providers for CA/N checks on May 23, 2019. Care providers must notify ORR's Prevention of Sexual Abuse Coordinator if they cannot complete required background investigation components. ORR provides technical assistance to ensure that all background investigation components are completed, rather than providing waivers to non-influx care providers. For example, when a non-influx care provider requested a waiver for an applicant pending a lengthy interstate CA/N check, ORR declined to provide the waiver.

## Separated Children Placed in Office of Refugee Resettlement Care (OEI-BL-18-00511)

January 2019

OIG encouraged ORR to continue efforts to improve communication, transparency, and accountability for the identification, care, and placement of separated children:

**Actions Taken:** ORR added a checkbox to the UAC Portal (ORR's database) referral page that the referring DHS sub-agency can use to indicate whether a child was separated from an adult family member. ORR itself may also mark the checkbox as appropriate, for any child it identifies as separated after the initial referral, based on information learned through the case management process. The referral section of the Portal also has a notes section, which was in place even before the *Ms. L.* preliminary injunction was issued, where the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) agents can type the name and other information of the separated adult and the reason for separation. These features allow ORR to identify potentially separated children promptly upon referral from DHS.

To further ensure that all potentially separated children are identified promptly, ORR also modified its case management process. ORR case managers use interviews of the children during both the admissions and case-assessment process to look for indicators of potential separation. If the case manager finds such indicators during the interview, or at any time thereafter in the case-management process, they flag the potential separation in the UAC Portal using a checkbox, and ORR reviews the case to determine if the parent/legal guardian qualifies as a *Ms. L.* court case class-action member. The case manager also creates a Significant Incident Report in the Portal to further document the separation.

ORR data personnel consolidate and track the individualized information on potentially separated children that resides in the UAC Portal. Additionally, ORR receives weekly data from ICE on potential *Ms. L.* class members who are in ICE custody and who have children in ORR care. ORR reviews this data together with the consolidated tracking information from the UAC Portal when analyzing whether the criteria for class membership and reunification in *Ms. L.* are met. ORR also reaches out to obtain additional information from care-provider facilities for cases that require further review or where class member status is unable to be determined with certainty. ORR holds weekly calls with ICE to verify data, discuss current trends, discuss case management for individual cases, and make final determinations on potential *Ms. L.* class members and their children.

For all possible children of potential class members, ORR care providers attempt to facilitate communication between the child and the adult from whom they were separated. This includes adults who are in ICE custody. ORR care providers also speak to the adult in an effort to locate potential sponsors and/or family members, both in the U.S. and in the child's home country. If the ORR care provider is unable to locate family in the child's home country, the ORR care provider will reach out to the consulate for assistance in locating family members. ORR works to reunify the separated child with the adult, as quickly and safely as possible. If there are concerns of abuse or other child welfare concerns with reunifying the child with the adult they traveled with, ORR and ORR care providers work to find other potential sponsors to safely release the child.

## The Tornillo Influx Care Facility: Concerns About Staff Background Checks and Number of Clinicians on Staff (A-12-19-20000)

November 27, 2018

1. This report found that employees at Tornillo were not receiving FBI fingerprint background checks.

**Actions Taken:** On January 11, 2019, the last child was transferred out of the Tornillo Temporary Influx Care Facility, and was it subsequently closed before all fingerprint checks were complete. In September 2018, ORR began working with BCFS Health and Human Services (BCFS) to resolve difficulties in locating an entity that would perform FBI fingerprint background checks for BCFS employees working at the Tornillo influx care facility. In October 2018, ORR contacted the Texas Department of Public Safety (TXDPS) to request their assistance performing background checks for Tornillo staff. TXDPS agreed to assist ORR and began fingerprinting employees on December 17, 2018. However, the last child transferred out of Tornillo on January 11, 2019, and the facility subsequently closed before all fingerprint checks were complete.

ORR notes that BCFS conducted the following pre-employment background check screenings for all employees from the beginning operations at Tornillo, which show similar criminal information as fingerprint background checks:

- SSNDMS (social security death master search)
  - E-verify
  - Federal Standard Criminal Background
  - State standard felony and misdemeanor checks
  - Multi state sex offender registry checks
  - Government sanctions registry
2. This report also found that the clinician-to-child staffing ratios at Tornillo did not meet ORR’s requirement.

**Actions Taken:** Tornillo had sufficient clinicians to provide emergency clinical mental health services and for UAC to meet with one upon request. In fact, a mental health clinician visited each child every day. The clinicians at Tornillo provided crisis intervention, conducted group and individual counseling sessions, as needed, and facilitated UAC phone calls to sponsors. When a child was found to have a mental health need that could not be best provided for at Tornillo, the UAC was transferred to a more appropriate facility where service can be provided. The ratio of clinicians to children as of December 12, 2018, was 1:43. This clinician to child ratio recognized that Tornillo was an emergency influx shelter that was not subject to the *Flores* minimum standards.

ORR instead has detailed policies regarding screening minors who are placed in an influx facility like Tornillo, as found in the ORR Policy Guide available on ACF’s website.

Screening criteria includes factor like age of the child and language abilities. Other such criteria are that the minor: (1) has “no known behavioral or medical issues, including contagious diseases or health issues requiring immediate evaluation or medical treatment by a healthcare provider”; (2) has “no known special needs (mental health or identified disabilities)”; (3) is “not . . . a danger to self or others”; (4) does not have a criminal history; or (5) be involved as a perpetrator or victim of smuggling or trafficking activities. Under the criteria, if “ORR becomes aware after placement . . . that a child doesn’t meet the criteria,” transfer to a more appropriate placement occurs.



## HHS's Office of Refugee Resettlement Improved Coordination and Outreach to Promote the Safety and Well-Being of Unaccompanied Alien Children (OEI-09-16-00260)

July 2017

1. The report found that HHS has improved its coordination with DHS and increased its efforts to promote the safety and well-being of UAC after their release from HHS custody. The report noted that ORR had successfully implemented the OIG's prior recommendation that HHS and DHS delineate their roles and responsibilities. The OIG found the Departments had entered into a Memorandum of Agreement and established a leadership council that implemented the recommendation. Further, the OIG encouraged ORR to continue efforts to contact children after their release to sponsors and provide case management services for those who are the most vulnerable.

**Actions Taken:** In August 2015, ORR began performing safety and well-being follow up calls for all UAC placed with a sponsor 30 days after their release from ORR custody. The purpose of the follow up call is to determine whether the UAC is still residing with the sponsor, is enrolled in or attending school, is aware of upcoming court dates, and is safe. The care provider must document the outcome of the follow up call in the UAC's case file, including if the care provider is unable to contact the sponsor or UAC after reasonable efforts have been exhausted. If the follow up call indicates that the sponsor and/or UAC would benefit from additional support or services, the care provider must refer the sponsor or child to the ORR National Call Center and provide the sponsor or UAC the Call Center contact information. The care provider also provides instructions to the sponsor and UAC on how to contact the Executive Office for Immigration Review Hotline to check dates for upcoming immigration hearings. If the care provider believes that the UAC is unsafe, the care provider must comply with mandatory reporting laws, state licensing requirements, and federal laws and regulations for reporting to local child protective agencies and/or law enforcement.

2. The report encouraged ORR to continue to report any concerns about the safety and well-being of UAC to the local law enforcement and child protective service agencies that have jurisdiction to address such concerns and to support these agencies in any way possible.

**Actions Taken:** Whenever concerns regarding the safety and well-being of a UAC arise, ORR follows with mandatory reporting laws, state licensing requirements, and federal law and regulations for reporting to local child protective agencies and/or law enforcement. ORR cooperates with all law enforcement, child protective services, state licensing, and federal agency investigations.

3. The report encouraged ORR to continue efforts to share information and coordinate with DHS.

**Actions Taken:** ORR continually looks for methods to improve information sharing and coordination with DHS. Since the issuance of this report, HHS entered into a Joint Concepts of Operations (JCO) with DHS (July 2018). The JCO includes clearly defined roles and responsibilities, as well as procedures including, but not limited to, referral and placement, UAC preparation and transportation, transfer of custody, discharge from ORR custody, age-outs and age redeterminations, voluntary departure/final notice of removal, immigration process matters, service requirements, allegations of abuse in DHS custody, influx matters, notifications and information sharing, and timeframes.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
FY 2021 Budget Submission

**OIG-GAO Open Recommendations**

The information below addresses the requirements of the Good Accounting Obligation in Government Act (GAO-IG Act; Public Law 115-414) to provide a report identifying each public recommendation issued by the Government Accountability Office (GAO) and federal Offices of Inspectors General (OIG) which remains unimplemented for one year or more from the annual budget justification submission date. The recommendations below apply specifically to this division of HHS. Please refer to the General Departmental Management budget justification for more information on the Department’s overall progress in implementing GAO and OIG recommendations.

Report Number	Report Title	Report Date	Recommendation Text	Concur / Non-Concur	Implementation Timeline	Implementation Status	Implementation Updates and Constraints
GAO-15-273	Foster Care: HHS Needs to Improve the Consistency and Timeliness of Assistance to Tribes	2/25/2015	To improve the consistency of assistance provided to tribes, the Secretary of Health and Human Services should take steps to provide consistent title IV-E guidance to tribes across its regional offices.	Concur	2019	In Progress	GAO requested an update. 8/27/19: ACF provided the following response: ACF regularly communicates with our Regional Offices and provides information and answers to questions that arise relating to title IV-E plan provisions. This is not specific to tribal IV-E plans, but to all state and tribal title IV-E plans.
GAO-15-273	Foster Care: HHS Needs to Improve the Consistency and Timeliness of Assistance to Tribes	2/25/2015	To improve the timeliness of assistance provided to tribes, the Secretary of Health and Human Services should establish procedures to ensure reviews of draft title IV-E plans are conducted by regional office staff in a timely manner.	Concur	2019	In Progress	GAO requested an update. 8/27/19: ACF provided the following response: ACF addressed these recommendations in our initial response to GAO. For the reasons explained in our initial response over 4 years ago, ACF has no plans to establish any additional timeframes.

Report Number	Report Title	Report Date	Recommendation Text	Concur / Non-Concur	Implementation Timeline	Implementation Status	Implementation Updates and Constraints
GAO-15-368	Regulatory Guidance Processes: Selected Departments Could Strengthen Internal Control and Dissemination Practices	5/18/2015	To improve agencies' guidance development, review, evaluation, and dissemination processes for non-significant guidance, we recommend that the Secretaries of USDA, HHS, DOL, and Education should improve the usability of selected component websites to ensure that the public can easily find, access, and comment on online guidance. These improvements could be informed by the web and customer satisfaction metrics that components have collected on their websites. Some examples of changes that could facilitate public access to online guidance include (1) improving website usability by clarifying which links contain guidance; (2) highlighting new or important guidance; and (3) ensuring that posted guidance is current.	Concur	2020	In Progress	ACF developed "ACF Policy for Clearance of Guidance Documents" . We have shared our updates with OIG/GAO and are waiting for them to close the finding.

Report Number	Report Title	Report Date	Recommendation Text	Concur / Non-Concur	Implementation Timeline	Implementation Status	Implementation Updates and Constraints
GAO-15-521	Unaccompanied Alien Children: Actions Needed to Ensure that Children Receive Required Care in DHS Custody	7/14/2015	To increase the efficiency and improve the accuracy of the interagency UAC referral and placement process, the Secretaries of Homeland Security and Health and Human Services should jointly develop and implement a documented interagency process with clearly defined roles and responsibilities, as well as procedures to disseminate placement decisions, for all agencies involved in the referral and placement of UAC in HHS shelters.	Concur	2019	In Progress	GAO was provided recommendation updates on May 3, 2019. On May 9, 2019, GAO shared "At this time, we are not closing the recommendation. The information that HHS has provided to date does not demonstrate that the recommendation has been fully addressed. In particular, to fully address our recommendation, HHS needs to demonstrate that interagency processes outlined in the JCO have been implemented to address the deficiencies we identified in our report. GAO has ongoing work related to DHS and HHS coordination with respect to processing of families and family separation (job code 102918), and we intend to reassess the status of this recommendation later this year at the conclusion of that work. If you have any questions, please contact me or Rebecca Gambler."
GAO-16-180	Unaccompanied Children: HHS Can Take Further Actions to Monitor Their Care	2/22/2016	The Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services should direct the Office of Refugee Resettlement to develop a process to ensure all information collected through its existing post-release efforts are reliable and systematically collected so that they can be compiled in summary form and provide useful information to other	Concur	2019	In Progress	GAO contacted HHS for a status update to close out recommendation. On May 6, 2019, HHS provided the requested information to GAO on the (1) most current monitoring tool used by the UAC Monitoring Team and (2) ORR's monitoring schedule for the next biannual cycle. We are still awaiting disposition.

Report Number	Report Title	Report Date	Recommendation Text	Concur / Non-Concur	Implementation Timeline	Implementation Status	Implementation Updates and Constraints
			entities internally and externally.				

Report Number	Report Title	Report Date	Recommendation Text	Concur / Non-Concur	Implementation Timeline	Implementation Status	Implementation Updates and Constraints
GAO-16-343	Higher Education: Actions Needed to Improve Access to Federal Financial Assistance for Homeless and Foster Youth	5/19/2016	To help foster and unaccompanied homeless youth better navigate the college admissions and federal student aid processes, the Secretaries of Education and HHS should jointly study potential options for encouraging and enabling child welfare caseworkers, McKinney-Vento homeless youth liaisons, and other adults who work with these youth to more actively assist them with college planning.	Concur	2020	In Progress	ACF does not collect evidence of meetings consistent with the manner and format GAO is requesting. We therefore offer an update of actions and activities related to the recommendation and continue to consider it closed. HHS creates opportunities for groups of child welfare professionals to establish collaborative networks, connect with peers facing similar challenges, and discuss and share resources, information, and ideas. Specifically, the State Chafee and ETV Coordinators Constituency Group promotes collaboration among Chafee Foster Care Independence Programs (CFCIPs) to achieve positive outcomes for youth transitioning from foster care. Members of this group include child welfare professionals engaged in CFCIPs, such as state child welfare Independent Living Coordinators and staff involved in education training and voucher programs. The following events were held specifically for State Chafee and ETV Coordinators Constituency Group members and addressed (or will address), among a variety of topics, improving education-related supports to youth and young adults. Unless specified otherwise, the event was virtual; the type of event follows in parentheses:., March 2017: Chafee and Education and Training Voucher (ETV) Roundtable Discussion Event #3: Independent Living (IL) Service Delivery (peer-networking event facilitated by SMEs). This roundtable discussion focused on identifying some of the most pressing challenges in providing services and supports for youth in extended foster care, including financing and accessing education; identifying current strategies and practice approaches for delivering IL services to meet the needs of the population; and determining ways to help states identify needs and improve service delivery., April 2017: Assessing Life Skills and Service Planning for Transitioning Youth (peer-networking event facilitated by SMEs); This roundtable discussion focused on some of the most pressing challenges agencies face in providing services and supports for youth in extended foster care; identifying current strategies and practice approaches for delivering IL services to meet the needs of the population; and determining ways to help states identify needs and improve service delivery., June 2017: Chafee and ETV Coordinators Meeting (outside organization meeting participation, in-person meeting). This meeting was held to promote interaction and collaboration between program managers of state and tribal Chafee and ETV programs. During the event, peers heard from and shared best practices, and strategized ways to meet challenges related to a variety of topics, including education access and college and transition planning. , August 2017: State Chafee and ETV Coordinators FY 2017 Update Meeting (peer-networking facilitated by SMEs). IL Coordinators who attended the Chafee and ETV Coordinators in-person meeting were provided a recap of that meeting. Participants discussed highlights of that meeting and the most useful information from it that could be used in their jurisdictions., December 2017: FY 2018 Chafee and ETV Program Managers Roundtable Discussion #1 (facilitated discussion). Discussion among state Chafee and ETV program managers about the best ways to manage the flexible nature of education and training voucher usage to meet the unique needs of youth in their jurisdictions.

Report Number	Report Title	Report Date	Recommendation Text	Concur / Non-Concur	Implementation Timeline	Implementation Status	Implementation Updates and Constraints
GAO-16-367	Unaccompanied Children: HHS Should Improve Monitoring and Information Sharing Policies to Enhance Child Advocate Program Effectiveness	4/19/2016	New SOPs are under development. At this time ORR is processing Child Advocate requests in accordance with previous guidance. ORR's Records Request Team is responsible for tracking cases and forwarding requests for assignment to the Child Advocate program. The Child Advocate program has not denied services to any cases, except where a child advocate was unavailable to accept a case for assignment (due to the limited number of child advocates).	Concur	2020	In Progress	<p>Job Code: 100088 - ORR. 11/7/19: (1) regularly reviewing referrals to the program contractor, including identifying which care providers in locations with a child advocate program do not make referrals</p> <p>ORR implemented the joint protocol from 2016. ORR reviews referrals through monthly reporting and calls with the contractor. This includes review of the number of referrals and locations where the referrals originate.</p> <p>(2) reviewing information on the children the program contractor determines it is unable to serve.</p> <p>Referrals are only denied when child advocates are unavailable due to the limited number of child advocates. In these cases, child advocates are assigned as they become available based on the greatest need. This information is provided through monthly reporting and reviewed during monthly calls with the contractor.</p>
GAO-16-625	Foster Care: Most Tribes Do Not Anticipate Challenges with Case Goal Changes, but HHS Could Further Promote Guardianship Assistance	9/7/2016	To help improve tribes' ability to maintain safe, stable, and permanent care for children, the Secretary of Health and Human Services should direct the Children's Bureau to explore the reasons for low tribal participation and identify actions to increase this participation in the title IV-E Guardianship Assistance Program.	Concur	2020	In Progress	<p>The Children's Bureau's 2/24/2019 response remains timely and valid. The activities identified in 2016 about which the GAO is specifically inquiring were submitted by an out-going administration. Upon further consideration, the Bureau does not concur with that approach. Rather, the Bureau's ongoing joint planning efforts that require staff to work directly with tribes on individualized service needs are most effective. The Children's Bureau, therefore, continues to view the recommendation as implemented.</p>

Report Number	Report Title	Report Date	Recommendation Text	Concur / Non-Concur	Implementation Timeline	Implementation Status	Implementation Updates and Constraints
GAO-17-129	Foster Care: HHS Has Taken Steps to Support States' Oversight of Psychotropic Medications, but Additional Assistance Could Help Further Collaboration	2/6/2017	To help states effectively address ongoing challenges related to ensuring the appropriate use of psychotropic medications for children in foster care, the Secretary of HHS should consider cost-effective ways to convene state child welfare, Medicaid, and other stakeholders to promote collaboration and information sharing within and across states on psychotropic medication oversight.	Concur	2019	In Progress	Thus far in response to this recommendation we have responded with 1) an inventory of resources, publications, and available services to states related to the appropriate use of psychotropic medication (11/12/19 update attached) and 2) a general response about cost-effective ways employed by HHS to convene state child welfare and other stakeholders to promote collaboration and information sharing. Due to the array of existing resources available on the topic of psychotropic medication use in child welfare and relatively low recent demand from states when compared to other areas of need that the Center for States has responded to, the last event that focused specifically on this topic (and was recorded and archived for further use) was a presentation by the Child Welfare Information Gateway and Capacity Building Center for States on September 14, 2015. This event was documented in prior GAO responses. The links to video of the event have been updated below. It appears that this video has been viewed more than 400 times since it was published on May 17, 2016, on ACF's YouTube Channel. Also attached are the PPT slides from that presentation.



Report Number	Report Title	Report Date	Recommendation Text	Concur / Non-Concur	Implementation Timeline	Implementation Status	Implementation Updates and Constraints
GAO-18-107	Afghan and Iraqi Special Immigrants: More Information on Their Resettlement Outcomes Would Be Beneficial	3/22/2018	The Director of the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) should consider including SIV holders in its Annual Survey of Refugees.	Concur	2019	In Progress	ORR does not concur with the summary provided. The language in the report is: HHS stated that while it did not believe including SIV holders in the Annual Survey of Refugee was feasible under the current contract due to costs, it would continue to look for cost-effective ways to include SIV holders in its survey redesign efforts and in future contracts. HHS stated that it would also explore ways to capture more information on SIV holders through its administrative program data, including on employment outcomes. Our efforts mainly focus on exploring ways to capture more information on SIV holders through administrative program data. We are making progress on that. Specifically, ORR recently issued policy guidance to expand self-sufficiency plans for all arrivals. It is our intent to also issue policy guidance in the near future to add additional outcome based data fields that will provide indicators for all populations includes SIVs. Data collection will commence after it is cleared through the OMB PRA process.
GAO-18-171	Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act: Federal Agencies' Collaboration Generally Reflected Leading Practices, but Could Be Enhanced	2/8/2018	The Director of HHS's Office of Family Assistance should formally document agreements with DOL and Education about how the collaboration operates and how the agencies share resources.	Concur	2019	In Progress	Job Code: 101153. 9/30/19: ACF provided update to Ronni Schwartz (GAO) for the sixth recommendation. Ronni shared she would let us know the status once she finished updating it.

Report Number	Report Title	Report Date	Recommendation Text	Concur / Non-Concur	Implementation Timeline	Implementation Status	Implementation Updates and Constraints
GAO-18-196	Substance-affected Infants: Additional Guidance Would Help States Better Implement Protections for Children	2/8/2018	The Secretary of HHS should direct ACF to provide additional guidance and technical assistance to states to address known challenges and enhance their understanding of CAPTA requirements, including the requirements for health care providers to notify CPS of substance-affected infants and the development of a plan of safe care for these infants.	Concur	2019	In Progress	ACF recommended this closed as unimplemented.
A-02-15-02009	Economic Opportunity Commission of Nassau County, Inc., Claimed Some Unallowable Hurricane Sandy Disaster Relief Act Funds	4/26/2017	We recommend that ACF ensures that EOC refunds \$614,278 to the Federal Government for Disaster Relief Act Costs that did not comply with Federal Requirements.	Concur	2020	In Progress	ACF stated that due to an error in the project period noted on award 02SD0008, ACF determined that it was necessary to deobligate \$3,386,045 of funds from award 02SD0008 effective August 31, 2015 and immediately reaward them on September 1, 2015 as award 02SD0023 with a corrected project period. The deobligation and reaward of funds was required by ACF and did not change the overall amount awarded or affect the project budget originally submitted by the grantee. ACF does agree, however, that ACF must assure that project management and design service costs are allocable to either award 02SD0008 or 02SD0023 and not duplicated as between the original and replacement awards. ACF upholds the disallowance of \$112,296 for Disaster Relief Act costs that did not comply with Federal requirements; specifically, \$104,092 for costs claimed based on budgeted rather than actual costs, \$6,367 in salaries and fringe benefits which were not supported and \$1,837 in Disaster Relief Act funds that had already been reimbursed by other insurance. ACF does not concur with the recommendation to disallow \$501,982 (614,278 – 112,296) identified by OIG as not allocable to the grant. The finding is resolved on our part as we have shared our updates with OIG/GAO and are waiting for them to close the finding.
A-06-14-00036	Teaching & Mentoring Communities Claimed Unallowable Head Start Costs	12/22/2015	We recommend that TMC refund to the Federal Government \$616,898 for health insurance costs that were overcharged	Concur	2020	In Progress	The grantee, TMC, has taken steps to address this finding by ending its previous practice of applying a multiplier of greater than 1 in calculating its health insurance cost. ACF also disallowed the \$616,898 and the collection was established with the PSC."

<b>Report Number</b>	<b>Report Title</b>	<b>Report Date</b>	<b>Recommendation Text</b>	<b>Concur / Non-Concur</b>	<b>Implementation Timeline</b>	<b>Implementation Status</b>	<b>Implementation Updates and Constraints</b>
A-06-14-00036	Teaching & Mentoring Communities Claimed Unallowable Head Start Costs	12/22/2015	We recommend that TMC develop and implement procedures to review and pay the actual costs of fringe benefits.	Concur	2016	In Progress	TMC 's Board of Directors has included at least one member with a finance/accounting background at all times subsequent to August of 2013. ACF concur with the grantee corrective action plan and believe this should prevent recurrence of this finding.

Report Number	Report Title	Report Date	Recommendation Text	Concur / Non-Concur	Implementation Timeline	Implementation Status	Implementation Updates and Constraints
OEI-03-16-00150	More Effort is Needed to Protect the Integrity of the Child Care and Development Fund Block Grant Program	7/12/2016	Examine with States the benefit of expanding program integrity and fraud fighting activities	Concur	2019	In Progress	In FY 2019, ACF provided the following technical assistance (TA) to states as it relates to the benefits of expanding program integrity and fraud fighting activities. Research conducted to provide these TA offerings included an examination of current state policies and procedures provided via the submitted CCDF Plan and the state's online published policies and procedures. Four National Program Integrity Webinars were held throughout fiscal year 2019 that addressed the benefits of states expanding their program integrity efforts and fraud fighting activities. The first Program Integrity Webinar was held on December 11, 2018. The webinar was titled Data Mining, Sharing, and Analytics, and delivered information regarding the correlation between internal controls and data mining, sharing and analytics. In addition, high level information was provided to participants on general internal control elements, data mining, sharing and analytics, confidentiality, and written agreements. Three Lead Agencies participated heavily in the discussion surrounding data mining, sharing and analytics (Delaware, Louisiana, and New York). Fifty-seven (57) webinar attendees represented 25 out of 56 States. The second Program Integrity Webinar was held on March 12, 2019. The webinar was titled Fraud Prevention, Detection and Investigation. This program integrity webinar shared CCDF Lead Agency strategies related to fraud prevention, detection, and investigation. In addition, two states, Delaware and Georgia, shared their investigation strategies, including how the investigations are prioritized and the investigative unit models. In addition the Fraud Risk Assessment Tool (Module 1 of the Fraud Tool Kit) and Prevention Assessment (Module 2 of the FTK) were discussed. All 166 individuals that registered for the webinar received both tools via email (44 of 56 states). The third Program Integrity Webinar was held on May 28, 2019. The webinar was titled CCDF Fiscal Fundamentals. This training covered the fiscal fundamentals of the CCDF program related to federal funding requirements and allowable uses for CCDF; budget constraints facing Lead Agencies; succession planning; and guidance for new state administrators on where to find helpful information on the CCDF program. Eighty-one (81) attendees represented 40 out of 56 States. The fourth Program Integrity webinar was held on September 10, 2019. The webinar was titled "So You've Completed Your Fraud Investigation ... Now What?" This program integrity webinar shared CCDF Lead Agency strategies related to appeals, hearings, recovery and sanctions. In addition, two states presented on the webinar; Utah shared their appeals and recovery strategies, while Alaska presented on their fraud claims process and recovery of improper payments. Several states participated in the open discussions surrounding appeals, recovery, intentional program violations (IPV) and fraud definition. This webinar also included an overview of the Fraud Toolkit, the available sections (overall Fraud Risk Assessment and the Fraud Prevention Assessment Tool) and where to find them on the ACF website and a demo of the newly released Fraud Detection Assessment Tool (Module 3 of the Fraud Tool Kit). All 269 individuals that registered for this webinar received the tool (47 out of 56 states). ACF will continue to conduct targeted technical assistance and training calls with states that include dialogue to examine the benefits of increasing program integrity and fraud prevention strategies with the state's child care program.

Report Number	Report Title	Report Date	Recommendation Text	Concur / Non-Concur	Implementation Timeline	Implementation Status	Implementation Updates and Constraints
OEI-07-13-00460	Not All Children in Foster Care Who Were Enrolled in Medicaid Received Required Health Screenings	2/27/2015	Expand the scope of the Child and Family Services Reviews to determine whether children in foster care receive required health screenings according to the timeframes specified in States' plans		2020	In Progress	<p>11/4: We are completing the third round of the CFSR and expect to turn our focus to the fourth round early in 2020, and at the time will recommend changes to the instrument.</p> <p>Currently, the CFSR looks at whether children in foster care receive initial health assessments when they enter care, receive periodic assessments thereafter, and the reviews look to see if identified needs are met. But we don't ask specifically about timeframes because they may differ from the practices we are looking for – that is – the timeframes specified in the States plans may differ from the practices we look for – timely assessment of children./youth at the time they enter foster care and regular assessments thereafter.</p> <p>We are, however, interested in understanding how effectively Medicaid agencies are providing basic essential services to the child welfare population. To that end, we are undertaking a joint effort with CMS/CMCS to help them work with state Medicaid agencies on quality improvement plans for children in foster care. One specific focus is timely assessments. We expect that this effort, in combination with what we learn from the CFSRS/PIPs, will contribute to our understanding about the timeframes states should aspire to meet. We anticipate that what we learn from this effort, and from CFSR Round 3, to shape our recommendations for adaptations to round 4 of the CFSR.</p>
OEI-07-15-00380	Treatment Planning and Medication Monitoring Were Lacking for Children in Foster Care Receiving Psychotropic Medication	9/13/2018	Assist States in strengthening their requirements for oversight of psychotropic medication by incorporating professional practice guidelines for monitoring children at the individual level.	Concur	2020	In Progress	FMD is due March 13, 2020
OEI-07-15-00380	Treatment Planning and Medication Monitoring Were Lacking for Children in Foster Care Receiving Psychotropic Medication	9/13/2018	Develop a comprehensive strategy to improve States' compliance with requirements related to treatment planning and medication monitoring for	Concur	2020	In Progress	FMD is due March 13, 2020

Report Number	Report Title	Report Date	Recommendation Text	Concur / Non-Concur	Implementation Timeline	Implementation Status	Implementation Updates and Constraints
			psychotropic medication.				
OEI-12-14-00650	Head Start Grant Recompensation : Early Implementation Results Suggest Opportunities for Improvement	8/30/2016	ACF should proactively monitor grantee performance results to verify that grantees designated for automatic, noncompliance renewal perform better than their peers.	Concur	2020	In Progress	11/1: The NPRM on Head Start Designation Renewal System Changes was published in the Federal Register on August 13, 2019. The public comment period closed on September 27 and OHS is currently drafting a final rule. We anticipate a final rule would be published in August 2020.

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