DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

FISCAL YEAR 2017

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

JUSTIFICATION OF ESTIMATES FOR APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEES

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN & FAMILIES

MESSAGE FROM THE ACTING ASSISTANT SECRETARY

I am pleased to present the FY 2017 President's Budget request for the Administration for Children and Families (ACF). ACF programs strive to promote the economic and social well-being of children, individuals, families, and communities.

The FY 2017 ACF Budget supports enabling more parents to work or pursue education and training to better support their families while at the same time promoting the school readiness of their children. This Budget continues to propose a historic investment in child care, to close the gap between the cost of high quality care and what families can afford. At the same time, we seek to ensure that child care is not only safe, but supports children's healthy development and their future academic achievement and success. Additionally, this request renews the President's call on Congress to create a continuum of early learning opportunities from birth to age 5 by building the supply of high quality early learning opportunities for young children through the Head Start and Early Head Start program.

The Budget also seeks to ensure that programs are responsive to the needs of America's most vulnerable children and families by: (1) continuing the TANF program with additional funding and a renewed focus on combatting child poverty, ensuring effective targeting of benefits and services and improving program effectiveness during economic downturns; (2) providing emergency assistance and service connection to families in financial crisis or in extreme poverty; (3) investing in the well-being of children known to the child welfare system by increasing funding for the front-end of the child welfare service delivery system and promoting family-based care as an alternative to congregate care settings; (4) proposing a package of child support investments that support family self-sufficiency and responsible fatherhood, and that recognize the essential role of both parents in providing financial and emotional support for children; (5) targeting funding increases for programs that serve our most vulnerable children and families, including victims of domestic violence, dating violence, and human trafficking; refugees, unaccompanied children and runaway and homeless youth; (6) testing and validating promising approaches to help families become more self-sufficient, improve children's outcomes, and revitalize communities; (7) supporting statewide integrated data systems designed to improve child and family outcomes, and program effectiveness, efficiency, and integrity; and (8) dedicating resources for research and evaluation across a range of programs in order to strengthen our capacity to build and use evidence to improve programs.

Finally, the Budget responds to the President's call for a government that is accountable and transparent. In this vein, we will employ rigorous program improvement mechanisms and judiciously target staff resources to safeguard the investments sought in this Budget, and we will set high performance standards and closely monitor their achievement.

/s/
Mark H. Greenberg
Acting Assistant Secretary for
Children and Families

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JUSTIFICATION OF ESTIMATES FOR APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

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OVERVIEW OF THE FY 2017 PERFORMANCE BUDGET

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 promote the economic and social well-being of children, youth, families, and communities, focusing particular attention on vulnerable populations such as children in low-income families, Native Americans, and refugees and other humanitarian entrants. 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 BUDGET REQUEST

The FY 2017 President's Budget request for the Administration for Children and Families, including both mandatory (pre-appropriated and entitlement) and discretionary programs, is $63 billion in budget authority – an increase of $9.8 billion from the FY 2016 enacted level. ACF's budget supports enabling more parents to work or pursue education and training to better support their families while at the same time promoting the school readiness of their children. Funds are also included for programs that serve our most vulnerable children and families, including victims of domestic violence, dating violence, human trafficking, refugees and other humanitarian entrants, unaccompanied children, and runaway and homeless youth. In addition, the budget supports important improvements in Head Start, Child Care, Community Service programs, Child Welfare, and Child Support.

The FY 2017 discretionary request of $20 billion for ACF represents an increase of $832 million (+4%) from the FY 2016 enacted level. ACF proposes to:

- Continue the President's initiative to build a continuum of high-quality early childhood programs to support learning, health, and development by providing additional resources to increase the number of Head Start children attending Head Start in a full school day and school year program (+$292 million); provide a cost-of-living adjustment for all grantees, including Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership grantees, to support the ability of programs to keep pace with the cost of inflation without reducing enrollment or the quality of services (+$142 million); and expand Preschool Development Grants (+$100 million);
- Increase funding for the Child Care and Development Block Grant (+$200 million) to help states implement new provisions of the bipartisan child care reauthorization and for new pilots that will test innovative strategies to better serve working families, with a focus on care in rural areas and families needing emergency or non-traditional hour care;
- Provide additional funding for Refugee and Entrant Assistance programs (+$510 million), which include the Unaccompanied Children program (+$278 million), an estimate of +$95 million for an Unaccompanied Children Contingency Fund, the Transitional and Medical Services program (+$91 million), other services to eligible populations (+$43 million); and the Anti-Trafficking in Persons programs (+$3 million);
- Create a Systems Innovation Center (+$10 million) to support the mandatory budget proposal for Advancing Human Services Interoperability;
- Reduce discretionary funding levels for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (-$390 million) and provide a new mandatory funded mechanism that would make additional contingency

funds of $1 billion available to respond to increases in the number of low-income households, spikes in fuel prices, and extreme cold at the beginning of winter;

- Provide $20 million to increase capacity of child welfare services in Tribal communities through Promoting Safe and Stable Families;
- Increase funding for services to victims of domestic violence, by creating of a new resource center to address the unique domestic violence needs that tribes in Alaska face (+$1 million) and increasing funding for the National Domestic Violence Hotline (+$4 million);
- Support Runaway and Homeless Youth programs by testing strategies to prevent youth from experiencing or returning to homelessness (+$2 million), expanding transitional housing services for youth experiencing homelessness (+$2 million), and conducting a national study of youth experiencing homelessness (+$2 million);
- Increase funding for Native American programs (+$3 million) to support activities that cover a wide range of community-based social and economic development projects that emphasize self-sufficiency, ensure the preservation and enhancement of Native American languages and enable tribes to plan, develop, and implement environmental improvement programs;
- Apply important performance standards to the Community Services Block Grant program to spur more effective use of limited dollars, provide short term flexibility to states to invest in data modernization systems, invest in research and evaluation to learn about innovative practices, and take action to protect federal funds in the event of program integrity issues;
- Continue funding to support strong, independent cross-cutting evaluations that inform policy and program management to target limited resources;
- Expand the allowable uses of Assets for Independence funds to include education savings accounts for young people to support college-going and help advance economic mobility and allow up to $3 million to be used for research and evaluation; and
- Increase Federal Administration by +$699,000, which includes funding for 5 new FTE to support to the Preschool Development Grants program. This program is jointly administered by HHS and the Department of Education, with funding residing in HHS beginning in 2017.

The FY 2017 mandatory request is $43 billion and includes policy increases of $8 billion in FY 2017 and $103 billion over ten years. This request will:

- Continue Temporary Assistance for Needy Families with additional funding and modifications to better focus the program on combatting child poverty and make other program improvements, including:
    - Increasing the family assistance grants by $8 billion over a five-year period, beginning with $750 million in FY 2017 and increasing to $2.25 billion by FY 2021, while additionally requiring states use TANF funding on the following core benefits and services: basic assistance, work-related activities for needy families, and child care;
    - Creating a new $2 billion TANF Emergency Response Fund (with estimated outlays of $636 million over five years) that would be more responsive to economic downturns;
    - Repurposing TANF Contingency Fund dollars for the Pathways to Jobs initiative to support state efforts to provide work opportunities to low-income families through subsidized employment ($4.7 billion over ten years); Two-Generation Demonstrations that focus on achieving parental employment and child and family well-being outcomes ($1 billion over ten years); program improvements ($100 million over ten years); and, in FY 2017, continued

support for Welfare Research ($15 million a year) and the Survey of Income and Program Participation conducted by the Census Bureau ($10 million a year).

- Provide $2 billion over ten years for an Emergency Aid and Service Connection Pilot to test and scale innovative State and local approaches to aide families facing financial crisis;
- Provide an additional $82 billion over 10 years to expand access to high-quality child care for all low- and moderate-income working families with young children, raise the quality of existing care, and ensure families do not lose access to their subsidies over time;
- Invest $3.5 billion over 10 years to strengthen the child welfare and foster care systems by: promoting specialized family-based care as an alternative to congregate care; providing prevention and permanency interventions; enhancing support for child welfare workforce by increasing Federal funding for Masters and Bachelor degrees in social work, and incentivizing child welfare systems to hire caseworkers with such degrees; providing additional supports for Tribal IV-E programs; expanding eligibility for the Chafee Foster Care Independence Program; funding research to develop an evidence-base on how to best service older youth and models for independent living services; requiring that child support collections on the behalf of children in foster care are used in the best interest of the child and supporting state efforts to reduce the over-prescription of psychotropic medications and to improve outcomes for young people in foster care by scaling up evidence-based psychosocial interventions, in concert with a Medicaid demonstration.
- Reauthorize Promoting Safe and Stable Families through FY 2021, including additional mandatory funding to expand the Regional Partnership Grants for children affected by substance abuse, expand the Tribal Court Improvement Program, and reauthorize Family Connection Grants.
- Invest additional resources in Child Support programs to strengthen families by encouraging noncustodial parents to work, support their children, and play an active role in their children's lives. Proposals target systems modernization, increased collections, expanded distribution, and improved program efficiency (request includes several NDNH proposals);
- Provide $250 million over five years for Statewide Human Services Data Systems Grant Program as part of the initiative for Advancing Human Services Interoperability. This is complemented by proposals in Child Support Enforcement and Foster Care and Permanency to provide enhanced support for IT systems;
- Provide $1.5 billion over five-years to support the Upward Mobility Project which will allow up to ten communities, states, or a consortia of states and communities more flexibility to combine funds from up to four existing block grants that currently share a common goal of promoting opportunity and reducing poverty to test and validate promising and evidence-based approaches to help families become more self-sufficient, improve children's outcomes, and revitalize communities so they can provide more opportunities for their residents;
- Increase the set aside within the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) to conduct research and evaluation, as well as provide $10 million in FY 2017 to test a diaper pilot project to assist low-income families with infants and toddlers purchase diapers;
- Extend Health Profession Opportunity Grants through FY 2022 to continue helping TANF recipients and other low-income adults obtain education and training for work in the growing field of health care; and
- Extend the Personal Responsibility Education Program through FY 2022.

OVERVIEW OF PERFORMANCE

The mission of the Administration for Children and Families (ACF), within the 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's performance mainly supports the objectives associated with HHS Strategic Goal 3: Advance the Health, Safety and Well-Being of the American People, as well as three of the Secretary's Priorities: Put Children and Youth on the Path for Successful Futures, Promote Early Childhood Health and Development, and Ensure Program Integrity, Accountability and Transparency. Each ACF priority is briefly discussed below:

ACF Priority 1 – Promote Economic, Health, and Social Well-Being for Individuals, Families and Communities

Growing up in poverty and economic insecurity is one significant factor that can reduce a child's chances of reaching his or her full potential. ACF aims to reduce child poverty, family economic insecurity, and their negative effects by helping parents succeed in the workforce, ensuring children have the financial and emotional support of both parents, assisting children who have been abused or neglected to rebuild their lives, helping low-income families save for the future, providing temporary financial support for families in need while fostering success in the labor market, and providing low-income families with access to high-quality early care and education. Among the ACF programs that support this priority are Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG), Refugee and Entrant Assistance, Assets for Independence, Child Support Enforcement, Child Welfare, Child Care, Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program, and the Community Services Block Grant (CSBG).

ACF Priority 2 – Promote Healthy Development and School Readiness for Children, Especially Those in Low-Income Families and Other Special Populations

In order to thrive, children need engaged and supportive family members, access to high-quality, effective early care and education, quality out-of-school time programs, and caring communities. ACF aims to support child development by ensuring that all children can grow up in these conditions. To this end, ACF provides access to high-quality care and education for low-income families, and services to strengthen families. Among the ACF programs that support this goal are Head Start, Child Care, and the Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP).

ACF Priority 3 – Promote Safety and Well-Being of Children, Youth, and Families

Children should grow up in nurturing environments where they are safe from abuse and neglect. ACF aims to ensure children's safety and well-being and to provide the conditions in which children can build a foundation of physical, emotional, social and behavioral health. To these ends, ACF seeks to prevent the abuse of children in troubled families, protect children from abuse, help children who have been mistreated to recover, find permanent placements for those who cannot safely return to their homes, and provide short-term housing and transitional services for runaway and homeless youth. Among the ACF programs that support this goal are Head Start, Child Care, Foster Care, Adoption Assistance, Promoting Safe and Stable Families and other Child Abuse and Welfare programs, Runaway and Homeless Youth, the Victims of Trafficking and Domestic Trafficking program, the Family Violence Prevention and Domestic Violence programs, and the Unaccompanied Children program.

ACF Priority 4 – Support Underserved and Under-Represented Populations

ACF will empower and support vulnerable populations across all ACF programs. In particular, the following programs support this goal: Native American programs, the Refugee and Entrant Assistance programs, the Victims of Trafficking and Domestic Trafficking programs, Runaway and Homeless Youth programs, Family Violence Prevention and Domestic Violence programs, Head Start, Child Care, and Assets for Independence.

ACF Priority 5 – Upgrade the Capacity of the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) to Make a Difference for Families and Communities

This cross-cutting goal applies to all ACF programs, to ensure that every program uses and builds evidence, prioritizes the identification of systemic vulnerabilities and opportunities to reduce fraud, waste, and abuse, and implements heightened oversight.

ACF's mission demands that we continually innovate, improve, and learn. Through evaluation and the use of data and evidence, ACF and our partners learn systematically so that we can make our services as effective as possible. When resources and authority have been available, ACF has a strong record of conducting rigorous evaluations to learn systematically so that we can make our services as effective as possible. ACF's evaluation policy reflects this strong commitment to learning, addressing the principles of rigor, relevance, transparency, independence, and ethics (http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/opre/resource/acf-evaluation-policy). Examples of activities to build and use evidence include:

- The Health Profession Opportunity Grant (HPOG) program's learning agenda includes a performance management system, national implementation and impact studies, an evaluation of the Tribal HPOG programs, and grants to support university-based research. These integrated activities will yield lessons about program implementation, education and workforce development systems change, and outcomes and impacts for individuals and families. These research and evaluation activities are closely coordinated to avoid duplication, maximize the use of data, and reduce burden on grantees.
- In partnership with the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), ACF oversees a systematic review of evidence on home visiting that is used to determine which service models are eligible for funding that Congress has reserved for evidence-based models. The review website is designed to provide administrators, program managers, policy-makers and researchers clear information on home visiting models' impacts and necessary elements for implementation of the models. ACF and HRSA are conducting a rigorous national evaluation of the Maternal Infant and Early Childhood Home Visiting program for low-income families, including impact, implementation, and cost components. A partnership with the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) will enhance the evaluation's ability to examine impacts on birth outcomes and infant health.
- In order to learn from the historic reforms of Head Start currently underway, ACF is evaluating the Designation Renewal System (DRS), examining how the system is meeting its goals of transparency, validity, reliability and, ultimately, program quality improvement. This study will examine how well the DRS identifies lower performing programs and examine the role of the DRS in improving quality in Head Start and Early Head Start.

The ACF Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation (OPRE) leads ACF's research and evaluation activities in collaboration with ACF program offices and the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE). ACF has been recognized by the Government Accountability Office (GAO) as an agency with a "mature evaluation capacity" and an "evaluation culture." Projects typically engage leading researchers to ensure rigor, and engage federal, state, and local policy-makers and practitioners to ensure relevance. Projects include nationally representative descriptive studies, experimental evaluations, exploratory studies, measures development, and demonstration development.

However, many ACF programs have limited resources for evaluation activities, and, as a result, have only limited evidence about effective approaches for the services they fund. In addition, few resources are available for research on cross-cutting topics, although the individuals and families ACF serves have complex needs that do not map neatly onto ACF's programmatic structure. ACF's current investment in research and evaluation is about $100 million – less than one fifth of one percent of ACF's overall budget.

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. 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's strategic plan supports the five ACF priorities; for more information, go to:http://www.acf.hhs.gov/about/acf-strategic-plan-2015-2016.

ACF's performance management activities are coordinated by OPRE in collaboration with all ACF program offices and in partnership with the Office of Legislative Affairs and Budget (OLAB). OPRE staff work with program office staff to develop and select 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. ACF Leadership also meets regularly with HHS Leadership to review agency progress on the current set of Annual HHS Priority Goals. OPRE staff coordinates with program office staff to provide quarterly progress updates related to the current ACF-led HHS Priority Goal to "Improve the Quality of Early Childhood Education."

The sections below present highlights of performance for each of the first three specific ACF priorities:

ACF Priority 1 – Promote Economic and Social Well-Being for Individuals, Families and Communities

TANF CONTINUES TO SUPPORT THE ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE OF LOW-INCOME FAMILIES

- The ACF Office of Family Assistance (OFA) provided extensive technical assistance to state administrators and nonprofit providers on issues related to economic independence, such as homelessness, career pathways, subsidized employment, case management and assessment processes. For example, in FY 2015 and FY 2016, OFA is conducting the Systems to Family Stability Policy Academy, working with TANF programs from eight jurisdictions to create a more comprehensive service delivery system to improve employment outcomes for TANF families. The Academy will support efforts to use innovative approaches to assess TANF participant needs and deliver more effective case management; adopt job-driven training approaches that provide participants with skills to obtain and retain employment in promising occupations; build programs that focus simultaneously on parental employment and child and family well-being; and improve TANF service delivery.
- OFA has developed a number of resources to encourage TANF and other employment and training programs to become more job-driven, as outlined by a checklist of characteristics described in the July 2014 "Ready to Work: Job-Driven Training and Opportunity" report from the Vice President. These resources include: a Dear Colleague letter on strategies for engaging employers and using labor market information, an online TANF technical assistance resource of free tools for developing career pathways programs, a guide commissioned by the Health Profession Opportunity Grant (HPOG) program for a sector-based career pathways approach, and a toolkit developed for Healthy Marriage and Responsible Fatherhood grantees to help families progress toward self-sufficiency. OFA is also working with the Department of Labor to provide information about the requirements and

opportunities presented by the 2014 Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA), and its importance for TANF agencies.

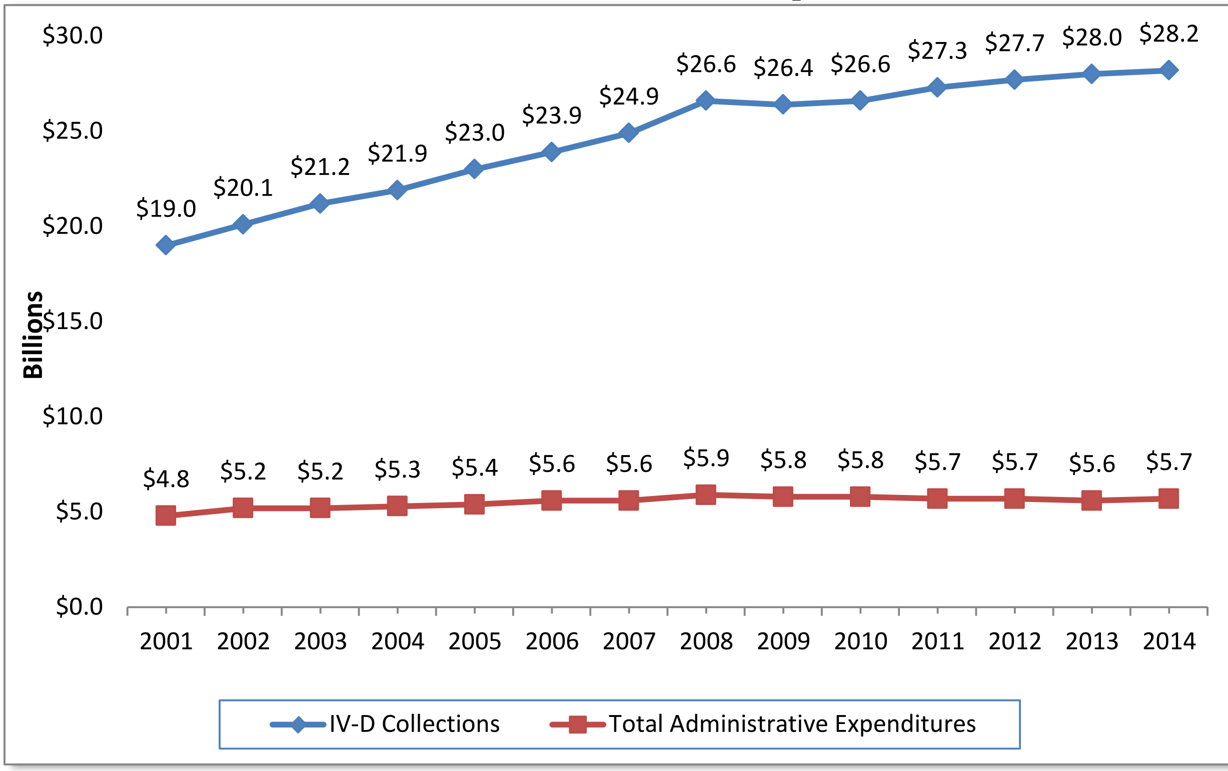
- OFA participates in HHS-wide efforts around homelessness through the U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness' (USICH) Federal Workgroup on Ending Family Homelessness. The Workgroup is comprised of 13 federal agencies, all collaborating on ways to align housing, health, education, and human services as a means of reaching USICH's goal of ending family homelessness by 2020.
- ACF's family self-sufficiency research agenda is designed to expand knowledge about effective programs to promote employment, self-sufficiency and economic well-being among low-income families. Research focuses on four major areas: TANF and the safety net, employment and the labor market, and education and training, and cross-cutting research in fields such as behavioral economics, child care, and homelessness. TANF and safety net research efforts focus on providing a better understanding of the nature and consequences of TANF program and policy choices, especially as they relate to the well-being of children and families who are enrolled in or eligible for the TANF program. Research and evaluation efforts in the area of employment examine strategies for helping TANF recipients and other low-income individuals find jobs, maintain employment, and advance the labor market. ACF also has a strong history of sponsoring rigorous research on the effectiveness of education and training strategies for improving employment and earnings for TANF recipients and other low-income individuals.

THE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM CONTINUES TO STRENGTHEN FAMILIES THROUGH SERVICES TO SUPPORT ECONOMIC SELF-SUFFICIENCY AND PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITY

- In FY 2014[1], the child support enforcement program distributed $28.2 billion in collections. Of that amount, about 95 percent was sent directly to families.
- In FY 2014 the Child Support Program continued to build upon partnerships and collaborations with all parts of the social services and workforce communities to ensure the best outcomes for children and families and to hold noncustodial parents accountable for supporting their children. Through its work, the program remains a solid investment, bringing families $5.25 in FY 2014 for every $1 states and the federal government spent on the program.

[1] All FY 2014 Child Support Enforcement Program actual results should be considered preliminary pending final data validation

Child Support Collections on Behalf of Families in the IV-D System and Total Federal and State Administrative Expenditures, FY 2001-2014



Source: OCSE Preliminary and Annual Reports to Congress

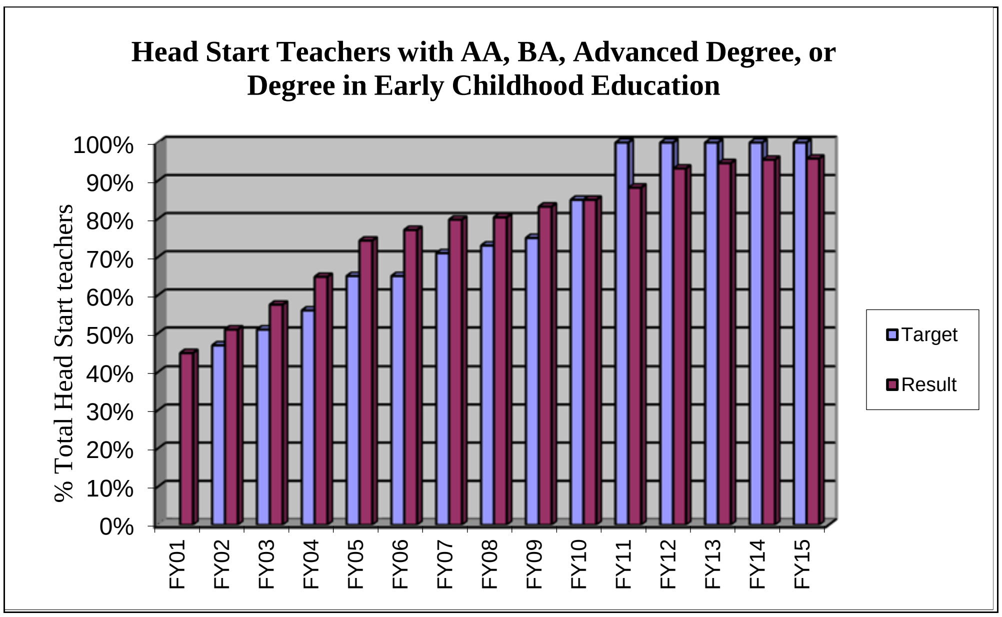
- In collaboration with partners, such as birthing hospitals, workforce programs, veterans organizations, responsible fatherhood programs, and a range of other community-based organizations, the ACF Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE) is participating in a variety of activities to help single mothers receive reliable support payments through helping fathers better understand the importance of responsible fatherhood and the opportunities and responsibilities that parenthood brings, including funding grants and other activities to educate and engage non-custodial parents.
- The child support program has increased the consistency of support payments by complementing its strong enforcement tools with evidence-based family-centered strategies, working with other programs and partners to prevent the need for child support, to engage fathers in the lives of their children, to increase noncustodial parent employment, to improve family relationships, to secure health care coverage, and to consider the impact of family violence. Research has demonstrated that these types of innovative services and strategies can improve the reliability of child support payments and reduce the compliance gap, particularly for low-income families that need child support the most.

ACF Priority 2 – Promote Healthy Development and School Readiness for Children in Low-Income Families and Other Special Populations

ACF EXPANDS OPTIONS FOR LOW-INCOME FAMILIES TO OBTAIN QUALITY EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION

- Increasing the duration of early learning services for all Head Start children is critical to ensuring that future Head Start children will receive the instructional time necessary to support development of the key skills for school success. The FY 2016 appropriation provided a landmark investment of $294 million to ensure that more Head Start children will receive services for a full school day and a full school year, which research show promotes better outcomes. These supplemental funds will be available to support an increase in the number of slots operating for a full school day and full school year and ensure each Early Head Start grantee would provide 1,380 hours of services to all of its center-based and family child care slots. The FY 2017 budget builds on the investment from FY 2016 and provides an additional $292 million to enable more Head Start slots to extend to a full school day and year.
- As part of the HHS Priority Performance Goal – Improve the Quality of Early Care and Education Programs for Low-Income Children – the ACF Office of Child Care is working to expand the number of states with Quality Rating and Improvement Systems (QRIS) that meet high quality benchmarks. More than half of states have implemented QRIS statewide; as of FY 2014, 29 of those states had a QRIS that met high-quality benchmarks, meeting the goal of 29 states. By the end of FY 2017, ACF aims to achieve a target of 37 states meeting high quality benchmarks through targeted training and technical assistance.
- ACF's FY 2017 budget includes $645 million for Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships (EHS-CCP), which allows new or existing Early Head Start programs to partner with local child care centers and family child care providers serving infants and toddlers from low-income families. The EHS-CCP is a unique opportunity that brings together the best of Early Head Start and child care. Many child care providers lack the resources to provide the high-quality care for low-income children. By integrating the comprehensive services of Early Head Start into traditional child care settings, ACF is helping to ensure better outcomes for the most vulnerable children. $500 million was first appropriated in FY 2014 and supported 275 EHS-CCP grants, and funding in FY 2015 continued support for these grants. In FY 2016, Congress appropriated an additional $135 million for this program and ACF will make new awards by March 2017. The FY 2017 Budget includes a cost-of-living adjustment for EHS-CCP grantees to ensure that funding keeps pace with inflation so grantees do not have to reduce enrollment or diminish the quality of services provided.
- Last year, Congress acted on a bipartisan basis to pass the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) Act of 2014, which reauthorized the child care program for the first time since 1996 and included much-needed reforms to the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF). The new law makes significant advancements by defining health and safety requirements for child care providers, outlining family-friendly eligibility policies, and ensuring parents and the general public have transparent information about the child care choices available to them. ACF is working with states, territories, and Tribes to implement the new statute in a way that ensures the program balances the dual purposes of the CCDF program- to promote self-sufficiency for low-income families and support healthy development and school readiness needs of children. The FY 2017 Budget includes an increase of $200 million in discretionary funding for CCDF to help States implement the new law and test innovative approaches to meeting families' child care needs. The Budget also includes a landmark mandatory proposal to expand access to high-quality care for all low- and moderate-income families with children under age 4.

- In FY 2015, nearly 96 percent (95.8 percent) of Head Start teachers had an AA, BA, Advanced Degree, or a degree in a field related to early childhood education, an improvement over the previous year's result of 95.5 percent, but falling short of the FY 2015 target of 100 percent. The Head Start Reauthorization requires that all Head Start preschool center-based teachers have at least an AA degree or higher with evidence of the relevance of their degree and experience for early childhood education.
- Nearly three-quarters of Head Start center-based teachers have at least a BA degree, far surpassing the Head Start Act requirement that 50 percent of teachers have a BA. In FY 2015, 72.6 percent of the 44,700 Head Start teachers in preschool classrooms had a BA degree or higher, compared to 47 percent in FY 2008. More Head Start teachers have degrees than ever before, and are better equipped to deliver quality instruction to Head Start children.

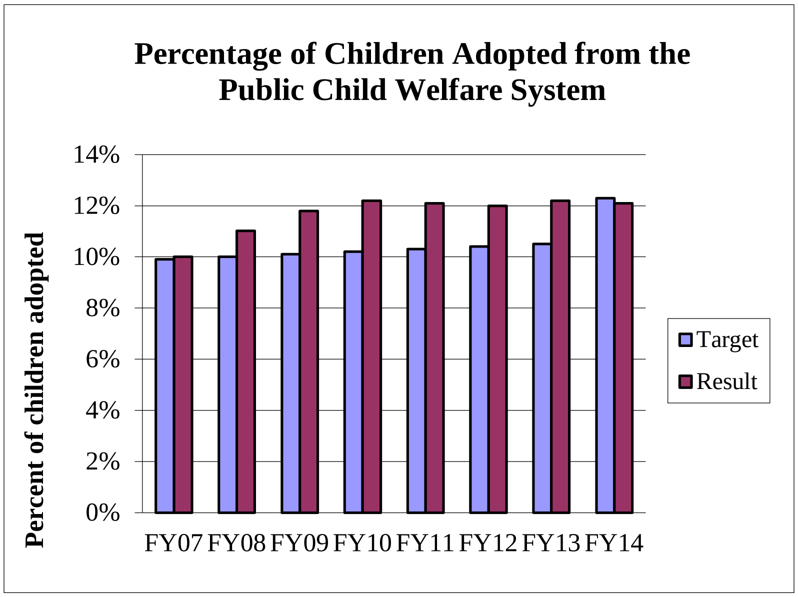


Source: Head Start Program Information Report

ACF Priority 3 – Promote Safety and Well-Being of Children, Youth, and Families

ACF HELPED TO EXPEDITE PERMANENT LIVING SITUATIONS FOR CHILDREN IN FOSTER CARE

- Through the combined efforts of multiple ACF child welfare programs, ACF and states have shown continued success in moving children from foster care into stable, permanent adoptive homes, taking into account the size of the pool of children in foster care for whom adoption is the appropriate goal. In FY 2014 (the most recent actual results available), the adoption rate was 12.1 percent, with approximately 50,644 children adopted, falling just short of the FY 2014 target of 12.3 percent.



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

- ACF oversees two performance measures to monitor overall progress on moving children from Foster Care into permanent living situations, including reunification with parent(s) or primary caretaker(s), living with other relative(s), guardianship, or adoption. Historical data show that between FY 2004 – 2013, of those children who exited care in less than 24 months, over 90 percent exited to permanent homes. In FY 2014, this number was nearly 92 percent (91.6 percent).

RESEARCH AND EVALUATION PLAN

ACF's FY 2017 request reflects a targeted approach to strengthening our capacity to build and use evidence to improve programs. This approach includes additional resources, proposed authorizations changes and appropriations language. ACF has a strong record of conducting rigorous evaluations to learn systematically so that we can make our services as effective as possible. ACF's evaluation policy reflects this strong commitment to learning, addressing the principles of rigor, relevance, transparency, independence, and ethics (http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/opre/resource/acfevaluation-policy). However, in some key areas of ACF's work, we are constrained in our research and evaluation efforts due to limited resources or lack of statutory authority, and have developed proposals to extend and strengthen our efforts.

The ACF Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation (OPRE) leads research and evaluation activities in collaboration with ACF program offices and the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE). Projects include nationally representative descriptive studies, experimental evaluations, exploratory studies, measures development, and demonstration development. ACF has been recognized by the Government Accountability Office as an agency with a "mature evaluation capacity" and an "evaluation culture." Projects typically engage leading researchers to ensure rigor, and engage federal, state, and local policy-makers and practitioners to ensure relevance.

Many ACF programs have little or no evaluation or research resources and, as a result, have only limited evidence about effective approaches for the services they fund. In addition, few resources are available for research on cross-cutting topics, although the individuals and families ACF serves have complex needs that do not map neatly onto ACF's programmatic structure. In FY 2016, ACF's investment in research and evaluation is about $100 million – less than one fifth of one percent of ACF's overall budget.

This budget includes the following proposals for FY 2017. Taken together with existing authorities and funding, and ongoing research and evaluation activities, these proposals will help ACF become a learning organization, advancing toward a vision in which every ACF program will continually create and use evidence to innovate, learn, and improve.

<u>Discretionary Funding</u>

1. Invest $3 million in an evaluation to assess which features of early care and education programs most influence child outcomes.
2. Invest existing funds to develop Native American community capacities to develop their own local performance measures and indicators, use rigorous evaluation methods, and use data to identify and test changes in community conditions to improve outcomes, as well as build an evidence base for achieving, for American Indians and Alaska Natives, a vision of children, youth, families, individuals, and communities who are resilient, safe, healthy, and economically secure.
3. Continues the request for full funding of $6 million for a national survey of the child welfare population.
4. Invest $2 million for a study of homeless youth.
5. Invest $2 million for research and evaluation related to the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) program.
6. Provide that up to one percent of the additional funds requested to increase the duration of Head Start services may be used for research and evaluation.

7. Provide up to one percent of the Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) to be used for evaluation ($3 million in FY 2017).
8. Continues request to increase the allocation of funding for research and evaluation on the Assets for Independence (AFI) program from $0.5 million to $3 million.
9. Streamline procurement for research and evaluation.

Mandatory Funding

10. Apply the CCDBG research and evaluation set-aside to the mandatory child care funding, for a total of $16 million in child care research and evaluation in FY 2017 (+$2 million);
11. Provide that $18.5 million in FY 2017 of Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) funds be available for research and evaluation, $10 million of which will be used for the diaper pilot project in FY 2017.
12. Invest $2 million in evaluation for the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant program and $10 million in evaluation of two-generational demonstrations as part of repurposing the TANF Contingency Fund.
13. Invest $12.5 million to evaluate the proposed initiative to support state efforts to build provider capacity to provide evidence-based psychosocial interventions for children in foster care and to ensure fidelity to proven models, to reduce the over-prescription of psychotropic medications.
14. Create a $100 million per year Child Support Research Fund to support demonstrations and evaluations.
15. Technical fixes to statutory language related to research and evaluation for Responsible Fatherhood program.
16. Invest $4 million per year for five years in research and development in the Chafee Foster Care Independence Program with a focus on LGBTQ youth, youth with disabilities, and parenting youth.
17. Provide $500,000 for an independent evaluation of the Statewide Human Services Grant Program within the Advancing Human Services Interoperability effort that will provide grants and related technical assistance to states in support of the design, development, and implementation of statewide integrated data systems and related analytic tools.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
ALL PURPOSE TABLE

Program	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Change from FY 2016 Enacted
DISCRETIONARY PROGRAMS:				
LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM:	3,390,304,000	3,390,304,000	3,000,304,000	-390,000,000
CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT	2,435,000,000	2,761,000,000	2,961,672,000	200,672,000
PROMOTING SAFE & STABLE FAMILIES, B.A	59,765,000	59,765,000	79,765,000	20,000,000
CHILDREN & FAMILIES SERVICES PROGRAMS:				
Head Start	8,598,095,000	9,168,095,000	9,601,724,000	433,629,000
Preschool Development Grants	250,000,000	250,000,000	350,000,000	100,000,000
Runaway and Homeless Youth Programs				
Basic Center Program	53,350,000	54,439,000	56,789,000	2,350,000
Transitional Living Program	43,650,000	47,541,000	49,541,000	2,000,000
Homeless Youth Study	0	0	2,000,000	2,000,000
Subtotal, Runaway and Homeless Youth Programs	97,000,000	101,980,000	108,330,000	6,350,000
Service Connection for Youth on the Streets	17,141,000	17,141,000	17,491,000	350,000
Child Abuse Programs				
CAPTA State Grants	25,310,000	25,310,000	25,310,000	0
Child Abuse Discretionary Activities	28,744,000	33,000,000	43,744,000	10,744,000
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention	39,764,000	39,764,000	39,764,000	0
Subtotal, Child Abuse Programs	93,818,000	98,074,000	108,818,000	10,744,000
Child Welfare Programs				
Child Welfare Services	268,735,000	268,735,000	268,735,000	0
Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration	15,984,000	17,984,000	21,984,000	4,000,000
Adoption Opportunities	39,100,000	39,100,000	39,100,000	0

Program	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Change from FY 2016 Enacted
Abandoned Infants Assistance Program	11,063,000	0	0	0
Subtotal, Child Welfare Programs	334,882,000	325,819,000	329,819,000	4,000,000
Chafee Education and Training Vouchers	43,257,000	43,257,000	43,257,000	0
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments	37,943,000	37,943,000	37,943,000	0
Native American Programs	46,520,000	50,000,000	53,100,000	3,100,000
Social Services Research and Demonstration	5,762,000	6,512,000	10,762,000	4,250,000
Federal Administration	201,000,000	205,000,000	205,699,000	699,000
Disaster Human Services Case Management	1,864,000	1,864,000	1,864,000	0
Community Services Programs				
Community Services Block Grant	674,000,000	715,000,000	674,000,000	-41,000,000
Community Services Discretionary Activities				
Community Economic Development	29,883,000	29,883,000	0	-29,883,000
Rural Community Facilities	6,500,000	6,500,000	0	-6,500,000
Assets for Independence	18,950,000	18,950,000	18,950,000	0
Subtotal, Community Services Programs	729,333,000	770,333,000	692,950,000	-77,383,000
Violent Crime Reduction				
Family Violence Prevention and Services	135,000,000	150,000,000	151,000,000	1,000,000
National Domestic Violence Hotline	4,500,000	8,250,000	12,300,000	4,050,000
Subtotal, Violent Crime Reduction	139,500,000	158,250,000	163,300,000	5,050,000
Total, Children & Families Services Programs, B.A.	10,596,115,000	11,234,268,000	11,725,057,000	490,789,000
CHILDREN'S RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE:				
Advancing Human Services Interoperability, Discretionary	0	0	10,000,000	10,000,000
REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE:				
Transitional and Medical Services	383,266,000	490,000,000	581,357,000	91,357,000

Program	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Change from FY 2016 Enacted
Social Services	149,927,000	155,000,000	176,927,000	21,927,000
Survivors of Torture	10,735,000	10,735,000	23,375,000	12,640,000
Refugee Health Promotion	4,600,000	4,600,000	4,600,000	0
Targeted Assistance	47,601,000	47,601,000	55,601,000	8,000,000
Unaccompanied Children	948,000,000	948,000,000	1,321,000,000	373,000,000
Anti-Trafficking in Persons Programs	15,755,000	18,755,000	22,000,000	3,245,000
Total, Refugee and Entrant Assistance, B.A.	1,559,884,000	1,674,691,000	2,184,860,000	510,169,000
CHIMP transfer to Census[2]	0	0	(10,000,000)	(10,000,000)
Total, Discretionary Programs, B.A	18,041,068,000	19,120,028,000	19,951,658,000	831,630,000
MANDATORY PROGRAMS:				
PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR CHILD SUPPORT & FAMILY SUPPORT PROGRAMS:				
State Child Support Administrative Costs	3,550,166,932	3,526,832,000	3,711,840,000	185,008,000
Federal Incentive Payments to States	564,144,848	516,912,000	585,791,000	68,879,000
Access and Visitation Grants	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	0
Subtotal, Child Support Enforcement	4,124,311,780	4,053,744,000	4,307,631,000	253,887,000
Payments to Territories-Adults	33,000,000	33,000,000	33,000,000	0
Repatriation	927,000	932,000	1,000,000	68,000
Subtotal, Other Payments	33,927,000	33,932,000	34,000,000	68,000
Payments to States for CSE & FS Programs, Net B.A.	4,158,238,780	4,087,676,000	4,341,631,000	253,955,000
Total, Payments to States for CSE & FS Programs, Obligations	4,346,791,611	4,303,998,000	4,554,968,000	250,970,000
CHILDREN'S RESEARCH & TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE:				
Training & Technical Assistance	11,418,364	11,479,952	12,317,545	837,593

[2] Reflects $25 million in mandatory funds that were transferred from the Contingency Fund for Welfare Research, $15 million, and the Census Bureau SIPP, $10 million, as enacted by Congress for FY 2105 (P.L. 113-235) and FY 2016 (P.L. 114-113)

Program	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Change from FY 2016 Enacted
Federal Parent Locator Service	22,836,727	22,959,903	24,635,089	1,675,186
Advancing Human Services Interoperability (Mandatory)	0	0	50,000,000	50,000,000
Total, Children's Research & Technical Assistance, B.A.	34,255,091	34,439,855	96,952,634	62,512,779
Total, Children's Research & Technical Assistance, B.A. (mandatory and discretionary)	34,255,091	34,439,855	106,952,634	72,512,779
TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES:				
State Family Assistance Grants	16,488,667,000	16,488,667,000	17,235,167,000	746,500,000
Territories -- Family Assistance Grants	77,875,000	77,875,000	81,375,000	3,500,000
Matching Grants to Territories	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	0
Healthy Marriage Promotion and Responsible Fatherhood Grants	148,102,000	148,232,000	150,000,000	1,768,000
Tribal Work Programs	7,633,000	7,633,000	7,633,000	0
Contingency Fund[3]	608,000,000	608,000,000	25,000,000	-583,000,000
Pathways to Jobs	0	0	473,000,000	473,000,000
Two-Generation Demonstration Project	0	0	100,000,000	100,000,000
Monitoring and Oversight	0	0	10,000,000	10,000,000
Economic Response Fund	0	0	2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000
Total, TANF, B.A.	17,345,277,000	17,345,407,000	20,097,175,000	2,751,768,000

[3] Reflects $25 million in mandatory funds that were transferred from the Contingency Fund for Welfare Research, $15 million, and the Census Bureau SIPP, $10 million, as enacted by Congress for FY 2105 (P.L. 113-235) and FY 2016 (P.L. 114-113).

Program	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Change from FY 2016 Enacted
EMERGENCY AID AND SERVICE CONNECTION PILOT	0	0	40,000,000	40,000,000
CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT FUND (Child Care Entitlement):	2,917,000,000	2,917,000,000	6,581,862,000	3,664,862,000
PAYMENTS FOR FOSTER CARE & PERMANENCY:				
Foster Care	4,669,270,753	4,799,573,280	5,242,800,000	443,226,720
Demonstration to Address Over-Utilization of Psychotropic Medications for Children in Foster Care	0	0	250,000,000	250,000,000
Adoption Assistance	2,472,556,925	2,674,000,000	2,780,000,000	106,000,000
Guardianship Assistance	101,484,609	135,000,000	152,000,000	17,000,000
Chafee Foster Care Independence Program	139,960,434	139,963,082	144,000,000	4,036,918
Tribal IV-E Technical Assistance (Pre-Appropriated)	2,959,047	2,961,316	3,000,000	38,684
Total, Foster Care and Permanency, B.A.	7,386,231,768	7,751,497,678	8,571,800,000	820,302,322
PROMOTING SAFE AND STABLE FAMILIES (including Title V programs):				
Promoting Safe and Stable Families B.A.	319,815,000	321,540,000	387,750,000	66,210,000
Family Connection Grants (Pre-Appropriated)	0	0	15,000,000	15,000,000
Subtotal, Promoting Safe and Stable Families	319,815,000	321,540,000	402,750,000	81,210,000
Personal Responsibility Education Program (Pre-Appropriated)	75,000,000	75,000,000	75,000,000	0
Abstinence Education Program (Pre-appropriated)	50,000,000	75,000,000	0	-75,000,000
Subtotal, Title V Programs	125,000,000	150,000,000	75,000,000	-75,000,000
Total, Promoting Safe and Stable Families, B.A, Mandatory	444,815,000	471,540,000	477,750,000	6,210,000
Total, PSSF Appropriation (including mandatory and discretionary)	504,580,000	531,305,000	557,515,000	26,210,000

Program	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Change from FY 2016 Enacted
SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT (including program authorized under Title XX):				
Social Services Block Grant	1,575,900,000	1,584,400,000	1,700,000,000	115,600,000
Health Profession Opportunity Grants	85,000,000	85,000,000	85,000,000	0
Upward Mobility Project	0	0	300,000,000	300,000,000
Total, Social Services Block Grant, B.A.	1,660,900,000	1,669,400,000	2,085,000,000	415,600,000
LIHEAP Mandatory Trigger	0	0	769,000,000	769,000,000
TOTAL, MANDATORY PROGRAMS, B.A	33,946,717,639	34,276,960,533	43,051,170,634	8,774,210,101
TOTAL, DISCRETIONARY PROGRAMS, B.A.	18,041,068,000	19,120,028,000	19,951,658,000	831,630,000
TOTAL, B.A.	51,987,785,639	53,396,988,533	63,002,828,634	9,605,840,101

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

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FY 2017 BUDGET

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

FY 2017 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis

For making payments under subsections (b) and (d) of section 2602 of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981, [$3,390,304,000] *$3,000,304,000*: *Provided*, That all but [$491,000,000] *$435,000,000* of this amount shall be allocated as though the total appropriation for such payments for fiscal year [2016]*2017* was less than $1,975,000,000: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding section 2609A(a), of the amounts appropriated under section 2602(b), not more than [$2,988,000] *$3,000,000* of such amounts may be reserved by the Secretary for technical assistance, training, and monitoring of program activities for compliance with internal controls, policies and procedures and may, in addition to the authorities provided in section 2609A(a)(1), use such funds through contracts with private entities that do not qualify as nonprofit organizations: *Provided further, That notwithstanding section 2605(k) of the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981, a state receiving an allotment for fiscal year 2017 may use up to 40 percent of such allotment for residential weatherization or other energy-related home repair activities without regard to the waiver process specified in such section.* (Department of Health and Human Services Appropriations Act, 2016.)

Language Provision	Explanation
Provided further, That notwithstanding section 2605(k) of the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981, a state receiving an allotment for fiscal year 2017 may use up to 40 percent of such allotment for residential weatherization or other energy-related home repair activities without regard to the waiver process specified in such section.	This language will allow states flexibility to better serve low-income households over the long-term by proposing an increase in the amount that a state can voluntarily set-aside for residential weatherization or other energy-related home repair activities in an effort to reduce energy related costs.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

Authorizing Legislation[4]

	FY 2016 Amount Authorized	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Amount Authorized	FY 2017 Budget Request
1. Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program: Section 2602(b) of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act	$5,100,000,000	3,390,304,000	$5,100,000,000	3,000,304,000
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)	($27,000,000)	$30,000,000 ($50M if amount appropriated under (b) is not less than $1.4B)	($27,000,000)
3. Energy Emergency Contingency Fund, Section 2602(e) of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act	Such sums	$0	Such sums	$0
4. Training and Technical Assistance, Section 2609A(a) of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act	$300,000	($2,988,000)	$300,000	($3,000,000)
5. LIHEAP Mandatory Contingency Fund, proposal [5]			No existing authority (Budget Authority capped at $1 billion total)	$769,000,000
Total request level		3,390,304,000		3,000,304,000
Total request level against definite authorizations		3,390,304,000		3,769,304,000

[4] Authorization expired at the end of fiscal year 2007.
[5] The budget request includes a legislative proposal to create a new mandatory trigger mechanism to provide up to $1 billion over 10 years in automatic increases in energy assistance in response to energy price spikes, extreme temperatures, and changes in the number of households in poverty.

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 2016
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	2007	$5,100,000,000	$2,161,170,000	$3,390,304,000
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	$27,000,000
Energy Emergency Contingency Fund	2007	$600,000,000	$181,170,000	$0
Training and Technical Assistance	2007	$300,000	$297,000	$2,988,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

Appropriations History Table

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	House Allowance	Senate Allowance	Appropriation
2008				
Block Grant	1,500,000,000			2,015,206,000
Contingency Fund	282,000,000			596,379,000
Rescission				-41,257,000
Total	1,782,000,000			2,570,328,000
2009				
Block Grant	1,700,000,000	1,980,000,000	1,980,000,000	4,509,672,000
Contingency Fund	300,000,000	790,328,000	590,328,000	590,328,000
Total	2,000,000,000	2,770,328,000	2,570,328,000	5,100,000,000[6]
2010				
Block Grant	2,410,000,000	4,509,672,000	4,509,672,000	4,509,672,000
Contingency Fund	790,000,000	590,328,000	590,328,000	590,328,000
1%Transfer to HRSA				-777,000
Total Discretionary Funding	3,20,000,000	5,100,000,000	5,100,000,000	5,099,223,000
Mandatory Trigger	450,000,000			
2011				
Block Grant	2,510,000,000			4,509,672,000
Contingency Fund	790,000,000			200,328,000
Contingency Fund awarded under CR				73,000
Rescission				-9,420,000
Total Discretionary Funding	3,300,000,000			4,700,653,000
Mandatory Trigger	2,000,000,000			
2012				
Block Grant	1,980,000,000	3,391,973,000	3,400,653,000	3,478,246,000
Contingency Fund	589,551,000		199,927,000	
Rescission				-6,574,000
Total	2,569,551,000	3,391,973,000	3,600,580,000	3,471,672,000

[6] The Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance, and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009, P.L. 110-329, appropriated LIHEAP funding for FY 2009.

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	House Allowance	Senate Allowance	Appropriation
2013				
Block Grant	2,820,000,000	3,391,973,000	3,471,672,000	3,471,672,115
Contingency Fund	200,000,000	100,000,000		
1%Transfer to ORR				-34,647,288
Sequestration				-174,645,937
Rescission				-6,943,344
Recoveries from 2013				-10,880,543
Total	3,020,000,000	3,471,672,000	3,471,672,000	3,244,555,003
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			
Recoveries from 2013				10,880,543
Recoveries from 2014				-4,324,441
Secretary’s 1% Transfer				-34,245,000
Total	3,020,000,000		3,614,729,000	3,396,860,102
2015				
Block Grant	2,550,000,000			3,390,304,000
Contingency Fund	200,000,000			
Energy Reduction Burden Grants	50,000,000			
Recoveries from 2014				4,324,422
Total	2,800,000,000			3,394,628,422
2016				
Block Grant	3,190,304,000,	3,365,304,000	3,390,304,000	3,390,304,000
Utility Innovation Fund	200,000,000			
Mandatory Contingency Fund (est.)	[1,130,000,000]			
Total Discretionary Funding	3,390,304,000	3,365,304,000	3,390,304,000	3,390,304,000

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	House Allowance	Senate Allowance	Appropriation
2017				
Block Grant	3,000,304,000			
Mandatory Contingency Fund[7] (est.)	[769,000,000]			
Total Discretionary Funding	3,000,304,000			

[7] The budget request includes a legislative proposal to create a new mandatory trigger mechanism to provide up to $1 billion over 10 years in automatic increases in energy assistance in response to energy price spikes, extreme temperatures, and changes in the number of households in poverty. Using probabilistic scoring, we estimate the trigger for the LIHEAP mandatory Contingency Fund would provide up to $769 million in new budget authority in FY 2017.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

Amounts Available for Obligation

Budgetary Resources	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Annual, B.A.	$3,390,304,000	$3,390,304,000	$3,000,304,000
Mandatory, B.A.	0	0	769,000,000
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	**$3,390,304,000**	**$3,390,304,000**	**$3,769,304,000**
Recoveries of prior year obligations	4,324,000	0	0
Total Obligations	**$3,394,628,000**	**$3,390,304,000**	**$3,769,304,000**

Budget Authority by Activity

Activity	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Block Grant			
Grants to States	$3,387,316,000	$3,360,316,000	$2,970,304,000
Leveraging Incentive Funds	0	27,000,000	27,000,000
Training & Technical Assistance	2,988,000	2,988,000	3,000,000
Subtotal, Block Grant	3,390,304,000	3,390,304,000	3,000,304,000
LIHEAP Mandatory Contingency Fund	0	0	769,000,000
Total, Budget Authority	**$3,390,304,000**	**$3,390,304,000**	**$3,769,304,000**

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

Summary of Changes

FY 2016 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	$3,390,304,000
FY 2017 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	$3,769,304,000
Net change	+$379,000,000

Description of Changes	FY 2016 Estimate	Change from Base
Increases:		
A. Program:		
1) **LIHEAP Mandatory Contingency Fund:** Provides automatic increase in LIHEAP funding when underlying factors that affect LIHEAP demand increase.	$0	+$769,000,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+$769,000,000
Total, Increases		+$769,000,000
Decreases:		
A. Program:		
1) **LIHEAP Block Grant:** Adjusts funding based on current energy prices.	$3,390,304,000	-$390,000,000
Subtotal, Program Decreases		-$390,000,000
Total, Decreases		-$390,000,000
Net Change		+$379,000,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

Justification

Funding Level	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget	Change from FY 2016 Enacted
Discretionary, B.A.	$3,390,304,000	$3,390,304,000	$3,000,304,000	-$390,000,000
Mandatory, B.A.	0	0	769,000,000	769,000,000
Total, Budget Authority	3,390,304,000	3,390,304,000	3,769,304,000	379,000,000

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

2017 Authorization ....Such sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method .... Formula Grant/Other

General Statement

The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) provides home heating and cooling assistance to low-income households consistent with ACF's strategic goal to build healthy, safe and supportive communities and tribes.

States use LIHEAP funds to target assistance to low-income households with high energy burdens or need in accordance with the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981, as amended. The statute indicates that households with the highest energy needs include those vulnerable households with very young children, individuals with disabilities, and frail older individuals. Through a collaborative process with state and local LIHEAP officials the program has defined national recipiency targeting indices for both elderly (60 years and older) and young-child (five years old or younger) households as a way to measure the extent to which LIHEAP targets vulnerable populations to receive heating assistance. For FY 2014, preliminary data show that approximately 32.6 percent of LIHEAP heating recipients were elderly households and 19.0 percent were households including young children.

<u>Program Description and Accomplishments</u>

LIHEAP Block Grant – LIHEAP provides home energy assistance to low-income households generally through payments to eligible households or their home energy suppliers. Funds are provided through the block grant to states, Indian tribes and tribal organizations, Puerto Rico, and four other territories for their use in programs tailored to meet the unique requirements of their jurisdictions. This program assists eligible households in meeting the costs of home energy, defined by the statute to include sources of residential heating and cooling.

States are required to give priority to households with the highest home energy costs or need in relation to income. States are allowed flexibility in determining payment levels and types of payments, including unrestricted cash payments, payments to vendors on behalf of eligible households, or energy vouchers. Typically, states elect to provide benefits in the form of direct payments to vendors on behalf of recipient households. Up to ten percent of the funds payable to a state may be used to support planning and administrative costs. States may request that up to ten percent of the funds be carried over for obligation in the subsequent year.

Preliminary state responses to the LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2014 indicate that 50 states and the District of Columbia provided an estimated $1.7 billion for heating assistance, 19 states provided an estimated $226 million for cooling assistance, 48 states provided an estimated $727 million for crisis assistance, and 42 states provided an estimated $307 million in assistance for low-cost residential weatherization or other energy-related home repair.

Using the preliminary data available from FY 2014, an estimated 6.3 million households received assistance with heating costs through LIHEAP. On average, the annual heating/winter crisis assistance benefit per household was $366, with estimated heating benefits ranging from the lowest state average of $78 to the highest of $1,024. The typical household that received heating assistance had a median income at 83.5 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines; such assistance offset 45.9 percent of their annual heating costs.

LIHEAP Contingency Fund – The LIHEAP Contingency Fund is designed to provide additional funds to states, tribes and territories that are adversely affected by extreme heat or cold, energy prices, or other causes of energy-related emergencies. The authorizing statute gives the Secretary the discretion to determine when and how appropriated Contingency Funds should be disbursed. The FY 2012-2016 enacted appropriations did not include Contingency Funds.

Leveraging Incentive and REACH Programs – LIHEAP also includes the Leveraging Incentive and the Residential Energy Assistance Challenge (REACH) programs. In FY 2012, states reported the value of $2.9 billion in allowable non-federal energy assistance resources, largely in the form of utility fuel funds, cash contributions, donations of heating/cooling equipment, and utility waivers of late payment and arrearage charges for LIHEAP eligible households.

REACH is a competitive grant program that assists a limited number of LIHEAP grantees in developing and operating programs to help LIHEAP-eligible households reduce their energy vulnerability. For example, in FY 2012, 11 REACH awards totaling $1.4 million were made to state and tribal projects that support energy efficiency education to rural communities, target the most vulnerable populations susceptible to health issues as a result of inadequate heating and cooling, and implement alternative energy programs that provide more efficient heating or cooling units.

Between FY 2013 - FY 2015, ACF did not distribute Leveraging or REACH awards. ACF redistributed the $27 million appropriated for Leveraging and REACH for other purposes under the Secretary's transfer authority in FY 2013 and FY 2014 and as part of the regular block grant awards in FY 2015.

Training and Technical Assistance (T&TA) Activities – Since FY 2012, approximately $3 million a year has been appropriated to support technical assistance, training, and monitoring of program activities for compliance with internal controls, policies and procedures in states to improve program integrity. ACF established the LIHEAP Program Integrity Work Group in January 2011, via a contract with the LIHEAP Clearinghouse. Additionally, states participated in the LIHEAP Performance Measures Implementation Work Group (PMIWG). Both groups made recommendations to ACF and, along with the recommendations from other stakeholder groups such as the National Energy Assistance Directors' Association, the ACF Office of Community Services (OCS) developed a program integrity plan. The program integrity plan included awarding new contracts in FY 2012, which were largely funded in the succeeding years since then. The current contracts centering on various technical assistance efforts are described below:

- Grantee Monitoring: Funding supports activities that have expanded the capacity and resources available for conducting grantee compliance reviews (both on site and desk reviews). This contract helps ACF fulfill its commitment on program integrity by dedicating additional resources to preventing, detecting and resolving potential fraud in LIHEAP. The funds also allowed ACF to quadruple the number of compliance reviews conducted of grantees beyond what ACF had been able to accomplish prior to the increased funding. ACF awarded a follow-on contract that is providing fiscal support for 16 site visits in FY 2016. Where feasible, ACF attempts to schedule coordinated monitoring visits between co-located state and tribal grantees to gain efficiency in site visits. ACF also varies the amount of time in the field for site visits based on the unique administrative design of the program in each state, thereby reducing the length of time staff are in the field for states that are centrally administered. This has reduced the amount of funds spent on travel for monitoring.
- Grantee Training and Technical Assistance: Funding supports activities to provide direct guidance and assistance to LIHEAP grantees via development of training curricula on program integrity and performance management and convening a training conference and workshops. A national two-day LIHEAP grantee training conference was held in June 2013 and June 2015. Four regional training sessions were held in the spring of 2014 and are planned for the spring of 2016. ACF awarded a new contract in FY 2015 that supports the regional LIHEAP grantee training conferences scheduled for 2016, along with continued expanded training and facilitation of peer-to-peer assistance.
- Performance Data: Funding supports the implementation of outcome performance measures for LIHEAP to provide opportunities for performance-driven decision making and provide grantees a web-based data collection and reporting tool for the performance measures. In FY 2013, the contractor developed a pilot web-based data warehouse and information sharing tool that grantees tested. In FY 2016, more data will be made available in the system and a public access portion of the site will be piloted. A state grantee needs assessment regarding capacity to report performance data and conduct third party verification was put into the field during the winter of FY 2014. The results were analyzed in the spring of 2014 to aid ACF in developing its individualized training and technical assistance (T&TA) strategy for states beginning in FY 2015 and will continue in FY 2016.

In April 2010, ACF established the PMIWG, consisting of state LIHEAP Directors and ACF staff. The PMIWG is supported by the Performance Data contract referenced above. The PMIWG recommended that ACF require certain baseline performance measures to be reported on by all LIHEAP state grantees and went through a collaborative selection process to choose four new developmental performance measures from the larger set of potential measure recommendations drafted by the first Work Group. The PMIWG worked with stakeholders to establish definitions and assess grantees' ability to collect and report on these new measures. Information about this new data collection was presented to grantees as part of ACF's four regional LIHEAP training workshops on performance measurement in the spring of 2014. The PMIWG will continue to be active through FY 2016 in overseeing the implementation of the developmental LIHEAP performance measures (as noted below). In addition to the state reported performance measures, ACF is also tracking the number of repeat OMB Circular A-133 Single Audit Act findings related to LIHEAP among grantees, defining success by a reduction in the number of repeat findings over time. ACF currently has access to the audit data, so this measure is not anticipated to impose a new burden on grantees.

The PMIWG worked to establish definitions for each of the four developmental performance measures it recommended and continues to solicit feedback from all state grantees on the definitions and grantees' ability to collect and report these data. ACF is using the same web-based tool through which states submit their LIHEAP Plans for their reporting of the new performance measures data. ACF developed a web-based tool for LIHEAP performance management that enables states to analyze and build unique data graphics on all of the required performance measures for individual state, regional grouping, unique grouping, and national level information. Collection and reporting of data for the new developmental measures was optional for state grantees in FY 2015 but required for all state grantees and the District of Columbia starting in FY 2016. In 2017, ACF also plans to make certain sections of the LIHEAP performance management website available to the public in order to allow other stakeholders to access vetted grantee data.

Funding for the program during the last five years has been as follows:[8]

2012	$3,478,246,000
2013	$3,471,672,115
2014	$3,424,549,000
2015	$3,390,304,000
2016	$3,390,304,000

Budget Request

The FY 2017 discretionary request for LIHEAP is $3,000,304,000, a $390,000,000 decrease from the FY 2016 enacted level. ACF is proposing to allocate all available funding to the regular block grant, with the exception of $30,000,000 set aside for other purposes.

The FY 2017 mandatory request for the LIHEAP Mandatory Contingency Fund provides up to $1 billion in Budget Authority during the budget window. Using a probabilistic model, $769,000,000 is expected to be provided in FY 2017 under this mechanism.

In FY 2017, the $30,000,000 funding set-aside includes $3 million for federal T&TA assistance and $27 million for Leveraging and REACH grants. The $3 million will continue to enhance federal T&TA activities, including program integrity efforts. ACF intends to continue the use of T&TA funds to support and expand monitoring site visits. The funding will also continue expanded T&TA activities, such as convening national and regional LIHEAP grantee training meetings, grantee training webinars, targeted on-site T&TA to follow-up on compliance review findings, and facilitating a peer-to-peer mentorship program among LIHEAP grantees. The funding will also be used to implement recommendations from the program accountability contract to strengthen third-party verification of client data. In addition, ACF will continue to maintain and enhance the new performance measures web-based tool and T&TA to grantees on collecting valid and reliable data under the proposed new performance measures. The $27 million will fund the Leveraging and REACH set-aside to increase the scale of these projects to provide states with a better opportunity to test different home energy assistance strategies and build evidence-based practices that can be incorporated by grantees in their regular LIHEAP operations..

[8] The totals funding by program are the enacted LIHEAP funding levels before any adjustments.

The FY 2017 request includes flexibility through appropriation language to modify the residential weatherization and energy efficiency assistance funding. Presently, the LIHEAP statute makes weatherization assistance an optional service with up to 15 percent of their LIHEAP funding, or 25 percent with prior written approval from ACF. This proposal would permit grantees to voluntarily allocate up to 40 percent for such services. The proposal also recommends removing the prior written approval requirement. This would allow states more flexibility in determining the most effective combination of LIHEAP services to help resolve short and longer term home energy needs. In FY 2014, preliminary data show that nine states used between 15 and 25 percent of their LIHEAP funding for weatherization, including two states who allocated the maximum allowable amount.

Finally, below is a more detailed explanation for the proposed LIHEAP Mandatory Contingency Fund trigger mechanisms. Note that trigger thresholds are based on a consideration of each mechanism's volatility.

- Oil Price Trigger: Recognizing that about 9 percent of LIHEAP eligible households rely on heating oil to heat their homes in the winter, additional funds will be provided if quarterly oil prices are at least 20 percent higher than prices in the corresponding quarter of the prior year. This trigger will only be in effect for the discrete calendar quarters ending in September and December. Oil prices will be based on the West Texas Intermediate crude oil spot price, in dollars per barrel, as determined by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE).
- Natural Gas Price Trigger: Nearly 50 percent of LIHEAP eligible households rely on natural gas as their primary heating fuel source in the winter. Additional funds will be provided if quarterly natural gas prices are at least 20 percent higher than prices in the corresponding quarter of the prior year. This trigger will only be in effect for the discrete calendar quarters ending in September and December. Natural gas prices would be based on the Henry Hub spot price, in dollars per thousand cubic meters, as determined by the DOE.
- Winter Electricity Price Trigger: About one-third of LIHEAP eligible households rely on electricity to heat their homes in the winter. Additional funds will be provided if quarterly electricity prices are at least 5 percent higher than prices in the final two quarters of the year. This trigger will only be in effect for the calendar quarters ending in September and December. Electricity prices would be based on average retail prices for the residential sector, in cents per kilowatt hour, as determined by the DOE.
- Summer Electricity Price Trigger: Additional funds would be provided if quarterly electricity prices are at least 5 percent higher than prices in the final two quarters of the year. This trigger will only be in effect for the calendar quarters ending in March and June. Electricity prices would be based on average retail prices for the residential sector, in cents per kilowatt hour, as determined by the DOE.
- Climate Trigger: This trigger would be hit during periods of extreme cold or heat temperatures. Extreme cold in the early winter months can reduce the amount of crisis assistance available for states to disburse during the second half of the winter. Additional funds would be provided if population-weighted heating degree days for November and December collectively exceed their historical norms by more than 2.5 percent. The cold climate trigger will be based on heating degree days, as estimated by the U.S. Department of Commerce's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. This trigger would only be in effect in the fourth quarter. ACF is developing a cooling trigger for further consideration that would work similarly based on periods of extreme heat.
- Households in Poverty: Higher numbers of households in poverty can increase the annual demand for LIHEAP assistance. Additional funds would be provided if the percentage of the

U.S. resident population participating in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in the fiscal year is at least 20 percent higher than the equivalent percentage for fiscal year 2009. SNAP participation estimates would be determined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Population estimates would be as determined by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Total funding provided by the six trigger mechanisms is capped at $1 billion within the budget window. ACF proposes that any triggered funds be allocated to states within 30 days unless the Secretary determines there are extenuating circumstances that would justify additional time, but in no case would the release be delayed more than 45 days following publication of applicable data. The allocation among states would be determined by the Administration using an approach that takes into account the impact of the respective trigger mechanism causing the release and the percent of low-income households in the state. The Secretary would have discretion to use up to one percent of these funds to provide additional assistance to states, territories, and tribes adversely impacted by extreme heat or cold, energy supply disruptions, or a variety of other energy-related emergencies. Likewise, states would retain the flexibility to use triggered funds in a manner that best meets the particular energy assistance needs of their low-income populations.

The Administration will work with Congress to finalize a trigger design within the resources provided in the FY 2017 Budget.

Estimated Costs:

Using probabilistic scoring, the mandatory trigger is expected to provide up to $1 billion in new budget authority over two years starting in FY 2017. Probabilistic methods project the cost of the proposal under a number of possible scenarios for oil, natural gas, and electricity prices, SNAP participation levels, and climate, and weigh the cost in each scenario by the assumed probability the scenario will occur.

Regarding performance data, LIHEAP currently uses a recipiency targeting index to measure the extent to which LIHEAP reaches elderly households and households that include young children, by comparing these vulnerable groups' receipt of LIHEAP heating assistance to these groups' representation in the low-income household population. For example, if 25 percent of the low-income households included children and 25 percent of LIHEAP-receiving households included children, then the recipiency targeting index for children would be 100. Program data for FY 2014 indicate that LIHEAP targeting of income eligible elderly households declined (the FY 2014 actual result of 80 is below the FY 2014 target of 84). Historically, the data have indicated that elderly households receiving heating assistance were served at a level below their representation in the income eligible population of elderly households.

A review of the literature indicates that other federal social programs also find it challenging to serve eligible elderly households, especially in comparison to households with young children. Program participation barriers appear to be most significant when elderly households have not made previous use of public assistance programs. For this reason, ACF is a federal partner with the National Center for Outreach and Benefit Enrollment that is funded by the Administration for Community Living. LIHEAP is one of five federal benefit programs for which this Center is seeking to help connect eligible elderly individuals with benefit programs. ACF's target for FY 2017 is to maintain the prior year's actual result.

Regarding annual measure 1B, LIHEAP targeting to low income households with young children also declined in FY 2014 but still showed that such households are being targeted at rates greater than other types of households. The targeting index fell to 112 in FY 2014, short of the 117 goal. This result demonstrates that the LIHEAP program overall continues to provide relatively effective outreach to young child households, though not as strong as in recent years. ACF's annual targets through FY 2017 is to maintain targeting performance at the previous year's level.

As illustrated in the following Outcome and Output Table, ACF is working to implement the following new performance goals starting in FY 2016: 1) increase the benefit targeting index score for high burden households; 2) increase the energy burden reduction index score for high burden households; 3) maintain restoration of home energy service for LIHEAP recipient households; 4) increase prevention of loss of home energy services; and 5) reduce the percentage of repeat findings from grantees' A-133 Single Audits. ACF made the collection of data for the developmental measures optional for FY 2015 and mandatory for FY 2016. The current performance measures will continue to be tracked until the new outcome measures are fully implemented. At this time, these new measures do not include territories or tribes while ACF works with states to determine the validity and reliability of the data.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2017 Target +/- FY 2016 Target
1.1LT and 1A: Recipiency targeting index score of households having at least one member 60 years or older.[9] (*Outcome*)	FY 2014: 80 Target: 84 (Target Not Met)	Maintain Prior Result	Maintain Prior Result	N/A
1.1LT and 1B: Recipiency targeting index score for LIHEAP households having at least one member five years or younger.[10] (*Outcome*)	FY 2014: 112 Target: 117[11] (Target Not Met)	Maintain Prior Result	Maintain Prior Result	N/A
1C: Increase benefit targeting index score for high burden households. (*Developmental Outcome*)	TBD	TBD	TBD	N/A
1D: Increase energy burden reduction index score for high burden households. (*Developmental Outcome*)	TBD	TBD	TBD	N/A

[9] This measure is calculated using only heating-assisted households with at least one elderly member.
[10] This measure is calculated using only heating-assisted households with at least one young child.
[11] This target was updated per a technical correction.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2017 Target +/- FY 2016 Target
1E: Maintain restoration of home energy service for LIHEAP recipient households. (*Developmental Outcome*)	TBD	TBD	TBD	N/A
1F: Increase prevention of loss of home energy services. (*Developmental Outcome*)	TBD	TBD	TBD	N/A
1G: Reduce the percentage of repeat findings from grantees A-133 Single Audits. (*Developmental Outcome*)	TBD	TBD	TBD	N/A
1i: Number of heating assistance households with at least one member 60 years or older (millions). (*Output*)	FY 2014: 1.87 million households (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
1ii: Number of heating assistance households served with at least one member five years or younger (millions). (*Output*)	FY 2014: 1.09 million households (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
LIHEAP Block Grant

Data Category	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$3,391,640,422	$3,360,316,000	$2,970,304,000
Competitive		27,000,000	27,000,000
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	2,313,701	2,283,797	2,295,797
Program Support	673,853	704,203	704,203
Total, Resources	$3,394,627,976	$3,390,304,000	$3,000,304,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	211	211	211
New Starts			
#	211	211	211
$	$3,391,640,422	$3,387,316,000	$2,997,304,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	7	6	6
$	$2,388,826	$2,283,797	$2,295,797
Interagency Agreements			
#	3	2	2
$	$515,360	$496,950	$496,950

Notes:
1. FY 2015 – These funds includes $4,324,422 in allocations to states and territories ($4,278,422) and tribes ($46,000) from available balances from FY 2014 that were awarded in FY 2015.
2. Total Amounts – State allocations in all years are subject to change based on tribal agreements, therefore all final state allocations will be included on the HHS/ACF Office of Community Services web site located at this URL: http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/resource/liheap-funding-tables.
3. FY 2017 and FY 2016 Discretionary Funds – There is $27,000,000 in funding for the Leveraging Incentive program and Residential Energy Assistance Challenge (REACH) program set aside funding.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

State Table - Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

FY 2017 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.568

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	Difference from FY 2016 Estimate
Alabama	$44,158,985	$43,155,696	$37,033,586	-$6,122,110
Alaska	10,170,776	10,222,147	8,988,601	-1,233,546
Arizona	20,616,812	20,040,593	17,197,615	-2,842,978
Arkansas	26,805,488	27,808,694	25,131,125	-2,677,569
California	173,599,168	176,126,912	157,798,715	-18,328,197
Colorado	48,958,657	48,881,801	42,747,750	-6,134,051
Connecticut	85,854,307	80,532,712	72,160,814	-8,371,898
Delaware	12,559,189	12,552,969	11,399,436	-1,153,533
District of Columbia	10,392,525	10,389,474	9,135,738	-1,253,736
Florida	70,658,233	68,683,498	58,939,992	-9,743,506
Georgia	55,874,930	54,313,356	46,608,411	-7,704,945
Hawaii	5,626,917	5,469,655	4,693,724	-775,931
Idaho	19,038,175	19,032,589	16,735,856	-2,296,733
Illinois	167,645,639	165,835,210	146,530,626	-19,304,584
Indiana	75,898,561	75,078,860	66,338,287	-8,740,573
Iowa	53,795,058	53,214,118	47,019,556	-6,194,562
Kansas	30,708,522	31,811,446	28,419,219	-3,392,227
Kentucky	44,955,324	46,610,135	41,284,541	-5,325,594
Louisiana	38,427,526	42,167,888	38,087,973	-4,079,915
Maine	37,805,119	37,396,856	33,043,554	-4,353,302
Maryland	68,923,088	72,134,287	65,486,236	-6,648,051
Massachusetts	146,391,599	148,334,587	131,888,195	-16,446,392
Michigan	161,216,522	156,608,985	138,320,205	-18,288,780
Minnesota	114,669,262	113,430,933	100,226,639	-13,204,294
Mississippi	26,972,969	28,936,783	25,985,431	-2,951,352
Missouri	73,871,564	73,121,005	64,214,564	-8,906,441
Montana	19,366,829	19,361,145	17,024,763	-2,336,382
Nebraska	29,374,312	29,365,710	25,819,869	-3,545,841
Nevada	10,144,542	9,861,026	8,462,132	-1,398,894
New Hampshire	25,783,997	26,339,440	23,259,819	-3,079,621
New Jersey	126,753,582	126,802,327	111,752,060	-15,050,267
New Mexico	16,941,365	17,757,325	15,814,692	-1,942,633
New York	381,780,485	363,091,824	320,824,949	-42,266,875
North Carolina	85,045,831	84,926,162	77,196,699	-7,729,463
North Dakota	19,376,121	19,370,434	17,032,933	-2,337,501

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	Difference from FY 2016 Estimate
Ohio	148,307,625	146,706,030	129,628,240	-17,077,790
Oklahoma	32,019,735	32,338,384	29,419,024	-2,919,360
Oregon	35,335,464	34,950,150	30,835,431	-4,114,719
Pennsylvania	206,649,757	202,893,280	176,939,953	-25,953,327
Rhode Island	27,344,294	25,905,564	23,166,541	-2,739,023
South Carolina	35,471,080	34,479,745	29,588,415	-4,891,330
South Dakota	17,395,382	17,390,275	15,291,726	-2,098,549
Tennessee	55,220,609	55,996,722	50,402,587	-5,594,135
Texas	117,570,163	114,284,351	98,071,862	-16,212,489
Utah	23,504,790	23,497,891	20,662,314	-2,835,577
Vermont	18,990,787	18,985,214	16,694,198	-2,291,016
Virginia	81,516,532	83,779,664	75,774,428	-8,005,236
Washington	57,056,090	56,439,773	49,868,735	-6,571,038
West Virginia	28,880,778	28,872,302	25,388,175	-3,484,127
Wisconsin	103,218,802	102,104,127	90,218,366	-11,885,761
Wyoming	9,230,085	9,227,376	8,113,874	-1,113,502
Subtotal	**3,337,873,952**	**3,306,617,430**	**2,922,668,174**	**-383,949,256**
Indian Tribes	36,808,268	36,896,990	32,784,306	-4,112,684
Subtotal	**36,808,268**	**36,896,990**	**32,784,306**	**-4,112,684**
American Samoa	280,533	277,941	245,682	-32,259
Guam	615,057	609,377	538,650	-70,727
Northern Mariana Islands	213,626	211,654	187,089	-24,565
Puerto Rico	15,267,382	15,126,376	13,370,747	-1,755,629
Virgin Islands	581,604	576,232	509,352	-66,880
Subtotal	**16,958,202**	**16,801,580**	**14,851,520**	**-1,950,060**
Total States/Territories	**3,391,640,422**	**3,360,316,000**	**2,970,304,000**	**-390,012,000**
Discretionary Funds	0	27,000,000	27,000,000	0
Training and Technical Assistance	2,988,000	2,988,000	3,000,000	12,000
Subtotal, Adjustments	**2,988,000**	**29,988,000**	**30,000,000**	**12,000**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$3,394,628,422**	**$3,390,304,000**	**$3,000,304,000**	**-$390,000,000**

Notes:
1. FY 2015 – These funds includes $4,324,422 in allocations to states and territories ($4,278,422) and tribes ($46,000) from available balances from FY 2014 that were awarded in FY 2015.
2. Total Amounts – State allocations in all years are subject to change based on tribal agreements, therefore all final state allocations will be included on the HHS/ACF Office of Community Services web site located at this URL: http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/resource/liheap-funding-tables
3. FY 2017 and FY 2016 Discretionary Funds – There is $27,000,000 in funding for the Leveraging Incentive program and Residential Energy Assistance Challenge (REACH) program set aside funding.

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

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Child Care and Development Fund

FY 2017 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis

For carrying out the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 2014 (“CCDBG Act”), [$2,761,000,000] *$2,961,672,000* shall be used to supplement, not supplant State general revenue funds for child care assistance for low-income families: *Provided*, That, in addition to the amounts [required to be reserved by the States under section 658G of the CCDBG Act, $127,206,000 shall be for activities that improve the quality of infant and toddler care] *reserved under section 6580(a)(5) of such Act, $40,000,000 shall be available for carrying out a program of competitive grants to States, territories, tribes, local governments, and public entities, to develop, implement, and evaluate models of providing care for working families in rural communities, families needing child care on an emergency basis, families with non-traditional work hours, or other family needs as identified by the Secretary*: *Provided further*, That technical assistance under section 658I(a)(3) of such Act may be provided directly, or through the use of contracts, grants, cooperative agreements, or interagency agreements: *Provided further*, That all funds made available to carry out section 418 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S. C. section 618), including funds appropriated for that purpose in such section 418 or any other provision of law, shall be subject to the reservation of funds authority in paragraphs (4) and (5) of section 658O(a) of the CCDBG Act.

Language Provision	**Explanation**
[required to be reserved by the States under section 658G of the CCDBG Act, $127,206,000 shall be for activities that improve the quality of infant and toddler care]	The reauthorization of the Child Care and Development Block Grant (P.L.113-186) made statutory changes to require a set-aside to improve the quality of infant and toddler care.
Reserved under section 658O(a)(5) of such Act, $40,000,000 shall be available for carrying out a program of competitive grants to States, territories, tribes, local governments, and public entities to develop, implement, and evaluate models of providing care for working families in rural communities, families needing child care on an emergency basis, families with non-traditional work hours, or other family needs as identified by the Secretary:	This is a new initiative to develop and test the most effective ways of providing high quality child care to specific populations of working families who face unique challenges in securing child care, such as families in rural communities or parents who work non-traditional hours.

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Authorizing Legislation

	FY 2016 Amount Authorized	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Amount Authorized	FY 2017 Budget Request
1. Section 658B of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 2014.	$2,478,000,000	$2,761,000,000	$2,539,950,000	$2,961,672,000
2. Section 418 of the Social Security Act (Expires September 30, 2016).	$2,917,000,000	$2,917,000,000	$2,917,000,000	$6,581,862,000
Total request level against definite authorizations	$5,395,000,000	$5,678,000,000	$5,456,950,000	$9,543,534,000

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Appropriations History Table

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	House Allowance	Senate Allowance	Appropriation
2008				
Discretionary	2,062,081,000	2,062,081,000	2,062,081,000	2,062,081,000
Mandatory				2,917,000,000
Rescission				-36,665,000
Total				4,979,081,000
2009				
Discretionary	2,062,081,000	2,112,081,000	2,137,081,000	2,127,081,000
Mandatory				2,917,000,000
Recovery Act				2,000,000,000
Total				7,044,081,000
2010				
Discretionary	2,127,081,000	2,127,081,000	2,127,081,000	2,127,081,000
Mandatory				2,197,000,000
1% Transfer				-324,000
Total				5,043,757,000
2011				
Discretionary	2,927,081,000			2,227,081,000
Mandatory	3,417,000,000			2,917,000,000
Rescission				-4,454,000
Total				5,139,627,000
2012				
Discretionary	2,926,757,000			2,282,627,000
Mandatory	3,417,000,000			2,917,000,000
Rescission				-4,314,000
Total				5,195,313,000
2013				
Discretionary	2,603,313,000			2,328,313,000
Mandatory	3,417,000,000			2,917,000,000
Rescission				-4,656,626
Sequestration				-114,612,805
1% Transfer				-3,485,485
Total				5,122,558,084
2014				
Discretionary	2,478,313,000			2,360,000,000
Mandatory	3,417,000,000			2,917,000,000
Total				5,277,000,000

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	House Allowance	Senate Allowance	Appropriation
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			2,761,000,000
Mandatory	6,581,862,000			2,917,000,000
Total				5,678,000,000
2017				
Discretionary	2,961,672,000			
Mandatory	6,581,862,000			

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Amounts Available for Obligation

Budgetary Resources	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Discretionary, B.A.	$2,435,000,000	$2,761,000,000	$2,961,672,000
Mandatory, B.A.	2,917,000,000	2,917,000,000	6,581,862,000
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	**$5,352,000,000**	**$5,678,000,000**	**$9,543,534,000**
Total Obligations	**$5,352,000,000**	**$5,678,000,000**	**$9,543,534,000**

Budget Authority by Activity

Activity	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Discretionary:			
Child Care and Development Block Grant	2,435,000,000	2,761,000,000	2,921,672,000
Working Families Pilot	0	0	40,000,000
Subtotal, Budget Authority, Discretionary	**$2,435,000,000**	**$2,761,000,000**	**$2,961,672,000**
Mandatory Research	0	4,000,000	6,000,000
Mandatory Child Care State Grants	1,177,525,000	1,177,525,000	1,177,525,000
Matching Child Care Grants	1,681,135,000	1,662,550,000	5,233,791,000
Child Care Training and Technical Assistance	0	14,585,000	32,909,000
Mandatory Child Care Tribal Funds	58,340,000	58,340,000	131,637,000
Subtotal, Budget Authority, Mandatory	**$2,917,000,000**	**$2,917,000,000**	**$6,581,862,000**
Total, Budget Authority	**$5,352,000,000**	**$5,678,000,000**	**$9,543,534,000**

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Child Care and Development Fund

Summary of Changes

FY 2016 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	$5,678,000,000
FY 2017 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	$9,543,534,000
Net change	+$3,865,534,000

Description of Changes	FY 2016 Estimate	Change from Base
Increases:		
A. Program:		
1) **Child Care and Development Block Grant:** Increase funding for CCDBG to ensure high-quality care for more children and to help states implement reauthorization (discretionary appropriation)	$2,761,000,000	+$160,672,000
2) **Working Families Pilot:** New funding to develop and test effective models for meeting child care needs of working families (discretionary appropriation)	$0	+$40,000,000
3) **Matching Child Care Grants:** Increase funding to improve high-quality child care to more infants and toddlers (mandatory appropriation)	$1,662,550,000	+$3,571,241,000
4) **Mandatory Child Care Tribal Funds:** Increase funding to provide high-quality care to infants and toddlers (mandatory appropriation)	$58,340,000	+$73,297,000
5) **Child Care Training and Technical Assistance:** Additional funding for training and technical assistance targeted to program integrity (mandatory appropriation)	$14,585,000	+$18,324,000
6) **Mandatory Research:** Increase funding to expand research on best child care practices (mandatory appropriation). Research in the two programs will total $16 million.	$4,000,000	+$2,000,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+$3,865,534,000
Total, Increases		+$3,865,534,000
Net Change		+$3,865,534,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
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Justification

Funding Level	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget	Change from FY 2016 Enacted
Payments to States for the Child Care and Development Block Grant	$2,435,000,000	$2,761,000,000	$2,961,672,000	$200,672,000
Child Care Entitlement to States	2,917,000,000	2,917,000,000	6,581,862,000	3,664,862,000
Total, Budget Authority	5,352,000,000	5,678,000,000	9,543,534,000	3,865,534,000

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

2017 Authorization ....$2,539,950,000 for CCDBG may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method ....Formula Grant

Program Description

The Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) is the primary federal funding source dedicated to providing financial assistance to help low-income working families and families engaged in training or education activities 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 through grants and contracts with providers, as well as 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 alike. Quality child care supports children's learning and development to help them succeed in school and in life and also allows parents and primary caregivers to maintain employment, or pursue training or education, to increase family financial stability.

CCDF consists of two funding streams: the Child Care Entitlement and the discretionary Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG). The entitlement portion consists of "matching funds," which require a state match and maintenance of effort, and "mandatory funds." Entitlement funds are made available under section 418 of the Social Security Act. CCDBG is the discretionary portion of CCDF, created by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990, and 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 section 418 of the Social Security Act and made such funding subject to the requirements of the CCDBG Act, as amended. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) designated the combined entitlement and discretionary funding as the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) program. In 2014, Congress acted on a bipartisan basis to pass the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 2014 (P.L. 113-186), which was signed into law on November 19, 2014. The Act reauthorized the discretionary portion of CCDF through FY 2020 and made significant changes to improve the health, safety, and quality of child care and provide more continuous child care assistance to low-income children and families.

Discretionary Child Care – The amount an individual state (including 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 5, 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 5 living in territories and per capita income in the territories.

Mandatory Child Care – Mandatory funds are allocated to state grantees based on historic levels of Title IV-A child care expenditures. Mandatory tribal funds are allocated based on tribal child counts.

Matching Child Care – Matching funds are those remaining after mandatory funds and the set-aside for tribes and tribal organizations 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.

Tribal Grantees – A portion of both discretionary and mandatory child care funds are reserved for Indian tribes. For discretionary child care funding, the statute reserves an amount of no less than two percent. However, the Secretary may reserve an amount greater than two percent of discretionary funds as long as the amount appropriated for a given fiscal year is greater than the amount appropriated for FY 2014 and the amount allotted to the states is not less than the amount allotted to them in FY 2014. For mandatory child care funds, not less than one percent and not more than two percent may be reserved for Indian tribes.[12]

Territorial Grantees – One-half of one percent of discretionary CCDF funding is reserved for the territories. Territories do not receive mandatory CCDF funding.

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

Quality Expenditure Requirement – A portion of both discretionary and mandatory child care funds is designated for activities to promote the quality of child care for all children, not limited to those receiving assistance. The CCDBG Act of 2014 reauthorized the CCDF program and increased the minimum amount states must devote to quality-related efforts from four to nine percent, to be phased-in over a period of five years. States have until FY 2020 to meet the nine-percent requirement and in FY 2017 are required to spend a minimum of seven percent of CCDF funds on activities that are designed to improve

[12] Note that HHS' budget request proposes to make the statutory provision reserving no less than two percent of funds for tribes applicable to both discretionary and entitlement funding.

the quality of child care services and increase parental options for, and access to, high-quality child care. States are required to use quality funds to carry out at least one of the following activities specified in statute:

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

Infant and Toddler Quality Expenditure Requirement – In addition to the requirement to spend a specified percent of funding on quality-related efforts as described above, the CCDBG Act of 2014 requires states and territories to spend a minimum of three percent of CCDF funds on activities to improve the quality of child care for infants and toddlers, effective in FY 2017.

Training and Technical Assistance – Up to one-half of one percent of the CCDF discretionary funding made available for a fiscal year is reserved for the provision of training and technical assistance to the states, territories, and tribes.[13] In addition, the CCDBG Act authorizes HHS to provide technical assistance on a reimbursable basis. Congress added more specification for technical assistance as part of the 2014 reauthorization of the child care program. In collaboration with other HHS programs, such as Head Start, the Office of Child Care (OCC) provides training and technical assistance to identify innovations in child care administration and to bring the latest in research and best practices to teachers and early educators across early childhood settings. Reauthorization expanded this role in a number of areas, including providing technical assistance for specified quality improvement activities, providing business technical assistance to strengthen business practices of child care providers, and disseminating information about evidence-based practices that are most successful in improving the quality of programs.

Research, Demonstration, and Evaluation – Up to one-half of one percent of the CCDF discretionary funding made available for a fiscal year may be reserved to conduct research and demonstration activities

[13] Note that HHS' budget request proposes to make the statutory provision reserving up to one-half of one percent of funds for training and technical assistance applicable to both discretionary and entitlement funding.

and to conduct periodic, external, independent evaluations of the CCDF program on increasing access to child care services and improving the quality and safety of child care services.[14]

Program Accomplishments

CCDF is a dual purpose program with a two-generational impact. CCDF provides access to child care services for low-income families 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 our nation's low- and moderate-income children by providing them with higher-quality early learning and afterschool experiences. The 2014 reauthorization made important improvements to the child care program to better meet the needs of both children and their parents. The law made statutory changes designed to improve the safety and quality of child care, while giving parents the information they need to make good choices about their child care providers and support continuity in children's early experiences. (For more information about the changes made by reauthorization visit: http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/occ/ccdf-reauthorization.)

Supporting the Success of Low-Income Families – In FY 2014, the most recent year for which preliminary data are available, 1.4 million children from over 850,000 low-income families received child care assistance in an average month through CCDF. Of the children served, infants and toddlers, school-age children, and preschoolers each made up about a third of the caseload. Nearly 80 percent of families receiving subsidies had incomes below 150 percent of the Federal Poverty Level ($29,685 for a family of three in 2014). The 2014 reauthorization of the CCDF program provides for changes, including a minimum 12-month eligibility period, that promote continuity of services for children and support finanical stability for families.

Increasing Access to Licensed and Regulated Child Care Settings for Vulnerable Children – For many families receiving CCDF, the program has increased access to regulated child care settings. From FY 2006 to FY 2014, administrative data shows the share of CCDF children served in licensed care arrangements increased from 73 to 86 percent. During the same time period, the share of providers receiving CCDF funds that were licensed increased from 33 to 48 percent. Center care was the most prevalent type of care used by families receiving CCDF subsidies at 72 percent. Approximately 18 percent of children were cared for in family child care homes, and 6 percent of children were cared for in group homes (large family child care homes with two or more providers). The remaining 4 percent were cared for in the child's home. Research has shown that regulation and application of program standards to child care settings are linked to safer outcomes for children.[15]

Promoting Higher Standards and Helping Child Care Programs Meet Them – In addition to directly subsidizing access to child care services for eligible low-income children, CCDF invests in improving the quality of child care available to families across the country. In FY 2014, the most recent year for which data are available, states reported spending approximately $958 million (an average of 11 percent across states) of CCDF funds on quality improvement activities. This exceeds the previous statutory quality spending requirement of four percent, demonstrating the commitment states have to improving child care quality. 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

[14] Note that HHS' budget request proposes a statutory change to reserve up to one-half of one percent of funds for research and evaluation--applicable to both discretionary and entitlement funding.
[15] ACF Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation Research Brief, What can CCDF learn from the research on children's health and safety in child care?, Urban Institute, 2012.

(QRIS). The 2014 reauthorization of the CCDF program will help raise the health and safety of child care moving forward. The law raised the quality spending requirement to nine percent, which will ensure that all states invest heavily in child care quality, and also strengthened health and safety standards by adding requirements for monitoring and inspections, as well as health and safety training. HHS has established a Priority Performance Goal in the area of Early Childhood Education to improve the quality of early care and education programs for low-income children. As an indicator for this goal, OCC is working to expand the number of states with strong QRIS that meet high-quality benchmarks. In FY 2014, over half of the states (29) had developed a statewide QRIS that met these benchmarks, including setting standards for excellence for child care providers, helping parents understand indicators of quality, and providing a pathway to help programs continually improve to meet the higher standards.

Supporting More Qualified Child Care Teachers and Leaders – Many states have made significant investments in professional development systems to ensure a well-qualified and effective early care and education workforce. States use CCDF to provide scholarships for child care teachers and work closely with systems of higher education, especially community colleges, to increase the number of teachers with training or a degree in early childhood or youth development for afterschool teachers. The 2014 reauthorization now requires all states to implement training requirements for CCDF providers, including a progression of professional development. In addition, nearly all states have implemented early learning guidelines that describe what children should know and be able to do in the years leading up to kindergarten. State early learning guidelines (also known as early learning standards) for young children support and are linked to the education and training of caregivers, preschool teachers, and administrators and are often aligned with K-12 standards.

Using High-Quality Research to Inform Policy – A portion of CCDF funds are reserved for conducting research and demonstration activities. These funds support increasing our knowledge of what child care services work best and disseminating that knowledge throughout the country and are integral to improving the quality of care provided to our children. Led by ACF’s Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation, the work conducted using these funds has led to a number of significant achievements and advancements in the field of child care and early education research. These include:

- Implementation of the National Survey of Early Care and Education, the first conducted since 1990, to provide national estimates of utilization of child care and early education, 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 QRIS in improving quality of care and informing parental choice;
- Development of a CCDF policies database to be used by analysts in conjunction with other state- or national-level data to better understand the relationships between CCDF policies and use and stability of child care and parent employment outcomes;
- Experimental evaluations of the effects of alternative child care subsidy strategies, such as alternative eligibility and re-determination policies and alternative co-payment structures, on stability of care arrangements, choices of care, and parental satisfaction with care;
- Research partnerships between CCDF Lead Agencies and researchers to answer policy-relevant child care subsidy questions such as how parents value and weight different features of quality care when making choices for their children and factors that promote stability of care and family and child outcomes; and

- Assessment of the relationships between different characteristics of quality care, dosages of quality care, and thresholds or levels of quality in programs and young children's developmental outcomes in multiple domains, and design of a rigorous study to test those relationships.

Improving Efficiency- The CCDBG reauthorization includes new provisions that support increased efficiency in administering the CCDF program at the state, territory, or tribal level. These provisions include requiring a minimum 12-month eligibility period and prohibiting states and territories from requiring burdensome reporting from parents. Fewer check-ins mean less staff time collecting and verifying paperwork. These provisions also help with work stability for parents who would otherwise have to take time off from work in order to submit changes or have their eligibility re-determined. These changes will both promote continuity of care and lead to greater efficiency in the administration of the CCDF program and a savings in administrative costs for states.

In order to help states, territories, and tribes implement reauthorization, OCC is providing technical assistance through a new cross-sector Early Childhood Training and Technical Assistance (T/TA) System that improves efficiency by bringing together funding, knowledge, and skills from OCC, the Office of Head Start, and our health partners in HHS. In addition, to ensure efficient use of limited resources, there has been an increase in the amount of technical assistance that is delivered remotely. This includes using several webinars to provide stakeholders with an overview of the new law. However, in cases where in-person training is necessary, OCC has used technology to reach people who are not able to attend in-person. For example, OCC video cast two of its meetings in FY 2015 and has plans to make a remote experience available to even more of the staff who administer the program. In addition to being a more efficient way of sharing information, the increase in remote technical assistance helps states, territories, and tribes avoid the high costs associated with travel.

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

2012	$5,195,313,000
2013	$5,122,558,000
2014	$5,275,246,000
2015	$5,352,000,000
2016	$5,678,000,000

Budget Request

The FY 2017 request for CCDF is $9.5 billion. This includes almost $3.0 billion in discretionary funding for CCDBG and $6.6 billion for the mandatory Child Care Entitlement to States (CCE). This request provides a landmark investment that would extend the reach of the CCDF program to over one million additional infants, toddlers and three-year-olds with high quality child care by 2026. The FY 2017 request for an increase of almost $82 billion over ten years for CCE demonstrates the Administration's commitment to the dual goals of supporting working families as well as their children's healthy development and early learning. This proposal also builds on the reforms and promise of the bipartisan Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 2014, which seeks to improve the *quality* of care children receive.

Currently, federal and state funding for child care assistance falls well short of the need, and millions of low-income families struggle to find quality care they can afford in their communities. Of more than 14 million children who are eligible for child care subsidies, only approximately 15 percent receive child care subsidies.[16] Access to CCDF-funded child care assistance fell to an all-time low in FY 2014 due to funding constraints, with an average of only 1.4 million children served each month, and many states have waiting lists for assistance as a result of funding shortfalls. In addition, CCDF funding levels have not kept pace with the rising cost of child care and the value of the child care subsidy has decreased in real dollars by about 20 percent since 2003. Moreover, high-quality care is extremely hard to find and expensive, particularly for low-income families with young children. The average cost of infant and toddler care is almost double the average subsidy that parents receive in the CCDF program.[17] The investments requested in this budget ensure families do not lose their subsidies over time, while also expanding access to high-quality care for additional families with young children to build a strong foundation for early learning and development. This request also is critical to fully realize the potential and purposes of the bipartisan Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 2014, which made sweeping statutory changes that will require significant reforms to state programs to raise the quality and safety of child care.

This request, which was also included in the FY 2016 President's Budget, represents a historic investment in child care to ensure that all low- and moderate-income working families with young children have access to help in paying for high-quality child care. This investment will enable more parents to work, as well as pursue education and training to improve their employment outcomes, while at the same time promoting children's healthy development and school readiness and investing in the skills and education of the early childhood workforce. Expanded access to high quality child care for children in low-income working families moves our nation toward a better future.

Expanding access to child care assistance for all eligible families with children under four years of age within ten years – The budget request includes $82 billion in additional mandatory funding over ten years to ensure that all low- and moderate-income working families (under 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Level) with children age three and below have access to child care assistance that can help them afford high-quality care. By 2026, this investment will provide access to high-quality care for about 1.15 million additional children under the age of four, increasing the total CCDF caseload to a historic high of more than 2.6 million children. The mandatory investment also includes funding to maintain access for about 1.5 million children as states implement the changes required by CCDBG reauthorization. At the same time, this investment will raise the quality of care for young children currently in care by closing the gap between the low subsidy provided in many child care programs today and the high cost of quality infant and toddler care. States and tribes would be required to develop a plan for how they would ensure access to quality child care for all eligible families who need care by 2026, assess and build the supply of quality care, and ensure that this funding will be used to support services that promote the healthy development and school readiness of children through well-trained teachers and nurturing learning environments. As part of this plan, states will be required to conduct a study on the cost of quality care for children under four. States will be required to contribute matching funds to receive this new funding. Funding will be allocated to states based on the number of children under age four in low-income families relative to the national average.

These increased investments will not only ensure that more low-income children are in higher-quality child care settings; they will also help support child care providers to hire, train, and retain highly skilled

[16] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Human Services Policy, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, ASPE Issue Brief: Estimates of Child Care Eligibility and Receipt for Fiscal Year 2012, 2015.

[17] The average annual subsidy for an infants or toddlers in FY 2013 was $5,500. Meanwhile, the national average price of full-time, center-based infant and toddler care in 2015 was approximately $10,000.

child care workers through a higher subsidy that covers the cost of high-quality care. Workforce conditions, including low wages, can greatly influence the level of stress child care teachers are under, directly impacting their interactions with children and their ability to support children's optimal development. Higher child care subsidy payments mean higher payments to child care providers, which in turn enable providers to pay their workers better. A stronger subsidy has the potential to both broaden the set of child care options that families can access, improve the working conditions and wages of the early care and education workforce, and in turn, improve the quality of care provided. Child care employers often struggle to retain well-qualified child care workers. With an increased average annual subsidy, they could improve wages to reduce turnover and improve the continuity of caregiver relationships with children.

In addition to enhancing direct services, the proposal would provide more than $9 billion in new quality improvement funding over ten years targeted toward four main uses. While states would retain flexibility regarding how to divide the funding among these allowable uses, below are illustrative examples of what can be accomplished with this new quality investment:

- *Improving the skills and competencies of the child care workforce.* Consistent with the findings in the National Academy of Sciences Study, *Transforming the Workforce for Children Birth through 8*[18], using about 50 percent of these quality dollars in this area could support two years of educational support toward a degree or credential for more than 225,000 early childhood professionals over 10 years. This funding would provide a pathway to higher levels of training and education for the infant/toddler child care workforce and, with the higher subsidy amount described above, would be expected to result in higher wages commensurate with such training.
- *Expanding on-site professional development and coaching for providers.* Using about 40 percent of these funds could support networks of more than an estimated 4,000 mentor coaches and mental health consultants who would provide intensive, on-site coaching and build the capacity of providers each year. This is enough to provide on-site professional development and assistance to new providers funded through this initiative as well as many current providers who want to provide higher-quality care to children under age four.
- *Networks of family child care providers.* If 5 percent of these funds were dedicated to develop family child care networks that support family child care providers through shared administrative staff, workforce training, professional development, and technical assistance, nearly 135,000 providers would be participating in a network over the next 10 years.
- *Start-up funding*- If states spent 5 percent of these funds on start-up grants, this could supply 45,000 new classrooms of about 360,000 children with equipment and materials needed to provide quality early learning experiences to infants and toddlers, such as cribs, changing tables, safety equipment, infant/toddler curriculum, and age-appropriate toys.

Supporting reauthorization and improving the quality of care – The FY 2017 Budget request for CCDF provides $200 million in additional discretionary funding over 2016 enacted to help states implement the policies required by the bipartisan child care law. This request builds on the significant increase provided in 2016 and finances pilots to test new approaches for building the supply of rural child care and child care during non-traditional hours.

Reauthorization of the child care program was an important accomplishment that included much needed reforms to improve the quality and safety of child care settings. Among other changes, it significantly strengthens health and safety standards in the CCDF program, including mandatory criminal background checks, increased monitoring of providers, and health and safety training, with several key provisions

[18] Institute of Medicine (IOM) and National Research Council (NRC). 2015. *Transforming the workforce for children birth through age 8: A unifying foundation.* Washington, DC: The National Academies Press.

becoming effective in FY 2017. Many states, territories, and tribes will need to make changes to their programs to meet the new requirements and realize the quality improvements for children. The $160 million increase included in this request for the existing CCDBG block grant will help finance those important changes, which otherwise could come at the cost of cutting subsidies to families in need, leading to fewer children cared for in quality child care settings and impeding both child development and a parent's ability to find and keep a job.

Promoting innovation to build the supply of needed child care – Within the total increase for CCDBG, the request also includes $40 million in new discretionary funding for pilot grants that will be competitively awarded to states, territories, tribes, local governments, and public entities to develop, implement, and evaluate approaches and innovative models of providing the types of child care that working families need most. These pilots will be focused on two main areas: (1) care during non-traditional hours (including emergency or shift care), and (2) care in rural areas.

In many states and communities there is an inadequate supply of high quality care to address the unique challenges families face in securing care that meets their child care needs. Parents that need child care during non-traditional hours or on very short notice face additional barriers in finding high-quality care, and often must use multiple types of care arrangements. These pilots could support investments in innovative approaches to serving families with non-standard working schedules or to provide emergency care to families that find themselves having to work late evening or early morning shifts or weekends. Examples of activities these pilots could fund include: establishing or expanding high-quality, co-located child care with flexible hours so that parents can meet the demands of their work schedule; partnerships with local child care providers to ensure emergency care is available for seasonal work or last minute work schedule changes; or incentive grants to high-quality providers to provide non-traditional or emergency care in areas with high concentrations of low-income workers with non-standard schedules.

In addition, families living in rural communities face unique challenges when accessing high-quality child care due to the lack of affordable child care, lack of public transportation, and the longer distances families must travel between work, home, and child care settings. Through these pilots, grantees could focus on meeting the unique needs of children and families in rural communities through multiple strategies, including: providing initial start-up investments that rural programs need to build capacity, such as facilities development grants, funding for equipment, or credit enhancements, and expanding the supply of care available through grants and contracts or other access-building strategies. Grants could also support the development of the rural child care workforce by providing scholarships for education, professional development, and training for child care providers to improve the quality of care children in rural areas receive.

These pilots will help states, territories, tribes, and local communities to build the supply of high-quality care in rural areas and increase the availability of non-traditional hour and emergency care through dedicated resources to spur innovative solutions that will challenge states and communities to identify: 1) which of the unmet needs is most acute in their area or on a particular vulnerable subpopulation in their area; 2) their proposed intervention strategy; and 3) the outputs or outcomes they plan to evaluate.

Apply funding set-asides to Child Care Entitlement – The reauthorized CCDBG Act of 2014 includes set-asides for training, technical assistance, and dissemination activities;research, demonstration and evaluation; and a revised set-aside for Indian Tribes. In the reauthorized statute, these set-asides only apply to CCDF Discretionary funding (authorized by the CCDBG Act), and not to the Child Care Entitlement (i.e., CCDF Mandatory and Matching funds). The FY 2016 appropriations law applied the technical assistance and research set-asides, but not the revised set-aside for Indian Tribes, to the CCE funds. This budget proposal supports permanently applying all of the set-asides to the Child Care Entitlement in order to provide a stable increase in resources for technical assistance, research, and tribes.

Ensuring health and safety of children in all federally-funded child care – Finally, the reauthorized CCDBG Act of 2014 includes new minimum health and safety standards, including the monitoring of facilities and background checks for providers, that are essential to ensuring children are safe. These protections apply to children whose care is funded by CCDF - including both the federal and state matching funds. The protections extend to child care funded with Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) funds transferred to CCDF, but not to child care services directly funded by TANF, TANF Maintenance of Effort (MOE) funds, or the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG). The Administration supports expanding these health and safety protections to all child care funded through CCDF, TANF (both federal and MOE), and SSBG. By extending these requirements to these funding streams, this proposal will ensure that all children receiving child care assistance benefit from the same protections regardless of the program providing the funding.

Priority Performance Goal – HHS has established a Priority Performance Goal in the area of Early Childhood Education to improve the quality of early care and education programs for low-income children. As an indicator for this goal, OCC is working to expand the number of states with QRIS that meet high quality benchmarks defined in coordination with the Department of Education. Effective QRIS help child care providers meet higher standards of quality, increase parents' knowledge and understanding of the child care options available to them, and potentially improve child outcomes as a result. The FY 2014 data for performance measure 2B (see Outcomes and Outputs table) shows that to date 29 states adopted these practices, which are the hallmarks of a strong QRIS. By FY 2017, ACF aims to achieve a target of 37 states with a QRIS that meets high quality benchmarks.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2017 Target +/- FY 2016 Target
2A: Maintain the proportion of children served through Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF), Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), and Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) child care funding as compared to the number of children in families with income equal to or less than 85 percent of State Median Income.[19] [20] (*Outcome*)	FY 2014: 15% [21] Target: 17%[22] (Target Not Met)	17%[23]	17%[24]	Maintain

[19] This measure estimates the average monthly number of children receiving child care subsidies from all federal sources (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, Child Care and Development Fund, and Social Services Block Grant), compared on an annual basis to an estimate of the average monthly number of children eligible for child care subsidies. This measure has been revised to include all children eligible under federal statute (i.e., equal to or less than 85 percent of State Median Income); the prior measure reflected a smaller universe of eligible children (i.e., less

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2017 Target +/- FY 2016 Target
2B: Increase the number of states that implement Quality Rating and Improvement Systems (QRIS) that meet high quality benchmarks.[25] (*Outcome*)	FY 2014: 29 Target: 29 (Target Met)	35	37	+2
2C: Increase the number of states and territories with professional development systems that include core knowledge and competencies, career pathways, professional development capacity assessments, accessible professional development opportunities, and financial supports for child care practitioners. (*Outcome*)	FY 2013: 30 Target: 35 (Target Not Met)	N/A[26]	N/A[27]	N/A

than 150 percent of the Federal Poverty Level). Under CCDF law, states have substantial flexibility to establish their own rules regarding eligibility for child care subsidies within broad federal guidelines. This estimate does not take into account state-specific eligibility thresholds and other requirements families must meet to receive child care subsidies.

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

[21] This is a preliminary estimate that is subject to change once final data is available.

[22] The FY 2014 target for this measure is dependent on the funding level requested for FY 2014 in the President's Budget Request which was $5.9 billion ($2.5 billion in discretionary funding for CCDBG and $3.4 billion for the Child Care Entitlement to the States). Actual appropriation for FY 2014 was $5.3 billion ($2.4 billion in discretionary funding for CCDBG and $2.9 billion for the Child Care Entitlement to the States.)

[23] The FY 2016 target for this measure reflects the funding level requested for FY 2016 in the President's Budget Request which was $9.4 billion ($2.8 billion in discretionary funding for CCDBG and $6.6 billion for the Child Care Entitlement to the States). Actual appropriation for FY 2016 was $5.7 billion ($2.8 billion in discretionary funding for CCDBG and $2.9 billion for the Child Care Entitlement to the States).

[24] The FY 2017 target for this measure reflects the funding level requested for FY 2017 in the President's Budget Request.

[25] This performance measure aligns with the HHS Priority Performance Goal "Quality of Early Childhood Education."

[26] This measure is biennially reported due to constraints on data availability.

[27] This measure will be revised due to statutory changes included in the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 2014 (P.L. 113-186).

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2017 Target +/- FY 2016 Target
2D: Increase the number of states that have implemented state early learning and development standards for children ages birth to five that cover a range of domains across physical, cognitive, and social and emotional development, are incorporated into other parts of the child care system, and aligned with other education standards. (*Outcome*)	FY 2013: 36 Target: 30 (Target Exceeded)	N/A[28]	N/A[29]	N/A
2E: 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
2i: Amount of CCDF expenditures on quality improvement activities. (*Output*)	FY 2014: $958 million (11% of total expenditures) (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

[28] This measure is biennially reported due to constraints on data availability.
[29] This measure will be revised due to statutory changes included in the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 2014 (P.L. 113-186).

Resource and Program Data
Child Care and Development Block Grant

Data Category	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$2,397,393,000	$2,735,695,000	$2,895,564,000
Competitive	996,000	1,500,000	41,500,000
Research/Evaluation	9,603,170	9,784,112	9,739,818
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	25,727,816	12,586,602	12,884,038
Program Support	1,286,561	1,434,286	1,984,144
Total, Resources	$2,435,006,547	$2,761,000,000	$2,961,672,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	363	343	348
New Starts			
#	347	332	338
$	$2,411,778,112	$2,743,545,000	$2,942,630,438
Continuations			
#	16	11	10
$	$3,051,425	$2,810,243	$1,999,552
Contracts			
#	33	24	19
$	$19,028,883	$13,307,910	$15,351,908
Interagency Agreements			
#	5	7	3
$	$1,080,030	$1,297,116	$1,209,538

Notes:
1. Program Support includes funding for interagency agreements, information technology support, and overhead in FY 2015 and FY 2016. For FY 2017, it includes funding for salaries and benefits, too.
2. FY 2017 funding includes $40 million for the Working Families Pilot proposal.

Resource and Program Data
Child Care Entitlement to States

Data Category	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$2,917,000,000	$2,898,415,000	$6,542,953,000
Mandatory Fund	1,177,525,000	1,177,525,000	1,177,525,000
Matching Fund	1,681,135,000	1,662,550,000	5,233,791,000
Mandatory Tribal	58,340,000	58,340,000	131,637,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation		3,940,888	5,929,060
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance		14,585,000	32,909,000
Program Support		59,112	70,940
Total, Resources	$2,917,000,000	$2,917,000,000	$6,581,862,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	344	344	352
New Starts			
#	344	344	352
$	$2,917,000,000	$2,898,415,000	$6,544,153,000
Continuations			
#	0	2	0
$	$0	$4,000,000	$0
Contracts			
#	0	12	13
$	$0	$14,525,888	$37,638,060
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0

Notes:
1. In all years, the 50 states plus the District of Columbia each receive a grant through the Mandatory Fund and a grant through the Matching Fund. In all years, 242 tribes also receive a Mandatory grant.
2. Program Support includes funding for information technology support and grant paneling review.

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

FY 2017 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.575

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	Difference from FY 2016 Estimate
Alabama	$44,500,008	$50,657,477	$53,618,234	$2,960,757
Alaska	4,601,148	5,237,809	5,543,941	306,132
Arizona	60,031,987	68,338,617	72,332,777	3,994,160
Arkansas	28,731,365	32,706,926	34,618,534	1,911,608
California	266,922,348	303,856,407	321,615,786	17,759,379
Colorado	30,467,066	34,682,796	36,709,887	2,027,091
Connecticut	15,247,127	17,356,873	18,371,323	1,014,450
Delaware	6,254,841	7,120,324	7,536,482	416,158
District of Columbia	3,731,262	4,247,557	4,495,812	248,255
Florida	137,846,666	156,920,519	166,091,989	9,171,470
Georgia	99,521,297	113,292,066	119,913,601	6,621,535
Hawaii	8,630,405	9,824,595	10,398,809	574,214
Idaho	14,349,882	16,335,476	17,290,229	954,753
Illinois	84,587,980	96,292,425	101,920,389	5,627,964
Indiana	55,539,633	63,224,656	66,919,922	3,695,266
Iowa	20,619,075	23,472,138	24,844,004	1,371,866
Kansas	22,322,809	25,411,618	26,896,840	1,485,222
Kentucky	41,769,420	47,549,058	50,328,138	2,779,080
Louisiana	42,435,460	48,307,258	51,130,652	2,823,394
Maine	7,593,816	8,644,573	9,149,819	505,246
Maryland	29,255,108	33,303,139	35,249,594	1,946,455
Massachusetts	28,888,992	32,886,364	34,808,460	1,922,096
Michigan	74,085,932	84,337,207	89,266,430	4,929,223
Minnesota	32,218,657	36,676,755	38,820,386	2,143,631
Mississippi	33,600,389	38,249,677	40,485,241	2,235,564
Missouri	45,856,136	52,201,253	55,252,238	3,050,985
Montana	6,892,711	7,846,456	8,305,055	458,599
Nebraska	13,620,551	15,505,228	16,411,455	906,227
Nevada	21,618,801	24,610,196	26,048,578	1,438,382
New Hampshire	5,321,039	6,057,312	6,411,341	354,029
New Jersey	42,931,949	48,872,446	51,728,874	2,856,428
New Mexico	20,319,040	23,130,587	24,482,491	1,351,904
New York	108,788,220	123,841,253	131,079,353	7,238,100
North Carolina	80,509,750	91,649,890	97,006,514	5,356,624
North Dakota	3,824,290	4,353,457	4,607,902	254,445

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	Difference from FY 2016 Estimate
Ohio	82,296,632	93,684,023	99,159,535	5,475,512
Oklahoma	34,521,577	39,298,330	41,595,184	2,296,854
Oregon	27,123,159	30,876,192	32,680,801	1,804,609
Pennsylvania	70,698,717	80,481,303	85,185,161	4,703,858
Rhode Island	5,680,111	6,466,068	6,843,988	377,920
South Carolina	42,414,363	48,283,241	51,105,232	2,821,991
South Dakota	5,945,620	6,768,316	7,163,901	395,585
Tennessee	54,406,859	61,935,140	65,555,038	3,619,898
Texas	251,940,165	286,801,143	303,563,693	16,762,550
Utah	28,299,282	32,215,056	34,097,916	1,882,860
Vermont	3,158,624	3,595,683	3,805,838	210,155
Virginia	46,310,135	52,718,072	55,799,263	3,081,191
Washington	41,921,107	47,721,733	50,510,906	2,789,173
West Virginia	14,807,592	16,856,520	17,841,726	985,206
Wisconsin	36,833,405	41,930,046	44,380,714	2,450,668
Wyoming	3,115,679	3,546,796	3,754,094	207,298
Subtotal	**2,292,908,187**	**2,610,178,050**	**2,762,734,070**	**152,556,020**
Indian Tribes	60,875,000	75,927,500	80,346,000	4,418,500
Subtotal	**60,875,000**	**75,927,500**	**80,346,000**	**4,418,500**
American Samoa	3,184,823	3,611,210	3,821,264	210,054
Guam	4,589,112	5,203,506	5,506,181	302,675
Northern Mariana Islands	1,992,335	2,259,071	2,390,475	131,404
Puerto Rico	31,434,813	35,784,450	37,875,930	2,091,480
Virgin Islands	2,408,730	2,731,213	2,890,080	158,867
Subtotal	**43,609,813**	**49,589,450**	**52,483,930**	**2,894,480**
Total States/Territories	**2,397,393,000**	**2,735,695,000**	**2,895,564,000**	**159,869,000**
Discretionary Funds	996,000	1,500,000	41,500,000	40,000,000
Other	9,845,073	10,000,000	10,000,000	0
Training and Technical Assistance	26,759,380	13,805,000	14,608,000	803,000
Subtotal, Adjustments	**37,600,453**	**25,305,000**	**66,108,000**	**40,803,000**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$2,434,993,453**	**$2,761,000,000**	**$2,961,672,000**	**$200,672,000**

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

FY 2017 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.596

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	Difference from FY 2016 Estimate
Alabama	$16,441,707	$16,441,707	$16,441,707	0
Alaska	3,544,811	3,544,811	3,544,811	0
Arizona	19,827,025	19,827,025	19,827,025	0
Arkansas	5,300,283	5,300,283	5,300,283	0
California	85,593,217	85,593,217	85,593,217	0
Colorado	10,173,800	10,173,800	10,173,800	0
Connecticut	18,738,357	18,738,357	18,738,357	0
Delaware	5,179,330	5,179,330	5,179,330	0
District of Columbia	4,566,974	4,566,974	4,566,974	0
Florida	43,026,524	43,026,524	43,026,524	0
Georgia	36,548,223	36,548,223	36,548,223	0
Hawaii	4,971,633	4,971,633	4,971,633	0
Idaho	2,867,578	2,867,578	2,867,578	0
Illinois	56,873,824	56,873,824	56,873,824	0
Indiana	26,181,999	26,181,999	26,181,999	0
Iowa	8,507,792	8,507,792	8,507,792	0
Kansas	9,811,721	9,811,721	9,811,721	0
Kentucky	16,701,653	16,701,653	16,701,653	0
Louisiana	13,864,552	13,864,552	13,864,552	0
Maine	3,018,598	3,018,598	3,018,598	0
Maryland	23,301,407	23,301,407	23,301,407	0
Massachusetts	44,973,373	44,973,373	44,973,373	0
Michigan	32,081,922	32,081,922	32,081,922	0
Minnesota	23,367,543	23,367,543	23,367,543	0
Mississippi	6,293,116	6,293,116	6,293,116	0
Missouri	24,668,568	24,668,568	24,668,568	0
Montana	3,190,691	3,190,691	3,190,691	0
Nebraska	10,594,637	10,594,637	10,594,637	0
Nevada	2,580,422	2,580,422	2,580,422	0
New Hampshire	4,581,870	4,581,870	4,581,870	0
New Jersey	26,374,178	26,374,178	26,374,178	0
New Mexico	8,307,587	8,307,587	8,307,587	0
New York	101,983,998	101,983,998	101,983,998	0
North Carolina	69,639,228	69,639,228	69,639,228	0
North Dakota	2,506,022	2,506,022	2,506,022	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	Difference from FY 2016 Estimate
Ohio	70,124,656	70,124,656	70,124,656	0
Oklahoma	24,909,979	24,909,979	24,909,979	0
Oregon	19,408,790	19,408,790	19,408,790	0
Pennsylvania	55,336,804	55,336,804	55,336,804	0
Rhode Island	6,633,774	6,633,774	6,633,774	0
South Carolina	9,867,439	9,867,439	9,867,439	0
South Dakota	1,710,801	1,710,801	1,710,801	0
Tennessee	37,702,188	37,702,188	37,702,188	0
Texas	59,844,129	59,844,129	59,844,129	0
Utah	12,591,564	12,591,564	12,591,564	0
Vermont	3,944,887	3,944,887	3,944,887	0
Virginia	21,328,766	21,328,766	21,328,766	0
Washington	41,883,444	41,883,444	41,883,444	0
West Virginia	8,727,005	8,727,005	8,727,005	0
Wisconsin	24,511,351	24,511,351	24,511,351	0
Wyoming	2,815,041	2,815,041	2,815,041	0
Subtotal	**1,177,524,781**	**1,177,524,781**	**1,177,524,781**	**0**
Indian Tribes	58,340,000	58,340,000	131,637,260	$73,297,260
Subtotal	**58,340,000**	**58,340,000**	**131,637,260**	**73,297,260**
Total States/Territories	**1,235,864,781**	**1,235,864,781**	**1,309,162,041**	**73,297,260**
Training and Technical Assistance	0	0	13,590,308	13,590,308
Subtotal, Adjustments	**0**	**0**	**13,590,308**	**13,590,308**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$1,235,864,781**	**$1,235,864,781**	**$1,322,752,349**	**$86,887,568**

Notes:
1. The 2017 President's Budget includes a legislative proposal to apply the tribal set-aside in CCDBG to the CCE funding. Should this proposal be enacted, ACF may revisit this tribal set-aside to reflect the flexibility provided by the CCDBG statute to increase funding for tribes.

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

FY 2017 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.596

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	Difference from FY 2016 Estimate
Alabama	$25,566,257	$25,566,257	$79,594,102	$54,027,844
Alaska	4,350,198	4,350,198	13,543,247	9,193,049
Arizona	37,247,050	37,247,050	115,959,307	78,712,257
Arkansas	16,335,280	16,335,280	50,855,779	34,520,499
California	209,910,222	209,910,222	653,502,595	443,592,373
Colorado	28,611,707	28,611,707	89,075,342	60,463,635
Connecticut	17,492,113	17,492,113	54,457,287	36,965,174
Delaware	4,690,606	4,690,606	14,603,020	9,912,414
District of Columbia	2,644,122	2,644,122	8,231,807	5,587,685
Florida	90,388,116	90,388,116	281,400,630	191,012,514
Georgia	57,280,489	57,280,489	178,328,372	121,047,883
Hawaii	7,067,293	7,067,293	22,002,236	14,934,943
Idaho	9,872,811	9,872,811	30,736,509	20,863,698
Illinois	69,418,254	69,418,254	216,116,248	146,697,993
Indiana	36,240,612	36,240,612	112,826,016	76,585,404
Iowa	16,555,658	16,555,658	51,541,870	34,986,212
Kansas	16,766,847	16,766,847	52,199,354	35,432,507
Kentucky	23,366,897	23,366,897	72,746,947	49,380,050
Louisiana	25,822,406	25,822,406	80,391,555	54,569,149
Maine	5,897,996	5,897,996	18,361,923	12,463,928
Maryland	30,525,985	30,525,985	95,034,964	64,508,979
Massachusetts	31,342,378	31,342,378	97,576,599	66,234,221
Michigan	50,475,386	50,475,386	157,142,400	106,667,013
Minnesota	29,296,530	29,296,530	91,207,365	61,910,835
Mississippi	17,109,162	17,109,162	53,265,065	36,155,904
Missouri	31,998,615	31,998,615	99,619,627	67,621,012
Montana	5,074,861	5,074,861	15,799,301	10,724,440
Nebraska	10,811,969	10,811,969	33,660,341	22,848,372
Nevada	15,225,409	15,225,409	47,400,477	32,175,067
New Hampshire	6,001,809	6,001,809	18,685,120	12,683,311
New Jersey	45,565,006	45,565,006	141,855,167	96,290,161
New Mexico	11,879,773	11,879,773	36,984,679	25,104,907
New York	96,319,307	96,319,307	299,865,898	203,546,591
North Carolina	52,610,391	52,610,391	163,789,198	111,178,807
North Dakota	3,605,950	3,605,950	11,226,217	7,620,267

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	Difference from FY 2016 Estimate
Ohio	60,054,529	60,054,529	186,964,648	126,910,119
Oklahoma	21,718,212	21,718,212	67,614,182	45,895,970
Oregon	19,583,907	19,583,907	60,969,561	41,385,654
Pennsylvania	61,441,915	61,441,915	191,283,925	129,842,010
Rhode Island	4,812,353	4,812,353	14,982,049	10,169,696
South Carolina	24,853,709	24,853,709	77,375,763	52,522,054
South Dakota	4,760,748	4,760,748	14,821,391	10,060,642
Tennessee	34,108,024	34,108,024	106,186,741	72,078,717
Texas	161,909,802	161,909,802	504,065,382	342,155,579
Utah	21,038,573	21,038,573	65,498,297	44,459,724
Vermont	2,725,201	2,725,201	8,484,228	5,759,027
Virginia	42,599,014	42,599,014	132,621,298	90,022,284
Washington	36,356,477	36,356,477	113,186,731	76,830,255
West Virginia	8,715,978	8,715,978	27,135,000	18,419,023
Wisconsin	29,932,671	29,932,671	93,187,831	63,255,160
Wyoming	3,156,641	3,156,641	9,827,407	6,670,766
Subtotal	**1,681,135,219**	**1,681,135,219**	**5,233,791,000**	**3,552,655,781**
Total States/Territories	**1,681,135,219**	**1,681,135,219**	**5,233,791,000**	**3,552,655,781**
Other	0	0	6,000,000	6,000,000
Training and Technical Assistance	0	0	19,318,807	19,318,807
Subtotal, Adjustments	**0**	**0**	**25,318,807**	**25,318,807**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$1,681,135,219**	**$1,681,135,219**	**$5,259,109,807**	**$3,577,974,588**

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

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FY 2017 BUDGET

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children and Families Services Programs

FY 2017 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis

For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act, the Head Start Act, *the Every Student Succeeds Act*, the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, sections 303 and 313 of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act, the Native American Programs Act of 1974, title II of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment and Adoption Reform Act of 1978 (adoption opportunities), part B-1 of title IV and sections 429, 473A, 477(i), 1110, 1114A, and 1115 of the Social Security Act,**[**:for making payments under**]** the Community Services Block Grant Act ("CSBG Act"), and the Assets for Independence Act; 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**]***Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981*, title IV of the Immigration and Nationality Act, and section 501 of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980: and for the administration of prior year obligations made by the Administration for Children and Families under the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act and the Help America Vote Act of 2002, $**[**10,984,268,000**]** *11,725,057,000*~~,~~ of which $37,943,000, to remain available through September 30, **[**2017**]***2018*, shall be for grants to States for adoption and legal guardianship incentive payments, as defined by section 473A of the Social Security Act and may be made for adoptions *and legal guardianships* completed before September 30, **[**2016**]***2017: Provided*, That **[**$9,168,095,000**]***$9,601,724,000* shall be for making payments under the Head Start Act: *Provided further*, That of the amount in the previous proviso, **[**$8,214,095,000**]***$8,639,724,000* shall be available for payments under section 640 of the Head Start Act, of which **[**$141,000,000**]** *$131,629,000* shall be available for a cost of living adjustment notwithstanding section 640(a)(3)(A) of such Act: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding such section 640, of the amount in the second preceding proviso, **[**$294,000,000**]** *$292,000,000* (of which up to one percent may be reserved for research and evaluation) shall be available through December 31, **[**2016**]***2017* for award by the Secretary to grantees that apply for supplemental funding to increase their hours of program operations and for training and technical assistance for such activities: *Provided further*, That of the amount provided for making payments under the Head Start Act, $25,000,000 shall be available for allocation by the Secretary to supplement activities described in paragraphs (7)(B) and (9) of section 641(c) of such Act under the Designation Renewal System, established under the authority of sections 641(c)(7), 645A(b)(12) and 645A(d) of such Act: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding such section 640, of the amount provided for making payments under the Head Start Act, and in addition to funds otherwise available under such section 640 **[**for such purposes**]**, **[**$635,000,000**]***$645,000,000* shall be available through March 31, **[**2017**]** *2018* for Early Head Start programs as described in section 645A of such Act, for conversion of Head Start services to Early Head Start services as described in section 645(a)(5)(A) of such Act, for discretionary grants for high quality infant and toddler care through Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships, to entities defined as eligible under section 645A(d) of such Act, for training and technical assistance for such activities, and for up to $14,000,000 in Federal costs of administration and evaluation, and, notwithstanding section 645A(c)(2) of such Act, these funds are available to serve children under age 4: *Provided further*, That funds described in the preceding two provisos shall not be included in the calculation of "base grant" in subsequent fiscal years, as such term is used in section 640(a)(7)(A) of such Act: *Provided further, That $350,000,000 shall be available until December 31, 2017 for carrying out sections 9212 and 9213 of the Every Student Succeeds Act: Provided further, That up to 5 percent of the funds in the previous proviso shall be available for technical assistance, evaluation, early education research, pilots to support the transition from preschool to elementary school, improve the early grades, and support exemplary child development practices, and other national activities related to such grants*: *Provided further*, That **[**$751,383,000**]** *$674,000,000* shall be for making payments under the CSBG Act: *Provided further*, That **[**$36,733,000 shall be for sections 680 and 678E(b)(2) of the CSBG Act, of which not less than $29,883,000 shall be for section 680(a)(2) and not less than $6,500,000 shall be for section 680(a)(3)(B) of such Act:**]***no more than $350,000 shall be reserved under section 674(b)(3) of the CSBG Act, all of which shall be available solely for carrying out section 678E(b)(2) of such Act: Provided further, That in* *addition to the reservation set forth in section 674(b) of the CSBG Act, the Secretary may reserve up to 1 percent of the amount for making payments under such Act for research and evaluation activities under 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 **[**the CSBG Act**]** *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 the Secretary shall issue performance standards for **[**non-profit organizations**]***entities* receiving funds from State and territorial grantees under the CSBG Act, and such States and territories shall assure the implementation of such standards prior to September 30, **[**2016**]***2017*, and include information on such implementation in the report required by section 678E*(a)*(2) of such Act: *Provided further, That the percentage of amounts payable to a State under section 675A or 675B of such Act that may be used for administrative expenses under section 675C(b)(2) may be increased above 5 percent, but not above 10 percent, to implement State plans, approved by the Secretary, for one-time investments in data systems modernization, data analysis capacity, and improved information exchange and interoperability of data systems: Provided further, That such plans must include improved ability to analyze and report program results, streamline service* *enrollment systems, or increase program integrity: Provided further, That the percentage specified in section 675C(a)(1) of such Act may be applied by decreasing it by the amount of the percentage increase in the second preceding proviso: Provided further, That the lead State agency shall ensure that local eligible entities will consider and include in their community action plans strategies to meet the needs of concentrated, persistent poverty in their service areas: Provided further, That notwithstanding the prior notice and hearing provisions in section 676(b)(8) and 678C of such Act, if the State determines that immediate temporary suspension of financial assistance to an eligible entity is necessary because of a serious risk of a substantial injury to property or loss of project funds, or because of a violation of a Federal, State, or local criminal statute, the State may submit a written request that the Secretary allow a temporary suspension of financial assistance to the eligible entity, in whole or part, and a reallocation of suspended financial assistance to other eligible entities for the provision of comparable services: Provided further*, That, to the extent funds for the Assets for Independence (AFI) Act provided in this Act are distributed as grant funds by a State to a qualified entity and have not been expended by such entity within 3 years after the date of the award, such funds may be recaptured and, during the fiscal year of such recapture, reallocated among other qualified entities, to remain available to such entities for 5 years: *Provided further, That notwithstanding section 414(e) of such Act, up to $3,000,000 of the funds provided for such Act shall be available for research and evaluation: Provided further, That up to 30 percent of funds provided for carrying out the AFI Act shall be for grants to projects which the Secretary may allow grantees to use any amount of such grant funds to assist participants in obtaining the skills and information necessary to achieve economic self-sufficiency, notwithstanding any provision of such Act, and for which the Secretary may expand the definition of "qualified expenses" under section 404(8) of such Act and waive the limitation of matching contribution to only earned income deposits under section 410(a)(1) of such Act: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 404(5)(A)(i) of such Act, contributions to an individual development account shall be allowable through any mechanism allowed by the financial institution at which the account is held: Provided further, That, for fiscal year 2017, section 414(d)(1)of the AFI Act shall be applied as if it stated: "(1)INTEREIM REPORTS.−The Secretary* *shall submit to Congress an annual, interim report based on the Federal fiscal year setting forth the results of the reports submitted pursuant to section 412(b). Such report shall be submitted by July 31 of the year following the period of the report.": Provided further, That of the amounts available for carrying out the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act, $2,350,000 shall be available for demonstration projects as described in section 343 of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act, notwithstanding section 388(a) of such Act: Provided further*, That $1,864,000 shall be for a human services case management system for federally declared disasters, to include a comprehensive national case management contract and Federal costs of administering the system: *Provided further*, That up to $2,000,000 shall be for improving the Public Assistance Reporting Information System, including grants to States to support data collection for a study of the system's effectiveness. *(Department of Health and Human Services Appropriations Act, 2016.)*

Language Provision	Explanation
the Every Student Succeeds Act	This language includes the funding for the Every Student Succeeds Act federal administrative funding for 5 full-time equivalent (FTE) to support the Preschool Development Grant program that was transferred to the Department of Health and Human Services from the Department of Education under the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) enacted into law on December 10, 2015, P. L. 114-95.
[for making payments under**]**	This appropriation provides both the programmatic and the administrative funding for these activities. As a result, this phrase that would normally limit the purpose of the appropriation is not needed and is deleted to shorten the language.
[Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981**]***Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981*	Old language deleted and new language inserted to make reference to the broader bill enacted.
…and legal guardianships…	This language is inserted to accommodate changes as a result of the reauthorization of section 473A of the Social Security Act.
[for such purposes**]**	This phrase that would normally limit the purpose of the appropriation is not needed and is deleted to shorten the language.

Language Provision	Explanation
Provided further, That $350,000,000 shall be available until December 31, 2017 for carrying out sections 9212 and 9213 of the Every Student Succeeds Act:	The $350,000,000 in funding for the Preschool Development Grants (PDG) will be administered by the Secretary of Health and Human Services, in conjunction with the Secretary of Education. Funding in fiscal year 2017 will support the fourth and final year for the 18 current PDG grantees. It will also provide up to $100,000,000 in new grants for initial implementation of the changes contained in the new Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA).
Provided further, That up to 5 percent of the funds in the previous proviso shall be available for technical assistance, evaluation, early education research, pilots to support the transition from preschool to elementary school, improve the early grades, and support exemplary child development practices, and other national activities related to such grants:	The $17,500,000 in set-aside funding will provide national activities that support the initial implementation of the changes contained in the new ESSA law, in order to better coordinate and expand early learning services for children and families. Activities might include technical assistance, research and evaluation, demonstration projects, information technology support, and monitoring/onsite review.
[$36,733,000 shall be for sections 680 and 678E(b)(2) of the CSBG Act, of which not less than $29,883,000 shall be for section 680(a)(2) and not less than $6,500,000 shall be for section 680(a)(3)(B) of such Act**]**	This language is removed because the Budget discontinues funding for the Community Economic Development and Rural Communities Facilities programs. This does not preclude ACF from the grant close-out process.
no more than $350,000 shall be reserved under section 674(b)(3) of the CSBG Act, all of which shall be available solely for carrying out section 678(b)(2) of such Act	This language is inserted to allow funding for the CSBG report.
Provided further, That in addition to the reservation set forth in section 674(b) of the CSBG Act, the Secretary may reserve up to 1 percent of the amount for making payments under such Act for research and evaluation activities funded under such Act	This language is inserted to allow the Secretary to reserve funds for research and evaluation of CSBG programs.
notwithstanding section 675C(a)(3) of such Act	This language makes a technical change to clarify the authority to allow the carryover of funds.

Language Provision	Explanation
[*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:**]**	This language is removed because the Budget does not request funding for activities under section 680(a)(2)(A). This does not preclude ACF from the grant close-out process.
Provided further, That the percentage of amounts payable to a State under section 675A or 675B of such Act that may be used for administrative expenses under section 675C(b)(2) may be increased above 5 percent, but not above 10 percent, to implement State plans, approved by the Secretary, for one-time investments in data systems modernization, data analysis capacity, and improved information exchange and interoperability of data systems: Provided further, That such plans must include improved ability to analyze and report program results, streamline service enrollment systems, or increase program integrity: Provided further, That the percentage specified in section 675C(a)(1) of such Act may be applied by decreasing it by the amount of the percentage increase in the second preceding proviso::	This language is inserted to allow states to exceed the current 5 percent limitation in state administrative funds in fiscal year 2017 and fiscal year 2018 to allow states to invest data systems, data analysis capacity and improved information exchange and interoperability of data systems.
Provided further, That the lead State agency shall ensure that local eligible entities will consider and include in their community action plans strategies to meet the needs of concentrated, persistent poverty in their service areas:	This language is inserted to help assure that critical place-based strategies and plans are considered for the highest need communities.

Language Provision	Explanation
Provided further, That notwithstanding the prior notice and hearing provisions in sections 676(b)(8) and 678C of such Act, if the State determines that immediate temporary suspension of financial assistance to an eligible entity is necessary because of a serious risk of a substantial injury to property or loss of project funds, or because of a violation of a Federal, State, or local criminal statute, the State may submit a written request that the Secretary allow a temporary suspension of financial assistance to the eligible entity, in whole or in part, and a reallocation of suspended financial assistance to other eligible entities for the provision of comparable services.	This language is inserted to allow the Secretary to grant states the authority to institute immediate temporary suspension of financial assistance to an eligible entity in instances where there is evidence of substantial risk of injury to property or loss of project funds or because of violations of criminal statutes and ensures these funds will be reallocated to other eligible entities for comparable services.
Provided further, That notwithstanding section 414(e) of such Act, up to $3,000,000 of the funds provided for such Act shall be available for research and evaluation:	This language is inserted to reserve up to $3 million of funds appropriated for the Assets for Independence program for research and evaluation.
Provided further, That up to 30 percent of funds provided for carrying out the AFI Act shall be for grants to projects which the Secretary may allow grantees to use any amount of such grant funds to assist participants in obtaining the skills and information necessary to achieve economic self-sufficiency, notwithstanding any provision of such Act, and for which the Secretary may expand the definition of "qualified expenses" under section 404(8) of such Act and waive the limitation of matching contribution to only earned income deposits under section 410(a)(1) of such Act:	This language is inserted to provide the Secretary of Health and Human Services the flexibility to develop, test, and evaluate a wide variety of innovative strategies for asset building through the creation of an Asset Innovation Fund within the Assets for Independence program.
Provided further, That notwithstanding section 404(5)(A)(i) of such Act, contributions to an individual development account shall be allowable through any mechanism allowed by the financial institution at which the account is held:	This language is inserted to override outdated language in the Assets for Independence Act, and allow participants to contribute to individual development accounts by any method accepted by the financial institution in which the account is held.
Provided further, That, for fiscal year 2017, section 414(d)(1)of the AFI Act shall be applied as if it stated: "(1)INTEREIM REPORTS.−The Secretary shall submit to Congress an annual, interim report based on the Federal fiscal year setting forth the results of the reports submitted pursuant to section 412(b). Such report shall be submitted by July 31 of the year following the period of the report."	This language is inserted to give the Secretary the flexibility to submit an annual based on the federal fiscal year by July 31 of the year following the period of the report.

Language Provision	Explanation
Provided further, That of the amounts available for carrying out $2,350,000 shall be available for demonstration projects as described in section 343 of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act, notwithstanding section 388(a) of such Act	This language is inserted to reserve a specific funding amount to fund demonstration projects for the RHY account.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children and Families Services Programs

Authorizing Legislation

Statutory Citations	FY 2016 Amount Authorized	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Amount Authorized	FY 2017 Budget Request
1. Head Start [Section 639 of the Head Start Act] [Authority expires 9/30/2012]	Such sums	$8,533,095,000	Such sums	$8,956,724,000
2. Head Start Training and Technical Assistance (T/TA) [Section 640(a)(2)(C)(i) of the Head Start Act] [Authority expires 9/30/2012]	2 ½% to 3% of the annual appropriation of which not less than 20% for Early Head Start; and, of remainder, not less than 50% for direct use by Head Start grantees; not less than 25% for State-based T/TA; and the balance for T/TA related to achieving compliance with the Head Start Performance Standards, except that not less than $3,000,000 will be for Family Literacy programs	(203,538,782)	2 ½% to 3% of the annual appropriation of which not less than 20% for Early Head Start; and, of remainder, not less than 50% for direct use by Head Start grantees; not less than 25% for State-based T/TA; and the balance for T/TA related to achieving compliance with the Head Start Performance Standards, except that not less than $3,000,000 will be for Family Literacy programs	(203,538,782)
3. Head Start Research, Demonstration, Evaluation including the Head Start National Impact Studies [Section 640(a)(2)(D) of the Head Start Act] [Authority expires 9/30/2012]	Not more than $20,000,000, of which not more than $7,000,000 for the Head Start National Impact Studies	(19,960,476)	Not more than $20,000,000, of which not more than $7,000,000 for the Head Start National Impact Studies	(19,960,476)

Statutory Citations	FY 2016 Amount Authorized	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Amount Authorized	FY 2017 Budget Request
4. Discretionary Payments [Section 640(a)(2)(E) of the Head Start Act] [Authority expires 9/30/2012]	Not more than $42,000,000	(41,950,790)	Not more than $42,000,000	(41,950,790)
5. Indian [including Early Head Start] and Migrant and Seasonal expansion [Section 640(a)(3)(A)(i)(II) and 640(a)(3)(A)(ii)(I) of the Head Start Act] [Authority expires 9/30/2012]	Of any appropriation increase, $10,000,000 (each) or 5% of the increase, whichever is less, except that no funds will be allocated for expansion if the appropriation increase will not permit a cost of living increase equal to at least 50% of the prior year increase in the CPI-U	0	Of any appropriation increase, $10,000,000 (each) or 5% of the increase, whichever is less, except that no funds will be allocated for expansion if the appropriation increase will not permit a cost of living increase equal to at least 50% of the prior year increase in the CPI-U	0
6. Head Start Quality Improvement [Section 640(a)(4)(A)(i) and 640(a)(4)(B)(i)(I) of the Head Start Act] [Authority expires 9/30/2012]	After awarding COLA, T/TA and Indian and Migrant and Seasonal expansion, 40% of the balance (except that the allocation shall be 45% if the 15% reserved for the State Advisory Councils is not required)	0	After awarding COLA, T/TA and Indian and Migrant and Seasonal expansion, 40% of the balance (except that the allocation shall be 45% if the 15% reserved for the State Advisory Councils is not required)	0

Statutory Citations	FY 2016 Amount Authorized	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Amount Authorized	FY 2017 Budget Request
7. Head Start/EHS Expansion [Section 640(a)(4)(A)(ii) and 640(a)(4)(B)(i)(II) of the Head Start Act] [Authority expires 9/30/2012]	After awarding COLA, T/TA and Indian and Migrant and Seasonal expansion, 45% of the balance (except that the allocation shall be 55% if the 15% reserved for the State Advisory Councils is not required)	0	After awarding COLA, T/TA and Indian and Migrant and Seasonal expansion, 45% of the balance (except that the allocation shall be 55% if the 15% reserved for the State Advisory Councils is not required)	0
8. State Advisory Councils [Section 640(a)(4)(A)(iii) of the Head Start Act] [Authority expires 9/30/2012]	After awarding COLA, T/TA and Indian and Migrant and Seasonal expansion, 15% of the balance remaining will be reserved, except that no more than $100,000,000 cumulatively through FY 2012 shall be awarded for this purpose	0	After awarding COLA, T/TA and Indian and Migrant and Seasonal expansion, 15% of the balance remaining will be reserved, except that no more than $100,000,000 cumulatively through FY 2012 shall be awarded for this purpose	0
9. Head Start Collaboration grants [Section 640(a)(2)(B)(vi) of the Head Start Act] [Authority expires 9/30/2012]	In the same amount as the corresponding collaboration grant provided for FY 2007	(8,826,000)	In the same amount as the corresponding collaboration grant provided for FY 2007	(8,826,000)

Statutory Citations	FY 2016 Amount Authorized	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Amount Authorized	FY 2017 Budget Request
10. Head Start Fellowships [Section 648A(d)(6) of the Head Start Act with funds reserved for Discretionary Payment] [Authority expires 9/30/2012]	Not more than $1,000,000	0	Not more than $1,000,000	0
11. Increasing program Duration	Authorized in appropriations language to increase the hours of program operations to a minimum of 6 hours per day and 170 days per year and for training and technical assistance for such activities	(294,000,00)	Authorized in appropriations language to increase the hours of program operations to a minimum of 6 hours per day and 170 days per year and for training and technical assistance for such activities	(292,000,000)
12. Early Head Start – Child Care Partnerships	Authorized in appropriation language which includes up to $14 million for the Federal costs of administration, including monitoring cost and evaluation activities	635,000,000	Authorized in appropriation language which includes up to $14 million for the Federal costs of administration, including monitoring cost and evaluation activities	645,000,000
13. Preschool Development Grant Start [Section 9212 and 9213 of the Every Student Succeeds Act]	Such sums	250,000,000	Such sums	350,000,000
14. Preschool Development Grant [Set-Aside funding]			Up to 5 percent[30]	(17,500,000)

[30] Authorized in appropriations language which includes up to 5 percent of the funds shall be available for technical assistance, evaluations, early education research, pilots to support the transition from preschool to elementary school, improve the early grades, and support exemplary child development practices, and other national activities related to these grants

Statutory Citations	FY 2016 Amount Authorized	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Amount Authorized	FY 2017 Budget Request
15. Runaway and Homeless Youth Basic Center Program [Section 388(a)(1) of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act]	Such sums	54,439,000	Such sums	56,789,000
16. Runaway and Homeless Youth Transitional Living Program, including Maternity Group Homes [Section 388(a)(2)(B) of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act]	45% of the amount reserved under section 388(a)(2)(A), increasing to not more than 55% when warranted	47,541,000	45% of the amount reserved under section 388(a)(2)(A), increasing to not more than 55% when warranted	49,541,000
17. Periodic Estimate of Incidence and Prevalence of Youth Homelessness [Section 388(3)(B) of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act]	Such sums	0	Such sums	2,000,000
18. Education and Prevention Grants to Reduce Sexual Abuse Runaway, Homeless and Street Youth [Section 388(a)(4) of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act]	Such sums	17,141,000	Such sums	17,491,000
19. CAPTA State Grants [Section 112(a)(1) of Section I of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act]	Such sums	25,310,000	Such sums	25,310,000
20. Child Abuse Discretionary Activities [Section 112(a)(2)(A) of Section 1 of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act]	30% of amount under section 112(a)(1)	33,000,000	30% of amount under section 112(a)(1)	43,744,000
21. Community-Based Child Abuse Grants for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect [Section 209 of Section I of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act]	Such sums	39,764,000	Such sums	39,764,000

Statutory Citations	FY 2016 Amount Authorized	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Amount Authorized	FY 2017 Budget Request
22. Child Welfare Services [Section 425 of the Social Services Act]	$325,000,000	268,735,000	$325,000,000	268,735,000
23. Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration Projects [Section 426 of the Social Security Act]	Such sums	17,984,000	Such sums	21,984,000
21. Adoption Opportunities [Section 205 of Section II of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment and Adoption Reform Act]	Such sums	39,100,000	Such sums	39,100,000
22. Chafee Education and Training Vouchers [Section 477(h)(2) of the Social Security Act]	$60,000,000	43,257,000	$60,000,000	43,257,000
23. Adoption Incentives [Section 473A(h) of the Social Security Act]	$43,000,000	37,943,000	$43,000,000	37,943,000
24. Native American Programs [Section 816(a) of the Native American Programs Act of 1974] (Authorization for the program expired at the end of FY 2002, except for Native Language Program authorized through FY 2012)	Such sums	50,000,000	Such sums	53,100,000
25. Social Services Research and Demonstration [Section 1110 of the Social Security Act]	Such sums	6,512,000	Such sums	10,762,000
26. Community Services Block Grant [Section 674(a) of the Community Services Block Grant Act] (Authorization for the program expired at the end of FY 2003)	Such sums	715,000,000	Such sums	674,000,000
27. Assets for Independence [Section 416 of the Assets for Independence Act] (Authorization for the program expired at the end of FY 2003)	$25,000,000	18,950,000	$25,000,000	18,950,000

Statutory Citations	FY 2016 Amount Authorized	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Amount Authorized	FY 2017 Budget Request
28. Family Violence Prevention and Services Programs/Battered Women's Shelters Grants to States and Tribes [Section 303(a) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act]	$175,000,000	150,000,000	$175,000,000	151,000,000
29. Domestic Violence Hotline [Section 303(b) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act]	$3,500,000	8,250,000	$3,500,000	12,300,000
30. Specialized Services for Abused Parents and their Children [Section 303(a)(2)(A)(i) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act]	When appropriated amounts under Section 303 of the FVPSA exceeds $130M, the Secretary shall make available not less than 25% of the excess amount	0	When appropriated amounts under Section 303 of the EVPSA exceeds $130M, the Secretary shall make available not less than 25% of the excess amount	0
31. Federal Administration (Includes Center for Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships)	Such sums	205,000,000	Such sums	205,699,000
32. Disaster Human Services Case Management [Authorization is being established through appropriations language]	$2,000,000	1,864,000	$2,000,000	1,864,000
Unfunded Authorizations:				
Statutory Citations	FY 2012 Amount Authorized	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2014 Amount Authorized	FY 2014 Budget Request

Statutory Citations	FY 2016 Amount Authorized	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Amount Authorized	FY 2017 Budget Request
1. Centers of Excellence in Early Childhood [Section 675B of the Head Start Act] (Authority expired 9/30/2012)	Such sums as may be necessary to make bonus grants to centers of excellence for activities described in section 675B(d) and 675B(e)	0	Such sums as may be necessary to make bonus grants to centers of excellence for activities described in section 675B(d) and 675B(e)	0
2. Abandoned Infants Assistance [Section 302(a)(1) of Section III of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment and Adoption Reform Act]	Such sums	0	Such sums	0
3. Community Economic Development Program [Section 674(b)(3) of the Community Services Block Grant Act] (Authorization for the program expired at the end of FY 2003)	9% of section 674(a)	29,883,000	9% of section 674(a)	0
4. Rural Community Facilities Program [Section 680(a)(3) of the Community Services Block Grant Act] (Authorization for the program expired at the end of FY 2003)	From amounts reserved under 674(b)(3) of the Community Services Block Grant Act	6,500,000	From amounts reserved under 674(b)(3) of the Community Services Block Grant Act	0
5. Collaborative Grants to Increase Long-Term Stability of Victims [Section 41404 of the Violence Against Women Act] (Authorization expired at the end of FY 2011.)	$10,000,000	0	$10,000,000	0

Statutory Citations	FY 2016 Amount Authorized	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Amount Authorized	FY 2017 Budget Request
6. Domestic Violence Prevention Enhancement and Leadership through Alliances [Section 303(c) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act]	$6,000,000	0	$6,000,000	0
Total request level		$11,234,268,000		$11,725,057,000
Total request level against definite authorizations		$528,999,000		$534,049,000

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 2016
Adoption Awareness Programs	FY 2005	Such sums	12,453,000	0
Native American Programs (including Language Preservation Grants)	FY 2002, FY 2012[1]	Such sums	45,826,000	50,000,000
Community Services Block Grant	FY 2003	Such sums	645,762,000	715,000,000
Community Economic Development Program	FY 2003	9% of CSBG	27,082,000	29,883,000
Assets for Independence	FY 2003	$25,000,000	24,827,000	18,950,000
Head Start	FY 2012	Such sums	7,968,544,000	9,168,095,000
Runaway and Homeless Youth Programs	FY 2013	Such sums	107,852,000	119,121,000
CAPTA programs	FY 2015	Such sums	143,981,000	137,174,000
Family Violence Programs	FY 2015	$178,500,000	139,500,000	158,250,000
Disaster Human Services Case Management	Appropriations Language only	N/A	N/A	1,864,000

[1] The last year of authorization for the Native American Programs Act of 1974 was FY 2002. The last year of authorization for the corresponding Esther Martinez Native American Languages Preservation Act of 2006 was FY 2012.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children and Families Services Programs

Appropriations History Table

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	House Allowance	Senate Allowance	Appropriation
2008				
Appropriation	8,239,709,000	9,146,940,000	9,213,332,000	9,129,990,000
Rescission				-159,501,000
Total				8,970,489,000
2009				
Appropriation	8,493,210,000	9,305,723,000	9,184,205,000	9,301,111,000
Supplemental, P.L. 111-5				3,150,000,000
Total				12,451,111,000
2010				
Appropriation	9,459,559,000	9,436,851,000	9,310,465,000	9,314,532,000
1% Transfer to HRSA				-1,352,000
Total				9,313,180,000
2011				
Appropriation	10,312,070,000	10,356,000,000	10,359,627,000	9,538,433,000
Rescission				-19,077,000
Total				9,519,356,000
2012	9,639,598,000	9,989,073,000	9,845,685,000	9,926,709,000
Rescission				-18,762,000
Total				9,907,947,000
2013	9,688,767,000			9,768,337,000
Rescission				-19,537,000
Sequestration				-489,726,000
1% Transfer				-20,339,000
Total				9,238,735,000
2014	11,083,182,000			10,346,943,000
1% Transfer				--7,149,000
Total				10,339,794,000
2015	10,277,062,000			10,346,115,000
2016	11,905,480,000			11,234,268,000
2017	11,725,057,000			

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children and Families Services Programs

Amounts Available for Obligation

Budgetary Resources	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Annual, B.A.	$10,596,115,000	$11,234,268,000	$11,725,057,000
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	**$10,596,115,000**	**$11,234,268,000**	**$11,725,057,000**
Offsetting Collections from Federal Funds	1,580,000	25,515,000	25,515,000
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-1,276,000	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	492,938,000	374,894,000	0
Recoveries of prior year obligations	5,729,000	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	-374,894,000	0	0
Unobligated balance, Disaster Relief, start of year	67,396,000	0	0
Total Obligations	**$10,787,588,000**	**$11,634,677,000**	**$11,750,572,000**

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children and Families Services Programs

Budget Authority by Activity

Activity	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Head Start	8,598,095,000	9,168,095,000	9,601,724,000
Preschool Development Grants	$250,000,000	$250,000,000	$350,000,000
Runaway and Homeless Youth Program	97,000,000	101,980,000	108,330,000
Service Connection for Youth on the Street	17,141,000	17,141,000	17,491,000
Child Abuse State Grants	25,310,000	25,310,000	25,310,000
Child Abuse Discretionary Activities	28,744,000	33,000,000	43,744,000
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention	39,764,000	39,764,000	39,764,000
Child Welfare Services	268,735,000	268,735,000	268,735,000
Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration	15,984,000	17,984,000	21,984,000
Adoption Opportunities	39,100,000	39,100,000	39,100,000
Abandoned Infants Assistance Program	11,063,000	0	0
Chafee Education and Training Vouchers	43,257,000	43,257,000	43,257,000
Adoption Incentives	37,943,000	37,943,000	37,943,000
Native American Programs	46,520,000	50,000,000	53,100,000
Social Services Research and Demonstration	5,762,000	6,512,000	10,762,000
Disaster Human Services Case Management	1,864,000	1,864,000	1,864,000
Community Services Block Grant	674,000,000	715,000,000	674,000,000
Community Services Discretionary Activities	36,383,000	36,383,000	0
Assets for Independence	18,950,000	18,950,000	18,950,000
Battered Women's Shelters and National Domestic Violence Hotline	139,500,000	158,250,000	163,300,000
Federal Administration	201,000,000	205,000,000	205,699,000
Total, Budget Authority	**$10,596,115,000**	**$11,234,268,000**	**$11,725,057,000**

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children and Families Services Programs

Summary of Changes

FY 2016 Enacted	
Total estimated budget authority	$11,234,268,000
(Obligations)	($11,634,677,000)
FY 2017 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	$11,725,057,000
(Obligations)	($11,750,572,000)
Net change	+$490,789,000

Description of Changes	FY 2016 Enacted	Change from Base
Increases:		
A. Program:		
1) **Head Start:** Additional funding of $292M will increase the share of Head Start programs that provide full school day and full school year services. The remaining funds will maintain services to 912,000 funded slots for children and their families, while supporting a cost of living adjustment to keep pace with increasing costs without diminishing quality.	$8,533,095,000	+$423,629,000
2) **Preschool Development Grants:** The additional $100M in funding will support the new ESSA requirements that allow states to receive these grants.	$250,000,000	+$100,000,000
3) **Child Abuse Discretionary Activities:** Additional funding is to help states and tribes implement the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act of 2014 (P.L. 1113 183).	$33,000,000	+$10,744,000
4) **Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships:** The increase will support a cost of living adjustment to support current EHS-CCP grantees in keeping pace with increasing costs without diminishing quality.	$635,000,000	+$10,000,000
5) **Social Services Research and Demonstration:** PB17 budget includes additional funding for LIHEAP and for Early Care research.	$6,512,000	+$4,250,000
6) **National Domestic Violence Hotline:** Funding will enhance the Hotline's technological capacity to offer digital services including chats, texts and website resources not only for youth and young adults that customarily use these platforms but also to adults who traditionally reached out to the Hotline only through the telephone.	$8,250,000	+$4,050,000

7) **Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration:** The $4 million increase will support both child welfare workforce development and restore the full investment in the NSCAW, which will allow for baseline data collection and one follow-up for a new cohort of study children.	$17,984,000	+$4,000,000
8) **Native American Programs:** Increase will support two new funding opportunities. One on Native Language Community Coordination demonstration projects and the other to support grants under the Native Youth Initiative on Leadership, Empowerment, and Development.	$50,000,000	+$3,100,000
9) **Basic Center Program:** This request includes an increase of $2,350,000 for a Basic Center Program demonstration to target funds for prevention and early intervention efforts.	$54,439,000	+$2,350,000
10) **Homeless Youth Study:** The request includes $2 million to build on the funds provided to the Department of Housing and Urban Development to conduct a nationwide study of youth experiencing homelessness.	$0	+$2,000,000
11) **Transitional Living Program:** The request includes $2 million to provide additional transitional living capacity for youth.	$47,541,000	+$2,000,000
12) **Family Violence Prevention and Services:** Funding increase includes a proposal to reauthorize and modify FVPSA for five years to provide continuity and expansion of the national network of domestic violence shelter and supportive services and the National Domestic Violence Hotline. Also includes funding to establish an Alaska State Resource Center to Reduce Tribal Disparities.	$150,000,000	+$1,000,000
13) **Federal Administration:** Funding increase of $699,000 to support 5 FTE for Preschool Development Grants.	$205,000,000	+$699,000
14) **Service Connection for Youth on the Streets:** These funds will support 107 SOPs to assist private, non-profit agencies in meeting the critical needs of the runaway, homeless and street youth population.	$17,141,000	+$350,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+$568,172,000
Total, Increases		+$568,172,000
Decreases:		
A. Program:		
1) **Community Services Block Grant:** Provides funding level with the FY 2015 appropriation.	$715,000,000	-$41,000,000
2) **Community Economic Development:** No funding requested in FY 2017.	$29,883,000	-$29,883,000

3) **Rural Community Facilities:** No funding requested in FY 2017.	$6,500,000	-$6,500,000
Subtotal, Program Decreases		-$77,383,000
Total, Decreases		-$77,383,000
Net Change		+$490,789,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children and Families Services Programs

Justification

Funding Level	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget	Change from FY 2016 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	10,594,816,000	11,234,268,000	11,725,057,000	490,789,000
FTE	1,234	1,343	1,464	+121

Note- FTE total in table reflects total for all of ACF.

General Statement

The Children and Families Services Programs appropriations account incorporates funding for programs serving children, youth, families, Native Americans, victims of child abuse and neglect and domestic violence, and other vulnerable populations. The FY 2017 request for Children and Families Services Programs is $11,725,057,000; an increase of $490,789,000 from the FY 2016 enacted level.

Highlights of the FY 2017 request for Children and Families Services Programs include:

<u>Head Start (+$433.6 million)</u> –An increase of $292 million builds on the nearly $300 million investment made in 2016 to increase the number of children attending Head Start in a full school day and year program, which research shows is more effective than programs of shorter duration and also helps meet the needs of working parents. The remaining increase provides a cost of living adjustment (COLA) to maintain enrollment at the 2016 slot level and allows programs to keep pace with inflation without diminishing quality. The FY 2017 funding level continues to include $25 million, the same as FY 2016 enacted, authorized through appropriations language, to minimize the disruption of services to children and families when there is a transition to new providers because of increased competition due to the Designation Renewal System.

<u>Preschool Development Grants (+$100 million)</u> – This increase will allow the Department of Health and Human Services, in conjunction with the Department of Education, to carry out the initial implementation of the changes contained in the new Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) in order to better coordinate and expand early learning services for children and families in a mixed delivery system of providers. This mixed delivery system would include schools, licensed child care centers, Head Start, or other community-based organizations that will prepare low-income and disadvantaged children to enter kindergarten.

<u>Child Abuse Prevention (+$10.7 million)</u> – With these funds, ACF plans to provide $9,500,000 in grants to help states and tribes implement the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act of 2014 (P.L. 1113 183). In addition, ACF would fund the National Advisory Committee on the Trafficking of Children and Youth in the United States ongoing staffing and travel needs.

Child Welfare Programs (+$4 million) – The increase will support both child welfare workforce development and restore the full investment in the National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being (NSCAW).

Federal Administration (+$0.7 million) –This funding will provide support 1,106 FTE, including 5 FTE to support the newly transferred Preschool Development Grants program. ACF's total FY 2017 level is 1,464 FTE, an increase of 121 FTE from the FY 2016 estimate. The additional FTE will be funded entirely from program funding and support expanded program responsibilities under current law and the President's Budget legislative requests.

Runaway and Homeless Youth programs (+$6.7 million) –This request includes an increase of $2,350,000 for a Basic Center Program demonstration to target funds for prevention and early intervention efforts and expanding ongoing emergency shelter and transitional living programs. In addition, this request includes $2 million for the Homeless Youth Study and $2 million to expand transitional housing services for youth experiencing homelessness.

Social Services Research and Demonstration (+$4.3 million) – This request includes funding for a five-year evaluation study to assess which features of early care and education programs most influence child outcomes and funding for research and evaluation related to the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)..

Violent Crime Reduction (+$5.1 million) – This request provides $1,000,000 to establish an Alaska Native Tribal Resource Center on Domestic Violence, and additional funding to expand the capacity of the National Domestic Violence Hotline to ensure timely response to calls, increase bilingual services, and expand online chatting and texting services.

Native American Programs (+$3.1 million) – This funding will provide $2,000,000 for a 4-year grant to support Native youth resiliency and leadership development through Native youth-centered and youth driven programming. It will also provide $1,100,000 for a specialized Training and Technical Assistance Center on Fostering Native Youth Resiliency.

Community Services Block Grant (-$41 million) – This funding level matches the request level included in the FY 2016 President's Budget.

Community Economic Development and Rural Community Facilities – These Community Services Discretionary Programs are discontinued in the FY 2017 Budget, as these efforts are duplicative with other, larger, federal efforts in at the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Environmental Protection Agency.

HEAD START

Funding Level	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget	Change from FY 2016 Enacted
Head Start	$8,098,095,000	$8,533,095,000	$8,956,724,000	$423,629,000
Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships	500,000,000	635,000,000	645,000,000	10,000,000
Total, Budget Authority	8,598,095,000	9,168,095,000	9,601,724,000	433,629,000

Authorizing Legislation – Section 639 of the Head Start Act

2017 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 authorized 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. In FY 1995, the Early Head Start (EHS) program was established 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 2015, Head Start was funded to serve 912,156 children and pregnant women in centers, family homes, and in family child care homes in urban, suburban, and rural communities throughout the country.

Head Start and EHS 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. Head Start programs are expected to collaborate with other early care and education programs in their communities and to work closely with local school systems to assure the gains children achieve in Head Start are sustained as they leave Head Start and enter public school.

All Head Start grantees must, unless a waiver is granted, contribute 20 percent of the total cost of the program from non-federal funds. No more than 15 percent of total program costs may be used for program administration. At least 90 percent of the enrollees in a program must be children from families with income below the federal poverty level, families receiving public assistance, homeless families or children 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 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 ten percent of funded enrollment is reserved for children with disabilities.

Head Start grants are awarded to public and private agencies on a competitive basis to provide comprehensive services that promote the school readiness of children ages birth to five from low-income families. Head Start grantees provide the services as described in the Head Start Performance Standards and in accordance with the Head Start Act of 2007. The Office of Head Start (OHS) is responsible for oversight of these grantees, to ensure the performance standards are met and the best quality of care is provided to the enrolled children. The Head Start Enterprise System serves as the data repository to support the oversight of the data collection, monitoring, and reporting requirements.

Head Start maintains three information technology investments - the Head Start Enterprise System (HSES), the Head Start Monitoring System (HSMS), and the Early Childhood Learning and Knowledge Center (ECLKC). The HSES provides a single, authoritative repository of up-to-date information about Head Start grantees and program operations, supporting long term goal 3.6 and annual performance measures 3B, 3C, and 3F. The HSMS contains both the instruments and process used to conduct federal monitoring of Head Start grantees supporting annual performance goal 3D. The ECLKC offers relevant, timely information to Head Start grantees and the early childhood community in an easy-to-use format. It continues to grow and evolve and is designed to be a comprehensive public resource for anyone involved with or interested in early childhood education.

The Head Start Monitoring System investment enables the implementation of the Head Start Monitoring Protocol, an important tool used to gather data during on-site reviews. The Protocol measures seven areas of grantee performance and contains key indicators that are used to assess each grantee. Performance areas are centered around select Head Start Program Performance Standards, Head Start Act citations, and fiscal regulations. All performance areas include a series of key indicators, compliance measures, and targeted questions to consider that are used by the Monitoring Review Team to better evaluate each grantee. The IT system plays a fundamental role in collection and organization of evidence associated with the Protocol.

Funding for the program during the last five years has been as follows[31]:

2012	$7,983,633,000
2013	$8,002,043,933
2013 Hurricane Sandy	$100,000,000
2014	$8,598,095,000[32]
2015	$8,598,095,000
2016	$9,168,095,000[33]

Each year since FY 2013, there has been $25 million, authorized through appropriations language, to support the implementation of the Designation Renewal System (DRS). These funds are provided to minimize the disruption of services to children and families when there is a transition to new providers because of increased competition due to the DRS. This allows ACF to continue using these funds where

[31] The funding table totals above are the enacted Head Start funding levels before reductions for rescissions, sequestration (fiscal year 2013 only) and Secretary transfer adjustments.
[32] Fiscal year 2014 and FY 2015 Head Start funding includes $500 million to support the EHS-CC Partnerships.
[33] Fiscal year 2016 Head Start funding includes $635 million to continue supporting the EHS-CC Partnerships and $294 million to lengthen the Head Start day and year.

necessary to support new Head Start and EHS grantees with a small amount of start-up or transition funding to ensure that the new grantee is fully operational when a Head Start provider's grant ends.

ACF has used these funds to hire, train and conduct criminal background checks on staff; obtain licenses; begin recruitment and enrollment; and transfer property and inventory from the incumbent grantee prior to the time when children begin to be served in the program. ACF has also used these funds to support the operations of a temporary provider until the permanent grantee is in place to avoid any gaps in service to children and families. Additionally, ACF has used a portion of these transition funds to support the additional re-evaluation of American Indian/Alaska Native grantees and the monitoring of new grantees, both required by statute.

One-time emergency funding in FY 2013, provided under the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (Public Law 113-2), of $100 million from the Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund was transferred to the Children and Family Services Program for disaster response and recovery and other expenses directly related to Hurricane Sandy for payments under the Head Start Act. These supplemental emergency funds are available to grantees affected by the hurricane, until the end of FY 2015, for repair or reconstruction of damaged Head Start centers and for temporary services including mental health services provided to children and their families served by these centers.

Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships

The FY 2016 appropriation included $635 million for Early Head Start Expansion and Early Head Start-Child Care (EHS-CC) Partnerships to continue supporting high quality early learning and development opportunities for infants and toddlers. The EHS-CC Partnerships were first funded in FY 2014 at $500 million; the additional funding provided in FY 2016 will provide opportunities for new grants to communities seeking to expand access to high-quality care for infants and toddlers. Through the Partnerships, Early Head Start grantees partner with center-based and family child care providers who agree to meet the Program Performance Standards with funding and technical assistance from the Early Head Start program. Early Head Start grantees are encouraged to partner with child care providers who serve a high proportion of children receiving child care subsidies to provide full-day, full-year high-quality slots that meet the needs of low-income working families. Grantees can also apply for funding to expand access to Early Head Start to meet the needs of their community. From the total funding, $14 million supports the federal administration and evaluation of this program and $16 million supports training and technical assistance activities.

All entities currently eligible to apply for Early Head Start funding have the opportunity to apply for the EHS-CC Partnerships. These entities include states, local governments, public and private non-profits, and for-profit agencies. Programs are required to meet the Early Head Start Performance Standards and partner with child care providers, especially those caring for children receiving a Child Care and Development Fund subsidy. These new awards for EHS-CC Partnerships are exempt from DRS requirements for a period of 18 months, the same grace period provided to existing grantees when the Improving Head Start for School Readiness Act of 2007 became law. However, these grantees are continuing to receive ongoing federal oversight, including a baseline assessment, during this time period. ACF awarded 275 EHS-CC Partnership grants with the first round of funding. The FY 2015 funding is available through March 31, 2016, and are supporting services to approximately 32,000 children and families each year. The FY 2016 appropriation provided an additional $135 millionfor new awards that ACF will make by March 31, 2017.

Raising the Bar on Quality

Improving the quality of Head Start is a key element of the Administration's overall education agenda to help children meet their full potential and make our country more competitive. Children should be in engaging Head Start programs where activities are developmentally appropriate and promote increased vocabulary, early literacy, early math, problem solving, and healthy social interaction skills. Research shows that Head Start helps prepare children for kindergarten. However, it also shows that more needs to be done to increase the effectiveness and lasting impact of the program.

Since Head Start was reauthorized by Congress in 2007, the Department has taken dramatic steps to raise the bar on Head Start quality. ACF implemented the largest reform in Head Start's history with the 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. Awards for three rounds of DRS competitions were made in 2013, 2014, and 2015. The fourth cohort of DRS grantees was notified of their requirement to compete for continued funding in December 2014, and those competitions are underway. Since FY 2013, the Head Start funding level has included $25 million, authorized through appropriations language, to minimize the disruption of services to children and families when there is a transition to new providers because of increased competition due to the DRS. The FY 2017 funding level continues to include $25 million for DRS Transition Funds. ACF is also implementing an extensive redesign of its monitoring system in order to align with the five-year grant cycle, provide grantees with the opportunity for continuous information for program improvement, provide a multi-year perspective on grantee performance, and focus on quality in addition to compliance. Finally, ACF published a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in June 2015 that proposes a comprehensive revision of the Head Start Program Performance Standards to reflect the best available science on early learning and development.

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 teachers nationwide in center-based programs have a Bachelor of Arts (BA) or advanced degree in early childhood education. Based on data from FY 2016, we are far surpassing this requirement with 72.6 percent of Head Start center-based teachers having a BA or advanced degree. The law also required that as of October 1, 2011, all pre-school, 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 2017 for performance measure 3C is to reach 100 percent. The most recent FY 2016 data indicates that 95.8 percent of Head Start teachers had an AA degree or higher, missing the target of 100 percent but improving over the FY 2014 result (95.5 percent). More Head Start teachers have degrees than ever before and are better equipped to deliver quality instruction to Head Start children. Of the 44,691 Head Start teachers in FY 2015, 42,812 had an AA degree or higher; of these degreed teachers, 10,355 have an AA degree, 26,548 have a BA degree, and 5,909 have a graduate degree. Not included in these numbers are an additional 1,318 teachers with a Child Development Associate (CDA) or state credential (no degree) and the 172 teachers who do not have a degree but are enrolled in an Early Childhood Education (ECE) degree program. Of the teachers with a CDA or state credential, 49.6 percent 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.

Extending the Head Start Day and Year

However, despite these significant quality improvements, many children who are enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start are not receiving the exposure to high quality instructional time that they need in order to be ready for school. Specifically, some children currently enrolled in Head Start receive as few as 448 hours of classroom time over the course of a calendar year, which translates to 3.5 hours each day for 128 days per year. This is less than half of early learning services that many children receive in high-quality pre-kindergarten programs that have shown the strongest impacts. Research has demonstrated that instructional time, both in terms of length of day and length of year, is a critical predictor of program impacts on children's outcomes. For this reason, in FY 2017, we are building on the investments sought in the FY 2016 President's Budget and the real progress that has been made with the reforms and improvements in the Head Start program by expanding program duration.

Increasing the duration of early learning services for all Head Start children is critical to ensuring that future Head Start children will receive the instructional time necessary to support development of the key skills for school success. The FY 2016 appropriation provided a landmark investment of $294 million to ensure that more Head Start children will receive services for a full school day and a full school year. This investment is a significant and groundbreaking commitment to ensuring that our most disadvantaged children have access to the quality and duration of early learning services research shows promotes better outcomes. Extending the Head Start day and year will allow children to receive more instructional time to support development of skills important to school success, which in turn will lead to better long-term outcomes and a greater return on the federal investment. The FY 2016 funding is available for obligation through December 31, 2016.

Budget Request –

The FY 2017 request for the Head Start program is $9,601,724,000, an increase of $433,629,000 above the FY 2016 enacted level. This increase includes $292,000,000 in supplemental funds to ensure that more Head Start children will receive services for a full school day and a full school year. It also includes $141,629,000 for a cost of living adjustment for the base program and the Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership grantees. The FY 2017 request will maintain the estimated enrollment for FY 2016. The FY 2017 funding level continues to include $25,000,000 in DRS Transition Funds to minimize the disruption of services to children and families when there is a transition to new providers because of increased competition due to the DRS. These investments are complemented by significant new investments in Preschool Development Grants, child care, and home visiting within HHS, as well as the Preschool for All initiative at the Department of Education.

The FY 2017 request ensures that all programs that receive funding in 2016 to extend the length of the program day and year can continue these more intensive programs by building those supplemental grants into the programs' base going forward. The 2017 request provides an additional $292 million to build upon the initial investment and enable more Head Start slots to extend to a full school day and year. Taken together, the FY 2016 and FY 2017 investments will mean that that more than half of all Head Start children will now be provided a full school day and year program.

Mounting evidence from early childhood research demonstrates that the proposed quality improvements to lengthen the day and year are necessary to increase and sustain the impact of Head Start on child outcomes. Specifically, research about the effects of extended day learning, full day preschool, full day kindergarten, and effective teaching and curricula practices strongly point to the inadequacy of the part-day services many Head Start children currently receive. Despite the often higher needs of children in Head Start, those who attend programs that operate under our current minimums of 3.5 hours a day and

128 days a year receive less than half the program hours provided by the high quality pre-kindergarten programs that have demonstrated stronger impacts. Currently, only about 40 percent of children in Head Start center-based and family child care programs are receiving full school day and full school year (FSD/FSY) services. The remaining 60 percent of Head Start children are served in part-day and/or part-year programs.

Performance Analysis –

ACF is committed to ensuring that Head Start serves the full number of children for which Congress has appropriated funds. Therefore, ACF established an efficiency goal for the Head Start program of decreasing under-enrollment in Head Start programs. The most recent data available indicate that, during the 2014-2015 program year, Head Start grantees had, on average, not enrolled 1.8 percent (1.84 percent) of the children they were funded to serve, missing the FY 2015 target of 0.8 percent. This represents approximately 16,700 children who could have been served using the Head Start funds appropriated and awarded to grantees. There are three factors that contributed to the increase: a period of under-enrollment as more programs become Birth-to-Five through competition and renovate facilities, train staff and recruit infants and toddlers; 2) competitive transitions which can result in a period of under-enrollment as programs become fully operational; and 3) under-enrollment within some very large grantees. OHS is following up and providing technical assistance to ensure these grantees become fully enrolled as soon as possible. For FY 2017, under-enrollment in Head Start programs is projected to drop to a revised target of 1.1 percent, the historical average of all previous years of actual results (with the exception of the baseline) minus 0.1 percentage point, as a result of continued program support and technical assistance. ACF has undertaken specific efforts to improve and standardize how grantees report enrollment. Per the 2007 reauthorization of the Head Start Act, ACF now collects online enrollment data on a monthly basis from all Head Start grantees through the Head Start Enterprise System (HSES), and HSES produces Enrollment Comparison and Enrollment Trend reports to support Regional Offices in analyzing enrollment data. HSES provides a system-generated alert when grantees are under-enrolled, and Regional Offices have procedures in place, consistent with the Head Start Act, to begin technical assistance and to establish improvement plans with clear timetables if the under-enrollment persists for four months. In such cases, Regional Offices have worked with grantees to address under-enrollment by considering, for example, conversion of Head Start slots to Early Head Start slots if it support community need or enrollment reductions depending on the circumstances. Very few Head Start grantees trigger the designation of chronically underenrolled in the Act, which requires being at 97 percent of funded enrollment after receiving 12 months of technical assistance, but in a small subset of cases, ACF has reduced the grantee’s base funding.

In support of the current HHS Priority Goal to improve the quality of early childhood education programs for low-income children, OHS strives to increase the percentage of Head Start children in high quality classrooms. Progress is measured by reducing the proportion of Head Start grantees receiving a score in the low range on the CLASS: Pre-K, which measures teacher-child interaction on a seven-point scale in three broad domains: Emotional Support, Classroom Organization, and Instructional Support. In FY 2012, OHS analyzed a full set of CLASS data from the reviews that occurred during the FY 2012 monitoring year to establish a baseline of 25 percent scoring in the low range on the CLASS. An analysis of CLASS scores for the next cohort of Head Start grantees that received on-site monitoring in the 2012-2013 Head Start “school year” indicated that 31 percent of grantees scored in the low range, thus missing the FY 2013 target of 23 percent. In response to the data from the FY 2013 CLASS reviews, OHS is providing more intentional targeted assistance to those grantees that score in the low range on CLASS. OHS is flagging grantees that score in the low range, conducting more analysis on the specific dimensions within the Instructional Support domain that are particularly challenging for those grantees and working more directly with those grantees on strategies for improvement. Data from the FY 2015 CLASS reviews indicates that 22 percent of grantees are in the low on any domain, exceeding the revised target of 26 percent. In FY 2017, ACF aims to maintain this level of performance to achieve the performance target of 24 percent. ACF is continuing this Priority Goal, but is also adding an indicator related to improving the percent of Head Start and Early Head Start teachers with a Bachelor's Degree (BA) or higher. By broadening this Priority Goal and emphasizing the credentials of teachers, ACF is prioritizing a distinct but complementary goal in boosting the quality of Head Start programs. One challenge in this effort is the availability of resources to ensure BA teachers are paid commensurate with their qualifications.

In FY 2015 and FY 2016, ACF has taken several steps with the Training and Technical Assistance (TTA) System, the monitoring system, and funding opportunity announcements that have integrated or leveraged our resources and resulted in efficiency gains. In FY 2015, OHS held its annual Birth to Three (BTT) Institute virtually instead of in-person. The BTT Institute is a training and professional development opportunity for early childhood professionals working in Early Head Start, Head Start, Migrant and Seasonal Head Start, American Indian and Alaska Native Head Start programs and other group care or home visiting settings that serve pregnant women, infants, toddlers and their families. The goal of the BTT Institute is to share information about best practices in the field as well as research implications for improved practice. Efficiencies were realized as participants incurred no travel costs. Historically, the number of participants at this annual institute has ranged from 1,850 to 2,000.

ACF took a big step forward in its efforts to bring together OHS and the Office of Child Care's (OCC) best expertise and resources to help states, territories and tribes, communities, and early childhood programs improve services. Building on existing TTA efforts, OHS and OCC have collaborated to transform the current TTA system to more effectively provide training, resources and materials to multiple stakeholder groups at regional, state and local levels to support school readiness as the foundation for life-long learning and success. Instead of separate national TTA centers that exist for Head Start and Child Care, this approach brings together knowledge and skills from Head Start, child care and our health partners in HHS to design a system that incorporates a continuum of services from expectant families through the early childhood period and on to afterschool and summer enrichment. Along with the promulgation of a consistent philosophy in the provision of comprehensive services and school readiness, we expect the field to benefit from a more amplified and expanded distribution of high quality, evidence-based resources to reach a great number of early care and education programs at the local level and the children and families they serve. This creative sharing of OHS and OCC resources are expected to yield greater efficiencies in FY 2016 and FY 2017.

OHS also realized efficiencies in its monitoring system with conferences and training as well as with improvements to the monitoring design. A shift away from in-person or group trainings to either online presentations or small trainings at ACF's Regional Offices saved approximately $500,000 in FY 2015. The monitoring team at OHS also leveraged opportunities to present at already scheduled conferences to reduce program costs related to conference space and logistics. These are both efficiencies that will continue in FY 2016. OHS also redesigned its monitoring and oversight to create a system of comprehensive and differential monitoring to reduce the number of monitoring events for grantees who do not need as much monitoring and to shift resources to more challenging grantees. OHS also changed the monitoring team model to reduce the number of people and the period of time onsite to conduct monitoring reviews. This new model balances out the cost of the review over time and created approximately $800,000 in savings during FY 2015. OHS will pilot a series of virtual review events in FY 2016 to determine if additional efficiencies are available. All of these efforts in the monitoring system have enabled OHS to use the dollars available for federal oversight more efficiently and redirect these statutorily capped resources to provide more comprehensive health and safety reviews for all of our grantees, to conduct more frequent onsite visits, and to hire more skilled reviewers with expertise in complex areas such as fiscal management, environmental hazards, and facilities.

OHS has also seen efficiencies in the approach of posting funding opportunity announcements (FOAs) to cover programs for children from birth to age five. This gives applicants new flexibility to create a seamless program for children from birth to age five, incorporating both Head Start and Early Head Start funding. Historically, OHS was required to post two separate funding opportunity announcements for Head Start and Early Head Start when competing a service area where the incumbent grantee provided both types of services. Therefore, an organization had to submit two separate applications and was limited to the funding available only as posted for either Head Start or Early Head Start. OHS piloted this Birth to Five approach in 2013 and then posted nearly half of the service areas in Cohort 2 of DRS and nearly all service areas in Cohorts 3 and 4 as Birth to Five. The Birth to Five FOA has resulted in efficiencies because it allows grantees to submit one application that designs a birth to five program that responds to the current needs for services to infants, toddlers, and preschoolers in their community.

<u>Outputs and Outcomes Table –</u>

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2017 Target +/- FY 2016 Target
<u>3A</u>: Reduce the proportion of Head Start grantees receiving a score in the low range on any of the three domains on the basis of the Classroom Assessment Scoring System (CLASS: Pre-K). (*Outcome*)	FY 2015: 22% Target: 26% (Target Exceeded)	25%	24%	- 1
<u>3.6LT and 3B</u>: Increase the percentage of Early Head Start children completing all medical screenings. (*Outcome*)	FY 2015: 80.7% Target: 93% (Target Not Met)	93%	93%	Maintain
<u>3.7LT</u>: Percentage of parents of children in pre-K Head Start year who report reading to child three times per week. (*Outcome*)	FY 2015: 81% Target: 80% (Target Exceeded)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>3C</u>: Increase the percentage of Head Start teachers with an AA, BA, Advanced Degree, or a degree in a field related to early childhood education. (*Outcome*)	FY 2015: 95.8% Target: 100% (Target Not Met but Improved)	100%	100%	Maintain
<u>3D</u>: Increase the percentage of Head Start and Early Head Start teachers that have a BA or higher. (*Outcome*)	FY 2015: 60% (Historical Actual)	Prior Result +2PP	Prior Result +2PP	N/A

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2017 Target +/- FY 2016 Target
3E: Decrease under-enrollment in Head Start programs, thereby increasing the number of children served per dollar.[34] (*Efficiency*)	FY 2015: 1.84% Target: 0.8% (Target Not Met)	1.2% [35]	1.1%	-0.1
3i: Number of Early Head Start medical screenings completed. (*Output*[36])	FY 2015: 126,120 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
3ii: Number of Head Start teachers without a degree who are enrolled in Early Childhood Education degree program. (*Output*)	FY 2015: 2,175 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
3iii: Number of Head Start teachers with at least an AA degree. (*Output*)	FY 2015: 53,005 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
3iv: Number of teachers' aides with at least an AA degree. (*Output*)	FY 2015: 16,517 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
3v: Number of Head Start staff who are current or former Head Start parents. (*Output*)	FY 2015: 58,636 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

[34] The numeration of this performance measure has been updated from 3F to 3E for flow.
[35] The FY 2016 target for this performance measure was updated in light of the most recent data. The revised target represents the average of all previous years of actual results, with the exception of the baseline year.
[36] The output measures listed in the table (3i-3v) include Head Start, Early Head Start and Migrant and Seasonal Head Start programs.

Resource and Program Data
Head Start

Data Category	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	$7,786,153,582	$7,927,153,582	$8,352,782,582
(Head Start)	(6,354,595,188)	(6,469,670,997)	(6,846,563,947)
(Early Head Start)	(1,431,558,394)	(1,457,482,585)	(1,506,218,635)
DRS Transition Funding	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000
Duration Expansion		294,000,000	292,000,000
Research/Evaluation	19,960,476	19,960,476	19,960,476
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	203,444,140	203,538,782	203,538,782
(TTA Head Start)	(159,447,519)	(159,521,694)	(159,521,694)
(TTA Early Head Start)	(43,996,621)	(44,017,088)	(44,017,088)
Monitoring Support	41,950,790	41,950,790	41,950,790
Program Support	21,491,370	21,491,370	21,491,370
Total, Resources	$8,098,000,358	$8,533,095,000	$8,956,724,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	1,890	1,890	1,890
New Starts			
#	670	669	669
$	$1,640,936,724	$1,965,209,199	$1,989,391,471
Continuations			
#	1,220	1,221	1,221
$	$6,293,745,454	$6,401,998,495	$6,801,039,281
Contracts			
#	54	45	45
$	$145,541,157	$148,151,447	$148,557,389
Interagency Agreements			
#	6	5	5
$	$13,972,996	$13,932,532	$13,932,532

Notes:
1. Research/Evaluation - Funding authorized under Section 640(a)(2)(D) of the Head Start Act that is limited to $20 million per year. These costs include information technology support, contract fees and overhead cost related to research.
2. Monitoring Support - Funding authorized under Section 640(a)(2)(E) of the Head Start Act for monitoring and on-site reviews that is limited to $42 million.
3. DRS Transition Funding - Supports the implementation of the Designation Renewal System.
4. Duration Expansion - Grants awarded to existing Head Start programs to support them in providing more full school day and full school year services. Up to one percent of these funds may be used for research and evaluation, which is in addition to the statutory set-aside for research in the Head Start Act.
5. Program Support - Includes funding for information technology support, contract fees and panel reviews.

Resource and Program Data
Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships

Data Category	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	$600,618,248	$915,799,422	$614,813,664
(Head Start)			
(Early Head Start)	(600,618,248)	(915,799,422)	(614,813,664)
DRS Transition Funding			
Duration Expansion			
Research/Evaluation	1,100,281	1,149,587	1,556,679
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	11,951,215	75,631,111	16,186,336
(TTA Head Start)			
(TTA Early Head Start)	(11,951,215)	(75,631,111)	(16,186,336)
Monitoring Support	3,023,861	3,000,000	1,309,000
Program Support	3,124,272	14,314,230	11,134,321
Total, Resources	$619,817,877	$1,009,894,350	$645,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	275	350	350
New Starts			
#	275	75	0
$	$612,569,463	$122,340,155	$0
Continuations			
#	0	275	350
$	$0	$869,090,378	$631,000,000
Contracts			
#	1	2	3
$	$4,204,142	$6,961,457	$3,291,679
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	1
$	$64,733	$119,595	$185,825

Notes:
1. The $500 million appropriated in FY 2015 will be obligated by March 31, 2016. HHS is awarding Early Head Start – Child Care Partnership grants in FY 2016 which includes $375 million in carryover funding from fiscal year 2015. This display of the funds aligns with when funds are being awarded rather than when funds were appropriated.
2. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, contract fees and panel reviews costs as well as funding for staff and associated overhead.

Additional Head Start Program Data[37]

Number of Grantees, Children, Staff and Classroom Data	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Estimate
Number of Grantees	1,623	1,623	1,623
Funded Slots for Children in Head Start Programs:	912,156	912,156	912,156
(Head Start)	791,886	791,886	791,886
(Early Head Start)	120,270	120,270	120,270
Number of Staff	242,840	242,840	242,840
Number of Teachers[38]	62,478	62,478	62,478
Percent of Staff that are Teachers	26%	26%	26%
Average Teacher Salary	$29,477	$30,011	$30,491
Number of Teachers with AA Degree	15,680	16,000	16,500
Percent of Teachers with AA Degree	25%	26%	26%
Average Teacher Salary with AA Degree	$25,046	$25,499	$25,907
Number of Teachers with BA Degree	30,800	32,000	33,000
Percent of Teachers with BA Degree	49%	51%	53%
Average Teacher Salary with BA Degree	$31,012	$31,573	$32,078
Number of Teachers with Advanced Degree	6,525	6,300	6,900
Percent of Teachers with Advanced Degree	10%	10%	11%
Average Teacher Salary with Advanced Degree	$41,015	$41,757	$42,425
Number of Head Start (pre-school) Teachers[39]	44,691	44,691	44,691
Percent of head Start Teachers with BA degree or higher, in Early Childhood Education/related field	73%	75%	75%
Average Salary for a full-time Head Start (pre-school) teacher	$31,217	$31,782	$32,291
Volunteers	1,140,655	1,140,655	1,140,655
Number of Classrooms[40]	55,979	55,979	55,979

[37] With the exception of the Funded Slots, the data shown in the table above include the Early Head Start – Child Care Partnerships.
[38] The duration funds could have an impact on the number of staff but we are not factoring in estimated changes here.
[39] Data on teacher degrees includes teachers in all types of Head Start programs including Early Head Start and Migrant and Seasonal Head Start, with the exception of the data specifically noted as being on Head Start (pre-school) teachers only.
[40] Similar to staff above, the duration funds could have an impact on the number of classrooms but we are not factoring in estimated changes here.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
State Table - Head Start

FY 2017 Competitive Grants

CFDA # 93.600

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	Difference from FY 2016 Estimate
Alabama	$125,623,990	$127,746,207	$129,791,553	$2,045,346
Alaska	14,697,027	14,963,176	15,202,752	239,576
Arizona	121,513,557	123,714,055	125,694,842	1,980,787
Arkansas	74,053,530	75,394,571	76,601,714	1,207,143
California	982,263,948	997,733,601	1,013,708,332	15,974,731
Colorado	82,284,264	83,774,355	85,115,667	1,341,312
Connecticut	63,884,137	62,321,563	63,319,394	997,831
Delaware	15,192,500	15,467,622	15,715,274	247,652
District of Columbia	27,112,468	27,509,926	27,950,388	440,462
Florida	319,674,695	325,463,706	330,674,709	5,211,003
Georgia	202,156,837	205,368,784	208,656,946	3,288,162
Hawaii	25,923,669	26,393,123	26,815,704	422,581
Idaho	26,666,313	27,149,215	27,583,901	434,686
Illinois	318,350,544	322,829,154	327,997,976	5,168,822
Indiana	114,048,621	115,434,767	117,282,995	1,848,228
Iowa	60,498,148	61,593,713	62,579,891	986,178
Kansas	60,784,682	61,885,436	62,876,284	990,848
Kentucky	128,205,483	130,527,165	132,617,037	2,089,872
Louisiana	166,179,798	167,725,897	170,411,358	2,685,461
Maine	32,126,027	32,707,799	33,231,484	523,685
Maryland	91,320,749	92,974,483	94,463,099	1,488,616
Massachusetts	125,291,181	127,560,088	129,602,454	2,042,366
Michigan	271,038,645	275,840,001	280,256,479	4,416,478
Minnesota	85,634,061	87,127,291	88,522,287	1,394,996
Mississippi	188,586,555	189,255,753	192,285,929	3,030,176
Missouri	143,116,205	144,264,680	146,574,504	2,309,824
Montana	24,403,118	24,845,036	25,242,830	397,794
Nebraska	43,263,305	43,802,442	44,503,763	701,321
Nevada	28,822,073	29,344,014	29,813,841	469,827
New Hampshire	15,763,597	16,049,061	16,306,023	256,962
New Jersey	147,476,661	150,147,326	152,551,337	2,404,011
New Mexico	62,175,367	62,916,460	63,923,816	1,007,356
New York	502,313,623	510,853,837	519,033,124	8,179,287
North Carolina	171,235,622	174,336,540	177,127,845	2,791,305
North Dakota	20,386,228	20,755,404	21,087,719	332,315

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	Difference from FY 2016 Estimate
Ohio	292,934,614	297,669,216	302,435,202	4,765,986
Oklahoma	98,699,341	100,486,694	102,095,588	1,608,894
Oregon	71,785,770	73,085,744	74,255,921	1,170,177
Pennsylvania	271,578,641	275,583,954	279,996,332	4,412,378
Rhode Island	25,486,124	25,947,654	26,363,102	415,448
South Carolina	102,341,936	103,274,889	104,928,425	1,653,536
South Dakota	21,967,994	22,365,814	22,723,913	358,099
Tennessee	137,497,784	139,733,214	141,970,484	2,237,270
Texas	568,315,769	576,983,097	586,221,181	9,238,084
Utah	46,892,948	47,742,136	48,506,536	764,400
Vermont	15,297,113	15,574,129	15,823,487	249,358
Virginia	115,947,478	116,876,166	118,747,472	1,871,306
Washington	121,849,005	123,035,732	125,005,659	1,969,927
West Virginia	59,558,685	60,637,237	61,608,101	970,864
Wisconsin	106,515,977	108,444,882	110,181,194	1,736,312
Wyoming	13,607,449	13,853,867	14,075,681	221,814
Subtotal	**6,952,343,856**	**7,057,070,676**	**7,170,061,529**	**112,990,853**
Indian Tribes	222,722,477	226,755,774	230,386,364	3,630,590
Subtotal	**222,722,477**	**226,755,774**	**230,386,364**	**3,630,590**
American Samoa	2,317,881	2,359,856	2,397,640	37,784
Guam	2,537,054	2,582,998	2,624,354	41,356
Northern Mariana Islands	1,794,080	1,826,569	1,855,814	29,245
Palau	1,437,508	1,463,540	1,486,973	23,433
Puerto Rico	280,232,478	285,307,228	289,875,286	4,568,058
Virgin Islands	9,641,053	9,815,644	9,972,802	157,158
Migrant Program	334,469,202	339,971,297	345,414,582	5,443,285
Subtotal	**632,429,256**	**643,327,132**	**653,627,451**	**10,300,319**
Total States/Territories	**7,807,495,589**	**7,927,153,582**	**8,054,075,344**	**126,921,762**
Discretionary Funds	3,657,993	319,000,000	615,707,238	296,707,238
Other	83,402,636	83,402,636	83,402,636	0
Training and Technical Assistance	203,444,140	203,538,782	203,538,782	0
Subtotal, Adjustments	**290,504,769**	**605,941,418**	**902,648,656**	**296,707,238**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$8,098,000,358**	**$8,533,095,000**	**$8,956,724,000**	**$423,629,000**

Notes:
1. The Discretionary Funds total in FY 2016 includes $25 million for DRS Transition Funds and $294 million to award competitively to Head Start programs to provide full school-year and full school-day services. In FY 2017, it includes the same amount for DRS Transition Funds and an additional $292 million to support more Head Start programs in increasing their duration
2. Other - Includes funding for Research/Evaluation, Monitoring Support, and Program Support.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

State Table - Early Head Start - Child Care Partnerships

FY 2017 Competitive Grants

CFDA # 93.600

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	Difference from FY 2016 Estimate
Alabama	$8,871,475	$12,244,952	$8,343,489	-$3,901,463
Alaska	0	0	0	0
Arizona	12,079,109	15,230,780	10,377,976	-4,852,804
Arkansas	10,065,343	11,299,491	7,699,268	-3,600,223
California	69,184,954	86,762,562	59,118,434	-27,644,128
Colorado	6,356,231	9,066,534	6,177,772	-2,888,762
Connecticut	3,575,925	5,117,150	3,486,732	-1,630,418
Delaware	1,230,159	1,690,329	1,151,759	-538,570
District of Columbia	1,247,747	1,378,327	939,167	-439,160
Florida	30,965,265	38,764,748	26,413,595	-12,351,153
Georgia	19,168,874	23,942,800	16,314,189	-7,628,611
Hawaii	1,586,600	2,029,112	1,382,600	-646,512
Idaho	2,406,050	1,882,463	1,282,676	-599,787
Illinois	18,478,149	26,860,607	18,302,331	-8,558,276
Indiana	10,326,538	13,590,210	9,260,122	-4,330,088
Iowa	2,818,376	3,241,824	2,208,920	-1,032,904
Kansas	2,338,059	3,281,092	2,235,677	-1,045,415
Kentucky	11,298,594	12,040,113	8,203,914	-3,836,199
Louisiana	8,895,620	12,105,049	8,248,160	-3,856,889
Maine	2,090,834	2,618,924	1,784,487	-834,437
Maryland	4,113,970	5,027,013	3,425,316	-1,601,697
Massachusetts	5,867,961	7,870,567	5,362,862	-2,507,705
Michigan	15,447,507	21,140,404	14,404,688	-6,735,716
Minnesota	6,637,142	8,865,281	6,040,642	-2,824,639
Mississippi	10,820,808	10,023,429	6,829,782	-3,193,647
Missouri	12,762,863	11,108,831	7,569,355	-3,539,476
Montana	2,387,327	3,240,344	2,207,912	-1,032,432
Nebraska	3,913,258	5,148,093	3,507,817	-1,640,276
Nevada	5,834,403	7,013,815	4,779,086	-2,234,729
New Hampshire	862,307	1,159,791	790,260	-369,531
New Jersey	10,819,880	14,286,951	9,734,869	-4,552,082
New Mexico	4,662,906	5,050,984	3,441,649	-1,609,335
New York	26,395,956	37,581,659	25,607,459	-11,974,200
North Carolina	24,651,363	29,712,428	20,245,509	-9,466,919
North Dakota	1,095,437	1,360,231	926,837	-433,394

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	Difference from FY 2016 Estimate
Ohio	18,136,608	25,038,801	17,060,984	-7,977,817
Oklahoma	10,154,307	13,558,309	9,238,385	-4,319,924
Oregon	8,605,155	10,472,622	7,135,854	-3,336,768
Pennsylvania	19,995,962	22,742,934	15,496,623	-7,246,311
Rhode Island	2,454,528	2,807,725	1,913,132	-894,593
South Carolina	11,383,380	12,640,488	8,612,999	-4,027,489
South Dakota	1,013,616	1,330,348	906,475	-423,873
Tennessee	13,799,672	16,611,814	11,318,989	-5,292,825
Texas	46,697,070	55,348,692	37,713,592	-17,635,100
Utah	4,994,147	6,280,102	4,279,147	-2,000,955
Vermont	1,487,079	1,881,791	1,282,218	-599,573
Virginia	13,601,516	12,545,597	8,548,342	-3,997,255
Washington	9,675,633	11,565,218	7,880,329	-3,684,889
West Virginia	3,910,032	4,583,603	3,123,183	-1,460,420
Wisconsin	8,849,067	12,345,011	8,411,667	-3,933,344
Wyoming	1,105,826	1,323,470	901,788	-421,682
Subtotal	**535,120,588**	**662,813,413**	**451,629,018**	**-211,184,395**
Indian Tribes	25,926,034	22,142,289	15,087,352	-7,054,937
Subtotal	**25,926,034**	**22,142,289**	**15,087,352**	**-7,054,937**
Northern Mariana Islands	1,216,318	1,396,920	951,836	-445,084
Puerto Rico	8,985,590	10,107,130	6,886,814	-3,220,316
Migrant Program	29,369,718	29,273,318	19,946,307	-9,327,011
Subtotal	**39,571,626**	**40,777,368**	**27,784,957**	**-12,992,411**
Total States/Territories	**600,618,248**	**725,733,070**	**494,501,327**	**-231,231,743**
Discretionary Funds	0	190,066,351	120,312,337	-69,754,014
Other	7,248,414	18,463,817	14,000,000	-4,463,817
Training and Technical Assistance	11,951,215	75,631,112	16,186,336	-59,444,776
Subtotal, Adjustments	**19,199,629**	**284,161,280**	**150,498,673**	**-133,662,607**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$619,817,877**	**$1,009,894,350**	**$645,000,000**	**-$364,894,350**

Notes:
1. Total States/Territories - The $500 million appropriated in FY 2015 will be obligated by March 31, 2016. HHS is awarding Early Head Start – Child Care Partnership grants in FY 2016. This display of the funds aligns with when funds are being awarded rather than when funds were appropriated. The funding allocations are the obligations from dollars awarded from the FY 2014 and FY 2015 appropriations inflated in FY 2016 and FY 2017 by the COLA requested in the budget.
2. Discretionary Funds - In FY 2016 include the funds requested in the budget for additional Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership grants and for start-up and capacity building. In FY 2017, they represent the funds requested in FY 2016 inflated by the COLA requested in FY 2017. We can display these funds by State once they are awarded to entities that successfully compete for those funds. Until then, we are displaying them as a total amount in the Discretionary Funds. The amounts displayed by State are the dollars awarded from the FY 2014 and FY 2015 appropriations inflated in FY 2016 and FY 2017 by the COLA requested in the budget.
3. Other - Includes funding for Research/Evaluation, Monitoring Support, and Program Support.

PRESCHOOL DEVELOPMENT GRANTS

Funding Level	FY 2015 Enacted[41]	FY 2016 Enacted[42]	FY 2017 President's Budget	Change from FY 2016 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	$250,000,000	$250,000,000	$350,000,000[43]	+$100,000,000

Authorizing Legislation – Every Student Succeeds Act

2017 Authorization .... Such sums

Allocation Method .... Competitive Grants

Program Description -

The Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) of 2015 authorized the Preschool Development Grants program under the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and made revisions to the program. 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 prior Preschool Development Grants and under the new law, the program will be funded through HHS and jointly administered by the two Departments.

The Preschool Development Grants program was created in 2014 to build state and local capacity to implement preschool for 4-year-olds from low- and moderate-income families, consistent with the President's Preschool for All mandatory proposal. The program, administered collaboratively by ED and HHS, has supported two types of grants to states: (1) Development Grants for states with small or no state public preschool program to develop or enhance their preschool program infrastructure and capacity to deliver high-quality preschool services to eligible children in one or more high-need communities; and (2) Expansion Grants to states with more robust preschool systems to implement and expand high-quality preschool 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 the cohort of grants funded prior to the passage of the ESSA, grantees were required to meet nationally recognized program quality standards, including the following elements: (1) high staff qualifications, including a bachelor of arts degree for teachers; (2) professional development for teachers and staff; (3) low staff-child ratios and small class sizes; (4) a full-day program; (5) developmentally appropriate, evidence-based curricula and learning environments that are aligned with state early learning and

[41] The Department of Education Appropriations Act, 2015, provided funds under Fund for the Improvement of Education in the Innovation and Improvement account.
[42] The Department of Education Appropriations Act, 2016, provided funds under Fund for the Improvement of Education in the Innovation and Improvement account.
[43] The program is authorized in the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) beginning in 2017, pursuant to Sections 9212 and 9213 of the Every Student Succeeds Act of 2015.

development standards; (6) individual accommodations and supports for children; (7) instructional staff salaries that are comparable to those for K-12 instructional staff; (8) ongoing program evaluation to ensure continuous improvement; (9) onsite comprehensive services for children; and (10) evidence-based health and safety standards.

In FY 2014, the Department of Education, in collaboration with HHS, awarded grants to a total of 18 states for four-year programs -- five Development Grants (Alabama, Arizona, Hawaii, Montana, Nevada) and 13 Expansion Grants (Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia). These 18 states received continuation funding for FY 2015 and are scheduled to receive a third year of funding for FY 2016.

This is an extended availability program. Funds have typically been available for obligation until December 31 of the following fiscal year.

Funding for the last five years has been as follows:

2012	$0
2013	$0
2014	$250,000,000
2015	$250,000,000
2016	$250,000,000 [44]

Starting in FY 2017, funding for the Preschool Development Grant program will reside in HHS, as required by the ESSA Act of 2015. This program will be jointly administered with the Department of Education. Per the statute, the purpose is to coordinate early childhood education programs in a mixed delivery system of providers including schools, licensed child care centers, Head Start, or other community-based organizations that will prepare low-income and disadvantaged children to enter kindergarten. The statute specifies that one way to accomplish this goal is by improving the participation of children in a mixed delivery system and increasing the quality of the programs in this system. As a result, grants awarded under the ESSA will include a focus on expanding access to high quality preschoolfor children from low- and moderate-income households, consistent with the President's Preschool for All proposal. The statute supports two types of grants to states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the outlying areas:

1) *planning grants* that support: statewide needs assessments, which includes the availability and quality of preschool services in the state and unduplicated counts of both services and unmet need among eligible families; a strategic plan that identifies opportunities to coordinate programs and build partnerships, including among Head Start providers, local education agencies, state, local, and Tribal government, and private entities; families' involvement in their children's development and in their knowledge of early childhood options; sharing best practices among early childhood education programs; and improving the quality of programs in the State; and

2) *renewal grants* that improve the overall quality of programs in the state, and, through subgrants to programs in a mixed delivery system, expand the access to such programs, and develop new programs to address the needs of children and families eligible for, but not

[44] Prior to the 2017 Budget and the enactment of ESSA, funding for this program was appropriated to the Department of Education.

served by, existing programs. States that have received PDG grants previously are eligible to compete directly for renewal grants.

<u>Budget Request –</u>

The FY 2017 request for the Preschool Development Grants (PDG) program is $350,000,000, an increase of $100,000,000 from the FY 2016 enacted level. Funding in fiscal year 2017 will support the fourth and final year of funding for the 18 current PDG grantees, as well as initial implementation of the changes contained in the new ESSA in order to better coordinate and expand early learning services for children and families, with a goal of supporting State and school district efforts to expand access to high-quality preschool. These investments are complemented by significant new investments in Head Start, child care, and home visiting within HHS as well as the Preschool for All initiative at the Department of Education.

Although funding authority in FY 2017 will now shift to HHS, the two departments will work closely together to jointly administer the program and will develop a Memorandum of Understanding that includes joint staffing of PDG implementation and ensures a smooth transition for all grantees.

The FY 2017 request would allow HHS to work with the Department of Education to issue 18 continuation grants for the fourth and final year of the existing initiative, which enables existing PDG grantees to continue building and expanding preschool in their states. Working in over 200 communities, the current grantees have demonstrated tremendous success in building the fundamental components of a high quality preschool system and expanding high quality preschool models. For example, Arizona is providing early childhood mental health consultation and intervention as part of the comprehensive supports to PDG-funded programs, which are located in high-need communities. In Illinois, eligible children with disabilities make up 10 percent of all children in PDG-funded programs, and the state has hired experts to work with districts, Head Start programs, and child care providers to build the capacity of teachers, parents, and the child care workforce to ensure their classrooms are inclusive of children with disabilities. Maryland's Preschool Development grant has enabled the state to expand its mixed delivery system and fund certified teachers in community-based settings. In Louisiana, the state is working for the first time with community networks to enable communities and providers to support parent choice. Rhode Island has blended their Preschool Development Grant funds with state preschool funds so that all children receive a high-quality, full-day preschool experience.

Under the requirements in ESSA, the Secretary of HHS, in conjunction with the Secretary of Education, would also allocate new grants in FY17. These grants would be available to states on a competitive basis for one or both of the types of grants supported by the statute. Additionally, this request would allow the Secretary of HHS to reserve up to five percent of PDG funds for national activities, including technical assistance; evaluation; early education research; and pilots to support the transition from preschool to elementary school improve the early grades and support for exemplary child development practices.

Research findings provide strong justification for Federal investment in high quality preschool programs. Children who attend high quality preschool are better prepared for school; less likely to be retained in grade; score higher on reading and math assessments in the elementary grades; and are more likely to graduate from high school than children who do not attend such programs.   These benefits are particularly strong for children from low-income families. In addition to the educational gains, investment in high quality preschool provides economic benefits, with an estimated return on investment of roughly $7-$10 for every $1 invested in high quality preschool due to lower remedial education costs, increased labor productivity, and reduction in crime.

Yet, despite these benefits and strong returns on investment, fewer than 1 in 3 four-year olds are enrolled in a state-funded preschool program. The United States ranks 31 out of 39 countries within the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development for preschool enrollment for four-year-olds. Further, according to the National Institute for Early Education Research's State of Preschool: 2014 analysis, only 5 state preschool programs meet the ten research-based quality standards outlined in their report. The report further indicates that only 24 state preschool programs require preschool teachers to have a bachelor's degree, 15 states offer full-day programs (although local programs in 22 states may offer full-day programs as well), 35 programs offer comprehensive services, and 32 state programs require site visits.[45]

While significant progress has been made since the President's call to action for Preschool for All in 2013, quality and access are uneven across the country. Some states have put in place elements of high quality preschool programs, but there remains a significant need for targeted investments to expand access to high-quality preschool to all 4-year-olds from low- and moderate-income families.

The Department of Education, in conjunction with HHS, developed the following performance measures for the first four years of the Preschool Development program: (1) The number and percentage of eligible children served in high quality preschool programs funded by the grant; (2) The number and percentage of children served overall in the state preschool program; and (3) The number and percentage of children in the high need communities served by the grant that are ready for kindergarten as determined by the state's kindergarten entry assessment or, if the state does not have a kindergarten entry assessment, other valid and reliable means of determining school readiness. The first grantee reports are expected in FY 2016. For FY 2017, the two Departments will continue to monitor these particular performance measures and may identify additional performance measures.

Outputs and Outcomes Table −

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2017 Target +/- FY 2016 Target
6A: Increase the percentage of eligible children served in high quality preschool programs funded by the Preschool Development Grant (PDG). (*Developmental Outcome*)	TBD	TBD	TBD	N/A
6B: Increase the percentage of children served overall in the state preschool program. (*Developmental Outcome*)	TBD	TBD	TBD	N/A

45 Barnett, W.S., Carolan, M.E., Squires, J.H., Clarke Brown, K., & Horowitz, M. (2015). *The state of preschool 2014: State preschool yearbook*. New Brunswick, NJ: National Institute for Early Education Research.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2017 Target +/- FY 2016 Target
6C: Increase the percentage of children in the high need communities served by the grant that are ready for kindergarten as determined by the state's kindergarten entry assessment or other valid means of determining school readiness. (*Developmental Outcome*)	TBD	TBD	TBD	N/A
6i: Number of eligible children served in high quality preschool programs funded by the Preschool Development Grant (PDG). (*Developmental Output*)	TBD	N/A	N/A	N/A
6ii: Number of children served overall in the state preschool program. (*Developmental Output*)	TBD	N/A	N/A	N/A
6iii: Number of children in the high need communities served by the grant that are ready for kindergarten as determined by the state's kindergarten entry assessment or other valid means of determining school readiness. (*Developmental Output*)	TBD	N/A	N/A	N/A
6iv: Number of PDG grantees that collect and analyze data on preschool program quality, including the structural elements of quality specified in the definition of high-quality preschool programs.[46] (*Developmental Output*)	TBD	N/A	N/A	N/A

[46] Limited to grants awarded before the implementation of ESSA grants.

Resource and Program Data
Preschool Development Grants

Data Category	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	$243,073,165	$243,000,000	$332,500,000
Research/Evaluation	5,649,500	1,800,000	3,500,000
Demonstration/Development	500,000	3,000,000	7,000,000
Training/Technical Assistance	777,335	2,200,000	3,500,000
Program Support			3,500,000
Total, Resources	$250,000,000	$250,000,000	$350,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	20	20	27
New Starts			
#	1	1	8
$	$5,000,000	$3,000,000	$93,500,000
Continuations			
#	19	19	19
$	$243,773,165	$243,700,000	$3,500,000
Contracts			
#	1	1	8
$	$77,335	$1,500,000	$10,000,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	3	4	1
$	$1,149,500	$1,800,000	$243,000,000

Notes:
1. In FY 2017, competitive grants includes an interagency agreement with the Department of Education to continue funding 19 continuation grants that are in the final phase of funding.
2. Program support includes funding for information technology support, contract fees and associated overhead costs.

RUNAWAY AND HOMELESS YOUTH PROGRAM

Funding Level	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget	Change from FY 2016 Enacted
Basic Center Program	$53,350,000	$54,439,000	$56,789,000	$2,350,000
Transitional Living Program	43,650,000	47,541,000	49,541,000	2,000,000
Homeless Youth Study	0	0	2,000,000	2,000,000
Total, Budget Authority	97,000,000	101,980,000	108,330,000	6,350,000

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

2017 Authorization .... Such sums as may be appropriated pending congressional action

Allocation Method ....Formula/Competitive Grant

Program Description and Accomplishments –

The Runaway and Homeless Youth (RHY) program serves as the national leader for the provision of shelter services to unaccompanied homeless youth. The RHY program administers grants to public and private organizations to establish and operate youth emergency shelters and transitional living programs.

Part A, the Basic Center Program (BCP), funds grants to community-based public and private agencies for the provision of outreach, crisis intervention, temporary shelter, counseling, family reunification/reconnection, and aftercare services to runaway and homeless youth and their families. Basic Centers 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 available for the BCP are allotted among the states using a formula based on the population of youth under age 18 as a proportion of the national population. BCPs provide youth with an opportunity to receive individual and family counseling, education, employment assistance, and mental and physical health services.

Part B, the Transitional Living Program (TLP), provides grants to public and private organizations for community-based, adult-supervised group homes and host homes for youth ages 16 to under 22 who cannot safely live with their families. Youth entering a TLP 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 under 22 are eligible for up to 18 months of TLP services. TLPs provide a long-term, safe, stable, and nurturing environment for homeless youth. Services include counseling in basic life skills, interpersonal skill building, educational advancement, job attainment skills, and physical and behavioral health care. These services are designed to help youth who are homeless develop the skills necessary to make a successful transition to self-sufficient living. The TLP also funds maternity group homes, which are specifically designed to meet the needs of pregnant and parenting homeless youth. These homes provide the services described above in addition to parenting education and support.

Funding also is provided for the national, toll-free runaway and homeless youth crisis hotline that responds to between 100,000 and 120,000 calls a year. In 2014, 62 percent of these calls came from youth; 29 percent came from parents, families members, or other caring adults; and the remaining 8 percent were general information and client-related calls.

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

2012	$97,355,000
2013	$91,101,000
2014	$97,000,000
2015	$97,000,000
2016	$101,980,000

To gain greater insight into how RHY programs support the lives of youth transitioning to adulthood, FY 2013 marked the beginning of the Transitional Living Program Evaluation. The ACF Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB) contracted to conduct a study that is designed to capture service dosage, program implementation and services, and youth outcomes around housing, protective factors, and well-being. Data is being captured at baseline, three, six, and twelve months for the 1,250 youth who make up the experimental and control groups. This five-year study is expected to conclude in FY 2018. The data collection instruments for the study received Office of Management and Budget approval in 2015.

During FY 2014[47], the TLP program exceeded the target of 86 percent safe exit rate with an actual result of 87.8 percent. Safe exit rate is defined as discharge from the program into an immediate living situation that is both safe and appropriate (one of 28 specific living situations). Improvements in this area were achieved through ACF's promotion and support of innovative strategies that help grantees: (1) encourage youth to complete the program and achieve their developmental goals instead of dropping out; (2) stay connected with youth as they transition out of program residencies and provide preventive, follow-up and after care services; (3) track exiting youth more closely; (4) report accurate data and maintain updated youth records to reduce the number of youth whose exit situations are unknown; and (5) analyze data to discover patterns of participation and opportunities for improved services. These objectives are consistently communicated through a range of mechanisms, including the FYSB funded RHY Training and Technical Assistance Center.

<u>Budget Request –</u>

The FY 2017 request for the RHY Program is $108,330,000, an increase of $6.4 million above the FY 2016 enacted level.

In addition to supporting emergency shelter and transitional living programs, this request includes an increase of $2,350,000 for a Basic Center Program demonstration on prevention and early intervention

[47] In FY 2015 RHY grantees transitioned from the Runaway and Homeless Youth Management Information System (RHYMIS) to the integrated RHY data standards with the Housing and Urban Development's Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). Most RHY grantees completed a data transfer to FYSB in December 2015. The data are being analyzed for accuracy and integrity and will be ready for dissemination later in 2016.

efforts. This demonstration will focus on prevention efforts that will target families with young people (ages 12 to17) and have a focus on strengthening families by improving family functioning (e.g., reduce family conflict, improve family cohesion and communication) in order to prevent youth homelessness. With more than 70 percent of youth exiting BCPs to their parent/guardian, prevention and early intervention strategies to strengthen these families are critical. This demonstration provides an opportunity to expand our understanding of how to prevent young people from entering shelter in the first place and to help youth who do enter shelter to more quickly and stably return home when it is safe and appropriate to do so. The demonstration will fund 10 sites that will be supported by training and technical assistance and an evaluation component (i.e., process and outcome evaluation).

Additionally, the request includes $2 million to expand the transitoinal living programs and $2 million to build on the funds provided to the Department of Housing and Urban Development to conduct a nationwide study of youth experiencing homelessness. These efforts will help federal partners better understand the scope of youth homelessness and particular needs of this population to inform efforts aimed at achieving federal goal of ending youth homelessness in 2020.

This request also re-proposes reauthorization of the program to improve the program's effectiveness. This includes a proposal to remove the priority funding limits for Basic Center Programs. This would provide greater flexibility to award grant dollars based on demonstrated need, particularly in geographic areas where there is significant need to build greater capacity for shelter bed space due to high demand or, similarly, in rural areas where limited alternate funding is available, but demand for bed space and targeted prevention strategies across a large rural community is in high demand.

The RHY program continues its effort to improve efficiency. The program has succeeded in increasing the completion rate of youth in the TLP program from 45.6 percent in FY 2005 to nearly 62 percent in FY 2014, exceeding the FY 2014 target of 60 percent. By FY 2017, it is expected that 66 percent of youth will either complete their plans successfully or leave ahead of schedule based on a positive opportunity.

ACF has worked to review and identify improved performance measures and program indicators to help assess long term outcomes experienced by youth who use our shelter programs, as indicated in the table below. ACF has also joined with the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and other federal partners that serve homeless populations to move toward a shared language, shared data elements, and data collection instruments. This partnership culminated in the integration of the data reporting system that capture all RHY data through HUD's Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). It serves to increase the accuracy and consistency of federal counts of the homeless population and foster greater coordination among organizations serving local homeless populations.

All RHY grantees were required to become members of their local HUD Continuums of Care (CoC) and to begin using their HMIS data systems by April 2015 to collect FY 2015 RHY data. While the integration proved to be a successful endeavor, many RHY grantees faced challenges in making the transition to their new data system or to have their CoC successfully extract their data that affected our ability to report FY 2015 data that was reflective of program performance for this report year. ACF and its technical assistance staff and contractors will continue to support grantees through this transitional process and ensure the accurate and timely reporting of data for the upcoming report period.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2017 Target +/- FY 2016 Target
4.1LT and 4A: Maintain the proportion of youth living in safe and appropriate settings after exiting ACF-funded Transitional Living Program (TLP) services. (*Outcome*)	FY 2014: 87.8% Target: 86% (Target Exceeded)	87%	87%	Maintain
4.2LT and 4B: Increase the proportion of youth who complete the Transitional Living Program (TLP) by graduating or who leave ahead of schedule based upon an opportunity. (*Outcome*)	FY 2014: 61.8% Target: 60% (Target Exceeded)	64%	66%	+ 2
4C: Maintain the proportion of Transitional Living Program (TLP) youth who are engaged in community service and service learning activities while in the program. (*Outcome*)	FY 2014: 36.7% Target: 37.6% (Target Not Met)	37.4%	37.4%	Maintain
4D: Maintain the proportion of youth who are prevented from running as a result of Basic Center Programs' (BCP) non-shelter, preventive services as a percentage of all youth receiving such services. (*Outcome*)	FY 2014: 97.7% Target: 96% (Target Exceeded)	96%	96%	Maintain
4i: Number of Basic Center Program grants. (*Output*)	FY 2014: 299 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
4ii: Number of youth entered BCP for services in the shelter. (*Output*)	FY 2014: 31,755 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
4iii: Number of Transitional Living Program grants. (*Output*)	FY 2014: 200 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
4iv: Number of youth entered TLP for services in the residency. (*Output*)	FY 2014: 2,927 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Basic Center Program

Data Category	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	$49,040,723	$49,064,000	$48,995,000
Research/Evaluation	858,047	727,000	738,000
Demonstration/Development			2,350,000
Training/Technical Assistance	3,105,578	3,418,000	3,529,000
Program Support	345,651	1,230,000	1,177,000
Total, Resources	$53,349,999	$54,439,000	$56,789,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	294	287	296
New Starts			
#	88	87	118
$	$15,112,964	$15,631,000	$21,437,000
Continuations			
#	206	200	178
$	$36,427,759	$36,093,000	$32,408,000
Contracts			
#	4	4	4
$	$1,808,778	$1,894,000	$2,102,183
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	1	1
$	$0	$426,300	$240,000

Notes:
1. Training and Technical Assistance includes training and technical assistance, National Clearinghouse logistical support, management information systems and hotline.
2. Program Support includes information technology support, printing, contract fees and grants/panel review costs. In FY 2016 and FY 2017, it also includes funding for salaries and benefits and associated overhead and travel to carry out section 368a of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act.

Resource and Program Data
Transitional Living Program

Data Category	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	$38,394,149	$38,394,000	$44,587,000
Research/Evaluation	706,742	1,537,000	617,000
Demonstration/Development	450,000	3,605,000	300,000
Training/Technical Assistance	3,388,078	2,865,000	2,706,000
Program Support	701,749	1,140,000	1,331,000
Total, Resources	$43,640,718	$47,541,000	$49,541,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	201	209	232
New Starts			
#	0	9	103
$	$0	$3,605,000	$20,057,000
Continuations			
#	201	200	129
$	$40,736,149	$39,594,000	$26,080,000
Contracts			
#	4	4	4
$	$2,169,494	$3,276,501	$2,410,882
Interagency Agreements			
#	3	3	2
$	$733,326	$731,799	$577,340

Notes:
1. Training and Technical Assistance includes training and technical assistance, National Clearinghouse logistical support, management information systems and hotline.
2. Program Support includes information technology support, printing, contract fees and grants/panel review costs. In FY 2016 and FY 2017, it also includes funding for salaries and benefits and associated overhead and travel to carry out section 368a of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act.

Resource and Program Data
Homeless Youth Study

Data Category	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			$2,000,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$0	$0	$2,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	0	1	1
New Starts			
#	0	1	1
$	$0	$0	$2,000,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

State Table - Runaway and Homeless Youth - Basic Center

FY 2017 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.623

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	Difference from FY 2016 Estimate
Alabama	$587,980	$704,924	$714,575	$9,651
Alaska	299,588	200,000	200,000	0
Arizona	986,894	1,030,757	1,044,868	14,111
Arkansas	421,554	444,393	450,476	6,083
California	5,892,413	5,780,907	5,860,049	79,142
Colorado	665,579	789,387	800,193	10,806
Connecticut	801,235	519,495	526,607	7,112
Delaware	67,185	200,000	200,000	0
District of Columbia	399,966	200,000	200,000	0
Florida	2,792,691	2,578,277	2,613,575	35,298
Georgia	1,544,682	1,583,731	1,605,413	21,682
Hawaii	200,000	200,000	200,000	0
Idaho	254,057	270,878	274,586	3,708
Illinois	2,464,540	1,907,669	1,933,786	26,117
Indiana	967,397	1,010,148	1,023,977	13,829
Iowa	451,060	466,065	472,446	6,381
Kansas	292,225	453,276	459,481	6,205
Kentucky	594,176	637,737	646,468	8,731
Louisiana	640,048	691,640	701,109	9,469
Maine	372,606	200,000	200,000	0
Maryland	557,227	854,498	866,196	11,698
Massachusetts	920,517	924,295	936,949	12,654
Michigan	2,334,098	1,445,644	1,465,435	19,791
Minnesota	778,374	807,731	818,789	11,058
Mississippi	310,725	466,473	472,859	6,386
Missouri	1,086,690	883,194	895,285	12,091
Montana	131,938	200,000	200,000	0
Nebraska	326,500	292,431	296,435	4,004
Nevada	276,280	414,576	420,252	5,676
New Hampshire	206,361	200,000	200,000	0
New Jersey	1,239,753	1,276,874	1,294,354	17,480
New Mexico	437,952	315,529	319,849	4,320
New York	2,693,216	2,684,024	2,720,769	36,745
North Carolina	1,396,131	1,463,121	1,483,151	20,030
North Dakota	200,000	200,000	200,000	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	Difference from FY 2016 Estimate
Ohio	1,607,264	1,693,548	1,716,733	23,185
Oklahoma	576,716	592,754	600,869	8,115
Oregon	1,433,405	544,510	551,964	7,454
Pennsylvania	1,597,506	1,758,578	1,782,653	24,075
Rhode Island	185,199	200,000	200,000	0
South Carolina	399,996	693,026	702,513	9,487
South Dakota	321,429	200,000	200,000	0
Tennessee	1,094,965	945,114	958,053	12,939
Texas	3,924,740	4,432,453	4,493,135	60,682
Utah	511,446	553,651	561,231	7,580
Vermont	199,176	200,000	200,000	0
Virginia	799,176	1,185,007	1,201,230	16,223
Washington	1,074,500	996,583	1,010,226	13,643
West Virginia	185,222	242,683	246,005	3,322
Wisconsin	969,582	837,935	849,407	11,472
Wyoming	99,588	200,000	200,000	0
Subtotal	**48,571,548**	**47,573,516**	**48,191,951**	**618,435**
American Samoa	70,000	70,000	70,000	0
Guam	0	70,000	70,000	0
Northern Mariana Islands	0	70,000	70,000	0
Puerto Rico	399,176	516,084	523,149	7,065
Virgin Islands	0	70,000	70,000	0
Subtotal	**469,176**	**796,084**	**803,149**	**7,065**
Total States/Territories	**49,040,724**	**48,369,600**	**48,995,100**	**625,500**
Discretionary Funds	0	0	2,350,000	2,350,000
Other	1,202,730	1,866,400	1,915,436	49,036
Training and Technical Assistance	3,106,545	3,508,000	3,528,464	20,464
Subtotal, Adjustments	**4,309,275**	**5,374,400**	**7,793,900**	**2,419,500**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$53,349,999**	**$53,744,000**	**$56,789,000**	**$3,045,000**

SERVICE CONNECTION FOR YOUTH ON THE STREETS

Funding Level	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget	Change from FY 2016 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	$17,141,000	$17,141,000	$17,491,000	$350,000

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

2017 Authorization ....Such sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method .... Competitive Grant

Program Description and Accomplishments -

The Runaway and Homeless Youth (RHY) Act authorizes funding for grants to public and private organizations for street-based services to runaway, homeless, and street youth who have been subjected to, or are at risk of being subjected to, sexual abuse, prostitution, sexual exploitation, or other forms of victimization.

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

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

2012 .... $17,901,000
2013 .... $16,751,000
2014 .... $17,141,000
2015 .... $17,141,000
2016 .... $17,141,000

The Street Outreach Program (SOP) provides outreach to runaway and homeless youth on the streets or in areas that increase the risk of sexual exploitation, the goal being to help young people get off the streets and into safe settings. To that end, the program promotes efforts by its funded 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.

Since FY 2010, one performance measure for SOP has been capturing the average number of street youth contacts per agency who agree to leave the street and spend at least one night in a shelter setting. The FY 2014 actual result shows an agency average of 196 street youth who accepted shelter, demonstrating an increase for performance on this measure as compared to the previous year (FY 2013 actual result of

153).[48] ACF will continue to work with grantees to ensure that contacts and outreach services reflect on-the-ground personal contact and interaction with vulnerable street youth in places where they congregate, which will help improve the average rate of youth contacts who accept shelter. Further, all RHY grantees were required to become members of their local HUD Continuums of Care and to begin using their HMIS data systems by April 2015 to collect FY 2015 RHY data. This is the first time ever that SOP grantees will be collecting individual level data as part of the integration of RHYMIS with HUD's HMIS.

During FY 2010, FYSB engaged a cohort of SOP grantees in a data collection effort to better examine the program. Specifically, the purpose of the SOP Data Collection Study was to obtain information on service utilization and needs from a subset of homeless street youth being served by eleven of FYSB's SOP grantees. The goal was to learn about street youth's needs from their perspective, which services youth find helpful or not helpful, and alternative services they feel could be useful to them. Data were collected from a total of 656 street youth ages 14 to 21 through computer-assisted personal interviews and from 217 youth through focus groups. An Executive Summary of the findings from this effort includes the following snapshot:

- Study participants had been homeless on and off for a total of around 2 years, on average.
- More than half of these young people reported that they tried to go to a shelter for safe housing but the beds were full. And more than 1 in 3 said they had no transportation to get to a shelter.
- Nearly 30 percent of participants in the study reported being gay, lesbian or bisexual. And almost 7 percent reported being transgender.
- Young people on the streets are victimized at high rates.

The final report is expected to be released in February 2016.

<u>Budget Request –</u>

The FY 2017 request for Service Connection for Youth on the Street is $17,491,000, which is $350,000 above the FY 2016 enacted level. These funds will support 109 SOPs to assist private, non-profit agencies in meeting the critical needs of the runaway, homeless and street youth population by building relationships between grantee staff and youth receiving street-based outreach services and educational information. The funding will be used to conduct monitoring and quality assurance reviews as mandated by the RHY Act and to provide staffing to conduct the monitoring reviews. Further, funding will support the program's ability to provide one-on-one individualized technical assistance to help grantees incoporate best practices identified in recent demonstration projects and research studies, such as standardized information on screening and assessment, trauma-informed services, human trafficking prevention, and evidence-informed services. These efforts are particularly important as the RHY program implements changes to the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5701) as required by passage of Justice for Victims of Human Trafficking Act of 2015 (PL 144-22). Specifically, Section 201 of Subtitle A – Enhancing Services for Runaway and Homeless Victims of Youth Trafficking - requires SOP programs to now focus street based services on youth who have been subjected to, or are at risk of being subjected to sexual exploitation and severe forms of human trafficking. FYSB has already begun to implement these changes and is providing training and technical assistance to all RHY grantees to improve their knowledge and responsiveness to potential vicitms, and is working with grantees to gather

[48] In FY 2015 RHY grantees transitioned from the Runaway and Homeless Youth Management Information System (RHYMIS) to the integrated RHY data standards with the Housing and Urban Development's Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). Most RHY grantees completed a data transfer to FYSB in December 2015. The data are being analyzed for accuracy and integrity and will be ready for dissemination in 2016.

additional information on the extent of human trafficking victimization among runaway and homeless youth they serve.

As previously noted, the SOP established a performance measure to track the average number of street youth contacts per agency who are provided shelter for at least one night. By FY 2017, the program aims to improve by at least two percent over the previous year's actual result.

The FY 2017 budget request for this program is aligned with the *Opening Doors: the Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness* plan which aims to end youth homelessness in 2020.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2017 Target +/- FY 2016 Target
4E: Increase the average number of annual street youth contacts per Street Outreach Program grantee who are provided shelter for at least one night. (*Outcome*)	FY 2014: 196 Target: 156 (Target Exceeded)	Prior Result + 2%	Prior Result + 2%	N/A
4v: Number of Street Outreach Program (SOP) grants. (*Output*)	FY 2014: 109 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Service Connection for Youth on the Streets

Data Category	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	$16,281,254	$15,427,000	$15,742,000
Duration Expansion			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	274,195	374,000	611,000
Program Support	585,551	1,340,000	1,138,000
Total, Resources	$17,141,000	$17,141,000	$17,491,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	101	119	109
New Starts			
#	33	58	16
$	$5,532,832	$7,454,000	$2,440,000
Continuations			
#	68	61	93
$	$10,748,422	$7,973,000	$13,302,000
Contracts			
#	3	3	2
$	$603,425	$1,074,000	$908,962
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	3	3
$	$256,321	$640,000	$651,000

Notes:
1. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, contract fees and grants/panel review costs. In FY 2016 and FY 2017, it also includes funding for salaries and benefits and associated overhead and travel to carry out section 368a of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act.

CAPTA STATE GRANTS

Funding Level	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget	Change from FY 2016 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	$25,310,000	$25,310,000	$25,310,000	0

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

2017 Authorization .... Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method .... Formula Grants

Program Description and Accomplishments -

The Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) State Grant program provides 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. The CAPTA Reauthorization Act of 2010 reauthorized the program through FY 2015. Funding for the program during the last five years has been as follows:

2012 .... $26,432,000
2013 .... $25,734,000
2014 .... $25,310,000
2015 .... $25,310,000
2016 .... $25,310,000

In order to evaluate whether the program has contributed to a decrease in the rate of repeat maltreatment, the program tracks the percentage of children with substantiated or indicated reports of maltreatment within six months of a previously substantiated or indicated report of 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 five years has fluctuated between 6.3 percent and 6.7 percent. In FY 2010, states reported that 6.5 percent of children with a substantiated or indicated reports were found to be victims of another substantiated or indicated reports within six months. In FY 2011 there was a slight increase in the rate from 6.5 percent to 6.7 percent in FY 2012, then 6.3 percent in FY 2013, meeting targets for each of those years. In FY 2014 the percentage of victims experiencing repeat maltreatment again rose to 6.5 percent, which did not meet the target of 6.1 percent. ACF will continue to support states in their efforts to support children and families who are experiencing a crisis through grants such as CAPTA to improve state child protective service systems while ensuring the safety of children.

Budget Request –

The FY 2017 request for Child Abuse State Grants is $25,310,000, the same as the FY 2016 enacted level. The budget proposes to reauthorize CAPTA at the current funding level through FY 2021. These funds will continue to help support improved child protection systems, including services to prevent incidents of abuse/neglect and children being removed from their families. Child abuse and neglect continues to be a significant problem in the United States. CAPTA funds support state efforts to establish and maintain effective systems of child protection, a critical element in eliminating the tragedy of child abuse and neglect.

In addition to the continued emphasis on reducing the rate of repeat maltreatment, the CAPTA State Grant program is working to improve states' average response time between maltreatment report and investigation. This performance measure is calculated based on the median of all states' average response times in hours from screen-in reports to the initiation of an investigation. In FY 2013, data show an average response time of 56.35 hours, which is an improvement from the previous year and exceeds the FY 2013 target of 57 hours. In FY 2014, the average response time for states was 67.60 hours, which did not meet the target of 53.52 hours. The national performance was affected both by performance and data reporting issues in a number of states. The state level data show that while 12 states improved performance with respect to response time, in six states the response time increased by 25 percent or more, and two states increased by 100 percent or more. ACF has been and will continue to work with all states to improve the accuracy and completeness of the data, as well as to improve performance in ensuring that states respond to reports of abuse and neglect in a timely manner. Reducing the response time between maltreatment report and investigation improves the likelihood of identifying children in need of services in a timely manner and preventing additional maltreatment. This measure is targeted to decrease by five percent each year through FY 2017.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2017 Target +/- FY 2016 Target
7B: Decrease the percentage of children with substantiated or indicated reports of maltreatment that have a repeated substantiated or indicated report of maltreatment within six months. (CAPTA) (*Outcome*)	FY 2014: 6.5% Target: 6.3% (Target Not Met)	Prior Result -0.2PP	Prior Result -0.2PP	N/A
7C: Improve states' average response time between maltreatment report and investigation, based on the median of states' reported average response time in hours from screened-in reports to the initiation of the investigation. (CAPTA) (*Outcome and Efficiency*)	FY 2014: 67.60 hrs Target: 53.52 hrs (Target Not Met)	Prior Result -5%	Prior Result -5%	N/A

Resource and Program Data
CAPTA State Grants

Data Category	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$25,310,000	$25,310,000	$25,310,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$25,310,000	$25,310,000	$25,310,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	56	56	56
New Starts			
#	56	56	56
$	$25,310,000	$25,310,000	$25,310,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

State Table - CAPTA State Grants

FY 2017 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.669

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	Difference from FY 2016 Estimate
Alabama	$389,796	$389,796	$389,796	0
Alaska	106,542	106,542	106,542	0
Arizona	539,834	539,834	539,834	0
Arkansas	264,828	264,828	264,828	0
California	2,842,348	2,842,348	2,842,348	0
Colorado	422,117	422,117	422,117	0
Connecticut	289,813	289,813	289,813	0
Delaware	111,966	111,966	111,966	0
District of Columbia	83,085	83,085	83,085	0
Florida	1,259,550	1,259,550	1,259,550	0
Georgia	802,501	802,501	802,501	0
Hawaii	141,570	141,570	141,570	0
Idaho	178,935	178,935	178,935	0
Illinois	975,923	975,923	975,923	0
Indiana	530,945	530,945	530,945	0
Iowa	268,477	268,477	268,477	0
Kansas	268,884	268,884	268,884	0
Kentucky	357,712	357,712	357,712	0
Louisiana	387,800	387,800	387,800	0
Maine	130,360	130,360	130,360	0
Maryland	456,097	456,097	456,097	0
Massachusetts	473,508	473,508	473,508	0
Michigan	735,048	735,048	735,048	0
Minnesota	435,652	435,652	435,652	0
Mississippi	275,240	275,240	275,240	0
Missouri	474,126	474,126	474,126	0
Montana	117,082	117,082	117,082	0
Nebraska	190,041	190,041	190,041	0
Nevada	250,535	250,535	250,535	0
New Hampshire	133,057	133,057	133,057	0
New Jersey	662,372	662,372	662,372	0
New Mexico	205,464	205,464	205,464	0
New York	1,338,325	1,338,325	1,338,325	0
North Carolina	740,987	740,987	740,987	0
North Dakota	96,723	96,723	96,723	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	Difference from FY 2016 Estimate
Ohio	854,963	854,963	854,963	0
Oklahoma	333,263	333,263	333,263	0
Oregon	310,081	310,081	310,081	0
Pennsylvania	877,843	877,843	877,843	0
Rhode Island	115,418	115,418	115,418	0
South Carolina	376,330	376,330	376,330	0
South Dakota	111,700	111,700	111,700	0
Tennessee	501,492	501,492	501,492	0
Texas	2,161,028	2,161,028	2,161,028	0
Utah	318,345	318,345	318,345	0
Vermont	87,458	87,458	87,458	0
Virginia	611,105	611,105	611,105	0
Washington	528,977	528,977	528,977	0
West Virginia	166,057	166,057	166,057	0
Wisconsin	448,166	448,166	448,166	0
Wyoming	90,945	90,945	90,945	0
Subtotal	**24,830,414**	**24,830,414**	**24,830,414**	**0**
American Samoa	57,091	57,091	57,091	0
Guam	65,809	65,809	65,809	0
Northern Mariana Islands	55,182	55,182	55,182	0
Puerto Rico	243,337	243,337	243,337	0
Virgin Islands	58,167	58,167	58,167	0
Subtotal	**479,586**	**479,586**	**479,586**	**0**
Total States/Territories	**25,310,000**	**25,310,000**	**25,310,000**	**0**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$25,310,000**	**$25,310,000**	**$25,310,000**	**$0**

CHILD ABUSE DISCRETIONARY ACTIVITIES

Funding Level	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget	Change from FY 2016 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	$28,744,000	$33,000,000	$43,744,000	$10,744,000

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

2017 Authorization .... Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method .... Competitive Grant

Program Description and Accomplishments -

The Child Abuse Discretionary Activities account funds a number of 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. The program funds research on the causes, prevention, identification and treatment of child abuse and neglect, and investigative, administrative and judicial procedures. It also funds projects to compile, publish and disseminate training materials; provide technical assistance; demonstrate and evaluate methods and procedures to prevent and treat child abuse and neglect; and develop or expand effective collaboration between child protective services and domestic violence agencies. In addition, the program funds activities of the Child Welfare Capacity-Building Center on issues relating to child maltreatment and a national clearinghouse, the Child Welfare Information Gateway, which gathers and disseminates information on child abuse and neglect and on promising programs of prevention and treatment. The Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) Reauthorization Act of 2010, Public Law 111-320, changed the areas of focus: collaboration between domestic violence and child protection, issues facing Indian and Native populations, and the unique needs of children under age 3 and children with disabilities.

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

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

- Grants to Address Trafficking within the Child Welfare Population;

- Partnerships to Demonstrate the Effectiveness of Supportive Housing for Families in the Child Welfare System;
- Implementation Grants to Develop A Model Intervention for Youth/Young Adults With Child Welfare Involvement At-Risk of Homelessness;
- National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect;
- National Quality Improvement Center on Infant-Toddler Court Teams;
- Fellowships for University-based Doctoral Students and Faculty for Research in Child Maltreatment; and
- Grants in Child Maltreatment Research using Innovative Approaches.

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

2012	$25,744,000
2013	$24,091,000
2014	$28,321,000
2015	$28,744,000
2016	$33,000,000

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 (CBCAP) Program.

Performance measurement for Child Abuse Discretionary Activities is part of a broader Child Welfare performance program area.

Budget Request –

The FY 2017 request for Child Abuse Discretionary Activities is $43,744,000, an increase of $10,744,000 from the FY 2016 enacted level. With these funds, ACF plans to provide $9,500,000 in demonstration grants to help states and tribes implement the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act of 2014 (P.L. 113-183). These grants would include the development of strategies to identify children and youth in care who may be at risk of becoming trafficking victims, and to prevent those children and youth from becoming victims of trafficking. In addition, grants will also be awarded for the development of comprehensive services to children and youth who have already been trafficked and are in the care of the child welfare system. To further support anti-trafficking efforts, HHS is requesting a general provision in appropriations language to allow gift authority to carry out programs for assistance or benefits to victims of human trafficking (see Refugee and Entrant Assistance account). Gift authority is needed to provide greater flexibility to establish public-private partnerships, beyond co-sponsorship agreements, and allow for in-kind or financial gifts for joint work. This will help ensure that more victims of trafficking have the services they need in a faster timeframe.

The Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act of 2014 also required the establishment of a five-year National Advisory Committee on the Trafficking of Children and Youth in the United States to advise HHS on the development and implementation of successful interventions and recommendations for administrative or legislative change. ACF will establish the Committee with funds appropriated in FY 2016, as specified in the new law. In order to fund the Committee's ongoing staffing and travel needs, ACF requests an additional $1,244,000 in FY 2017.

Examples of projects that will continue in FY 2017 at the requested level include:

- The National Incidence Study on Child Abuse and Neglect
- National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect
- National Incidence Study on Child Abuse and Neglect
- Innovative Approaches to Child Maltreatment Research Fellowships for University-based Doctoral Candidates and Faculty for Research in Child Maltreatment
- Grants in Child Maltreatment Research Using Innovative Approaches

Resource and Program Data
Child Abuse Discretionary Activities

Data Category	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation	$4,158,036	$4,024,000	$8,284,000
Demonstration/Development	14,403,256	18,130,000	23,564,000
Training/Technical Assistance	9,418,906	9,970,000	11,176,000
Program Support	631,456	876,000	720,000
Total, Resources	$28,611,654	$33,000,000	$43,744,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	33	41	48
New Starts			
#	6	14	17
$	$4,018,764	$7,125,000	$9,500,000
Continuations			
#	27	27	31
$	$13,075,365	$14,184,000	$16,009,000
Contracts			
#	13	10	12
$	$10,806,926	$10,525,000	$15,724,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	5	5	6
$	$708,691	$1,165,000	$2,511,000

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

COMMUNITY-BASED CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION

Funding Level	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget	Change from FY 2016 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	$39,764,000	$39,764,000	$39,764,000	0

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

2017 Authorization .... Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method .... Formula Grant

Program Description and Accomplishments -

The Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) grants are provided to state lead agencies to disburse funds for community child abuse and neglect prevention activities. Funds are used to develop, operate, expand and enhance community-based efforts to strengthen and support families to prevent child abuse and neglect, foster the development of a continuum of preventive services through state and community-based public private partnerships, and finance public information activities focusing on the healthy and positive development of families and child abuse and neglect prevention activities. Voluntary home visiting programs are a core local service, as are programs that focus on prevention services to families that include children or parents with disabilities. The CBCAP program was reauthorized through FY 2015 by Public Law 111-320, the CAPTA Reauthorization Act of 2010, and included an emphasis on prevention services for homeless youth and adult former abuse victims, as well as substance abuse treatment and domestic violence services.

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

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

2012 .... $41,527,000
2013 .... $38,860,000
2014 .... $39,764,000
2015 .... $39,764,000
2016 .... $39,764,000

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 Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) State Grant Program and CBCAP.

One of the performance indicators the CBCAP program tracks is the rate of first-time child maltreatment victims per 1,000 children (see Outcome and Output Table below). Between FY 2010 and FY 2013, ACF saw incremental improvement in this area with the overall rate of first time victims declining from 6.98 in FY 2010 to 6.78 in FY 2013. In FY 2014, the rate of first time child maltreatment increased to 6.92 per 1,000 children, missing the target rate of 6.73 per 1,000. The increase in this rate was affected both by an increase in the number of children determined to be a victim of maltreatment in FY 2014 and by a decrease in the national child population estimate.

Budget Request –

The FY 2017 request for the CBCAP program is $39,764,000, the same as the FY 2016 enacted level. These funds will support 60 grants designed to assist and enhance national, state and local efforts to prevent child abuse, helping to address the significant need for resources that can support direct services to families including trauma-based services, as well as strengthen the service delivery infrastructure within the states. This budget also includes a proposal to reauthorize this program through 2021.

Recent national data indicate that parental substance abuse and housing instability is on the rise and has contributed to an increase of abuse and neglect, particularly among infants and young children. In fact, parental drug abuse was reported as a circumstance of removal in 8.5 percent more cases nationwide in FY 2014 than in FY 2013. Inadequate housing was reported as a circumstance of removal in 9.7 percent more cases in FY 2014 as compared to FY 2013. In the face of these challenges, the ACF Children's Bureau aims to prevent child abuse with a specific focus on programs that decrease instances of parental substance abuse, housing instability, and domestic violence.

Because the use of evidence-based and evidence-informed practices promotes more efficient and effective use of program funds, ACF developed an efficiency measure to reflect progress towards this goal. Currently, the ACF Children's Bureau and its National Resource Center for CBCAP are working closely with the states to promote the greater use of evidence in funding decisions. A baseline of 27 percent was established for this performance measure in FY 2006, which captured the percentage of total funds going towards evidence-based and evidence-informed programs when this reporting was initiated. ACF has made steady progress on this measure, with the percent of CBCAP funding directed toward evidence-based or evidence-informed practices rising to 34 percent in FY 2007, 37 percent in FY 2008, 49 percent in FY 2009, 57 percent in FY 2010, 62 percent in FY 2011, and 73.7 percent in FY 2012. In FY 2013, the percent of funding dropped to 68.4 percent. Although there was a drop in the reported percent of funds supporting evidence-based and evidence-informed practices, ACF was providing more technical assistance to states to ensure data accuracy, which may have contributed to the change. In FY 2014, the perecent increased significantly to 89.4 percent due to an increase of funding being used for programs on the higher continuum of evidence, especially in the "supported" category. ACF is committed to continuing to work with CBCAP grantees to invest in evidence-based practices, while continuing to promote evaluation and innovation, so as to expand the availability of evidence-informed and evidence-based practices by 3 percent a year through FY 2017.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2017 Target +/- FY 2016 Target
7A: Decrease the rate of first-time victims per 1,000 children (CBCAP) (*Outcome*)	FY 2014: 6.97 Target: 6.73 (Target Not Met)	Prior Result -0.05PP	Prior Result -0.05PP	N/A
7D: Increase the percentage of Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) total funding that supports evidence-based and evidence-informed child abuse prevention programs and practices. (CBCAP) (*Efficiency*)	FY 2014: 89.4% Target: 71.4% (Target Exceeded	Prior Result +3PP	Prior Result +3PP	N/A
7i: Number of children receiving preventive services through CBCAP and other sources. (*Output*)	FY 2014: 3.1 million (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention

Data Category	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$37,737,214	$37,674,000	$37,756,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development	416,785	398,000	398,000
Training/Technical Assistance	1,454,000	1,454,000	1,454,000
Program Support	156,000	238,000	156,000
Total, Resources	$39,763,999	$39,764,000	$39,764,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	59	60	60
New Starts			
#	56	59	56
$	$37,737,214	$38,072,000	$38,154,000
Continuations			
#	3	1	4
$	$1,816,785	$1,400,000	$1,400,000
Contracts			
#	1	1	1
$	$54,000	$54,000	$54,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	2	1
$	$156,000	$238,000	$156,000

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

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

FY 2017 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.590

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	Difference from FY 2016 Estimate
Alabama	$453,498	$453,498	$453,498	0
Alaska	455,724	455,724	455,724	0
Arizona	678,121	678,121	678,121	0
Arkansas	237,215	237,215	237,215	0
California	3,290,635	3,290,636	3,290,636	0
Colorado	671,301	671,301	671,301	0
Connecticut	587,650	587,650	587,650	0
Delaware	205,731	205,731	205,731	0
District of Columbia	217,577	217,577	217,577	0
Florida	1,569,049	1,569,049	1,569,049	0
Georgia	805,273	805,273	805,273	0
Hawaii	454,196	454,196	454,196	0
Idaho	202,995	202,995	202,995	0
Illinois	1,081,221	1,081,221	1,081,221	0
Indiana	1,051,181	1,051,181	1,051,181	0
Iowa	449,597	449,597	449,597	0
Kansas	862,995	862,995	862,995	0
Kentucky	1,868,389	1,868,389	1,868,389	0
Louisiana	371,968	371,968	371,968	0
Maine	212,049	212,049	212,049	0
Maryland	608,435	608,435	608,435	0
Massachusetts	508,911	508,911	508,911	0
Michigan	775,932	775,932	775,932	0
Minnesota	1,867,605	1,867,605	1,867,605	0
Mississippi	248,692	248,692	248,692	0
Missouri	498,457	498,457	498,457	0
Montana	207,239	207,239	207,239	0
Nebraska	416,280	416,280	416,280	0
Nevada	290,922	290,922	290,922	0
New Hampshire	210,218	210,218	210,218	0
New Jersey	2,103,106	2,103,106	2,103,106	0
New Mexico	340,109	340,109	340,109	0
New York	1,387,417	1,387,417	1,387,417	0
North Carolina	1,139,197	1,139,197	1,139,197	0
North Dakota	204,864	204,864	204,864	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	Difference from FY 2016 Estimate
Ohio	989,919	989,919	989,919	0
Oklahoma	690,787	690,787	690,787	0
Oregon	279,659	279,659	279,659	0
Pennsylvania	906,967	906,967	906,967	0
Rhode Island	220,251	220,251	220,251	0
South Carolina	456,403	456,403	456,403	0
South Dakota	202,115	202,115	202,115	0
Tennessee	703,014	703,014	703,014	0
Texas	2,740,822	2,740,822	2,740,822	0
Utah	356,028	356,028	356,028	0
Vermont	200,000	200,000	200,000	0
Virginia	614,109	614,109	614,109	0
Washington	850,251	850,251	850,251	0
West Virginia	248,480	248,480	248,480	0
Wisconsin	477,395	477,395	477,395	0
Wyoming	204,560	204,560	204,560	0
Subtotal	**36,674,509**	**36,674,510**	**36,674,510**	**0**
Indian Tribes	416,786	416,786	416,786	0
Subtotal	**416,786**	**416,786**	**416,786**	**0**
American Samoa	200,000	200,000	200,000	0
Guam	200,000	200,000	200,000	0
Northern Mariana Islands	200,000	200,000	200,000	0
Puerto Rico	262,704	262,704	262,704	0
Virgin Islands	200,000	200,000	200,000	0
Subtotal	**1,062,704**	**1,062,704**	**1,062,704**	**0**
Total States/Territories	**38,153,999**	**38,154,000**	**38,154,000**	**0**
Other	210,000	210,000	210,000	0
Training and Technical Assistance	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	0
Subtotal, Adjustments	**1,610,000**	**1,610,000**	**1,610,000**	**0**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$39,763,999**	**$39,764,000**	**$39,764,000**	**$0**

CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

Funding Level	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget	Change from FY 2016 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	$268,735,000	$268,735,000	$268,735,000	0

Authorizing Legislation – Section 425 of the Social Security Act

2017 Authorization $325,000,000

Allocation Method ....Formula Grant

Program Description and Accomplishments -

The Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services Program helps state and tribal public welfare agencies to develop and expand their child and family services programs by: 1) protecting and promoting the welfare of all children, 2) preventing the neglect, abuse, or exploitation of children; 3) supporting at-risk families through services which allow children, when appropriate, to remain safely with their families or return to their families in a timely manner; 4) promoting the safety, permanence, and well-being of children in foster care and adoptive families; and 5) 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.

Funds are distributed to states in the form of grants. 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 section 426(F) of the Social Security Act. Eligible Indian tribes must meet plan requirements specified in regulation.

This program (title IV-B subpart 1) is linked to the title IV-E Foster Care and Permanency programs, as well as subpart 2 of title IV-B, the Promoting Safe and Stable Families program. The same state or tribal agency must administer, or supervise the administration of, all these programs. The broad goal of all the programs is to strengthen the families of at-risk children. Taken together, these programs provide a continuum of services to help children and their families.

The Child and Family Services Improvement and Innovations Act (P.L. 112-34) reauthorized the program for five years through FY 2016. Among other changes, the law requires that title IV-B plans identify activities to address the developmental needs of children serviced under title IV-B and title IV-E programs, and to reduce the length of time that children under the age of five are without a permanent family. In addition, P.L. 112-34 expanded requirements related to the oversight of the health care needs of children in foster care. As part of the health care coordination and oversight plan that child welfare agencies are required to develop in collaboration with state Medicaid agencies, pediatricians and other experts, grantees will now need to outline:

- How the agency will monitor and treat emotional trauma associated with a children's maltreatment and removal, in addition to other health needs identified through screenings; and
- Protocols for the appropriate use and monitoring of psychotropic medications, as part of its current oversight of prescription medicines. These protocols include, for example, a description of efforts to monitor the side effects of psychotropic medications, procedures that safeguard against the combination of multiple psychotropic medications where such use is lacking scientific evidence, and procedures for obtaining informed consent from caregivers and youth. To support grantees in developing these plans, ACF has provided technical assistance in the form of information memoranda, webinars, and discussions to address strategies for improving oversight and monitoring of psychotropic medications. Ongoing efforts will be directed toward helping grantees refine their plans and troubleshoot barriers to implementation.

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

2012	$280,650,000
2013	$262,622,000
2014	$268,735,000
2015	$268,735,000
2016	$268,735,000

One key performance measure for the Child Welfare Services program focuses on children who have been removed from their homes and placed in foster care (annual measure 7Q); this trauma can be aggravated further when a child has multiple placement settings while in care. It is, therefore, generally in the best interest of the child to keep the number of placement settings to a minimum. In recent years, ACF has met or exceeded the target of 80 percent of children experiencing no more than two placement settings in the first year in foster care. In FY 2012, 85.3 percent of children who had been in foster care for less than 12 months had no more than two placements, which was an improvement over FY 2011 performance of 84.6 percent. In FY 2013, performance on this measure again improved from the previous year with 85.5 percent of children experiencing no more than two placements in the first year of foster care. In FY 2014, performance declined slightly to 85.2 percent, still exceeding the target of 80 percent. Given the recent data trend, ACF increased the future year targets to 84 percent to maintain rigor. 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.

Budget Request

The FY 2017 request for Child Welfare Services program is $268,735,000, the same as the FY 2016 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. The budget includes a legislative proposal to reauthorize the program for five additional years through FY 2021 and to amend the statute to allow the Secretary to streamline application requirements under this program and the Promoting Safe and Stable Families program authorized by title IV-B, subpart 2 of the Act, for tribal grantees receiving less than $50,000 per year in grant funding under either program. Under the Child Welfare Services program, grants to tribes ranged from $1,075 to $905,725 in FY 2014; over 40 tribes received less than $5,000. All state and tribal grantees must submit a five-year Child and Family Services Plan and Annual Progress and Services Reports addressing a large number of requirements. The tribes that receive a few thousand dollars must adhere to the same federal requirements as tribes receiving hundreds of thousands of dollars, even though the smaller tribes often have greater demands on limited resources. The amount of staff time and resources required to develop the narratives for the CFSP/APSR can outweigh the benefits of grants under $50,000. Tribes frequently are under-resourced in staff and funding, and the requirements of the title IV-B CFSP often place even greater demands on limited resources for smaller tribes. Many smaller tribes therefore choose not to apply for title IV-B funding. This is also a barrier to tribal participation in the title IV-E program, because tribes that apply to operate a title IV-E program directly must operate a title IV-B, subpart 1 program. Allowing the Secretary to streamline the requirements for tribes receiving smaller amounts of fundings will help to encourage tribal participation in these programs, provide needed support, and reduce burden, while allowing for appropriate oversight of federal funds.

Federal law requires that every child in foster care have a case plan that specifies the permanency goal for the child (e.g. reunification or adoption) and details the types of services the child and parents will receive to facilitate achievement of that goal. Despite this requirement, a significant proportion of cases in recent years have been reported as having no case goal or "case plan goal not yet determined" even while 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, annual performance measure 7R 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 at least 12 months or more. In FY 2013, performance on this measure improved to 3.4 percent, but still fell short of the target of 3.2 percent. In FY 2014, however, the percent increased to 3.9, which did not meet the target of 2.9 percent. ACF continues to work with states to identify technical assistance needs and other supports that will assist their improvement in this area. In addition, ACF has begun a third round of Child and Family Services Reviews. One item assessed in the reviews is whether the agency established appropriate permanency goals for children in foster care in a timely manner. By monitoring performance in this area and requiring program improvements, as necessary, ACF expects to drive further improvements in this area. By FY 2017, the program aims to reduce the percentage of children in foster care without a case plan goal by at least 0.5 percentage points from the previous year.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2017 Target +/- FY 2016 Target
7Q: 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) (*Outcome*)	FY 2014: 85.2% Target: 80% (Target Exceeded)	84%	84%	Maintain
7R: Decrease the percent of foster children in care 12 or more months with no case plan goal (including case plan goal "Not Yet Determined"). (Child Welfare Services, PSSF, Foster Care) (*Efficiency*)	FY 2014: 3.9% Target: 2.9% (Target Not Met)	Prior Result -0.5PP	Prior Result -0.5PP	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Child Welfare Services

Data Category	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$268,735,000	$268,735,000	$268,735,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$268,735,000	$268,735,000	$268,735,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	245	245	236
New Starts			
#	236	236	236
$	$268,735,000	$268,735,000	$268,735,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
State Table - Child Welfare Services

FY 2017 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.645

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	Difference from FY 2016 Estimate
Alabama	$4,659,297	$4,659,297	$4,659,297	0
Alaska	194,356	194,356	194,356	0
Arizona	5,642,766	5,642,766	5,642,766	0
Arkansas	3,007,841	3,007,841	3,007,841	0
California	30,793,211	30,793,211	30,793,211	0
Colorado	4,113,141	4,113,141	4,113,141	0
Connecticut	1,819,313	1,819,313	1,819,313	0
Delaware	804,816	804,816	804,816	0
District of Columbia	327,771	327,771	327,771	0
Florida	14,803,039	14,803,039	14,803,039	0
Georgia	9,928,542	9,928,542	9,928,542	0
Hawaii	1,086,174	1,086,174	1,086,174	0
Idaho	1,806,168	1,806,168	1,806,168	0
Illinois	10,238,445	10,238,445	10,238,445	0
Indiana	6,506,901	6,506,901	6,506,901	0
Iowa	2,741,795	2,741,795	2,741,795	0
Kansas	2,652,076	2,652,076	2,652,076	0
Kentucky	4,281,248	4,281,248	4,281,248	0
Louisiana	4,231,108	4,231,108	4,231,108	0
Maine	1,069,359	1,069,359	1,069,359	0
Maryland	3,752,750	3,752,750	3,752,750	0
Massachusetts	3,725,612	3,725,612	3,725,612	0
Michigan	9,019,652	9,019,652	9,019,652	0
Minnesota	4,182,426	4,182,426	4,182,426	0
Mississippi	3,241,117	3,241,117	3,241,117	0
Missouri	5,413,443	5,413,443	5,413,443	0
Montana	641,831	641,831	641,831	0
Nebraska	1,649,765	1,649,765	1,649,765	0
Nevada	2,562,950	2,562,950	2,562,950	0
New Hampshire	968,113	968,113	968,113	0
New Jersey	5,256,844	5,256,844	5,256,844	0
New Mexico	1,547,482	1,547,482	1,547,482	0
New York	11,851,451	11,851,451	11,851,451	0
North Carolina	9,094,131	9,094,131	9,094,131	0
North Dakota	440,569	440,569	440,569	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	Difference from FY 2016 Estimate
Ohio	10,362,280	10,362,280	10,362,280	0
Oklahoma	1,357,429	1,357,429	1,357,429	0
Oregon	3,293,671	3,293,671	3,293,671	0
Pennsylvania	9,776,551	9,776,551	9,776,551	0
Rhode Island	830,860	830,860	830,860	0
South Carolina	4,600,623	4,600,623	4,600,623	0
South Dakota	421,778	421,778	421,778	0
Tennessee	5,942,558	5,942,558	5,942,558	0
Texas	25,305,943	25,305,943	25,305,943	0
Utah	3,638,318	3,638,318	3,638,318	0
Vermont	540,242	540,242	540,242	0
Virginia	5,920,018	5,920,018	5,920,018	0
Washington	5,124,630	5,124,630	5,124,630	0
West Virginia	1,705,367	1,705,367	1,705,367	0
Wisconsin	4,813,028	4,813,028	4,813,028	0
Wyoming	426,738	426,738	426,738	0
Subtotal	**258,115,537**	**258,115,537**	**258,115,537**	**0**
Indian Tribes	6,329,344	6,329,344	6,329,344	0
Subtotal	**6,329,344**	**6,329,344**	**6,329,344**	**0**
American Samoa	181,487	181,487	181,487	0
Guam	323,023	323,023	323,023	0
Northern Mariana Islands	150,265	150,265	150,265	0
Puerto Rico	3,435,479	3,435,479	3,435,479	0
Virgin Islands	199,865	199,865	199,865	0
Subtotal	**4,290,119**	**4,290,119**	**4,290,119**	**0**
Total States/Territories	**268,735,000**	**268,735,000**	**268,735,000**	**0**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$268,735,000**	**$268,735,000**	**$268,735,000**	**$0**

CHILD WELFARE RESEARCH, TRAINING AND DEMONSTRATION

Funding Level	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget	Change from FY 2016 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	$15,984,000	$17,984,000	$21,984,000	$4,000,000

Authorizing Legislation– Section 426 of the Social Security Act

2017 Authorization .... Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method .... Competitive Grant

Program Description and Accomplishments -

Section 426 of the Social Security Act provides the Secretary broad authority to award discretionary grants to: institutions of higher education and to other non-profit agencies and organizations engaged in research or child welfare activities for special child welfare projects that are of regional or national significance and for demonstration projects on promising approaches that contribute to the advancement of child welfare; state or local public child welfare agencies for demonstration projects using child welfare research to encourage experimental and special types of child welfare services; public or other non-profit institutions of higher learning for special projects for training personnel for work in the field of child welfare, including traineeships; and for contracts or jointly financed cooperative arrangements with states and other organizations and agencies for the conduct of research, special projects, or demonstration projects relating to child welfare.

A properly trained child welfare workforce is essential to effective child welfare practice and improved child and family outcomes. Due to high turnover rates among caseworkers at all levels of child welfare organizations, this funding promotes effective child welfare practice and skill building and supports leadership development. Critical uses of this funding are: administration of awards to colleges and universities for child welfare professional education stipend programs; delivery of child welfare training curriculum on leadership and effective change management; development of a comprehensive workforce framework; convening and providing leadership academies for State Agency Directors and Deans and Directors of Schools of Social Work, state agency middle managers and on-line training for front-line supervisors; facilitation of a national peer network of child welfare leaders focused on professional development of their workforce; and strategic dissemination of effective and promising workforce practices.

In FY 2015, the enactment of the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act added requirements which significantly challenge the child welfare workforce. For example, caseworkers must determine appropriate services to children in placement or in in-home cases who are at risk of becoming a sex trafficking victim or who are a sex trafficking victim, devise strategies and best practices in applying a prudent and reasonable parent standard, and implement new case plan requirements for older youth. These new areas are being incorporated into training and workforce development support. The FY 2016 increase primarily served to fund the National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being, leaving limited funding to put toward workforce development.

National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being (NSCAW) – NSCAW is a groundbreaking study of the child welfare population. The study provides objective, nationally representative data on the experiences, functioning, and well-being of children and families who come to the attention of child welfare authorities. Data from the study are widely used by researchers and are foundational to the efforts of ACF to improve the social and emotional well-being of children both in and out of foster care. Originally, Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-193) established the study as section 429(e) of the Social Security Act with funding of $6 million per year from the Children's Research and Technical Assistance account. After providing $6 million annually for the study since 1996, Congress did not provide funds for it from FY 2012 through FY 2014. Since the study is a high priority, HHS redirected $1,477,147 in other FY 2012 funds to support completion of the current wave of data collection. The FY 2015 appropriation directed a new round of funding for the NSCAW. The study was initiated in FY 2015, along with the training and demonstration activities planned under this program with no increase in the appropriation.

Innovative Approaches to Foster Care – Since FY 2010, $18 million funded five-year demonstration projects to test innovative approaches to reducing long-term foster care placements, particularly among subgroups of children that have higher rates of long term foster care placements. This program provides funding to states, localities, tribes, and public or private non-profit institutions for the purpose of expanding the evidence base for practice in this area. The demonstration program takes a multi-faceted approach to reduce the number of children who stay in foster care for extended periods of time and encourages an upfront investment in evidence-based or evidence-informed services, providing states and localities with flexibility to address the unique needs of children and families at the local child welfare agency level

As part of the approach, funding is also being used to test the effectiveness of these demonstration programs and build the child welfare evidence base by integrating evaluation research and implementation science through intensive programmatic technical assistance and evaluation components, including development of tools for effective application and transfer of implementation best practices. One of the tools being developed – a virtual web-based training and technical assistance platform – is designed to improve outcomes for children and families by providing users with a systematic approach to designing and implementing sustainable and measurable innovations within their organizations and systems. During FY 2016, ACF is scheduled to complete rigorous local and cross-site evaluations to examine the implementation and effectiveness of the interventions to inform future funding requests.

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

2012	$26,092,000
2013	$24,416,000
2014	$24,984,000
2015	$15,984,000
2016	$17,984,000

Budget Request –

The FY 2017 request for Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration is $21,984,000, $4 million above the FY 2016 enacted level. The $4 million increase will support child welfare workforce development and restore the full investment in the NSCAW, which will allow for baseline data collection and one follow-up for a new cohort of study children.

Of the request, $15,984,000 is requested for training and workforce development needed to continue to implement the requirements of the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act and the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act discussed above. For example, the Act creates a requirement for title IV-E agencies to develop policies and procedures to identify, document and determine appropriate services for certain children who are victims of sex trafficking, and specifically requires that agencies include relevant training for caseworkers in those policies. Successful screening and interventions with sex trafficking victims require a trauma-informed approach that is sensitive to the unique needs of children and youth who have been sexually exploited. Some of the funds requested will go to developing and deploying the curriculum needed to train case managers, judges, law enforcement and foster care providers in how to effectively engage and serve this population of children. Funding for training and workforce development will also be used to support development of strategies to assist foster parents in applying a reasonable and prudent parent standard and in implementing new case plan requirements for older youth. This will include working with youth ages 14 and older to develop their case and permanency plan and ensure they are able to participate in activities along with their peers not in foster care (per the normalcy provisions in the law. The FY 2017 funding will also continue to support a workforce development initiative to maintain training resources and opportunities in the field of child welfare for child welfare professionals and stipends for students, and will complement the mandatory proposal to strengthen the child welfare workforce, discussed in the Foster Care and Permanency chapter. In addition, funding will continue to support national training and technical assistance to improve the effectiveness of state and tribal child welfare systems.

In FY 2015, Congress provided funding to renew the NSCAW study within the Child Welfare Training appropriation, and and in FY 2016 appropriated a small increase to continue the study. NSCAW cannot be continued without dedicated funding. The FY 2017 request level includes $6 million, based on historical information about the costs for NSCAW, to allow the study to continue and to be comparable to previous data collections. It allows a broad range of analyses on numerous topics to inform child welfare policy and practice, including information about service needs and service access for children and their families. Continued funding will support enrollment of a new sample of children, so that the study can examine changes in the population served and in the child welfare system over time.

Resource and Program Data
Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration

Data Category	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation	$2,575,617	$5,075,000	$7,105,000
Demonstration/Development	997,875	4,114,000	6,284,000
Training/Technical Assistance	11,933,515	8,395,000	8,195,000
Program Support	401,000	400,000	400,000
Total, Resources	$15,908,007	$17,984,000	$21,984,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	3	3	3
New Starts			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$3,116,000	$2,172,000
Continuations			
#	3	3	3
$	$6,138,565	$6,139,000	$9,253,000
Contracts			
#	5	4	4
$	$9,368,442	$8,329,000	$10,159,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	1
$	$401,000	$400,000	$400,000

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

ADOPTION OPPORTUNITIES

Funding Level	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget	Change from FY 2016 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	$39,100,000	$39,100,000	$39,100,000	0

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

2017 Authorization ....Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method .... Competitive Grant

Program Description and Accomplishments -

The Adoption Opportunities program funds grants and contracts to public and private organizations to remove barriers to adoption and to provide permanent, loving homes for children who would benefit from adoption, particularly children with special needs. Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS) Foster Care Data estimates, as of July 2014, indicate that there are approximately 102,000 children in the public foster care system waiting to be adopted. About 59,000 of these children are immediately available for adoption. Waiting children include those who have a goal of adoption whether or not the parental rights have been terminated, whereas children who are free for adoption include only those whose parental rights have been terminated. Such children are typically school-aged, in sibling groups, have experienced neglect or abuse, or have a physical, mental, or emotional disability. The Adoption Opportunities program was reauthorized through FY 2015 by Public Law 111-320, the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) Reauthorization Act of 2010.

Major program activities are: 1) developing and implementing a national adoption and foster care data gathering and analysis system; 2) developing and implementing a national adoption information exchange system; 3) developing and implementing an adoption training and technical assistance program; 4) conducting ongoing, extensive recruitment efforts on a national level to encourage the adoption of older children, minority children, and special needs children; 5) providing for post legal adoption services for families who have adopted children with special needs; 6) increasing the effective use of public or private agencies (including community-based) by states for the recruitment of adoptive and foster families and assistance in placement of children; 7) promoting programs to increase the number of older children adopted from foster care; 8) maintaining a National Resource Center for Special Needs Adoption; 9) providing for programs aimed at increasing the number of minority children (who are in foster care and have the goal of adoption) placed in adoptive families, with a special emphasis on recruitment of minority families; and 10) promoting programs that improve child well-being, adoption and post-adoption outcomes by creating a service array that provides early access to effective mental and behavioral health services that match the needs of children and families, including addressing the effects of trauma.

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 help find permanent families for children who would benefit from adoption, particularly children with special needs.

Projects funded through the Adoption Opportunities program include demonstration grants for the Diligent Recruitment of Families for Children in the Foster Care System and Promoting Well-being and Adoption after Trauma. Funding also supports a Quality Improvement Center on Adoption/Guardianship Support and Preservation, as well as a national project to implement electronic records exchanges to facilitate interstate placements of children. The National Electronic Interstate Compact Enterprise (NEICE) project received funding for an additional 3 years to expand services to all 53 jurisdictions of the ICPC after a successful 17 month pilot period during which success was experienced in terms of shorter case processing time, administrative cost savings, reduction in data entry duplication, increased standardization of process and improved safety and security of data exchanged. The National Adoption Competency Mental Health Training Initiative will develop a state-of-the-art, web-based adoption-competent mental health training for child welfare staff as well as for mental health professionals that will be disseminated for use by states and tribes.

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

2012	$39,179,000
2013	$36,662,000
2014	$40,622,000
2015	$39,100,000
2016	$39,100,000

ACF continues to use a national advertising campaign, which produces a series of Public Service Announcements featuring strategic messages about adoption, including ones focused on the adoption of teens from foster care and the adoption of siblings from foster care. As of September 30, 2015, 24,874 foster children previously photolisted on the initiative's website had been reported as placed in permanent, adoptive homes. That number is projected to reach 25,000 by the end of the first quarter of 2016. Each month during FY 2015, the initiative averaged 4.2 million page views and more than 500,000 daily unique visitors to the AdoptUSKids website, in addition to an average of 1,886 inquiries per month via phone, email, web inquiry and chat regarding adoption of children from foster care, including those who are registered on the site. In FY 2015 an average of 168 new families per month with approved home studies registered on the website and became active users to search for children who may fit well into their families. Approximately 4,021 child or sibling group specific inquiries were made each month by registered families to the child's case manager via the website in FY 2015. The reach of the campaign is extended through a variety of social media channels, including Facebook (with an average weekly reach of approximately 170,000 people), Twitter, and YouTube.

Budget Request –

The FY 2017 request for the Adoption Opportunities program is $39,100,000, the same as the FY 2016 enacted level. These funds will support 37 grants to facilitate the adoption process and provide technical assistance to enable states to increase the number of children adopted, especially children with special needs. This budget also includes a proposal to reauthorize this program through 2021.

Long term objective 7.8 and related annual measure 7T (adoption rate) were developed through a program assessment as an appropriate measure of success in moving children toward adoption, taking into account the size of the pool of children in foster care for whom adoption is the appropriate goal. Using a rate takes into account the fluctuations in numbers of children who are in foster care in any given year. As has been historically seen, both the number of children in foster care and the number of adoptions have declined since FY 2010, resulting in relatively flat adoption rates of close to 12.0 percent or slightly above. In each of those fiscal years, the target of 10.2 percent was exceeded. As a result, ACF adjusted the FY 2014 target to 12.3 percent. In FY 2014, however, the number of children in foster care increased but the number of adoptions decreased, resulting in an adoption rate of 12.1 percent, slightly lower than the FY 2013 rate of 12.2 percent. Given the fluctuations in the foster care population, ACF has adjusted its projections to a more meaningful and realistic target of 11.9 percent for FY 2017.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2017 Target +/- FY 2016 Target
7.8LT and 7T: Increase the adoption rate. (Foster Care, Adoption Opportunities, Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentives, Adoption Assistance) (*Outcome*)	FY 2014: 12.1% Target: 12.3% (Target Not Met)	11.9%[49]	11.9%	Maintain
7iii: Number of children featured on the AdoptUSKids website who were subsequently placed for adoption. (*Output*)	FY 2015: 1,679 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

[49] The revised target for FY 2016 is based on FY 2013 actual results and preliminary FY 2014 data which indicates an increase in the number of children in foster care after an extended period of decline. The FY 2016 target was revised to take this new trend into account.

Resource and Program Data
Adoption Opportunities

Data Category	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation	$912,910	$940,000	$1,598,000
Demonstration/Development	24,214,545	22,224,000	21,377,000
Training/Technical Assistance	13,451,540	15,142,000	15,335,000
Program Support	515,238	794,000	790,000
Total, Resources	$39,094,233	$39,100,000	$39,100,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	34	31	31
New Starts			
#	0	1	12
$	$0	$1,200,000	$5,500,000
Continuations			
#	34	30	19
$	$30,174,345	$26,909,000	$21,762,000
Contracts			
#	4	4	5
$	$8,239,650	$10,007,000	$10,858,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	3	3	3
$	$680,238	$984,000	$980,000

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

ABANDONED INFANTS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Funding Level	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget	Change from FY 2016 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	$11,063,000	0	0	0

Authorizing Legislation − Section 302(a)(1) of Title III of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment and Adoption Reform Act

2017 Authorization ....Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method ....Competitive Grants

Program Description and Accomplishments -

The Abandoned Infants Assistance program provides grants to public and private community and faith-based entities for development, implementation and operation of projects that: 1) prevent abandonment of infants and young children exposed to HIV/AIDS and drugs, including the provision of services to family members for any condition that increases the probability of abandonment of an infant or young child; 2) identify and address the needs of abandoned infants, especially those born with AIDS, exposed to drugs, and infants and young children who have a life-threatening illness or other special medical need; 3) assist these children to reside with their natural families, if possible, or in foster care; 4) recruit, train and retain foster families for abandoned infants and young children; 5) carry out residential care programs for abandoned children and children with AIDS who are unable to reside with their families or to be placed in foster care; 6) establish programs of respite care for families and foster families of infants and young children exposed to HIV/AIDS and drugs; 7) recruit and train health and social services personnel to work with families, foster families and residential care staff; and 8) prevent the abandonment of infants and young children by providing needed resources through model programs. This program also funds technical assistance, and training related to the planning, development and operation of the projects. The Abandoned Infants Assistance program was reauthorized through FY 2015 under Public Law 111-320, the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) Reauthorization Act of 2010.

The Abandoned Infants Assistance Act (AIAA), originally enacted in 1988, was intended to address the large numbers of infants and young children, medically cleared for hospital discharge, who remained in hospitals as boarder babies or abandoned infants and continued to incur the high costs of hospital care. Since that time, states have implemented more effective community responses to infants and families in those circumstances. In 1998 there were an estimated 13,373 boarder babies and 17,376 abandoned infants nationwide. The program has played an important role in establishing protocols to successfully address the needs of these children. The numbers of boarder babies/abandoned infants have been substantially reduced to an estimated 8,404 boarder babies and 4,486 abandoned infants nationwide in 2006 (the most recent data available). However, the need for specialized services for at risk infants and toddlers and their families remains critical, as over a third of children who enter out of home care are under 3 years old, and prenatal substance exposure is a significant risk factor. In fact, parental drug abuse was reported as a circumstance of removal in 8.5 percent more cases nationwide in FY 2014 than in FY

2013. Parental drug abuse is listed as a circumstance in 29 percent of entries into foster care nationwide. Further, the opioids, heroin, and prescription drug epidemic has greatly impacted children and families.

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

2012	$11,553,000
2013	$10,811,000
2014	$11,063,000
2015	$11,063,000
2016	$0

Performance measurement for the Abandoned Infants Assistance program is part of a broader Child Welfare performance program area.

Budget Request –

The FY 2017 budget does not request funding for the Abandoned Infants program, since it was not funded in FY 2016. While this was the only program targeted specifically at infants and very young children exposed to HIV/AIDS and/or substance abuse, many of these children receive services from ACF broader child welfare programs. In addition, the FY 2017 budget request for Promoting Safe and Stable Families includes an expansion of the Regional Partnership Grants to increase the well-being of, improve permanency outcomes for, and enhance the safety of children who are in an out-of-home placement or are at risk of being placed in an out-of-home placement as a result of a parent's or caretaker's substance abuse.

Resource and Program Data
Abandoned Infants Assistance Program

Data Category	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development	$9,449,752		
Training/Technical Assistance	1,313,108		
Program Support	300,000		
Total, Resources	$11,062,860	$0	$0
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	21	0	0
New Starts			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Continuations			
#	21	0	0
$	$10,509,557	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	2	0	0
$	$253,303	$0	$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	2	0	0
$	$300,000	$0	$0

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

CHAFEE EDUCATION AND TRAINING VOUCHERS

Funding Level	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget	Change from FY 2016 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	$43,257,000	$43,257,000	$43,257,000	0

Authorizing Legislation – Section 477 of the Social Security Act

2017 Authorization .... Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method .... Formula Grant

Program Description and Accomplishments -

The Chafee Foster Care Independence Program is composed of the discretionary Chafee Education and Training Voucher (CETV) program and the mandatory formula grant program (see Foster Care and Permanency). CETV provides vouchers of up to $5,000 per year to foster care youth up to 21 years of age for expenses related to post-secondary education assistance, such as tuition, books, fees, supplies and vocational training. Participants who turn 21 while working toward the completion of a degree or training program may remain eligible for the voucher program until they are 23 years of age. To avoid creating a disincentive to the achievement of permanency for older children, the vouchers also are available to individuals leaving foster care after attaining the age of 16 through adoption or kinship guardianship. Funding for these vouchers is distributed to the states based on the state's proportion of children in foster care compared to the national total of all children in foster care. Tribes with an approved title IV-E plan or a title IV-E tribal/state agreement also have the option to receive directly a portion of the state's Chafee Foster Care Independence Program and CETV allotments to provide services to tribal youth.

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

2012 .... $45,174,000
2013 .... $42,273,000
2014 .... $43,257,000
2015 .... $43,257,000
2016 .... $43,257,000

Budget Request –

The FY 2017 request for the discretionary Chafee Foster Care Independence Program is $43,257,000, the same as the FY 2016 enacted level. This will provide approximately 17,000 vouchers to former foster care youth, increasing the prospect that these youth will be able to secure work and successfully transfer to adulthood. Over 23,000 foster youth age-out of foster care per year and these vouchers provide additional opportunities for these vulnerable young people. In addition, the budget proposes to establish authority under the Chafee programs to redistribute any unobligated CETV funds available at the end of the two-year expenditure period to jurisdictions that indicate an interest in receiving additional funds for the program. Currently, at the end of each funding cycle, a small amount of funds goes unexpended by a grantee, but demand remains in other jurisdictions. This proposal, modeled on similar provisions in other ACF programs, would ensure that all funds can be redistributed to jurisdictions able to use them to support youth, rather than returning the funds to the Treasury.

The FY 2017 request includes a proposal through mandatory funding in CFCIP to investment in research and development to support innovative, evidence based models for independent living services including those targeted towards LGBTQ youth, youth with disabilities and parenting youth and create the research base to best meet the needs of this population (see Foster Care and Permanency).

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2017 Target +/- FY 2016 Target
7iv: Number of youth receiving ETV funding. (*Output*)	PY 2013 16,548[50] (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

[50] The program year for this data is July 1 – June 30 to align with the school year, rather than the federal fiscal year.

Resource and Program Data
Chafee Education and Training Vouchers

Data Category	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$42,608,145	$42,608,000	$42,608,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation	367,261	369,792	365,942
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	280,360	279,208	283,058
Total, Resources	$43,255,766	$43,257,000	$43,257,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	55	55	55
New Starts			
#	55	55	55
$	$42,608,145	$42,608,000	$42,608,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	1	1	1
$	$367,261	$369,792	$365,942
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	0
$	$5,250	$0	$0

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

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

State Table - Chafee Education and Training Vouchers

FY 2017 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.599

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	Difference from FY 2016 Estimate
Alabama	$480,143	$480,143	$480,143	0
Alaska	209,983	209,983	209,983	0
Arizona	1,525,504	1,525,504	1,525,504	0
Arkansas	402,273	402,273	402,273	0
California	5,994,055	5,994,055	5,994,055	0
Colorado	619,885	619,885	619,885	0
Connecticut	449,737	449,737	449,737	0
Delaware	74,373	74,373	74,373	0
District of Columbia	138,894	138,894	138,894	0
Florida	1,908,707	1,908,707	1,908,707	0
Georgia	805,924	805,924	805,924	0
Hawaii	114,950	114,950	114,950	0
Idaho	142,178	142,178	142,178	0
Illinois	1,769,918	1,769,918	1,769,918	0
Indiana	1,311,812	1,311,812	1,311,812	0
Iowa	671,798	671,798	671,798	0
Kansas	676,114	676,114	676,114	0
Kentucky	758,779	758,779	758,779	0
Louisiana	419,013	419,013	419,013	0
Maine	189,324	189,324	189,324	0
Maryland	473,257	473,257	473,257	0
Massachusetts	904,665	904,665	904,665	0
Michigan	1,548,387	1,548,387	1,548,387	0
Minnesota	597,636	597,636	597,636	0
Mississippi	400,366	400,366	400,366	0
Missouri	1,125,561	1,125,561	1,125,561	0
Montana	236,469	236,469	236,469	0
Nebraska	485,652	485,652	485,652	0
Nevada	505,888	505,888	505,888	0
New Hampshire	90,053	90,053	90,053	0
New Jersey	735,895	735,895	735,895	0
New Mexico	220,048	220,048	220,048	0
New York	2,434,088	2,434,088	2,434,088	0
North Carolina	957,320	957,320	957,320	0
North Dakota	129,995	129,995	129,995	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	Difference from FY 2016 Estimate
Ohio	1,294,967	1,294,967	1,294,967	0
Oklahoma	1,118,250	1,118,250	1,118,250	0
Oregon	856,449	856,449	856,449	0
Pennsylvania	1,509,929	1,509,929	1,509,929	0
Rhode Island	189,536	189,536	189,536	0
South Carolina	337,753	337,753	337,753	0
South Dakota	132,749	132,749	132,749	0
Tennessee	866,631	866,631	866,631	0
Texas	3,138,623	3,138,623	3,138,623	0
Utah	286,687	286,687	286,687	0
Vermont	102,873	102,873	102,873	0
Virginia	458,424	458,424	458,424	0
Washington	1,076,945	1,076,945	1,076,945	0
West Virginia	464,993	464,993	464,993	0
Wisconsin	692,775	692,775	692,775	0
Wyoming	103,932	103,932	103,932	0
Subtotal	**42,140,160**	**42,140,160**	**42,140,160**	**0**
Indian Tribes	23,333	23,333	23,333	0
Subtotal	**23,333**	**23,333**	**23,333**	**0**
Puerto Rico	444,652	444,652	444,652	0
Subtotal	**444,652**	**444,652**	**444,652**	**0**
Total States/Territories	**42,608,145**	**42,608,145**	**42,608,145**	**0**
Other	647,621	648,855	648,855	0
Subtotal, Adjustments	**647,621**	**648,855**	**648,855**	**0**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$43,255,766**	**$43,257,000**	**$43,257,000**	**$0**

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

ADOPTION AND LEGAL GUARDIANSHIP INCENTIVE PAYMENTS

Funding Level	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget	Change from FY 2016 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	$37,943,000	$37,943,000	$37,943,000	0

Authorizing Legislation – Section 473A(h) of the Social Security Act[1]

2017 Authorization ....Such sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method ....Formula Grant

Program Description and Accomplishments -

The Adoption Incentives and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments program recognize states for improved performance in helping children and youth in foster care find permanent homes through both adoption and legal guardianship.

The original Adoption Incentives program was created as part of the Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997. The original program authorized the payment of adoption incentive funds to states that were successful in increasing the number of children adopted from the public foster care system. The amount of the payments to states was based on increases in the number of children adopted from the foster care system in a year, relative to a baseline number, and the number of children adopted with special needs, relative to a baseline number, once a state exceeded its baseline for the total number of adoptions.

The program has been reauthorized and revised several times since then to continue to provide incentives for states that improve their performance in finding permanent homes for children and youth in foster care who are unable to be reunified with their parents. In 2003, the program was amended to include incentives targeted specifically to older children and youth who are less likely than younger children to be adopted and risk aging out of foster care without a permanent home. Under this revised framework, ACF awarded incentives using three baselines: one for the total number of children adopted, one for children with special needs under age nine, and one for children age nine and older.

The Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008 reauthorized the Adoption Incentives program and extended it through FY 2013. The law, P.L. 110-351, also updated the base year used to measure increases to FY 2007 and introduced an incentive award for states exceeding their highest ever foster child adoption rate. Under this reauthorization, incentive payments were provided to the extent that a state increased the number of adoptions above a specified baseline. To be eligible for adoption incentive awards, states had to exceed their baseline in at least one of the following three categories: total adoptions placed by the public agency, older child public agency adoptions, or exceeding their highest ever foster child adoption rate since FY 2002.

[1] Renamed the "Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments" program through Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act (P.L. 113-183)

In September 2014, the program was again reauthorized through FY 2016, revised and renamed, the "Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments" program through passage of the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act (P.L. 113-183). The law replaced the previous incentive structure with a new one. (However, the law specifies that awards made in FY 2015, based on FY 2014 performance, were made partially on the basis of the old structure and partially on the basis on the new structure.) The new structure provides incentives for legal guardianships in addition to adoptions. This is a significant and important policy change and rightly recognizes guardianship as a valued permanency option, often the perferred route to permanency for youth cared for by relatives or kinship caregivers. The new law also rewards increases in the number of adoptions and guardianships compared to the number that is derived by multiplying a base rate in each category to the number of children in foster care on the last day of the preceding fiscal year. (The base rate is defined as the lesser of the average rate for the immediately preceding three fiscal years or the rate for the prior fiscal year.) The incentives are adjusted to account for changes in the number of children in foster care.

Using this rate-based approach, the reward structure is now as follows:

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

To the extent that funds are available after making awards in other categories, the law also will provide an incentive for timely adoptions, if the average time from removal to placement in a finalized adoption is less than 24 months. Finally, the law increases from two years to three years the length of time that states have to spend incentive payments. It also adds a provision specifying that incentive funds may not supplant federal or non-federal funds for services under title IV-B or IV-E.

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

2012	$39,346,000
2013	$37,230,000
2014	$37,943,000
2015	$37,943,000
2016	$37,943,000

A performance measure was established to evaluate the progress of the previous Adoption Incentives program in reducing the gap between the percentage of children age nine and older waiting to be adopted and those actually adopted. Reducing this gap between the percentage of children age nine and older waiting to be adopted and those actually adopted is difficult for several reasons including, but not limited to, the desire of some prospective parents to adopt infants or young children rather than older children and the perception of prospective parents that older children may have greater emotional or mental health needs due to a history of abuse and neglect and length of time spent in foster care. Performance on this measure has fluctuated in recent years. In FY 2011, the gap between the percent of children who were nine and older waiting to be adopted and those who were adopted was 14.2 percent, which exceeded the target rate of 15.4 percent. In FY 2012, performance in this area stayed relatively stable at 14.4 percent, falling just short of the target of 13.9 percent. In FY 2013, data show an improvement on this measure to 13.9 percent, which exceeded the target of 14.1 percent. In FY 2014, performance again improved in this area, reducing the gap to 13.7 percent, but fell just short of the target of 13.6 percent. ACF continues to work with states in this area in order to maintain improvement in reducing the gap by two percent each fiscal year through 2017.

Budget Request –

The FY 2017 budget includes a proposal to reauthorize the Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments program for five years. The FY 2017 request for the program is $37,943,000, the same as the FY 2016 enacted level. In recent years, appropriations have not been sufficient to cover the incentives awards earned by states, but states have been made whole in the subsequent year.

By FY 2017, ACF expects to decrease the gap between the percentage of children age nine and older waiting to be adopted and those actually adopted by two percent under the previous year's actual result. In support of increasing the adoptions of children and older youth from foster care, ACF continues to use a national advertising campaign, which produces a series of Public Service Announcements (PSAs) featuring strategic messages about adoption, including ones focused on the adoption of teens from foster care and the adoption of siblings from foster care. As of the end of September 30, 2015, 24,874 foster children previously photolisted on the initiative's website had been reported as placed in permanent, adoptive homes. That number is projected to reach 25,000 by the end of calendar year 2016. Each month during FY 2015, the initiative averaged 4.2 million page views and more than 500,00 unique visitors to the AdoptUSKids website, in addition to an average of 1,886 inquiries per month via phone, email, web inquiry, and chat regarding adoption of children from foster care, including those who are registered on the site. In FY 2015 an average of 168 new families per month with approved home studies registered on the website and became active users to search for children who may fit well into their families. Approximately 4,021 child or sibling group specific inquiries were made each month by registered families to the child's case manager via the website in FY 2015. The reach of the campaign is extended through a variety of social media channels, including Facebook (with an average weekly reach of approximately 170,000 people), Twitter, and YouTube.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2017 Target +/- FY 2016 Target
7.8LT and 7T: Increase the adoption rate. (Foster Care, Adoption Opportunities, Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentives, Adoption Assistance) (*Outcome*)	FY 2014: 12.1% Target: 12.3% (Target Not Met)	11.9%[51]	11.9%	Maintain

[51] The revised target for FY 2016 is based on FY 2013 actual results and preliminary FY 2014 data which indicates an increase in the number of children in foster care after an extended period of decline. The FY 2016 target was revised to take this new trend into account.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2017 Target +/- FY 2016 Target
7.12 LT and 7U: Decrease the gap between the percentage of children nine and older waiting to be adopted and those actually adopted. (Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentives) (*Outcome*)	FY 2014: 13.7% Target: 13.6% (Target Not Met)	Prior Result -2%	Prior Result -2%	N/A
7v: Number of children nine and older actually adopted. (Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentives) (*Output*)	FY 2014: 12,278 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments

Data Category	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$37,943,000	$37,943,000	$37,943,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$37,943,000	TBD	TBD
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	24	TBD	TBD
New Starts			
#	0	TBD	TBD
$	$17,939,030	TBD	TBD
Continuations			
#	71	47	0
$	$20,003,970	$28,596,470	$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0

Notes:
1. Does not reflect release of Adoption Incentives funding in FY 2016 and FY 2017 since no awards have been made at this time

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

FY 2017 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.603

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	Difference from FY 2016 Estimate
Alabama	$820,687	0	0	0
Alaska	568,023	0	0	0
Arizona	5,883,161	0	0	0
Arkansas	1,589,423	0	0	0
California	50,114	0	0	0
Colorado	194,866	0	0	0
Connecticut	66,015	0	0	0
Delaware	17,603	0	0	0
District of Columbia	178,097	0	0	0
Florida	3,690,019	0	0	0
Georgia	394,068	0	0	0
Hawaii	7,710	0	0	0
Idaho	142,210	0	0	0
Illinois	799,894	0	0	0
Indiana	38,549	0	0	0
Iowa	126,152	0	0	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	1,046,229	0	0	0
Louisiana	1,661,763	0	0	0
Maine	66,497	0	0	0
Maryland	45,102	0	0	0
Massachusetts	6,874	0	0	0
Michigan	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	226,440	0	0	0
Mississippi	316,538	0	0	0
Missouri	1,280,184	0	0	0
Montana	43,368	0	0	0
Nebraska	632,035	0	0	0
Nevada	1,454,341	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	106,010	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0
New York	326,126	0	0	0
North Carolina	84,808	0	0	0
North Dakota	12,721	0	0	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	Difference from FY 2016 Estimate
Ohio	128,176	0	0	0
Oklahoma	239,005	0	0	0
Oregon	291,335	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	188,698	0	0	0
Rhode Island	76,616	0	0	0
South Carolina	548,422	0	0	0
South Dakota	185,112	0	0	0
Tennessee	276,590	0	0	0
Texas	9,501,984	0	0	0
Utah	1,044,730	0	0	0
Vermont	10,216	0	0	0
Virginia	289,908	0	0	0
Washington	439,175	0	0	0
West Virginia	2,271,398	0	0	0
Wisconsin	476,891	0	0	0
Wyoming	97,189	0	0	0
Subtotal	**37,941,072**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Puerto Rico	1,928	0	0	0
Subtotal	**1,928**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Total States/Territories	**37,943,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Other	37,943,000	$37,943,000	$37,943,000	0
Subtotal, Adjustments	**37,943,000**	**37,943,000**	**37,943,000**	**0**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$75,886,000**	**$37,943,000**	**$37,943,000**	**$0**

Notes:
1. Does not reflect release of Adoption Incentives funding in FY 2015 and FY 2016 since no awards have been made at this time
2. Renamed the "Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments" program through Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act (P.L. 113-183)

NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAMS

Funding Level	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget	Change from FY 2016 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	$46,520,000	$50,000,000	$53,100,000	$3,100,000

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

2017 Authorization ....Such sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method .... Competitive Grant

Program Description and Accomplishments -

The programs authorized under the Native American Programs Act (NAPA) of 1974 promote cultural preservation and economic self-sufficiency by serving Native Americans, including 567 federally-recognized tribes, 334 state-recognized tribes and Alaska Native organizations, Native Hawaiian communities, and Native populations throughout the Pacific Basin. Native American Programs assist tribal and village governments, Native American institutions and organizations in their efforts to support and develop stable, diversified local economies. Tribes and non-profit organizations use funds to develop and implement sustainable community-based social and economic programs and services to reduce dependency on public funds.

NAPA authorizes funds for projects that promote business development, capacity-building, entrepreneurial activities, financial education, cultural and language preservation, as well as the implementation of environmental laws, regulations, and ordinances. To respond to the social and economic conditions of Native Americans, the Administration for Native Americans (ANA) provides 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 of 2006 reauthorized the Native American languages grant program and created funding opportunities for language nests, survival schools, and language restoration programs. The existing authority for the Native American Programs Act of 1974 expired on September 30, 2002, except for section 2991b-3 of NAPA, popularly known as the Esther Martinez Native American Languages Preservation Act, which expired on September 30, 2012. Therefore, the ANA has proposed a unified reauthorization of the Native American Programs Act to not only reauthorize the Native languages component of NAPA but also those components that support economic and social services and supports.

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

2012 .... $48,583,000
2013 .... $45,462,000
2014 .... $46,520,000
2015 .... $46,520,000

2016 .... $50,000,000

The ANA provides training and technical assistance (T/TA) at no cost to potential Native American applicants, with the goal of helping these applicants develop and submit project proposals that are competitive or score within the "funding range." Applications are reviewed and scored by peer reviewers who are members of Native communities and other professionals selected based on their qualifications, experience, and expertise in ANA program areas. The funding range is then determined and typically includes projects with raw scores between 70 and 100. ANA's performance target in FY 2014 for this performance measure (9D) was for 69 percent of applicants who receive ANA T/TA to score in the funding range. In FY 2014, 72 percent of applicants who attended an ANA pre-application training or received pre-application electronic technical assistance scored in the funding range.

Budget Request –

The FY 2017 request for Native American Programs is $53,100,000, which is $3,100,000 above the FY 2016 enacted level. The additional funds will support:

(1) $2,000,000 for 5-year grants under ANA's existing Social and Economic Development Strategies program to support Native youth resiliency and leadership development through Native youth-centered and youth driven programming as well as strengthening inter-generational communication to address challenges rooted in historical trauma. These grants will be eligible for renewal for additional five-year periods contingent on meeting performance milestones.

(2) $1,100,000 for a specialized Training and Technical Assistance Center on Fostering Native Youth Resiliency, administered by the ANA, that will develop materials and resources as well as convene and coordinate trainings and work with other ACF TA Centers to provide responsive training and technical assistance that is trauma-informed and strength-based. This proposed T/TA Center would be unique among all T/TA Centers supported by ACF or the federal government in addressing the specific and unique needs of Native youth and communities. It provides a foundational element of a coordinated federal strategy that takes a comprehensive and proactive approach to fostering Native youth resilience, capacity building, and leadership under which multiple programs and activities are coordinated to support Native youth's physical, emotional, and social needs in a culturally responsive and effective manner. Such an approach is informed by an understanding of how early adversity, chronic stress, and unresolved trauma can affect development across the lifespan including physical, emotional, social and economic health and education achievement. The T/TA Center will develop materials and resources as well as convene trainings and work with other ACF TA Centers to support trauma-informed and strength-based strategies and models to meet the specific and unique needs of Native youth and communities. The amount proposed for the T/TA Center includes $200,000 for the initial establishment and on-going maintenance, through the T/TA Center on Fostering Native Youth Resiliency, of a web-based tool to be used to facilitate dissemination of successful models, promising practices, and strategies derived from ACF-funded grantees in order to foster Native youth resiliency and community engagement.

The Budget also proposes a focus on community-based participatory research and evaluation that will provide Native communities and researchers with opportunities to develop interventions that are effective as well as acceptable and culturally competent. This component will be administered jointly by the Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation and ANA, with special attention to the development of culturally appropriate performance measures that support the development of sustainable Native youth resilience models that can be replicated or adapted across American Indian andAlaska Native communities. Such work will be informed by knowledge of factors affecting Native youth's inherent capacities for resilience, positive youth development, and trauma-informed care.

Native youth are far more likely than their non-Native peers to face systemic and multiple challenges in the areas of health, education, poverty, and economic opportunities. While ANA's proposal balances priorities to ensure resources are adequately allocated for agency-specific, mission driven programming, it also seeks to address the challenges that face Native communities using a holistic approach that is guided by development of an evidence base to identify what works. Currently, there is no funding available specifically to support Native youth leadership development or services to support tribes in identifying solutions to help Native youth reach their full potential.

ANA's three-part proposal (grants, training and technical assistance, and community-based participatory research and evaluation) aims to create sustainable opportunities to improve the lives of Native youth and to ensure the next generation of tribal partners in the federal-tribal government-to-government relationship have the skills, experiences, and knowledge needed to lead Indian tribes and to manage programs for children and families in their local communities. The three components are designed to complement and inform one another in order to maximize effectiveness and opportunities for learning from this important effort as well as to create a sustainable foundation for carrying forward, for American Indians and Alaska Natives, a vision of children, youth, families, individuals, and communities who are resilient, safe, healthy, and economically secure. They reflect a comprehensive, strength-based and evidence-building strategy to promote Native youth resiliency as a means of meaningfully and effectively creating pathways through which Native youth, families, and communities can thrive.

As previously noted, ANA continues to focus on performance measures and goals. In FY 2017, ANA expects to utilize applicant- and grantee-level data to focus and customize its supports and services to increase its efficiency and positive outcomes for individuals and communities. .

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2017 Target +/- FY 2016 Target
9B: Increase the percentage of projects that meet or exceed funded objectives. (*Outcome*)	FY 2014: 85% Target: 71% (Target Exceeded)	1% over avg prior 6 actuals	1 % over avg prior 6 actuals	N/A
9D: Increase the percentage of applicants who receive ANA Training/Technical Assistance (T/TA) and go on to score in the funding range. (*Efficiency*)	FY 2014: 72% Target: 69% (Target Exceeded)	1 % over avg prior 6 actuals	1 % over avg prior 6 actuals	N/A
9E: Increase the percentage of grantees that reported sustaining project activities after ANA funding has ended. (*Outcome*)	FY 20143: 80% Target: 71% (Target Exceeded)	1 % over avg prior 6 actuals	1 % over avg prior 6 actuals	N/A

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2017 Target +/- FY 2016 Target
9i: Number of jobs created through ANA funding. (*Output*)	FY 2014: 200 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
9ii: Amount of non-federal resources leveraged. (*Output*)	FY 2014: $5.38million (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
9iii: Number of ANA projects involving intergenerational activities. (*Output*)	FY 2014: 33[52] (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
9iv: Number of youth involved in ANA projects. (*Output*)	FY 2014: 15,464 youth (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

[52] In FY 2014, 33 of the 49 ANA projects visited involved intergenerational activities.

Resource and Program Data
Native American Programs

Data Category	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	$42,797,032	$45,297,715	$47,724,042
Research/Evaluation	35,666	45,000	1,045,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	2,458,289	3,428,289	4,099,131
Program Support	1,228,996	1,228,996	231,827
Total, Resources	$46,519,983	$50,000,000	$53,100,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	193	200	210
New Starts			
#	75	80	90
$	$15,000,000	$16,800,509	$19,224,042
Continuations			
#	118	120	120
$	$27,797,032	$28,497,206	$28,500,000
Contracts			
#	6	7	7
$	$3,675,782	$4,655,116	$5,325,958
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	1
$	$47,169	$47,169	$50,000

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

SOCIAL SERVICES RESEARCH & DEMONSTRATION

Funding Level	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget	Change from FY 2016 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	$5,762,000	$6,512,000	$10,762,000	$4,250,000

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

2017 Authorization .... Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method .... Competitive Grant/Contract

Program Description and Accomplishments -

Social Services Research and Demonstration (SSRD) funds support research and evaluation efforts that address the goals of increased stability and economic independence for American families and services that are more effective, cost less, and respond better to customer needs.

Projects are conducted through contracts, cooperative agreements and grants. Evaluation results and data from projects are disseminated to other federal agencies, states, Congress, researchers and others through publications, the internet, conferences, and workshops. As examples, topics of recent projects include subsidized and transitional jobs; career pathways; and approaches to improving program enrollment, engagement, and completion through the use of insights from behavioral economics and psychology. We have improved efficiency by using existing administrative data rather than new surveys, where appropriate, and when surveys are necessary, prioritizing lower-cost approaches such as telephone and on-line surveys over in-person data collection.

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

2012 .... $6,237,000[53]
2013 .... $5,762,000
2014 .... $5,762,000
2015 .... $5,762,000
2016 .... $6,512,000

Budget Request –

The FY 2017 request for SSRD is $10,762,000; an increase of $4,250,000 from the FY 2016 enacted level. This request reflects the shift of the budgetary location of the request for $6 million for the

[53] National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being (NSCAW) was partially funded under SSRD in FY 2012; $475,000 was reprogrammed within Children and Family Services.

NSCAW to the Child Welfare Research and Training program, consistent with the enacted FY 2015 appropriation.

As requested in the FY 2016 President's Budget and as part of the Administration's government-wide initiative to strengthen program evaluation, this request includes $3,000,000 for a five-year evaluation study to assess which features of early care and education programs most influence child outcomes and how variations in such program features interact with characteristics of children, families and communities to produce results. The study will incorporate a rigorous research design intended to enhance the strength of findings, moving beyond global measures of quality and simple linear associations between levels of quality and children's outcomes. The study also will consider the extent of children's exposure to early care and education of differing quality.

The FY 2017 Budget also continues the FY 2016 proposal for an Evaluation Funding Flexibility Pilot for select research and evaluation offices across government, including ACF, to obligate, recapture, and expend funds over a greater period of time.

This request also includes $2,000,000 for research and evaluation related to the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP). These funds would support studies to provide new evidence on low-income families' home energy needs, innovative strategies to meet LIHEAP objectives and goals, the health impacts of reducing indoor climate stress, and strategies to reduce the LIHEAP application burden for low-income families.

We will continue to improve efficiency by increasing the use of existing administrative data rather than new surveys, where appropriate, and when surveys are necessary, prioritizing lower-cost approaches such as telephone and on-line surveys over in-person data collection. In addition, ACF is also working on streamlining procurement for research and evaluation studies.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2017 Target +/- FY 2016 Target
23i: Total number of grants (SSRD and PHS). (*Output*)	FY 2015: 22 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
23ii: Total number of contracts (SSRD and PHS). (*Output*)	FY 2015: 12 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Social Services Research & Demonstration

Data Category	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation	$5,381,193	$6,359,579	$10,544,833
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	372,732	152,421	217,167
Total, Resources	$5,753,925	$6,512,000	$10,762,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	22	13	14
New Starts			
#	3	3	3
$	$71,806	$75,000	$75,000
Continuations			
#	19	10	11
$	$1,148,986	$791,318	$825,000
Contracts			
#	20	13	15
$	$4,097,113	$5,425,900	$9,798,391
Interagency Agreements			
#	3	3	1
$	$426,292	$209,849	$53,498

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

DISASTER HUMAN SERVICES CASE MANAGEMENT

Funding Level	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget	Change from FY 2016 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	$1,864,000	$1,864,000	$1,864,000	0

Authorizing Legislation – Appropriation language

2017 Authorization .... Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method .... Direct Federal

Program Description and Accomplishments -

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

Disaster Human Services Case Management (DHSCM) involves the following major tasks: (1) identifying persons in need of disaster case management as a result of disaster-caused unmet needs, utilizing outreach prioritizations developed in consultation with the impacted state; (2) identifying needed services (financial assistance, housing, transportation, child care, medical and behavioral health services, etc.) and conducting "asset mapping" for client individuals and families, with a particular focus on children, older adults, individuals with access and functional needs, and other at-risk populations to help them develop a recovery plan; (3) providing information to disaster survivors that will assist them in returning home or relocate to a new home if necessary; (4) referring disaster evacuees to service providers for needed services in the area of their temporary domicile; (5) referring disaster evacuees to FEMA contacts in order to identify assistance; and (6) providing ongoing support and tracking progress of disaster survivors throughout the recovery process. The DHSCM program administered by ACF is designed to assist disaster survivors in successfully navigating the complex relief and social services systems that address disaster-caused unmet needs as well as support the recovery of individuals, families, and communities.

The federal program supports the ongoing training, screening and credentialing of personnel nationwide to prepare for deployment when the DHSCM program is activated by FEMA. While the Stafford Act funds are used for deployed disaster case management services as requested by the impacted states, the annual program operations funding ensures full capability of the assets and infrastructure required for an activation mission. The Stafford Act was amended by the Post Katrina Emergency Reform Act of 2006, which authorized case management by stating that "the President may provide case management services, including financial assistance, to state or local government agencies or qualified private organizations to provide such services to survivors of major disasters to identify and address unmet needs." Implementing this approach ensures that disaster survivors are linked with existing services and are able to recover more rapidly following a disaster. Ongoing training, screening and credentialing are critical to building and maintaining a strong deployable federal disaster human services case management workforce. The Federal Disaster Human Services Case Management program provides the expertise and critical infrastructure that supports ongoing management, policy development, coordination and monitoring of disaster human services. To date, the ACF DHSCM Program has built and maintained a comprehensive disaster case management capability and has been activated for six missions since 2011, including Tropical Storm Lee, Hurricane Irene, and Super Storm Sandy. The program has also maintained a robust quality improvement process through Lessons Learned and After Action Reports to identify critical gaps and efficiencies realized during disaster response missions. Following Super Storm Sandy, the critical need to improve data collection following disasters led to the development of the Electronic Case Management Record System (ECMRS). The ECMRS represents the first federal disaster electronic system and seeks to gains efficiencies by optimizing services delivered to individuals and households impacted by a disaster.

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

2012	$1,992,000
2013	$1,864,000
2014	$1,864,000
2015	$1,864,000
2016	$1,864,000

<u>Budget Request –</u>

The FY 2017 request for Disaster Human Services Case Management program is $1,864,000, the same as the FY 2016 enacted level. This funding will be used to maintain existing deployable capacity and continue the enhancement of the infrastructure and personnel required to provide a rapidly deployable Federal Disaster Human Services Case Management capability. In addition, the request will provide support and technical assistance to states for joint federal-state provision of disaster case management services to disaster survivors, facilitate the transition from federal to a state led disaster case management program, continuous program assessment and performance improvement; expansion of assets and capabilities that meet states' needs, and ensure nationwide disaster case management capability to assist states in the provision of disaster case management services following a major disaster that could impact thousands of individuals and families across multiple jurisdictions.

Resource and Program Data
Disaster Human Services Case Management

Data Category	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation	$1,279,560	$1,660,629	$1,659,062
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	205,895	203,371	204,938
Total, Resources	$1,485,455	$1,864,000	$1,864,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	0	0	0
New Starts			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	1	1	1
$	$1,279,560	$1,660,629	$1,659,062
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0

Notes:
1. Program Support - Includes funding for salaries and benefits associated overhead and travel.

COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

Funding Level	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget	Change from FY 2016 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	$674,000,000	$715,000,000	$674,000,000	-$41,000,000

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

2017 Authorization ....Such sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method ....Formula Grant

Program Description and Accomplishments –

The Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) provides grants to states, territories, and tribes for poverty reduction, including services to address employment, education, housing assistance, nutrition, energy, emergency services, health, and substance abuse. Each state submits an annual application (State Plan) and certifies that the state agrees to provide: (1) a range of services and activities having a measurable and potentially major impact on causes of poverty in communities where poverty is an acute problem; and (2) activities designed to assist low-income participants, including the elderly, in becoming self-sufficient.

Allocations to states, territories, and tribes are based on relative percentages of 1981 funding levels under Section 221 of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended. The Community Services Block Grant 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. Eligible entities, also known as Community Action Agencies (CAAs), are non-profit/community based organizations, local governments, tribal organizations, and migrant and seasonal farm worker organizations. In 2014, the CSBG Network of 1,033 CSBG eligible entities served 99 percent of U.S. counties.

CAAs' core federal support, institutional framework, and mission come from CSBG. CSBG is used by CAAs to build an infrastructure to support services and activities that address the unique causes and conditions of poverty in the area served by a given CAA. The CSBG Act requires CAAs to coordinate a broad mix of federal, state, local, and private funds in order to address the complex issues of poverty. In 2014, for every $1.00 of CSBG, the CSBG Network leveraged $7.49 from state, local, and private sources, including the value of volunteer hours. The purpose of CSBG flexibility is to support CAAs in coordinating across programs and in filling service gaps in their community, resulting in improved outcomes for communities, families and individuals. CSBG funding supports functions such as shared measurement systems, community and customer engagement, comprehensive community assessment and planning, accountable governance, and integrated service delivery. CAAs that perform these functions well serve as anchor institutions in rural, urban, and suburban areas all across the country.

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

2012 .... $677,357,000

2013	$635,284,000
2014	$667,957,000
2015	$674,000,000
2016	$715,000,000

States allocate funds to organizations designated as CAAs using formulas outlined in State Plans submitted to the Administration for Children and Families (ACF), Office of Community Services (OCS). States must award funding to the designated CAAs and may not reduce funding below the proportional share of funding the CAA received in the previous fiscal year. However, four exceptions exist: changes in recent Census data, designation of a new CAA, severe economic dislocation, or failure of a CAA to comply with state requirements. States are required to notify a CAA of its deficiencies, provide technical assistance if appropriate and allow sufficient time to correct the problem. If a CAA does not correct its deficiency, the state may begin the process of terminating CSBG funding to that CAA. While states may pursue a process to terminate funding, current law does not provide a mechanism to allow for the immediate suspension and redistribution of funds in cases involving evidence of criminal wrongdoing or gross negligence. This limitation in the current law may result in delays in securing interim services to low-income people and communities and can result in service gaps.

The performance management system used by the CSBG Network to document accomplishments is Results Oriented Management and Accountability (ROMA). ROMA was created in 1994 and is based on principles contained in the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993. The ROMA cycle includes: high-quality, comprehensive needs assessments; CSBG plans that target services to the highest priority needs; challenging outcome goals; and documentation and analysis of progress and results according to a consistent set of measures.

Currently, ROMA serves primarily as a system of national accountability for the overall efforts of CAAs. ROMA captures results that are made possible in whole or in part with CSBG funding and is a management tool which ensures the purpose of CSBG funding: to provide a mechanism for local communities to assess and address the unique, localized conditions of poverty and better focus federal, state, local and private resources to serve families living in poverty.

The CSBG Network uses CSBG dollars to leverage other funds to achieve family, individual and community change. According to information submitted by the states as part of their annual reporting requirements, in FY 2014, CSBG dollars accounted for approximately five percent of funds administered through the CSBG Network. These funds provide a flexible strategic resource to address community needs not sufficiently addressed through other funding sources. During that same year, the CSBG Network reported that 33.3 million conditions of poverty that create barriers to economic security were addressed for low-income individuals, families and communities, exceeding the FY 2014 target of 26 million. These barriers were overcome in many ways. For example:

- The CSBG Network was able to help 152,850 unemployed individuals obtain a job;
- More than 12,894 individuals were able to complete Adult Basic Education or GED coursework and receive certificates or diplomas through CSBG Network initiatives;
- CSBG Network efforts assisted 163,023 low-income people in obtaining safe and affordable housing;
- The CSBG Network assisted 2,070,517 people in obtaining food assistance; and
- The CSBG Network was able to provide services to approximately 4 million children in FY 2014 (e.g., before- or after-school program placement opportunities for low income children).

The data above is just a sample of what is collected from each CAA, compiled at the state level and then finally at the national level. The ROMA and National Performance Indicator (NPI) framework support state oversight and targeting of CSBG resources by local CAAs based on outcomes and effectiveness of services. Since FY 2012, several efforts have been underway to strengthen the effectiveness of services and improve the efficiency of CSBG.

In an effort to help the CSBG Network increase accountability and achieve results, ACF launched several initiatives starting in 2012. One effort focused on establishing new organizational standards for CAAs. A second component focused on creating state and federal-level accountability measures to track and measure organizational performance by state CSBG lead agencies and ACF. A third initiative has focused on enhancing the ROMA and NPI outcomes measurement system for local CAAs.

ACF has made notable progress in all areas of its new performance management framework. In the area of organizational standards for CAAs, ACF has released final guidance outlining 58 core standards for nonprofit CAAs and 50 standards for public CAAs that were identified through the organizational standards center of excellence, with extensive input from around the country.

The standards focus on areas such as consumer input and involvement, community engagement, and community assessment, as well as areas such as organizational leadership, board governance, strategic planning, human resource management, financial operations, data and analysis. Guidance released in FY 2015 clarified existing state authorities and responsibilities under the CSBG Act for states to set organizational and performance standards. Consistent with the authority and responsibilities that the CSBG Act establishes for the federal office and states, States were required, no later than FY 2016, to establish and report on their organizational standards for CAAs as part of an enhanced system for accountability and performance management across the CSBG Network.

In FY 2016, Congress established a national requirement that all States and territories assure the implementation of Federally-issued performance standards and that ACF report to Congress on the implementation of these standards. ACF is working actively with States to implement new standards.

For FY 2016, ACF received and accepted plans through a fully automated submission process that included new modules in the CSBG State Plans, which included information on the states' organizational standards as well as information needed for new accountability measures for the state administration of the program. For upcoming annual reports, ACF will also be asking states to report using the new accountability measures.

In FY 2016, ACF also plans to issue guidance on new requirements for the ROMA Next Generation system in each state. The ROMA Next Generation effort is focused on the strategic process for performance management and the refinement of materials and training related to the ROMA performance cycle. A set of revised performance indicators for individual and family services, as well as new indicators for community-level interventions and activities, are an important part of this work. New measures will incorporate extensive state and local input and the involvement of other CSBG stakeholders, which will help managers continuously gauge and improve program operations.

ACF made efficiency gains in FY 2016 by modernizing and converting the CSBG state plan submission to an electronic format. In FY 2016, states were required to submit their state plan via the Online Data Collection System (OLDC), which is used by many programs for data collection. Using OLDC allows ACF to include data validation checks for the plan to help reduce data errors and incomplete responses. This has substantially improved the quality of data responses and reduced burden for staff. ACF expects to see further efficiencies in this area as states will be able to pre-populate their prior year responses and update only items that have changed.

Budget Request –

The FY 2017 request for the Community Services Block Grant is $674,000,000, level with the FY 2015 appropriation. This request reflects the significant effort and program improvements achieved with the establishment of a new performance management framework for CSBG. Most notably, ACF has continued to lead a nationwide effort, in consultation with the CSBG Network, to develop and implement organizational standards for local agencies as well as establish new accountability measures for states and the federal program office. These efforts were further advanced in the 2016 enacted budget when Congress included language requiring the Secrtary of HHS to issue performance standards for CSBG grantees. This budget level supports implementation of ongoing reforms and innovations to CSBG that will strengthen accountability and performance management at the federal, state and local levels and provides flexibilities to local communities to achieve better results by continuously monitoring and improving their performance.

To fully meet new performance management expectations for CSBG, ACF has determined that states and CAAs may need short term flexibility to invest in the modernization of data systems. To address this need, as a part of the FY 2017 budget request, ACF proposes in the Children and Families Services (CFS) appropriations language authority one-time flexibility to allow states to exceed the current five percent limitation in state administrative funds in FY 2017 and FY 2018, contingent upon a grantee plan to use additional funds for modernization of data systems and integration with other social services programs such as the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program. Acceptable purposes for the additional administrative funding primarily include systems development to meet federal CSBG data standards and systems integration to provide states and CAAs with expanded capacity to analyze and use data for program improvement. States would submit plans to meet new data standards and could propose improvements in areas such as streamlining enrollment, analysis of outcomes for clients who receive multiple services, assuring efficient administrative systems, and protecting program integrity. The normal obligation rules for CSBG would apply.

The FY 2017 CSBG request promotes the Administration's call for increased performance and accountability for the use of CSBG funds. ACF proposes additional reforms to continue improving the program’s effectiveness and efficiency through a combination of reauthorization of CSBG and appropriations language that extends action Congress took in FY16. Specific proposals include the following areas:

- Implement and Maintain Local Organizational Standards for Greater Efficiency: In FY16, Congress included language that required the Secretary of HHS to issue performance standards for nonprofits receiving CSBG funds. To build upon and sustain progress with organizational standards, the Administration will continue to maintain a nationally mandated system of local organizational standards that states will be required to use to ensure CAAs have sufficient organizational capacity to serve low-income individuals and communities. In FY 2017, ACF requests to maintain statutory authority consistent with FY 2016 CFS appropriations language that requires CSBG state and territory grantees to implement a national set of local organizational standards and report on the progress of CAAs in meeting those standards; and
- Enhance Performance Management at All Levels of the CSBG Network for Greater Effectiveness: ACF proposes to continue providing the Secretary with the authority to establish a required common performance management system for CAAs to improve outcomes that must be utilized by all states and CAAs. As all three levels of the CSBG Network share the responsibility

of achieving CSBG's mission of helping move families and communities out of poverty, ACF also proposes the adoption of accountability measures at the state and federal levels.

- Focus on Areas of Concentrated Poverty: ACF proposes in the CFS appropriations language authority to add to the CSBG Act a requirement for states to demonstrate in state plans how CAAs address community revitalization challenges and demonstrate a commitment to results in areas of concentrated or high poverty.
- Set-Aside for Research and Evaluation: ACF proposes in the CFS appropriations language authority to allocate up to one percent of CSBG funds for research and evaluation. Since CSBG provides great flexibility, states and local CAAs use it to respond to unique community needs and support innovative approaches to serving families, individuals and communities with complex needs. Currently, ACF has limited authority to allocate CSBG resources for research and evaluation activities. Thus, limited evidence is available about which CSBG approaches are the most effective, and additional dedicated evaluation funding for CSBG activities will help ACF and states learn more about innovative practices that may continue to improve the program. When resources and authority have been available, ACF has a strong record of conducting rigorous evaluations to learn systematically so that we can make our services as effective as possible. ACF's evaluation policy reflects this strong commitment to learning, by addressing the principles of rigor, relevance, transparency, independence, and ethics.
- Permit Suspension and Redistribution of Funds: ACF also proposes in the CFS appropriation language authority for HHS to grant states the authority to institute emergency suspension of funds in instances where there is evidence of potential fraud or criminal wrongdoing by a CAA. In these instances, states would complete statutory requirements for permanent de-designation of an agency if the circumstances merited such a decision. States also could temporarily suspend and redistribute funds with HHS approval for the duration of an investigation or until the state determines the funds will not be at risk.
- Other Technical Changes: ACF proposes several additional programmatic improvements as well as technical changes to the CSBG statute. These include: providing incentives to the highest performing CAAs; requiring high-quality community assessment and planning; requiring states to establish policies for determination of income eligibility for direct services and allowing states the authority to utilize income eligibility standards from other programs; strengthening authorities for federal review of state CSBG plans; allowing for authorized matching/cost sharing with other federal programs that align with the purposes of the CSBG Act; supporting mergers of CAAs; and establishing a hold-harmless provision for federal poverty guidelines.

ACF's goal for CSBG in FY 2017 is to address 27.6 million conditions of poverty for low-income families, individuals, and communities, the same target as FY 2016. In addition, ACF aims to achieve a 16 percent target for the percentage of CSBG funds used by CAAs for administrative expenses, including agency-wide administrative expenses. This efficiency measure is an indicator of the CSBG Network's ability to provide services to low-income individuals and families through an efficient and cost-effective delivery system.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2017 Target +/- FY 2016 Target
12.1LT and 12A: Increase the number of conditions of poverty addressed for low-income individuals, families and communities as a result of Community Action interventions. (*Outcome*)	FY 2014: 33.3 million Target: 26 million (Target Exceeded)	27.6 million	27.6 million	Maintain
12B: Reduce total amount of sub-grantee CSBG administrative funds expended each year per total sub-grantee CSBG funds expended per year. (*Efficiency*)	FY 2014: 15.23% Target: 16% (Target Exceeded)	16%	16%	Maintain
12ii: Number of individuals served. (*Output*)	FY 2014: 15.9 million (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Community Services Block Grant

Data Category	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$663,344,255	$703,729,255	$660,390,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			3,500,000
Demonstration/Development	900,000	900,000	900,000
Training/Technical Assistance	7,034,690	7,481,321	6,163,123
Program Support	2,712,350	2,889,424	3,046,877
Total, Resources	$673,991,295	$715,000,000	$674,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	130	130	131
New Starts			
#	116	126	118
$	$664,244,255	$708,429,255	$662,090,000
Continuations			
#	14	4	13
$	$5,950,000	$1,700,000	$4,499,000
Contracts			
#	4	5	5
$	$1,503,089	$2,385,387	$4,768,189
Interagency Agreements			
#	2	3	3
$	$379,217	$492,265	$492,268

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

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

State Table - Community Services Block Grant

FY 2017 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.569

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	Difference from FY 2016 Estimate
Alabama	$12,299,539	$13,051,502	$12,288,349	-$763,153
Alaska	2,522,486	2,668,072	2,393,294	-274,778
Arizona	5,476,412	5,811,226	5,471,428	-339,798
Arkansas	9,120,191	9,677,776	9,111,894	-565,882
California	59,802,390	63,458,555	59,747,984	-3,710,571
Colorado	5,825,713	6,181,882	5,820,413	-361,469
Connecticut	8,077,366	8,571,196	8,070,018	-501,178
Delaware	3,551,915	3,756,915	3,370,000	-386,915
District of Columbia	11,019,698	11,693,414	11,009,673	-683,741
Florida	19,493,928	20,685,737	19,476,194	-1,209,543
Georgia	18,042,117	19,145,166	18,025,703	-1,119,463
Hawaii	3,551,915	3,756,915	3,370,000	-386,915
Idaho	3,513,458	3,716,239	3,333,513	-382,726
Illinois	31,684,029	33,621,110	31,655,205	-1,965,905
Indiana	9,766,151	10,363,229	9,757,266	-605,963
Iowa	7,259,058	7,702,858	7,252,454	-450,404
Kansas	5,474,673	5,809,380	5,469,692	-339,688
Kentucky	11,307,502	11,998,813	11,297,215	-701,598
Louisiana	15,746,080	16,475,187	15,511,844	-963,343
Maine	3,544,925	3,749,521	3,513,866	-235,655
Maryland	9,203,334	9,766,003	9,194,962	-571,041
Massachusetts	16,619,986	17,636,089	16,604,866	-1,031,223
Michigan	24,622,763	26,128,136	24,600,362	-1,527,774
Minnesota	8,071,305	8,564,764	8,063,962	-500,802
Mississippi	10,667,937	11,320,148	10,658,232	-661,916
Missouri	18,560,164	19,694,885	18,543,279	-1,151,606
Montana	3,264,121	3,421,355	3,068,998	-352,357
Nebraska	4,675,217	4,961,048	4,670,964	-290,084
Nevada	3,551,915	3,756,915	3,370,000	-386,915
New Hampshire	3,551,915	3,756,915	3,370,000	-386,915
New Jersey	18,374,690	19,498,072	18,357,974	-1,140,098
New Mexico	3,677,579	3,902,416	3,674,232	-228,184
New York	58,213,168	61,772,172	58,160,208	-3,611,964
North Carolina	17,604,043	18,680,309	17,588,028	-1,092,281
North Dakota	3,208,327	3,393,497	3,044,010	-349,487

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	Difference from FY 2016 Estimate
Ohio	26,145,400	27,743,863	26,121,614	-1,622,249
Oklahoma	7,872,109	8,319,783	7,833,306	-486,477
Oregon	5,347,962	5,674,923	5,343,097	-331,826
Pennsylvania	28,396,668	30,132,767	28,370,833	-1,761,934
Rhode Island	3,707,739	3,934,421	3,704,366	-230,055
South Carolina	10,305,861	10,935,934	10,296,485	-639,449
South Dakota	2,877,715	3,043,804	2,730,331	-313,473
Tennessee	13,213,404	14,021,238	13,201,383	-819,855
Texas	32,267,297	34,240,036	32,237,941	-2,002,095
Utah	3,471,073	3,671,408	3,293,299	-378,109
Vermont	3,551,915	3,730,943	3,346,703	-384,240
Virginia	10,738,289	11,394,801	10,728,520	-666,281
Washington	7,948,234	8,434,169	7,941,003	-493,166
West Virginia	7,508,488	7,967,538	7,501,657	-465,881
Wisconsin	8,160,844	8,659,777	8,153,420	-506,357
Wyoming	3,326,972	3,518,990	3,156,578	-362,412
Subtotal	**625,785,980**	**663,571,812**	**622,876,618**	**-40,695,194**
Indian Tribes	5,750,397	6,417,068	5,913,125	-503,943
Subtotal	**5,750,397**	**6,417,068**	**5,913,125**	**-503,943**
American Samoa	923,382	976,675	876,090	-100,585
Guam	873,909	924,348	829,151	-95,197
Northern Mariana Islands	547,462	579,059	519,423	-59,636
Puerto Rico	28,255,963	29,983,460	28,230,257	-1,753,203
Virgin Islands	1,207,162	1,276,833	1,145,336	-131,497
Subtotal	**31,807,878**	**33,740,375**	**31,600,257**	**-2,140,118**
Total States/Territories	**663,344,255**	**703,729,255**	**660,390,000**	**-43,339,255**
Discretionary Funds	7,934,690	8,381,321	10,563,123	2,181,802
Other	2,712,350	2,889,424	3,046,877	157,453
Subtotal, Adjustments	**10,647,040**	**11,270,745**	**13,610,000**	**2,339,255**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$673,991,295**	**$715,000,000**	**$674,000,000**	**-$41,000,000**

Notes:
1. FYs 2015/2017 - Other- Includes funding for program support and research and evaluation (FY17).

COMMUNITY SERVICES DISCRETIONARY ACTIVITIES

Funding Level	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget	Change from FY 2016 Enacted
Community Economic Development	$29,883,000	$29,883,000	0	-$29,883,000
Rural Community Facilities	6,500,000	6,500,000	0	-6,500,000
Neighborhood Innovation Projects	0	0	0	0
Total, Budget Authority	36,383,000	36,383,000	0	-36,383,000

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

2017 Authorization .. Such sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action on reauthorization.

Allocation Method .... Competitive Grant

Program Description and Accomplishments -

Under Section 680 of the Community Services Black Grant (CSBG) Act, the Secretary is authorized to make grants for direct federal assistance to community development and revitalization projects, including projects that provide job training, employment and ownership opportunities for low-income individuals. Community Services Discretionary Activities grants are provided to private, locally-initiated community development corporations that sponsor enterprises providing employment, training, and business development opportunities for low-income residents and to multistate, regional organizations that provide training and technical assistance to small, rural communities for the improvement of drinking water and waste water treatment facilities.

Since 2011, $10 million of the Community Economic Development (CED) funds have been used each year for the Healthy Food Financing Initiative (HFFI). These projects have stimulated innovation that supports the “Let’s Move!” campaign to address the epidemic of childhood obesity. Grants have been awarded to expand access to fresh, affordable, nutritious foods to residents of low-income communities that currently lack these options by developing and equipping grocery stores, farmers markets, and other small retail businesses and by building or expanding healthy food infrastructure and food distribution networks.

Funding for CSBG Discretionary programs during the last five years has been as follows:

2012 .... $34,924,000
2013 .... $32,755,000
2014 .... $35,497,000

2015 .... $36,383,000
2016 .... $36,383,000

Budget Request –

The FY 2017 request does not include funding for the CED or the Rural Community Facilities (RCF) programs, as the services provided under these programs are similar to those currently operating in other agencies. For example, the Treasury Department improves access to healthy, affordable fruits and vegetables and creates new jobs in low-income areas, the Environmental Protection Agency provides billions in loan funds to local communities for waste water and drinking water systems, and the Department of Agriculture provides nearly $2 billion in grants and loans for rural water and waste water treatment facilities.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2017 Target +/- FY 2016 Target
12iii: Number of jobs created by the Community Economic Development (CED) program. (*Output*)	FY 2014: 1,491 [54] (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

[54] The total represents jobs created by all CED grants that ended on September 30, 2014.

Resource and Program Data
Community Economic Development

Data Category	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	$27,332,846	$27,332,846	
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	441,479	452,735	
Program Support	2,102,763	2,097,419	
Total, Resources	$29,877,088	$29,883,000	$0
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	39	39	0
New Starts			
#	39	39	0
$	$27,332,846	$27,332,846	$0
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	3	3	0
$	$2,127,335	$2,133,246	$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	3	3	0
$	$416,907	$416,908	$0

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

Resource and Program Data
Rural Community Facilities

Data Category	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	$6,366,288	$6,366,288	
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	34,226	34,226	
Program Support	99,486	99,486	
Total, Resources	$6,500,000	$6,500,000	$0
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	8	8	0
New Starts			
#	8	0	0
$	$6,366,288	$0	$0
Continuations			
#	0	8	0
$	$0	$6,366,288	$0
Contracts			
#	2	1	0
$	$52,372	$34,226	$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	2	1	0
$	$81,340	$99,486	$0

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

ASSETS FOR INDEPENDENCE

Funding Level	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget	Change from FY 2016 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	$18,950,000	$18,950,000	$18,950,000	0

Authorizing Legislation – Section 416 of the Assets for Independence Act

2017 Authorization ....Such sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method .... Competitive Grant

Program Description and Accomplishments -

The Assets for Independence (AFI) program continues to support local demonstration projects to develop knowledge about what practices work to assist families with limited means to use individual development accounts (IDAs) to accumulate assets. As stated in the AFI Act, this program seeks to determine: (1) the social, civic, psychological and economic effects of providing individuals and families with limited means an incentive to accumulate assets by saving a portion of their earned income; (2) the extent to which an asset-based policy that promotes saving for post-secondary education, home ownership, and micro-enterprise development may be used to enable individuals and families with limited means to increase their economic self-sufficiency; and (3) the extent to which an asset-based policy stabilizes and improves families and the community in which the families live. Eligible grantees include non-profit organizations with 501(c)(3) status; state, local, or tribal governments that apply jointly with a 501(c)(3) nonprofit; and federally-certified low income credit unions and Community Development Financial Institutions that partner with a local community-based anti-poverty organization. Every grantee works closely with the financial institution(s) (bank or credit union) that holds the project funds and the IDAs on deposit. Many grantees collaborate closely with other organizations that provide financial education training and other supportive services for participants.

Each award is fully funded for a five-year project period; however, grantees often request a no-cost extension for a sixth year to provide more time for asset purchases. In a given year, ACF monitors and provides oversight of approximately 300 active grants, which includes an average of 44 new grants each year. The maximum grant amount is $1,000,000 for the five-year project period and the average grant amount is approximately $250,000.

Grantees are required to provide one dollar of non-federal cash for each dollar of their AFI grant received. In addition, grantees must use federal grant funds and at least an equal amount of nonfederal funds to match participants' IDA savings.

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

2012 .... $19,869,000
2013 .... $18,593,000
2014 .... $18,950,000

2015	$18,950,000
2016	$18,950,000

ACF has established a performance-based approach for administering the AFI program. As part of this approach, ACF has worked with grantees to develop meaningful program-wide outcome measures used for program administration and devised project-level performance indicators with annual benchmarks. The program continues to refine the indicators, adjust the annual benchmarks, and train grantees to use these tools for project management (see Outcome and Output table below). In FY 2015, ACF began providing early on-site capacity building technical assistance to new AFI grantees (i.e. organizations awarded an AFI grant for the first time) and re-establishing grantees (i.e. organizations awarded an AFI grant that had some period of time elapse since they were operating an AFI grant). The goal is to provide this support to these grantees within six months of their award date so that they can get a strong start implementing their AFI project. This effort is expected to increase efficiency for these projects by proactively providing them with technical assistance on AFI program rules and effective project practices. This early support helps maximize effectiveness and minimize delays in project implementation by giving grantees a focused time to work through all the details involved in the participant journey from enrollment to asset purchase. By improving the efficiency and effectiveness of individual AFI projects, ACF will improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the AFI program overall.

AFI is an important platform for bringing IDAs, financial education, credit and debt counseling, access to federal tax credits, and other financial capability and asset-building strategies to working families throughout the nation. Collaborations have included pilots with Head Start grantees in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, as well as the Utah State Temporary Assistance for Needy Families agency. ACF provides support through its national AFI Resource Center, which is an important source of information, best practices, and guidance on IDAs and related services for AFI grantees and other organizations. In addition to collaborating with other programs within ACF, the Office of Community Services is actively engaged in the Financial Literacy and Education Commission as a way to disseminate and leverage the knowledge developed through the AFI program with other federal partners. For example, ACF partnered with the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to explore how financial capability services can be integrated into youth employment programs.

Performance on the two key outcomes for the AFI program has fluctuated in recent years. Annual performance measures 13A and 13B are two components of one outcome measure developed in coordination with AFI grantees. Annual measure 13A is the amount of savings (earned income) participants withdraw from their IDAs for purchase of any of the three allowable assets (i.e., first home, small business or post-secondary education) during the reporting period. This measure is expressed as the dollar amount withdrawn during one fiscal year. Annual measure 13B tracks the number of participants who withdraw IDA funds to purchase these assets during the reporting period. The program exceeded the target for measure 13A in FY 2014 (approximately 16 percent above target). The target aimed for participants using $5,219,054 in IDA savings during the year for an asset purchase; however, grantees reported that participants actually used $6,195,043 during the year. The program achieved a similar result for measure 13B. For this measure, the program exceeded the annual target in FY 2014 (approximately 25 percent above target). The target aimed for 3,814 participants using their IDA savings during the year to finance an asset purchase, but by the end of the reporting period, a total of 5,115 participants had used their IDA savings for such a purchase.

The results of AFI annual measures 13A and 13B are framed by the number of eligible applicants enrolled and participant savings levels, which all take place over a five-year period. For several years, the AFI program has been investing in capacity building, training, and technical assistance to grantees. The FY 2014 results seem to indicate that these efforts are yielding positive results.

In the fall of 2011, ACF launched a random assignment evaluation of the AFI program in two AFI grantee sites. This evaluation focuses on the impact of AFI program participation on short-term savings, savings patterns, and asset purchase by low-income individuals and families. This experimental study builds on prior quasi-experimental AFI research, as well as various studies of other non-AFI funded IDA projects, and offers the first rigorous, experimental test of the AFI program. While research suggests that IDAs help low-income families save, both experimental research generally and AFI-specific research are limited. This random assignment evaluation will improve understanding of the program's overall impact on early participant outcomes. The two study sites are RISE Financial Pathways in Los Angeles, California and Prosperity Works in New Mexico. Participant enrollment and baseline data collection for the evaluation began in January 2013 and ended in July 2014. The final report with early results, approximately 12 months after random assignment, will be available in 2016. In the summer of 2015, ACF awarded a contract to conduct additional rounds of follow-up for individuals included in the AFI experiment in order to test longer-term impacts of AFI program participation. Specifically, this study will gather follow-up survey data at 36 and 60 months after random assignment. Through this study, ACF hopes to understand how participating in the AFI program leads to longer-term impacts in savings, savings patterns, and asset purchases, as well as other economic and non-economic outcomes of interest.

Budget Request –

The FY 2017 request for the AFI program is $18,950,000, the same as the FY 2016 enacted level. This request includes a proposal to reauthorize and modernize the AFI program to create an Asset Innovation Fund to support innovation, develop evidence, and streamline grant administration at both the grantee and federal levels. This request also continues to propose appropriation language to allow up to 30 percent of AFI funds to be used to support Asset Innovation Fund projects; to make up to $3,000,000 of AFI program funds available for research and evaluation; to continue the authority to recapture and reallocate unused funds to other qualified grantees; and to allow AFI program participants more options for making deposits into their IDAs. This funding level will support an estimated 40 new grants, including approximately 18 through the Asset Innovation Fund.

While the asset field has developed significantly since 1998, there is still much to be learned regarding asset building and low-income and vulnerable populations. The specific proposal to create an Asset Innovation Fund would allow ACF to explore, test, and evaluate a wide variety of innovative strategies for asset building and financial capability that could not only be used to improve the existing AFI program but could develop an evidence-base to inform decisions regarding how to craft efficient and effective new programs. Strategies that could be tested range from short-term, quick turnaround research projects, such as behaviorally-informed tweaks to existing program models, to longer-term, more intensive studies related to complex issues around executive functioning. ACF re-proposes initial priority areas for Asset Innovation Fund research as follows:

- Children and Youth Savings Accounts to promote educational attainment and economic mobility. Research shows that young people with savings accounts are more likely to get better grades and complete more years of education, regardless of their family's income level. One study found that a youth with designated school savings of less than $500 before reaching college age is almost two and half times more likely to graduate from college than a youth with no savings.[55] Local governments and foundations are exploring this area, and Asset Innovation Fund projects could

[55] Elliott, W. (2013). Small-dollar children's savings accounts and children's college outcomes. *Children and Youth Services Review, 35*(3), 572–585.

leverage those investments, building on their evidence and tackling research gaps. Additionally, given the broad federal involvement in financing higher education and investing in opportunity youth, there may be connections and collaborations that are most effectively made at the federal level, opportunities that an Asset Innovation Fund could invest in that are not possible elsewhere.

- Building Blocks to Opportunity to expand access to savings to underserved populations. As referenced above, many low-income individuals and families are not ready for a large asset purchase but may benefit from saving for a building-block asset that supports their financial stability and their ability to work and/or pursue education. Promising research has been done around offering low-income adults matched savings at tax time[56] and providing youth aging out of foster care with IDAs that have an expanded range of allowable assets.[57] An Asset Innovation Fund could invest in developing models to expand asset-building opportunities to other special populations, including persons with disabilities; identifying other moments-in-time when people are ready to step onto the asset ladder; connecting to refundable tax credits and/or other federal savings vehicles; and/or developing evidence regarding the effects of these building-block assets on financial stability and well-being.
- Behavioral Insights to improve program outcomes. One of the most promising areas to explore through rapid, iterative experimentation is that of behavioral economics. An Asset Innovation Fund could support tests of implementation model variations in order to identify effective and efficient programmatic elements.

Building on the proposal in the FY 2016 President's Budget, ACF proposes to also use the Asset Innovation Fund to support projects focused on the integration of financial capability services into programs that serve low-income and vulnerable populations. Currently, the AFI Act severely limits the amount of funding grantees are able to use for financial capability services. ACF has the opportunity to build on preliminary research in this area. For example, in New York City, adult and youth participants in two employment-related programs that received financial counseling as well as standard program services had higher job placement rates than participants that only received the standard services. Additionally, ACF is well positioned to support innovative pilots that address gaps in the knowledge, such as integrating financial capability services with programs such as the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) and health navigators, as well as the intersection between financial capability skills and executive functioning. ACF could explore potential for financial capability services to support executive functioning skill development, such as goal-setting, decision-making, and self-control. Under the Asset Innovation Fund, ACF could explore and test models of financial capability service integration, both with and without IDAs, to better understand how such services can improve outcomes and wellbeing for the populations we serve.

This proposal includes a request for up to $3,000,000 for research and evaluation that will be included in appropriations language. When resources and authority have been available, ACF has a strong record of conducting rigorous evaluations to learn systematically so that we can make our services as effective as possible. ACF's evaluation policy reflects this strong commitment to learning, addressing the principles of rigor, relevance, transparency, independence, and ethics. However, AFI has limited authority to invest in research and evaluation and expanding funds committed to research and evaluation could significantly build the base of knowledge about effective approaches.

[56] Information on SaveNYC and SaveUSA is available online at http://www.nyc.gov/html/ceo/html/initiatives/sif_saveusa.shtml

[57] Information on the Jim Casey Initiative Opportunity Passport program is available online at http://jimcaseyyouth.org/enduring-assets-study-financial-lives-young-people-transitioning-foster-care

ACF continues to strengthen program administration, provide support for grantees, and bolster social services with asset-building strategies to better serve the public by forming close working relationships across ACF offices, partnering with other federal agencies, and piloting new approaches. ACF also continues to seek ways to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the AFI program, particularly through the experimentation and knowledge development that would be supported by the Asset Innovation Fund.

As previously mentioned, AFI measures program success against two core outcome measures (see table below). The annual targets for each year through FY 2017 will be calculated using results from the prior two years. The targets are the average of Year 1 and Year 2 IDA savings deposits used for purchases multiplied by the percentage growth in the number of new IDAs opened in Year 2. To ensure the program meets its FY 2017 performance targets, ACF is continuing to focus on building capacity among grantees through training and technical assistance and providing evidence-based and needs-driven resources to facilitate strong program administration. Additionally, ACF is seeking to fund only applicants that have strong non-federal cash commitments to ensure that they will be successful grantees.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	**Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)**	**FY 2016 Target**	**FY 2017 Target**	**FY 2017 Target +/- FY 2016 Target**
13A: Increase the annual amount of personal savings that were used by Assets for Independence (AFI) project participants to purchase one of the three allowable types of assets. (*Outcome*)	FY 2014: $6,195,043 Target: $5,219,054[58] (Target Exceeded)	Avg of two prev years* (adjusted) growth factor	Avg of two prev years* (adjusted) growth factor	N/A

[58]The FY 2014 target is the average of the previous two years' actual results multiplied by the growth factor. The growth factor used to calculate targets for measures 13A and 13B is the percent change in the number of IDAs established in the prior year. The FY 2014 target for this performance measure was updated as a result of a technical correction regarding the number of IDAs opened in prior years.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2017 Target +/- FY 2016 Target
13B: Increase the number of participants who withdraw funds for the three asset purchase goals. (*Outcome*)	FY 2014: 5,115 participants Target: 3, 814 participants [59] (Target Exceeded)	Avg of two prev years* (adjusted) growth factor	Avg of two prev years* (adjusted) growth factor	N/A
13i: Cumulative number of AFI Individual Development Accounts (IDAs) opened in regular AFI projects. (*Output*)	FY 2014: 98,877 [60] (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
13ii: Cumulative amount of participant savings deposited into regular AFI IDAs. (*Output*)	FY 2014: $100,169,237 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

[59] The FY 2014 target for this performance measure was updated as a result of a technical correction regarding the number of IDAs opened in prior years.
[60] The actual result for this output measure was updated as a result of a technical correction.

Resource and Program Data
Assets for Independence

Data Category	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation	$500,000	$2,000,000	$2,000,000
Demonstration/Development	11,277,989	12,500,000	12,500,000
Training/Technical Assistance	4,132,987	2,074,839	1,749,665
Program Support	3,032,056	2,375,161	2,700,335
Total, Resources	$18,943,032	$18,950,000	$18,950,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	42	42	40
New Starts			
#	42	42	40
$	$11,277,989	$12,500,000	$12,500,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	8	4	4
$	$5,354,962	$4,513,731	$4,188,557
Interagency Agreements			
#	3	3	3
$	$1,206,993	$529,122	$497,083

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

FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND SERVICES

Funding Level	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget	Change from FY 2016 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	$135,000,000	$150,000,000	$151,000,000	$1,000,000

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

2017 Authorization .... Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method .... Formula/Competitive Grants

Program Description and Accomplishments -

The Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) program provides funding to support programs and projects that work to prevent incidents of family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence and to provide immediate shelter and supportive services for adult and youth victims (and their dependents). The statutory funding provision indicates that not less than 70 percent of FVPSA funds are awarded in grants to states and territories. State grants 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 and insular areas. 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, tribal organizations, and voluntary associations. Not less than 70 percent of the funding a state sub-grants must be used for the primary purpose of providing immediate shelter and supportive services to adult and youth victims of family violence, domestic violence, dating violence, and their dependents. States may use the remaining funds to: 1) assist victims in the development of safety plans and decisions related to safety and well-being; 2) provide counseling, peer support groups and referral to community-based services; 3) provide services, training, and technical assistance and outreach to increase awareness of family violence, domestic violence and dating violence and increase accessibility of services; 4) provide culturally and linguistically appropriate services; 5) provide specialized services for children exposed to family violence, domestic violence, or dating violence; 6) provide advocacy, case management, and information and referral services; and 7) provide prevention services including outreach to underserved population.

Statutory funding language also states that not less than 10 percent of FVPSA funds are awarded in grants to Indian tribes (including Alaska Natives) and tribal organizations. The amount of each tribal grant is based on the population of the tribe. Funding is primarily used for immediate shelter and supportive services for victims of domestic violence and their dependents. A program may operate its own shelter facility, contract with hotels or local domestic violence shelters, or access safe homes to meet the needs of victims. Supportive services include community outreach, legal advocacy, crisis intervention, safety planning, support groups, talking circles, individual counseling, educational services, information/referral, and medical advocacy.

State Domestic Violence Coalitions (SDVCs) receive no less than 10 percent of the appropriation to 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 family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence 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, and child welfare.

The statutorily mandated network of information and technical assistance centers receives at least six percent of the appropriation. The statutory framework 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 related to family violence, domestic violence, or dating violence. The purpose of this network of support is to provide resource information and training and technical assistance to improve the capacity of individuals, organizations, governmental entities, and communities to prevent family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence and to provide effective intervention services.

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

- projects supporting collaborative efforts between child protective service agencies and domestic violence advocacy organizations to develop effective strategies for domestic violence services integration into child protection systems and strategies;
- SDVCs to increase the capacity of local domestic violence programs to reach underserved populations;
- three culturally specific institutes to provide training and technical assistance, as well as conduct research and create culturally appropriate, evidenced-based responses to domestic violence;
- projects supporting collaborative efforts between services for runaway and homeless youth and domestic violence victims to improve responses to youth experiencing teen dating violence;
- projects supporting the development of enhanced services in domestic violence programs and other community-based settings for children exposed to domestic violence;
- projects to conduct comprehensive evidence reviews related to key services to adult victims of domestic violence and interventions serving children exposed to domestic violence;
- a project to expand leadership opportunities within the domestic violence field for members of underrepresented groups; and,
- a project with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to provide national-level support and coordination for Intimate Personal Violence (IPV) prevention through the National Resource Center on Domestic Violence.

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

2012 .... $129,547,000

2013	$121,225,000
2014	$133,521,000
2015	$135,000,000
2016	$150,000,000

In FY 2011, the ACF Division of Family Violence Prevention, through an agreement with the National Institute of Justice, funded a study that sought to learn more about what domestic violence survivors want when they come to domestic violence programs for supportive services, the extent to which survivors had their service expectations met, and survivors' assessment of immediate outcomes associated with the services they receive. This study surveyed over 1,400 survivors receiving non-residential services in four states and found that survivors need assistance with multiple services, that they report high levels of satisfaction with program services, and attribute progress on indicators of improved safety and well-being to receipt of services including crisis intervention, safety planning, information and support, counseling for themselves and their children, and legal advocacy.

ACF tracks a performance measure that examines the percentage of clients who report improved knowledge of safety planning as a result of FVPSA-funded services. This performance measure captures a key program outcome, which is correlated with other indices of longer-term client safety and well-being, and helps document improved work by FVPSA grantees and sub-grantees. In data collected from FVPSA grantees on the Performance Progress Report for fiscal years 2009 through 2011, 89 percent of domestic violence program clients reported improved knowledge of safety planning as a result of work by FVPSA grantees and sub-grantees. In FY 2011, the target was increased to 90 percent due to previous years' performance. This number 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 and would not be expected to report significant change. In data collected from FVPSA grantees on the Performance Progress Report for FY 2014, 93 percent of domestic violence program clients reported improved knowledge of safety planning as a result of work by FVPSA grantees and sub-grantees. In light of the increases reported, ACF plans to continue to implement its improved data quality checks and assess whether new targets should be set for subsequent years. In addition, it will coordinate with ACF-funded National Resource Centers and State Domestic Violence Coalitions to provide ongoing technical assistance to assure accurate data collection methods.

In addition to tracking grantee performance, the FVPSA program has observed some slight increases in efficiency with respect to its program administration. For example, the Division of Family Violence Prevention transitioned to conducting grant reviews remotely, began monitoring multiple grantees per site visit, and increased the use of webinars over in-person meetings to provide training and technical assistance to grantees. Because the level of funding allocated for program administration is small compared to the entire FVPSA appropriation (currently administration, evaluation and monitoring is capped at 2.5 percent), further efficiency gains are expected to be minimal for FY 2016.

Budget Request –

The FY 2017 request for FVPSA programs is $151,000,000, an increase of $1 million over the FY 2016 enacted level. This increase will establish an Alaska Native Tribal Resource Center on Domestic Violence.[61] Since 2011, outreach targeted to Alaska domestic violence programs through the National

[61] FVPSA authorizes State Resource Centers to Reduce Tribal Disparities. Eligible entities must be located in states in which the population of Indians (including Alaska Natives) or Native Hawaiians exceeds 10 percent of the population of the state.

Indigenous Women's Resource Center, one of FVPSA's national training and technical assistance resource centers, has shown that Alaska Native tribes face unique challenges and require additional training and technical assistance to enhance state-wide capacity to respond to domestic violence affecting tribal and Alaska Native populations. For example, Alaska Native villagers are disproportionately impacted by domestic violence; however, there is only one tribal shelter in the entire state. Since non-native shelters often are located hundreds of miles away, travel over poor road systems is a challenge for Alaska Native villagers. The $1,000,000 increase to establish an Alaska Native Tribal Resource Center on Domestic Violence would build capacity to engage villages in developing local responses to domestic violence and support critical networking and coalition building between village-based advocates and tribes across the state.

This request includes a proposal to reauthorize and modify FVPSA for five years to modify sections of the Act to better respond to the unmet need for domestic violence shelters and supportive services, improve access for underserved populations, and promote the adoption of emerging practices for providing domestic violence crisis response services. FVPSA reauthorization will provide the opportunity to modify sections of the Act related to anti-discrimination and the non-disclosure of private or confidential information, tribal grants, training and technical assistance, emerging issues, and discretionary and demonstration grant authority. In addition, a modification of the current limit for administration, evaluation, and monitoring from 2.5 percent to up to 4 percent will ensure sufficient resources are available to more systematically support programmatic oversight, transparency, and accountability.

The FY 2017 request and the proposed reauthorization will build capacity for FVPSA-funded programs to respond to the increased demand for emergency family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence shelter and supportive services. In many communities, available shelter space is inadequate; shelters are often full and, therefore, not available for families in need. In FY 2014, FVPSA funded over 1,600 state and tribal shelter and non-residential programs. These programs provided 8.2 million shelter nights for victims and their families. Unfortunately, there were 196,467 unmet requests for shelter – a 13 percent increase over 2010. This request will continue to address existing gaps in critical services needed to protect the safety of domestic violence victims by increasing resources for direct services at over 1,600 domestic violence shelters nationwide and reducing the number of victims who must be turned away from safe shelter.

Additionally, the FVPSA statute provides for a set aside for grants to support specialized services for abused parents and their children. The 2016 enacted level includes this set-aside, which will expand the capacity of service programs and community-based programs to prevent future violence by addressing the needs of children exposed to family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence. The FY 2017 request continues to provide this authority and includes $4.75 million funding for demonstration grants that help develop more comprehensive service models for effective responses to children and youth who have been exposed to domestic violence. The comprehensive service model includes national, state, and local level training and technical assistance and local initiatives, including trauma-informed advocacy services for children and youth.

ACF established a FVPSA performance measure that examines the percentage of clients who report improved knowledge of safety planning as a result of FVPSA-funded services. In FY 2017, the program expects this measure to meet or exceed 90 percent. ACF will coordinate with ACF-funded National Resource Centers and State Domestic Violence Coalitions to provide ongoing technical assistance to assure accurate data collection methods. This performance measure captures a key program outcome, which is correlated with other indices of longer-term client safety and well-being, and helps document improved work by FVPSA grantees and sub-grantees.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2017 Target +/- FY 2016 Target
14D: Increase the percentage of FVPSA state subgrant-funded domestic violence program clients who report improved knowledge of safety planning. [62] (*Outcome*)	FY 2014: 93%[63] Target: 90% (Target Exceeded)	90%	90%	Maintain
14i: Number of residential clients served by domestic violence programs, including Tribal programs. [64] (*Output*)	FY 2014: 246,413 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
14ii: Number of non-residential clients served by domestic violence programs, including Tribal programs. (*Output*)	FY 2014: 1,031,423 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
14iii: Number of shelter nights, state programs. (*Output*)	FY 2014: 8,078,408 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
14iv: Number of shelter nights, tribal programs. (*Output*)	FY 2014: 150,729 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

[62] This performance measure is included in the FY 2014-2018 HHS Strategic Plan.
[63] This actual result was updated based on additional state data since the data was verified.
[64] 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 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2017 Target +/- FY 2016 Target
14v: Number of unmet requests for shelter (state and tribal programs). (*Output*)	FY 2014: 196,467 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
14vi: Total number of crisis hotline calls answered by local domestic violence programs, including tribal programs. (*Output*)	FY 2014: 2,644,083 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
14vii: Number of youth who attended youth-targeted community education programs, including tribal programs. (*Output*)	FY 2014: 2,179,625 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
14viii: Number of supportive counseling and advocacy contacts with children provided by domestic violence programs, including tribal programs. (*Output*)	FY 2014: 1,115,703 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
14ix: Number of people trained by FVPSA-funded training and technical assistance providers. [65] (Output)	FY 2014: 55,782 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

[65] This output measure is currently reported on a voluntary basis.

Resource and Program Data
Family Violence Prevention and Services

Data Category	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$121,500,000	$130,500,000	$131,175,000
Competitive	175,000		
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development	1,396,570	5,300,000	4,750,000
Training/Technical Assistance	9,205,750	10,553,265	11,450,750
Program Support	2,713,246	3,646,735	3,624,250
Total, Resources	$134,990,566	$150,000,000	$151,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	210	281	264
New Starts			
#	194	275	241
$	$121,675,000	$145,502,515	$132,175,000
Continuations			
#	16	6	23
$	$10,551,570	$800,000	$15,150,000
Contracts			
#	4	4	3
$	$1,091,107	$1,079,312	$939,643
Interagency Agreements			
#	2	2	2
$	$201,337	$240,695	$324,590

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

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

State Table - Family Violence Prevention and Services/Battered Women's Shelters

FY 2017 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.592

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	Difference from FY 2016 Estimate
Alabama	$1,548,773	$1,653,991	$1,661,882	$7,891
Alaska	744,293	760,295	761,495	1,200
Arizona	1,900,687	2,044,932	2,055,750	10,818
Arkansas	1,180,872	1,245,290	1,250,121	4,831
California	8,123,987	8,958,387	9,020,967	62,580
Colorado	1,634,086	1,748,765	1,757,366	8,601
Connecticut	1,305,846	1,384,123	1,389,994	5,871
Delaware	781,708	801,859	803,370	1,511
District of Columbia	726,886	740,958	742,013	1,055
Florida	4,437,876	4,863,491	4,895,412	31,921
Georgia	2,561,283	2,778,787	2,795,100	16,313
Hawaii	875,591	906,153	908,445	2,292
Idaho	916,433	951,525	954,157	2,632
Illinois	3,128,532	3,408,943	3,429,974	21,031
Indiana	1,889,750	2,032,782	2,043,509	10,727
Iowa	1,206,593	1,273,864	1,278,909	5,045
Kansas	1,168,032	1,231,026	1,235,750	4,724
Kentucky	1,462,718	1,558,392	1,565,567	7,175
Louisiana	1,507,897	1,608,581	1,616,133	7,552
Maine	860,722	889,636	891,804	2,168
Maryland	1,763,720	1,892,775	1,902,454	9,679
Massachusetts	1,913,681	2,059,367	2,070,293	10,926
Michigan	2,542,333	2,757,735	2,773,890	16,155
Minnesota	1,663,923	1,781,911	1,790,760	8,849
Mississippi	1,187,120	1,252,231	1,257,114	4,883
Missouri	1,786,362	1,917,928	1,927,796	9,868
Montana	799,259	821,356	823,014	1,658
Nebraska	966,756	1,007,429	1,010,479	3,050
Nevada	1,147,654	1,208,388	1,212,943	4,555
New Hampshire	859,771	888,580	890,740	2,160
New Jersey	2,346,781	2,540,496	2,555,025	14,529
New Mexico	1,009,304	1,054,696	1,058,100	3,404
New York	4,457,164	4,884,918	4,917,000	32,082
North Carolina	2,532,998	2,747,364	2,763,442	16,078
North Dakota	741,989	757,735	758,916	1,181

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	Difference from FY 2016 Estimate
Ohio	2,871,142	3,123,009	3,141,899	18,890
Oklahoma	1,355,797	1,439,614	1,445,901	6,287
Oregon	1,371,401	1,456,949	1,463,365	6,416
Pennsylvania	3,107,268	3,385,321	3,406,175	20,854
Rhode Island	806,393	829,281	830,998	1,717
South Carolina	1,537,215	1,641,151	1,648,946	7,795
South Dakota	765,834	784,225	785,604	1,379
Tennessee	1,875,044	2,016,445	2,027,050	10,605
Texas	5,791,306	6,367,015	6,410,193	43,178
Utah	1,169,389	1,232,534	1,237,269	4,735
Vermont	722,996	736,636	737,659	1,023
Virginia	2,221,369	2,401,177	2,414,663	13,486
Washington	1,968,362	2,120,112	2,131,493	11,381
West Virginia	963,967	1,004,330	1,007,357	3,027
Wisconsin	1,727,192	1,852,196	1,861,571	9,375
Wyoming	714,368	727,048	728,004	956
Subtotal	**92,650,423**	**99,531,732**	**100,047,831**	**516,099**
Indian Tribes	13,500,000	14,500,000	14,575,000	75,000
Subtotal	**13,500,000**	**14,500,000**	**14,575,000**	**75,000**
American Samoa	135,000	145,000	145,750	750
Guam	135,000	145,000	145,750	750
Northern Mariana Islands	135,000	145,000	145,750	750
Puerto Rico	1,309,577	1,388,268	1,394,169	5,901
Virgin Islands	135,000	145,000	145,750	750
Subtotal	**1,849,577**	**1,968,268**	**1,977,169**	**8,901**
Total States/Territories	**108,000,000**	**116,000,000**	**116,600,000**	**600,000**
Discretionary Funds	1,571,570	5,300,000	4,750,000	-550,000
Other	16,213,246	18,146,735	18,199,250	52,515
Training and Technical Assistance	9,205,750	10,553,265	11,450,750	897,485
Subtotal, Adjustments	**26,990,566**	**34,000,000**	**34,400,000**	**400,000**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$134,990,566**	**$150,000,000**	**$151,000,000**	**$1,000,000**

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

NATIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HOTLINE

Funding Level	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget	Change from FY 2016 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	$4,500,000	$8,250,000	$12,300,000	$4,050,000

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

2017 Authorization ....$12,300,000 pending Congressional action

Allocation Method .... Competitive Grant

Program Description and Accomplishments -

The National Domestic Violence Hotline (Hotline) is a cooperative agreement that funds the operation of 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 publicizes its telephone number and the services it provides to potential users throughout the United States, including the territories.

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 on services for victims of family violence, domestic violence and dating violence, 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. The Hotline is accessible to persons who are deaf and hard of hearing.

The Hotline also provides targeted services to youth and young adults around dating violence and healthy relationships. These distinctive services offer real-time, one-on-one support primarily from peer advocates who are trained to provide support, information and advocacy to those involved in dating abuse relationships as well as concerned friends, parents, teachers, clergy, law enforcement and service providers. Beginning in FY 2014, Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) funds were used to directly support this project, and the further integration of these services into the Hotline's mainstream services will provide a more holistic approach to services through a variety of access points including website, telephone (including TTY and videophone), online chatting and texting. As a result of ongoing efforts to increase public awareness, broaden communication with digital technology, and improve access for vulnerable populations (including those with limited English proficiency and Native American populations), each year, thousands more domestic violence victims are linked with the shelter and support services they need to increase their safety.

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

2012	$3,197,000
2013	$2,992,000
2014	$4,500,000
2015	$4,500,000
2016	$8,250,000

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). 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). In FY 2014, the effects of sequestration and the massive media coverage of a high-profile domestic violence case combined to create a significant decrease in response rate. In fact, two days after the high-profile case hit the media, the Hotline experienced an 84 percent increase in call volume. Consequently in FY 2014, the Hotline was only able to respond to 64 percent of the calls received, missing the target for the year by 16 percentage points. In FY 2015, the Hotline responded to 76 percent of the calls received, still below target, but recovering from the effects of FY 2014. For FY 2017, the Hotline is projected to respond to 86 percent of the calls received. Because funding is awarded late in the fiscal year, the full impact of the funding on services (calls, chats and texts) is reflected in response rate performance measures for the following year.

Budget Request –

The FY 2017 funding request for the National Domestic Violence Hotline is $12,300,000, an increase of $4.05 million from the FY 2016 enacted amount. The FY 2017 request will continue to support staffing and infrastructure in order to ensure a timely response to requests for help including during periods of peak demand and continue to support an on-going evaluation. Funding will enhance the Hotline's technological capacity to offer digital services including chats, texts and website resources not only for youth and young adults that customarily use these platforms but also to adults who traditionally reached out to the Hotline only through the telephone. Part of the funding will continue to support an ongoing evaluation that will help establish new or improved performance measures as well as give a more comprehensive report on the services the Hotline provides.

In FY 2014, the Hotline was only able to respond to 64 percent of the calls received; this means that 97,000 people were unable to reach an advocate for crisis intervention, emotional support, safety plannin, or vital information and referrals. In FY 2015, the Hotline responded to 76 percent of the calls received, leaving nearly 73,000 without access to critical life-saving support. The proposed $4.05 million increase over FY 2016 will be used to expand the Hotline's infrastructure, increase its human resources with the addition of approximately 38 new staff, and provide increased training and wellness support for all staff. Increased staffing, coupled with an increase in the number of contacts per day that each staff is anticipated to serve, is projected to provide the Hotline with the future ability to respond to 95 percent of all calls, chats and texts that are received by the Hotline, which includes services provided specifically to youth and young adults through digital services. This translates into 175,500 more people who can be served at the proposed FY 2017 funding level.

Part of the expansion in infrastructure is to invest in new computers and workstations for staff as well as upgrades to the phone system and database management software that support the Hotline's technological capacity to provide fully functional digital services. Communication technology is constantly evolving and the Hotline incorporates and adapts new strategies to meet the needs of the community. In October 2013, the Hotline expanded its services in digital technology with the launch of online chatting with limited service hours. The Hotline has demonstrated that chatting provides a safer space for some people to reach out for help, such as people with disabilities, male survivors, young survivors (ages 18-35), and survivors in rural areas. Other victims from underserved populations such as communities of color, LGBTQ victims of intimate partner violence, immigrant victims of domestic violence, and victims who are not proficient in English, may also prefer chatting as a private venue for accessing services. By FY 2017, in addition to offering its traditional call center, the Hotline will be able to have online chatting on a 24-hour basis.

In particular, funding will be targeted for a Native American hotline in collaboration with the National Indigenous Women's Resource Center, a FVPSA-funded national training and technical assistance center. For those with limited English proficiency, the Hotline uses the language line to provide services in over 200 languages and will continue to increase its staffing to include more bilingual advocates. The Hotline plans to increase services to the deaf and hard-of-hearing community by moving towards having videophone services available 24 hours a day.

Another use of the FY 2017 funding will be to increase the public's awareness of the availability of the Hotline's services. Currently the Hotline is experiencing an increase in demand resulting from increased media coverage (especially of high-profile domestic violence cases) and due to emergency or disaster situations where state and local crisis lines are being rolled over to the Hotline. These unplanned external events coupled with the Hotline's targeted awareness strategy will require a continued level of funding to help ensure that victims contacting the Hotline for life-saving services and information will reach an advocate within seconds. With additional efforts to increase public awareness, thousands more domestic violence victims, including those from vulnerable and underserved populations, will become aware of Hotline services and be linked with the shelter and support services they need to increase their safety.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2017 Target +/- FY 2016 Target
14A: 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). (*Outcome*)	FY 2015: 76% Target: 80% (Target Not Met)	84%[66]	86%	+ 2
14B: Increase the capacity of the National Domestic Violence Hotline to respond to increased chat volume (as measured by percentage of total annual chats[67] to which the Hotline responds). (*Outcome*)	FY 2015: 77% (Baseline)	84%	86%	+ 2
14C: 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).[68] (*Developmental Outcome*)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
14x: Total average number of calls received per month by the National Domestic Violence Hotline. (*Output*)	FY 2015: 25,164 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
14xi: Total average number of chats received per month by the National Domestic Violence Hotline. (*Output*)	FY 2015: 2,958 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
14xii: Total average number per month of hits/visits to the National Domestic Violence Hotline's website. (*Output*)	FY 2015: 158,030 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

[66] The initial target for this performance measure was proposed based on the President's FY2016 budget of $12.3m. This target was updated based on the enacted FY 2016 appropriation.
[67] The Hotline launched online chatting in October 2013 with limited service hours.
[68] The language of performance measure 14C was revised to reflect the new Funding Opportunity Announcement for this program. The term "Helpline" is replaced with the statutory language related to providing services to youth and young adults (national teen dating violence hotline).

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2017 Target +/- FY 2016 Target
14xiii: Total average number of calls received per month by loveisrespect.org (*Output*)	FY 2015: 2,413 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
14xiv: Total average number of chats received per month by loveisrespect.org (*Output*)	FY 2015: 3,913 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
14xv: Total average number of texts received per month by loveisrespect.org. (*Output*)	FY 2015:1,243 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
National Domestic Violence Hotline

Data Category	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	$4,100,000	$11,800,000	$11,800,000
Research/Evaluation	400,000	500,000	500,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$4,500,000	$12,300,000	$12,300,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	1	1	1
New Starts			
#	1	0	0
$	$4,100,000	$0	$0
Continuations			
#	0	1	1
$	$0	$11,800,000	$11,800,000
Contracts			
#	1	1	1
$	$400,000	$500,000	$500,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0

FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION

Funding Level	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget	Change from FY 2016 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	$201,000,000	$205,000,000	$205,699,000	$699,000

2017 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 the Administration for Children and Families (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 the Department of Health and Human Services, eleven audit offices of the Office of Child Support Enforcement, and ten field offices for the Unaccompanied Children program in various locations throughout the country.

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

2012 .... $199,514,000
2013 .... $196,617,000
2014 .... $197,701,000
2015 .... $199,701,000
2016 .... $205,000,000

Fiscal years 2012-2015 shown above, comparably reflect the shift of funding from ACF to the Administration for Community Living for federal administration funds that are spent in support of the Administration for Developmental Disabilities and the move of the funding for Center for Faith Based and Neighborhood Partnerships to the Office of Secretary. In FY 2016, the Center for Faith Based and Neighborhood Partnerships was successfully transferred to the Office of the Secretary.

In FY 2015, ACF achieved its target of demonstrating success in government-wide management initiatives by achieving results in four areas: Human Resources, Financial Management, Real Property Asset Management, and Information Technology. In the area of financial management, ACF’s objectives include ensuring the financial integrity and effective stewardship of its resources, enhancing internal controls and reducing improper payments. ACF’s management has proactively participated in the development and implementation of the Unified Financial Management System (UFMS), at all levels from project governance through the provision of subject matter experts, and I-Procurement. Most recently, ACF’s management participated in providing data utilized in the latest UFMS Business Case Analysis (BCA). The BCA was conducted to evaluate a set of UFMS Modernization alternatives against the current status quo.

<u>Budget Request –</u>

The FY 2017 request for Federal Administration is $205,699,000; an increase of $699,000 from the FY 2016 enacted level. ACF's total FY 2017 FTE is 1,464, which includes 358 FTE paid from program resources, an increase of 121 FTE from the FY 2016 estimate. The Federal Administration request will provide support for 1,106 FTE including 5 FTE to administer the Preschool Development Grant program. Consistent with the Every Student Succeeds Act, funding for this program resides in HHS beginning 2017, although the program continues to be jointly administered by the Department of Education and HHS. In order to maintain FTE supported through Federal Administration funding, ACF will continue to carefully manage these limited resources and continue to identify more efficient ways to operate and mitigate inflationary increases in both pay and non-pay costs.

The ACF request includes funding to support the Department-wide enterprise information technology and government-wide E-Government initiatives. Operating Divisions help to finance specific HHS enterprise information technology programs and initiatives, identified through the HHS Information Technology Capital Planning and Investment Control process, and the government-wide E-Government initiatives. The HHS enterprise initiatives meet cross-functional criteria and are approved by the HHS IT Investment Review Board based on funding availability and business case benefits. Development is collaborative in nature and achieves HHS enterprise-wide goals that produce common technology, promote common standards, and enable data and system interoperability.

With respect to performance, in FY 2017, ACF aims to achieve the highest level of achievement in the following four management areas: Human Resources, Financial Management, Real Property Asset Management, and Information Technology.

<u>Outputs and Outcomes Table</u>

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2017 Target +/- FY 2016 Target
<u>11A</u>: Obtain the highest level of success for each management initiative. (*Outcome*)	FY 2015: Highest level of success in all management initiatives (4) Target: 4 (Target Met)	Highest level of success in all management initiatives (4)	Highest level of success in all management initiatives (4)	Maintain

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

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

FY 2017 Proposed Appropriation Language

For necessary expenses for refugee and entrant assistance activities authorized by section 414 of the Immigration and Nationality Act and section 501 of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980, and for carrying out section 462 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, section 235 of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008, the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 ("TVPA"), section 203 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005, and the Torture Victims Relief Act of 1998, *[$1,674,691,000]* $2,089,860,000 of which [*$1,645,201,000]* $2,044,485,000 shall remain available through September 30, *[2018]*2019 for carrying out such sections 414, 501, 462, and 235: Provided, That amounts available under this heading to carry out such section 203 and the TVPA shall also be available for research and evaluation with respect to activities under those authorities: *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 "10 percent" for "3 percent": *Provided further, That the Secretary may, in this fiscal year and hereafter, accept and use money, funds, property, and services of any kind made available by gift, devise, bequest, grant, or other donation for carrying out activities to combat human trafficking and to assist trafficking victims under the authorities specified under this heading: Provided further, That at any point after January 1, 2017, and before October 1, 2017, if the Secretary has increased funding available under this heading by at least 3 percent by transfer from other accounts to support higher than expected caseloads, and if the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, determines that the percentage increase in the cumulative number of unaccompanied children transferred to the custody of the Secretary pursuant to such section 235 for the current fiscal year over the number transferred through the comparable date in the previous fiscal year (the caseload ratio) exceeds the trigger percentage specified in the next proviso, an additional $100,000,000 shall be available under this heading to carry out such sections 462 and 235: Provided further, That the trigger percentage referenced* *in the previous proviso is calculated by taking the unobligated balances for the Unaccompanied Children program at the end of the previous fiscal year, adding the difference between the amounts appropriated under this heading for the Unaccompanied Children program for the current fiscal year and obligations for such program for the previous fiscal year, dividing the result by the obligations for such program for the previous fiscal year, and adding five percentage points to the resulting amount (expressed as a percentage): Provided further, That for every 10 percentage point increment in the caseload ratio above the trigger percentage, an additional $100,000,000 shall be available under this heading to carry out such sections 462 and 235: Provided further, That the total additional amount available pursuant to the three preceding provisos shall not exceed $400,000,000.*

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

FY 2017 Appropriations Language Analysis

Language Provision	Explanation
Provided further, That at any point after January 1, 2017, and before October 1, 2017, if the Secretary has increased funding available under this heading by at least 3 percent by transfer from other accounts to support higher than expected caseloads, and if the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, determines that the percentage increase in the cumulative number of unaccompanied children transferred to the custody of the Secretary pursuant to such section 235 for the current fiscal year over the number transferred through the comparable date in the previous fiscal year (the caseload ratio) exceeds the trigger percentage specified in the next proviso, an additional $100,000,000 shall be available under this heading to carry out such sections 462 and 235: Provided further, That the trigger percentage referenced in the previous proviso is calculated by taking the unobligated balances for the Unaccompanied Children program at the end of the previous fiscal year, adding the difference between the amounts appropriated under this heading for the Unaccompanied Children program for the current fiscal year and obligations for such program for the previous fiscal year, dividing the result by the obligations for such program for the previous fiscal year, and adding five percentage points to the resulting amount (expressed as a percentage): Provided further, That for every 10 percentage point increment in the caseload ratio above the trigger percentage, an additional $100,000,000 shall be available under this heading to carry out such sections 462 and 235: Provided further, That the total additional amount available pursuant to the three preceding provisos shall not exceed $400,000,000.	This language creates a contingency fund to support higher than expected caseloads. If caseloads were higher than could be accommodated with existing programs, than this language would trigger the release of additional budget authority, not to exceed $400,000,000,
Provided further, That the Secretary may, in this fiscal year and hereafter, accept and use money, funds, property, and services of any kind made available by gift, devise, bequest, grant, or other donation for carrying out activities to combat human trafficking and to assist trafficking victims under the authorities specified under this heading:	Provides permanent gift authority to HHS for ,and such gift collections may be used to combat trafficking and to assist trafficking victims

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

Authorizing Legislation

	FY 2016 Amount Authorized	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Amount Authorized	FY 2017 Budget Request
Section 414(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act and section 501 of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980. (The authorization for these programs expired on September 30, 2002.)				
6. Transitional and Medical Services	Such sums	490,000,000	Such sums	581,357,000
7. Social Services	Such sums	155,000,000	Such sums	176,927,000
8. Preventive Health	Such sums	4,600,000	Such sums	4,600,000
9. Targeted Assistance	Such sums	47,601,000	Such sums	55,601,000
Sections 107(b) and 113(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000.	14,500,000	13,000,000	14,500,000	13,000,000
Section 5(b)(1) of the Torture Victims Relief Act of 1998. (The authorization for this program expired on September 30, 2007.)	25,000,000	10,735,000	25,000,000	23,375,000
Section 462(a) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 and section 235 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008.		948,000,000		1,321,000,000
Section 107(f) and 113(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000.	8,000,000	2,755,000	8,000,000	9,000,000
Section 203(g) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005. (The authorization for this program expired on September 30, 2007.)	5,000,000	0	5,000,000	0
Total request level		1,559,884,000		2,186,860,000
Total request level against definite authorizations	52,500,000	26,490,000	52,500,000	45,375,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

Appropriations Not Authorized by Law

Program	Last Year of Authorization	Authorization Level in Last Year of Authorization	Appropriations in Last Year of Authorization	Appropriations in FY 2016
Transitional and Medical Services	FY 2002	Such sums	227,243,000	490,000,000
Social Services	FY 2002	Such sums	158,600,000	155,000,000
Preventive Health	FY 2002	Such sums	4,835,000	4,600,000
Targeted Assistance	FY 2002	Such sums	49,477,000	47,601,000
Victims of Torture	FY 2007	25,000,000	9,817,000	10,735,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

Appropriations History Table

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	House Allowance	Senate Allowance	Appropriation
2007				
Appropriation	614,935,000	604,329,000	599,935,000	587,847,000
2008				
Appropriation	655,630,000	650,630,000	654,166,000	667,288,000
Rescission				-11,657,000
Total				655,631,000
2009				
Appropriation	628,044,000	641,144,000	635,044,000	633,442,000
Supplemental (P.L. 111-32)				82,000,000
Total				715,442,000
2010				
Appropriation	740,657,000	714,968,000	730,657,000	730,928,000
Rescission				-111,000
Total				730,817,000
2011				
Appropriation	877,602,000			730,928,000
Rescission				-1,461,856
Total				729,466,144
2012				
Appropriation	824,964,000			769,789,000
Rescission				-1,455,000
Total				768,334,000
2013				
Appropriation	805,358,000			1,016,000,000
Rescission				-2,032,000
Sequestration				-45,000,000
Transfer				30,419,000
Total				999,387,000
2014				
Appropriation	1,123,432,000			1,486,095,000
Transfer				43,848,000
Total				1,529,943,000
2015	1,486,095,000			1,559,884,000
2016	1,628,612,000			1,674,691,000
2017	2,184,860,000			

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

Amounts Available for Obligation

Budgetary Resources	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Annual, B.A.	$1,559,884,000	$1,674,691,000	$2,184,860,000
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	**$1,559,884,000**	**$1,674,691,000**	**$2,184,860,000**
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-39,000	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	58,194,000	0	0
Unobligated Balance, adjustment	-504,000	278,000,000	0
Unobligated balance, transferred to	57,000,000	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	-278,221,000	0	0
Total Obligations	**$1,396,313,000**	**$1,952,691,000**	**$2,184,860,000**

Budget Authority by Activity

Activity	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Transitional and Medical Services	$383,266,000	$490,000,000	$581,357,000
Social Services	149,927,000	155,000,000	176,927,000
Survivors of Torture	10,735,000	10,735,000	23,375,000
Refugee Health Promotion	4,600,000	4,600,000	4,600,000
Targeted Assistance	47,601,000	47,601,000	55,601,000
Unaccompanied Alien Children *	948,000,000	948,000,000	1,321,000,000
Anti- Trafficking in Persons Programs	15,755,000	18,755,000	22,000,000
Total, Budget Authority	**$1,559,884,000**	**$1,674,691,000**	**$2,184,860,000**

*Included for FY 2017 is $1,226,000,000 in base resources and $95,000,000 for the probabilistic score of a contingency fund that would trigger additional funds, not to exceed $400,000,000, if caseloads of unaccompanied children were higher than could be supported with base program funds and any carry over funds for the program from the prior year.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

Summary of Changes

FY 2016 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	$1,674,691,000
(Obligations)	($1,952,691,000)
FY 2017 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	$2,184,860,000
Net change	+$510,169,000

Description of Changes	FY 2016 Estimate	Change from Base
Increases:		
A. Program:		
1) **Unaccompanied Children:** Provides funding level equal to FY 2016 available funding and reflects probabilistic score of proposed contingency fund.	$948,000,000	+$373,000,000
2) **Transitional and Medical Services:** Provides services for expected increases in beneficiaries in FY 2017	$490,000,000	+$91,357,000
3) **Social Services:** Provides services for expected increases in beneficiaries in FY 2017	$155,000,000	+$21,927,000
4) **Survivors of Torture:** Provides services for expected increases in beneficiaries in FY 2017	$10,735,000	+$12,640,000
5) **Targeted Assistance:** Provides services for expected increase in beneficiaries in FY 2017.	$47,601,000	+$8,000,000
6) **Anti-Trafficking in Persons Programs:** Provides additional funding to support domestic victims of human trafficking	$5,755,000	+$3,245,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+$510,169,000
Total, Increases		+$510,169,000
Net Change		+$510,169,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

Justification

Funding Level	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Enacted	FY 2017 Request*
Total, Budget Authority	1,559,884,000	1,628,612,000	2,184,860,000

*The FY 2017 Request includes a $95 million probabilistic scoring for a contingency fund for the Unaccompanied Children's program.

General Statement

The Refugee and Entrant Assistance account helps refugees, asylees, Cuban and Haitian entrants, survivors of torture, Special Immigrant Visa holders, and trafficking victims to become integrated and successful members of American society. 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 children who are apprehended by immigration authorities while their immigration cases are pending and referred to the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR). These duties related to services for refugees and other eligible entrant populations, as well as unaccompanied children, are consistent with the Administration for Children and Families' (ACF) strategic goals of increasing independence and productivity of families, increasing employment, and promoting the social well-being of children.

Refugee and Entrant Assistance funds support the following programs:

<u>Transitional and Medical Services</u>

State-administered/Wilson-Fish Programs: Provides, through state governments and other non-profit agencies, cash and medical assistance to eligible refugees, entrants, asylees, and trafficking victims, as well as foster care services to unaccompanied refugee minors, certain minors granted Special Immigrant Juvenile Status, and unaccompanied minor victims of a severe form of trafficking until emancipation. Grantees are reimbursed for costs incurred to administer refugee program activities.

Voluntary Agency Matching Grant Program: Funds U.S. voluntary resettlement agencies to take responsibility for resettling refugees by providing services such as case management, job development, job placement and follow up, and interim housing and cash assistance to help refugees become employed and self-sufficient within their first four months in the U.S. (up to six months as determined on a case-by-case basis). Participating refugees may not access public cash assistance.

<u>Social Services</u> – Funds state governments and private non-profit agencies responsible for providing services such as English language training, employability services, case management, social adjustment services, and interpretation services to ensure that refugees become self-sufficient as quickly as possible after their arrival in the U.S.

<u>Survivors of Torture</u> – Funds non-profit organizations to provide survivors of torture with treatment, rehabilitation, and social and legal services. It also supports research and training for health care providers to enable them to treat the physical and psychological effects of torture.

<u>Refugee Health Promotion</u> – Funds states to support health orientation and education, make referrals to medical and mental health services, and provide access to ongoing healthcare under the provisions of the Affordable Care Act for newly-arrived refugees and eligible entrants.

Targeted Assistance – Provides grants to states with counties that have large numbers of refugees. States are required by statute to pass on to the designated counties at least 95 percent of the funds awarded. Services provided by this program are generally designed to help refugees secure employment within one year or less.

Unaccompanied Children – Funds private non-profit and for- profit agencies to provide shelter care services and placement with sponsors for most unaccompanied children who are either in the custody of federal agencies or have been apprehended at a border, port of entry, or in the interior of the U.S. by Department of Homeland Security officials and referred to ORR. The program also provides medical care, legal services, and other support services to these children while they are in ORR custody. In addition, ORR provides limited post-release and legal services to certain children while their immigration cases are pending.

Anti-Trafficking in Persons Program – Funds government and non-government organizations to assist foreign and domestic victims of human trafficking in the U.S. through coordinated case management, training for service providers, public awareness and prevention, and research and data collection to evaluate effective practices for victim assistance.

The FY 2017 budget of $2,184,860,000 for this account represents the cost of maintaining current law and service requirements for additional refugees and other Entrants and unaccompanied children and for expanding assistance to domestic victms of trafficking. The funding levels for the Refugee and Entrant Assistance account in FY 2017, particularly with regard to Transitional and Medical Services, Social Services, Preventative Health, and Survivors of Torture programs. The President' Budget request would support a total of 213,000 humanitarian arrivals in FY 2017, including 100,000 refugees, consistent with the Administration's commitment to admit at least this number of refugees in FY 2017. The FY 2017 base funding level for unaccompanied children represents an increase of $278,000,000, which is flat from the base resources availabe in FY 2016, including carryover.

Fiscal Year	Refugee Ceiling	Refugee Admissions	Special Immigrant Visas [1/]	Cuban and Haitian entrants	Asylees	Trafficking Victims	Unaccompanied Children
2003	70,000	28,347	0	1,1837	26,306	151	4,792
2004	70,000	52,869	0	27,981	24,893	163	6,200
2005	70,000	53,813	0	17,571	23,440	231	7,800
2006	70,000	41,278	0	24,217	25,042	231	7,746
2007	70,000	48,281	101	18,492	24,881	303	8,212
2008	80,000	60,192	1,015	20,235	22,572	310	7,211
2009	80,000	74,654	2,657	20,022	21,767	280	6,639
2010	80,000	73,311	2,705	21,496	20,704	549	8,302 [2/]
2011	80,000	56,424	1,259	22,982	24,546	661	7,120
2012	76,000	58,236	4,273	21,000	24,000	469	14,271
2013	70,000	69,926	2,871	28,560	26,077	506	25,498
2014	70,000	69,987	12,581	31,871	24,597	749	57,496
2015 [3/]	70,000	69,933	8,709	61,000	21,000	863	33,726

1. Arrivals include Iraq and Afghan SIVs and their family members.
2. Excludes 697 Haitian children served as a result of the Haitian Earthquake Repatriation effort.
3. Fiscal Year 2015 Cuban/Haitian and Asylee numbers are estimates pending further data from other sources.

TRANSITIONAL AND MEDICAL SERVICES

Funding Level	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget	Change from FY 2016 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	$383,266,000	$490,000,000	$581,357,000	$91,357,000

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

2017 Authorization ....Such sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action.

Allocation Method ....Formula and Competitive Grants

Program Description and Accomplishments -

Transitional and Medical Services (TAMS) includes three cash assistance components and foster care services to unaccompanied children:

1. Most TAMS recipients receive cash and medical assistance funded by the federal government and provided through states. Cash and medical assistance is provided for up to eight months to adult refugees, asylees, entrants, trafficking victims, and Iraqi or Afghan Special Immigrants (SIVs) who are not categorically eligible for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, Medicaid, or Supplemental Security Income. State refugee program offices are reimbursed for costs incurred to administer the program. They also are reimbursed for providing foster care and other appropriate placement and services to minors who are unaccompanied refugees, asylees, Cuban or Haitian entrants, victims of trafficking, Special Immigrant Juveniles (SIJ) who meet certain criteria, and U-status recipients (qualified victims of certain crimes) until the children reach the age of 18 or a higher age established by the state for the provision of welfare services. The William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 authorizes the Secretary of HHS to provide interim assistance to children presumed to be victims of trafficking for up to 90 days (with the possibility of a 30-day extension) and also makes certain minors with SIJ status eligible for placement and services through the unaccompanied refugee minors program; the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 makes certain U-status recipients eligible for the same benefits.

   As the program has continued to expand and ORR has more recently established guidelines for the Match Grant and Wilson Fish Program, ORR has enhanced its monitoring capacity to support more regular program evaluation and support technical assistance needs in order to more effectively ensure sound stewardship of resources and maximum benefits and services for eligible populations. In FY 2015, ORR developed a plan to expand monitoring efforts and improve the consistency of monitoring results that will be implemented beginning in FY 2016. This initiative is focused on identifying best practices and developing protocols that will facilitate overall efficiencies in service delivery.

2. Under Match Grant Program participants receive services such as case management, job development, job placement and follow-up and interim cash assistance through grants awarded to

participating national refugee resettlement agencies. These agencies provide a match (in cash and/or in-kind services) for one dollar of every two dollars of federal contribution which help participants to become self-sufficient within their first four months in the U.S. (Services may be provided to some for up to six months as determined on a case-by-case basis). Participating refugees may not access other forms of public cash assistance while receiving benefits through this program but may be eligible for refugee medical assistance, if they are not eligible for Medicaid while enrolled in this program.

3. Alternative Wilson-Fish Program participants receive interim cash assistance (and, in some cases, medical assistance) and intensive case management to newly arrived refugees to increase their prospects for early employment and self-sufficiency and to reduce welfare dependency. The Wilson-Fish Program consists of projects that also encourage refugee self-sufficiency through cooperative agreements. The projects are accepted under either of two circumstances: (1) to establish or maintain a refugee program in a state where the state government is not participating in or is withdrawing from all or part of the refugee program; or (2) to demonstrate an alternative to the existing system of assistance and services to refugees in order to improve outcomes. Refugee medical assistance is provided differently among the states; in those states where it is not offered by the state government, refugee medical assistance is provided directly via the Wilson-Fish grant.

4. Unaccompanied Refugee Minors Program - ORR funds the support and care of Unaccompanied Refugee Minors (URM) in the U.S. The U.S. State Department identifies refugee children overseas who are eligible for resettlement in the United States, but who do not have a parent or a relative available and committed to providing for their long term care. In addition the program serves unaccompanied asylees and Cuban/Haitian minors. Further, the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 and the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 made unaccompanied children identified as victims of a severe form of human trafficking and certain children with Special Immigrant Juvenile Status eligible for the URM program. All URMs are placed in licensed child welfare programs where they receive ongoing support to the age of emancipation. Through its network of providers, ORR offers specialized care for unaccompanied children, whether it be reunification services, helping refugee youth adapt to their new surroundings and new country, and helping to preserve an adolescent's ethnic, religious, or cultural heritage.

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

2012	$232,195,000
2013	$401,100,000
2014	$391,477,000
2015	$383,266,000
2016	$490,000,000

Fiscal year 2014 saw a $0.14 increase in the aggregate average wage for ORR populations over the FY 2013 actual result. The FY 2014 average wage for recipients of $9.59 per hour is 32 percent above the federal minimum wage of $7.25 an hour. ORR provides assistance and incentives such as bonuses for training, early employment, and job retention. There are indications that economic conditions are improving, and 2,199 more refugees were employed in FY 2014 (46,114) than in FY 2013. However, many full-time jobs are with temporary agencies and pay little over minimum wage. ORR 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.

Budget Request –

The FY 2017 request for Transitional and Medical Services is $581,357,000, a $91,357,000 increase from the FY 2016 enacted level. The President' Budget request would support a total of 213,000 humanitarian arrivals in FY 2017, including 100,000 refugees, consistent with the Administration's commitment to admit at least this number of refugees in FY 2017. The total estimated arrivals in FY 2017 is an increase of 21,100 arrivals over estimated FY 2016 arrivals. It will also support increases in populations that ORR has served for years, including SIVs, asylees, Cuban and Haitian entrants, and victims of trafficking. This also includes populations of certain individuals paroled as refugees and Haitian humanitarian parolees that were made newly eligible for TAMS benefits in FY 2015. Beginning in FY 2016, an estimated 3,000 Haitians per year will be paroled into the U.S. through the Haitian Family Reunification Program of the Department of Homeland Security. Like other Haitian entrants, these individuals will be eligible for ORR benefits.

Currently 15 states have elected to participate in the URM program as part of the ORR state administered refugee program. Over the past several years, ORR has seen an increase in the number of older teens with SIJ status coming from the Unaccompanied Children Program who are eligible for the URM program. In some cases, ORR, working through its current URM system with states, has been unable to place SIJ youth and as a result some youth may age out and become ineligible for the program. This occurs for a variety of reasons, including: (1) insufficient placements available in the current network that can address the specific needs of the youth; (2) state court systems with requirements that delay placements; and (3) a multi-layered referral process between HHS, States and Contractors that can mean delays in placements

To address these issues and better meet the needs of youth entering the URM program with SIJ status, ORR will implement a new discretionary grant program beginning in FY 2017 that will support a direct grant relationship with URM providers in order to have more influence over capacity development and program administration. The President's Budget request includes funding this new discretionary grant program.

The current structure is based on the state (or county) administered child welfare systems, with an option for services to be provided through private agencies under the state's direct oversight. States and counties contract with URM provider agencies. The state takes legal responsibility for children entering the URM program, and is responsible for the care and placement of children once custody or guardianship is established. All placements are subject to state and court requirements and scheduling constraints, which has proven challenging for children close to the age of 18.

The discretionary grant process will lead to a more direct relationship with private URM providers, greater efficiencies, transparency, flexibility and capacity for service delivery. ORR will exercise direct program oversight, allowing it to more quickly determine placements, specify the types of care needed by youth, and require reporting from grantees. These improvements are needed to accommodate the growing population of youth with SIJ status and their particular needs. ORR will place approximately 100 URMs through these discretionary grants. The approximately $2,700,000 needed to fund these grants will be offset by a shift from the funding provided to states to support the traditional URM program, resulting in no net change in funding. Under the discretionary grants, ORR will use group home placements and emphasize independent living, employment, the attainment of high school diplomas (or equivalents) and English language skills which would be more appropriately designed to meet the needs of SIJ referrals given their more advanced ages. ORR will use the group home placements if family based placements are not available.

Refugee contributions and self-suffiency outcomes

ORR's success in promoting economic self-sufficiency through the TAMS program is measured by tracking cash assistance terminations due to earned income from employment. A termination is defined as the closing of a cash assistance case due to earned income in an amount that is predicted to exceed the state's payment standard for the case based on family size, rendering the case ineligible for cash assistance. The FY 2014 actual result of 53.78 percent exceeded the target of 53.50 percent. Still, with continued increases in temporary jobs, many TAMS participants are placed into full-time jobs with reduced work hours, thus not producing termination but, at best, a reduction in grant amount. One positive trend is that the refugees gained more full-time jobs in FY 2014 (37,641) than in FY 2013 (35,978) and that 82 percent of all employment placements in FY 2014 were in full-time jobs. ORR plans to continue to work with states to increase the ratio of full-time job placements and to increase terminations to 54.5 percent in FY 2017. ORR will expand its current research efforts to also assess the long-term outcomes of refugees' integration process. Currently through the annual survey of refugees, ORR evaluates outcomes of newly-arrived refugees.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2017 Target +/- FY 2016 Target
15.1LT and 15A: Increase the percent of cash assistance terminations due to earned income from employment for those clients receiving cash assistance at employment entry. (*Outcome*)	FY 2014: 53.78% Target: 53.50% (Target Exceeded)	54.25%	54.50%	+ 0.25
15.2LT and 15B: Increase the average hourly wage of refugees at placement (employment entry). (*Outcome*)	FY 2014: $9.59 Target: $9.12 (Target Exceeded)	$9.25	$9.30	+ $0.05
15C: For refugees receiving Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), increase the percentage of refugees who are not dependent on RCA within the first eight months 240 days) after arrival. (Transitional and Medical Services and Refugee Social Services) (*Efficiency*)	FY 2014: 24.62%[69] (Baseline)	18%	25.50%	+ 7.50
15i: Number of cash assistance terminations due to earned income from employment. (*Output*)	FY 2014: 14,294 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
16A: Increase the percentage of refugees who enter employment through the Matching Grant (MG) program as a subset of all MG employable (after 180 days). (*Outcome*)	FY 2015: 67.16% Target: 56.1% (Target Exceeded)	Prior Result +1%	Prior Result +1%	N/A
16B: Increase the percentage of refugees who are not dependent on any cash assistance within the first four months (120 days) after arrival. (*Outcome*)	FY 2015: 66.96% Target: 64.95% (Target Exceeded)	Prior Result +1%	Prior Result +1%	N/A

[69] The FY 2014 actual results include all states. Previously reported FY 2014 actual results did not include data from Illinois and Oklahoma due to data collection issues in those states. Many states have improved data collection on this new measure and updated their results for FY 2014.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2017 Target +/- FY 2016 Target
16.1LT and 16C: Increase the percentage of refugees who are not dependent on any cash assistance within the first six months (180 days) after arrival. (*Outcome*)	FY 2015: 82.19% Target: 76.84% (Target Exceeded)	Prior Result +1%	Prior Result +1%	N/A
16D: Increase the number of MG program refugees who are not dependent on any cash assistance within the first six months (180 days after arrival), per million federal dollars awarded to grantees (adjusted for inflation). (*Efficiency*)	FY 2015: 415.66 Target: 350.57 (Target Exceeded)	Prior Result +1%	Prior Result +1%	N/A
16i: Number of MG program refugees who are not dependent on any cash assistance within the first six months. (*Output*)	FY 2015: 27,147 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Transitional and Medical Services

Data Category	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$341,856,800	$374,190,800	$428,410,300
Competitive	92,309,200	108,309,200	143,446,700
Duration Expansion			
Research/Evaluation		5,210,480	5,205,719
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	5,595,635	2,289,520	4,294,281
Total, Resources	$439,761,635	$490,000,000	$581,357,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	78	78	83
New Starts			
#	43	56	61
$	$341,856,800	$406,190,800	$431,110,300
Continuations			
#	35	22	22
$	$92,309,200	$76,309,200	$140,746,700
Contracts			
#	4	4	4
$	$5,281,679	$7,014,424	$9,014,424
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	1
$	$0	$0	$0

Notes:
1. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, overhead and monitoring/on 1 site review costs.

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

FY 2016 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.566

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	Difference from FY 2016 Estimate
Alabama	$213,000	$232,835	$266,929	$34,094
Alaska	49,688	54,315	62,268	7,953
Arizona	7,800,000	8,526,343	9,774,854	1,248,511
Arkansas	30,000	32,794	37,596	4,802
California	24,160,000	26,409,800	30,276,984	3,867,184
Colorado	5,700,000	6,230,789	7,143,163	912,374
Connecticut	1,564,000	1,709,641	1,959,984	250,343
Delaware	40,000	43,725	50,127	6,403
District of Columbia	1,425,000	1,557,697	1,785,791	228,093
Florida	97,915,745	107,533,744	122,706,682	15,172,939
Georgia	6,459,000	7,060,468	8,094,331	1,033,863
Hawaii	25,000	27,328	31,330	4,002
Idaho	1,955,000	2,137,051	2,449,979	312,928
Illinois	6,145,000	6,717,228	7,700,831	983,603
Indiana	2,968,000	3,244,383	3,719,457	475,075
Iowa	700,000	765,185	877,230	112,046
Kansas	1,230,000	1,344,539	1,541,419	196,881
Kentucky	1,889,796	2,065,775	2,368,267	302,491
Louisiana	150,000	163,968	187,978	24,010
Maine	1,396,000	1,525,997	1,749,448	223,452
Maryland	9,938,000	10,863,435	12,454,167	1,590,732
Massachusetts	11,450,000	12,516,234	14,348,985	1,832,751
Michigan	21,245,000	23,223,353	26,623,946	3,400,593
Minnesota	3,117,000	3,407,258	3,906,182	498,924
Mississippi	2,302,000	2,516,364	2,884,835	368,471
Missouri	2,196,000	2,400,493	2,751,997	351,504
Montana	15,000	16,397	18,798	2,401
Nebraska	2,900,000	3,170,051	3,634,241	464,190
Nevada	312,500	341,600	391,621	50,020
New Hampshire	951,000	1,039,558	1,191,780	152,222
New Jersey	1,559,000	1,704,175	1,953,718	249,542
New Mexico	655,000	715,994	820,837	104,843
New York	11,403,000	12,464,857	14,290,085	1,825,228
North Carolina	4,200,000	4,591,108	5,263,383	672,275
North Dakota	1,619,000	1,769,763	2,028,909	259,146

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	Difference from FY 2016 Estimate
Ohio	5,700,000	6,230,789	7,143,163	912,374
Oklahoma	923,000	1,008,951	1,156,691	147,741
Oregon	2,120,000	2,317,416	2,656,755	339,339
Pennsylvania	10,900,000	11,915,017	13,659,732	1,744,715
Rhode Island	160,000	174,899	200,510	25,610
South Carolina	313,000	342,147	392,247	50,101
South Dakota	395,000	431,783	495,009	63,226
Tennessee	1,901,371	2,078,428	2,382,772	304,344
Texas	51,900,700	56,733,738	65,041,253	8,307,515
Utah	9,485,000	10,368,251	11,886,473	1,518,222
Vermont	190,000	207,693	238,105	30,412
Virginia	8,470,000	9,258,734	10,614,489	1,355,755
Washington	10,075,000	11,013,193	12,625,853	1,612,661
West Virginia	46,000	50,284	57,647	7,363
Wisconsin	3,600,000	3,935,235	4,511,471	576,236
Wyoming	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	**341,856,800**	**374,190,800**	**428,410,300**	**54,219,500**
Total States/Territories	**341,856,800**	**374,190,800**	**428,410,300**	**54,219,500**
Discretionary Funds	92,309,200	108,309,200	143,446,700	35,137,500
Other	5,595,636	7,500,000	9,500,000	2,000,000
Subtotal, Adjustments	**97,904,836**	**115,809,200**	**152,946,700**	**37,137,500**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$439,761,636**	**$490,000,000**	**$581,357,000**	**$91,357,000**

SOCIAL SERVICES

Funding Level	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget	Change from FY 2016 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	$149,927,000	$155,000,000	$176,927,000	$21,927,000

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

2017 Authorization ....Such sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method ....Formula and Competitive Grants

Program Description and Accomplishments –

The program supports services that address participants' barriers to employment through activities, such as social adjustment services, interpretation and translation, childcare, healthcare, and citizenship and naturalization services. The services are designed to enable participants to obtain jobs within one year of enrollment. Priority is given to English language training, case management, employment preparation, and job placement and retention services.

Social Services formula grant allocations to state and Wilson-Fish programs are based on the number of refugees, entrants, asylees, victims of trafficking, and Iraqis and Afghans with Special Immigrants Visas in each state. Secondary migration of refugees from the state of initial settlement is also considered in reaching the final numbers for formula allocations. By statute, allocations are based on the total number of refugees who arrived in the U.S. not more than 36 months before the beginning of the fiscal year and who are actually living in the state as of the beginning of the fiscal year. Since FY 2010, allocations are based on arrivals in the most recent 24 months so that the allocation would best serve the current needs of newly arriving refugees and improve the ability of the states to respond to shifting arrival patterns. Each annual allocation of funding through the Social Services formula is based on the prior two years of arrival data.

Social Services competitive grants are awarded to public and private non-profit agencies to address current critical issues facing refugees and other eligible populations. Because of a reallocation of funding in FY 2012 to the Unaccompanied Children program, Social Services competitive grants have been incrementally funded with money from both current-year and future-year funding to support the 12-month grant periods.

In September 2015, the competitive Cuban/Haitian and Services to Elderly Refugee grant programs completed the last year of a three year grant cycle. Beginning in FY 2016, these two programs will be funded via the formula grant program issued to states based on arriving populations. This is an administrative change prompted by the fact that although these grants have been awarded through a standard Funding Opportunity Announcement process, the final funding allocations to states have been based more on arriving population formulas at the time of award rather than actual competitive scoring.

Since this change is effective in FY 2016, the FY 2015 discretionary/competitive funding identified for these programs were applied to a majority of the other existing discretionary grant programs to restore them to full twelve-month funding.

FY	Cuban/Haitian Grant[1/]	Elderly Refugee Grants[2/]	School Impact Grant [3/]	Emerging Populations Grants [4/]	Self Sufficiency and Targeted Initiative Grants [5/]	Technical Support Grants
2015	$7,800,000	$1,400,000	$20,700,000	$20,200,000	$18,700,000	$1,000,000
2016	0	0	0	$28,900,000	$14,100,000	$1,000,000
2017	0	0	0	$28,900,000	$14,100,000	$1,000,000

1. The Cuban/Haitian Grant program was included in the formula grant program effective FY 2016. Prior to that it was a competitive grant that had been incrementally funded from FY 2012-FY 2015. The amount reflected represents the last competitive increment issued in 2015.
2. The Elderly Refugee Grant program was included the formula grant program effective FY 2016. Prior to that it was a competitive grant that had been incrementally funded from FY 2012-FY 2015. The amount reflected represents the last competitive increment issued in 2015.
3. The School Impact Grant program will be included in the formula grant program effective FY 2017. This competitive grant program has been incrementally funded from FY 2012-FY 2015. The amount reflected represents the last competitive increment issued in April of 2015. In September 2015, grantees received a full twelve months of funding and therefore no FY 2016 funding was required to complete the last grant year as a competitive grant program.
4. This competitive grant category includes Preferred Communities and Ethnic Community Self Help that focus on addressing the challenges of newly arriving populations. In FY 2016 the programs received a full twelve months of funding.
5. This competitive grant category includes the Refugee Agricultural Partnership program, Microenterprise programs and the Individual Development Account program, all of which provide support to efforts designed to promote self-sufficiency.

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

2012 .... $124,305,000
2013 .... $149,927,000
2014 .... $149,927,000
2015 .... $149,927,000
2016 .... $155,000,000

In FY 2014, annual measure 18A to increase the percentage of refugees entering employment through ACF-funded refugee employment services was below the target of 54.00 percent with an actual result of 47.28 percent. This is a result of the changing demographics of participants entering the U.S. Resettlement Program; many recent arrivals have spent protracted periods of time in refugee camps in countries of first asylum and require extended employment services in order to enter the U.S. labor market and successfully integrate into U.S. society. To improve services for this population ORR is also working closely with ACF's Office of Family Assistance to increase collaboration between Temporary Assistance for Needy Families and ORR social service providers.

Budget Request –

The FY 2017 request for Social Services is $176,927,000, a $21,927,000 increase from the FY 2016 enacted level. This request will support services for an anticipated growth in entrants, including Cubans and refugees, eligible for services in FY 2017. The request will also support competitive grants to provide employment-related services, such as job preparation, placement, and retention, as well as English language training.

With the increase of eligible arrivals over the last several years, states are reporting that resources have become strained in many locations, and some states are unable to provide services to beneficiaries for the full period during which they are intended to be available. The strain on resources has impacted grantees' ability to maintain sufficient staff, including in the 3 largest programs: TX, CA and FL. The requested increase will help restore services to prior levels for the higher number of entrants the program has seen in recent years.

Newly arriving populations are ethnically diverse and have several challenges to becoming self-sufficient and successfully integrated into U.S. society. Refugees and other entrants often lack a safety net or link to much-needed services and currently face multiple difficulties as they try to navigate the system without the appropriate level of assistance. These barriers, coupled with difficult economic conditions in the U.S., have made future performance on performance measures related to employment uncertain. Nonetheless, by FY 2017, the program aims to improve employment retention to 77 percent by promoting integration activities and sharing knowledge of best practices with states and Wilson-Fish agencies so that refugees will be better equipped to achieve self-sufficiency.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2017 Target +/- FY 2016 Target
15C: For refugees receiving Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), increase the percentage of refugees who are not dependent on RCA within the first eight months (240 days) after arrival. (Transitional and Medical Services and Refugee Social Services) (*Efficiency*)	FY 2014: 24.62%[70] (Baseline)	18.0%	25.50%	+7.50

[70] The FY 2014 actual results include all states. Previously reported FY 2013 actual results did not include data from Illinois and Oklahoma due to data collection issues in those states. Many states have improved data collection on this new measure and updated their results for FY 2014.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2017 Target +/- FY 2016 Target
18.1LT and 18A: Increase the percentage of refugees entering employment through ACF-funded refugee employment services. (*Outcome*)	FY 2014: 47.28% Target: 54.00% (Target Not Met)	54.75%	55.00%	+0.25
18B: Increase the percentage of entered employment with health benefits available as a subset of full-time job placements. (*Outcome*)	FY 2014: 63.01% Target: 63.00% (Target Met)	63.75%	64.00%	+0.25
18C: Increase the percentage of 90-day job retention as a subset of all entered employment. (*Outcome*)	FY 2014: 77.34% Target: 76.00% (Target Exceeded)	76.75%	77%	+0.25
18i: Number of refugees entering employment through ACF-funded employment services. (*Output*)	FY 2014: 46,114 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
18ii: Number of refugees entering full-time employment with health benefits available. (*Output*)	FY 2014: 23,719 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
18iii: Number of refugees with 90-day job retention. (*Output*)	FY 2014: 35,191 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Social Services

Data Category	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$80,000,000	$111,000,000	$132,927,000
Competitive	69,927,000	44,000,000	44,000,000
Duration Expansion			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$149,927,000	$155,000,000	$176,927,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	271	271	271
New Starts			
#	51	111	111
$	$84,526,440	$136,000,000	$132,927,000
Continuations			
#	220	160	160
$	$65,400,560	$19,000,000	$44,000,000
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0

Notes:
1. Program Support includes funding in FY 2014 for an inter-agency agreement with CDC.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

State Table - Refugee and Entrant Assistance - Social Services

FY 2016 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.566

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	Difference from FY 2016 Estimate
Alabama	$81,724	$113,392	$135,792	$22,400
Alaska	89,862	124,684	149,314	24,630
Arizona	2,248,587	3,119,914	3,736,224	616,310
Arkansas	75,000	104,062	124,619	20,557
California	7,958,730	11,042,738	13,224,126	2,181,388
Colorado	1,415,413	1,963,886	2,351,833	387,947
Connecticut	364,874	506,263	606,270	100,007
Delaware	75,000	104,062	124,619	20,557
District of Columbia	187,524	260,190	311,588	51,398
Florida	20,738,815	28,775,106	34,459,356	5,684,250
Georgia	1,856,924	2,576,482	3,085,442	508,960
Hawaii	75,000	104,062	124,619	20,557
Idaho	615,810	854,436	1,023,222	168,786
Illinois	1,916,606	2,659,291	3,184,609	525,318
Indiana	1,136,671	1,577,131	1,888,678	311,547
Iowa	500,176	693,994	831,086	137,092
Kansas	377,760	524,142	627,681	103,539
Kentucky	1,714,501	2,378,870	2,848,793	469,923
Louisiana	213,974	296,889	355,537	58,648
Maine	333,338	462,506	553,870	91,364
Maryland	1,441,524	2,000,115	2,395,218	395,104
Massachusetts	1,375,060	1,907,896	2,284,783	376,887
Michigan	3,008,854	4,174,785	4,999,474	824,689
Minnesota	2,660,257	3,691,107	4,420,250	729,143
Mississippi	75,000	104,062	124,619	20,557
Missouri	944,739	1,310,825	1,569,767	258,941
Montana	75,000	104,062	124,619	20,557
Nebraska	781,292	1,084,043	1,298,185	214,142
Nevada	995,265	1,380,930	1,653,720	272,790
New Hampshire	250,597	347,703	416,389	68,686
New Jersey	433,712	601,775	720,650	118,875
New Mexico	202,444	280,891	336,378	55,487
New York	3,473,424	4,819,376	5,771,398	952,022
North Carolina	1,735,864	2,408,511	2,884,290	475,779
North Dakota	379,795	526,966	631,063	104,097

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	Difference from FY 2016 Estimate
Ohio	1,954,585	2,711,987	3,247,714	535,727
Oklahoma	362,500	502,969	602,325	99,357
Oregon	820,627	1,138,620	1,363,544	224,924
Pennsylvania	1,903,381	2,640,941	3,162,634	521,693
Rhode Island	118,686	164,677	197,207	32,530
South Carolina	116,312	161,383	193,263	31,880
South Dakota	377,082	523,201	626,555	103,353
Tennessee	1,272,312	1,765,333	2,114,058	348,725
Texas	7,786,805	10,804,192	12,938,458	2,134,266
Utah	792,821	1,100,039	1,317,341	217,302
Vermont	226,520	314,296	376,383	62,086
Virginia	1,571,400	2,180,318	2,611,019	430,701
Washington	1,992,565	2,764,684	3,310,821	546,137
West Virginia	75,000	104,062	124,619	20,557
Wisconsin	820,288	1,138,150	1,362,980	224,831
Wyoming	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	**80,000,000**	**111,000,000**	**132,927,000**	**21,927,000**
Total States/Territories	**80,000,000**	**111,000,000**	**132,927,000**	**21,927,000**
Discretionary Funds	-80,000,000	44,000,000	44,000,000	0
Subtotal, Adjustments	**-80,000,000**	**44,000,000**	**44,000,000**	**0**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$0**	**$155,000,000**	**$176,927,000**	**$21,927,000**

SURVIVORS OF TORTURE

Funding Level	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget	Change from FY 2016 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	$10,735,000	$10,735,000	$23,375,000	$12,640,000

Authorizing Legislation – Section 5(b)(1) of the Torture Victims Relief Act

2017 Authorization ....Such sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method ....Competitive Grants

Program Description and Accomplishments -

This program currently provides services and rehabilitation for approximately 9,000 survivors of torture annually. Grantees are primarily 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. To maximize efficiency, the 2015 Funding Opportunity Announcements emphasized a holistic, integrated approach to service delivery for direct service providers and will be streamlining technical assistance to be centralized in one provider (rather than two, as in the past).

Funding for Survivors of Torture during the last five years has been as follows:

2012 .... $11,045,000
2013 .... $10,735,000
2014 .... $10,735,000
2015 .... $10,735,000
2016 .... $10,735,000

Budget Request –

The FY 2017 budget request for Survivors of Torture is $23,375,000, an increase of $12,640,000 from the FY 2016 enacted level. This funding will maintain current services for an anticipated increase in entrants who have been survivors of torture and require medical and psychological treatment, social and legal services. A significant number of refugees expected to be admitted in FY 2017 are likely to be eligible for specific services through this program.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2017 Target +/- FY 2016 Target
<u>18iv</u>: Number of torture survivors and family members served. (*Output*)	FY 2014: approximately 9,000[71]	N/A	N/A	N/A

[71] Currently grantees are not required to report on this measure; as such, the data reported is an approximation based on those grantees collecting data. ORR is in the process of developing mandatory data reporting for all grantees.
[2.] We are still in the process of developing a standardized tool to collect information from all grantees and hope to have that to report FY17 data.

Resource and Program Data
Survivors of Torture

Data Category	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	$10,423,044	$10,441,855	$23,077,722
Duration Expansion			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	294,614	293,145	297,278
Total, Resources	$10,717,658	$10,735,000	$23,375,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	31	31	39
New Starts			
#	31	0	0
$	$10,423,044	$10,441,855	$23,077,722
Continuations			
#	0	31	39
$	$0	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	2	2	2
$	$69,167	$8,294	$8,408
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	1
$	$81,288	$91,650	$92,670

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

REFUGEE HEALTH PROMOTION

Funding Level	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget	Change from FY 2016 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	$4,600,000	$4,600,000	$4,600,000	0

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

2017 Authorization ....Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method ....Competitive Grants

Program Description and Accomplishments -

The Refugee Health Promotion program awards competitive grants to states to support health orientation and education, referrals to medical and mental health services, and access to on-going healthcare under the provisions of the Affordable Care Act for newly-arrived refugees and other eligible arrivals. The awards are based on demonstrated need for health-related services in locations with large numbers of eligible populations. ORR recognizes that an arrival's medical condition may affect public health and could prevent an arrival from achieving economic self-sufficiency.

Funding for Refugee Health Promotion during the last five years has been as follows:

2012 .... $4,730,000
2013 .... $4,600,000
2014 .... $4,600,000
2015 .... $4,600,000
2016 .... $4,600,000

Budget Request –

The FY 2017 budget request for Refugee Health Promotion is $4,600,000, the same as the FY 2016 enacted level. This funding will support health orientation, education, outreach, and access to medical care and mental health services to promote refugee wellness and ensure health problems are not a barrier to achieving self-sufficiency for refugees and other eligible arrival populations.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2017 Target +/- FY 2016 Target
18viii: Number of refugees served by this program. (*Developmental Output*)	TBD[72]	N/A	N/A	N/A

[72] Data collection for this output measure will begin in FY 2017.

Resource and Program Data
Refugee Health Promotion

Data Category	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	$4,600,000	$4,600,000	$4,600,000
Duration Expansion			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$4,600,000	$4,600,000	$4,600,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	38	38	38
New Starts			
#	0	0	38
$	$0	$0	$4,600,000
Continuations			
#	38	38	0
$	$4,600,000	$4,600,000	$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0

TARGETED ASSISTANCE

Funding Level	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget	Change from FY 2016 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	$47,601,000	$47,601,000	$55,601,000	$8,000,000

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

2017 Authorization .... Such sums as may by appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method .... Formula/Competitive Grants

Program Description and Accomplishments -

This program provides formula and competitive grants to states and Wilson-Fish programs to distribute to counties with the greatest number of eligible arrivals so that the maximum number of refugees can receive sufficient services to ensure economic self-sufficiency and integration in the most affected communities. Services provided are similar to Refugee Social Services and are intended to assist entrants obtain employment within one year's participation in the program and achieve self-sufficiency. Ninety percent of program funding is allocated through formula grants to states, which is based on the arrivals in the most recent 24 months. Eligible counties are determined every three years based on a review of all counties that received arrivals. The remaining funds are allocated via competitive grants and supplement funding in counties heavily affected by arrivals. By statute, states are required to pass on to designated counties at least 95 percent of the funds awarded under this program.

Because of a reallocation of funding in FY 2012 to the Unaccompanied Children program, Targeted Assistance formula and competitive grants are incrementally funded with money from both current-year and future-year funding to support the 12-month grant periods.

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

2012 .... $28,073,000
2013 .... $47,601,000
2014 .... $47,601,000
2015 .... $47,601,000
2016 .... $47,601,000

For performance information on the Targeted Assistance program, see the Social Services section.

Budget Request –

The FY 2017 budget request for Targeted Assistance is $55,601,000, an increase of $8,000,000 from the FY 2016 enacted level. Given growing caseloads, this increase is necessary to continue to support services in counties and other localities with the highest number of arrivals. The President' Budget request would support a total of 213,000 humanitarian arrivals in FY 2017, including 100,000 refugees, consistent with the Administration's commitment to admit at least this number of refugees in FY 2017.

Resource and Program Data
Targeted Assistance

Data Category	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$42,840,900	$42,873,508	$55,601,000
Competitive	4,686,225	4,727,492	
Duration Expansion			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$47,527,125	$47,601,000	$55,601,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	64	64	64
New Starts			
#	38	38	64
$	$42,840,900	$42,873,508	$55,601,000
Continuations			
#	26	26	0
$	$4,686,225	$4,727,492	$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

State Table - Refugee and Entrant Assistance - Targeted Assistance

FY 2016 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.566

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	Difference from FY 2016 Estimate
Alabama	0	0	0	0
Alaska	0	0	0	0
Arizona	$1,480,762	$1,467,689	$1,713,050	$245,361
Arkansas	0	0	0	0
California	4,559,943	4,468,655	5,215,704	747,049
Colorado	688,009	679,101	792,630	113,529
Connecticut	246,134	134,956	157,517	22,561
Delaware	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0
Florida	12,093,268	12,016,490	14,025,350	2,008,860
Georgia	1,105,106	1,342,667	1,567,128	224,461
Hawaii	0	0	0	0
Idaho	412,931	372,410	434,668	62,258
Illinois	1,008,067	1,052,398	1,228,333	175,935
Indiana	571,190	602,740	703,503	100,763
Iowa	214,899	205,263	239,578	34,315
Kansas	82,045	64,330	75,084	10,754
Kentucky	990,368	938,772	1,095,712	156,940
Louisiana	0	0	0	0
Maine	127,857	68,983	80,515	11,532
Maryland	796,292	977,193	1,140,556	163,363
Massachusetts	844,603	883,784	1,031,531	147,747
Michigan	1,640,687	1,810,983	2,113,735	302,752
Minnesota	722,368	827,650	966,013	138,363
Mississippi	0	0	0	0
Missouri	522,463	434,115	506,688	72,573
Montana	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	452,912	394,661	460,639	65,978
Nevada	588,682	522,493	609,841	87,348
New Hampshire	93,706	66,520	77,641	11,121
New Jersey	143,058	55,981	65,340	9,359
New Mexico	147,639	94,305	110,070	15,765
New York	2,066,946	2,501,826	2,920,070	418,244
North Carolina	921,650	846,154	987,610	141,456

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	Difference from FY 2016 Estimate
North Dakota	161,799	102,928	120,135	17,207
Ohio	1,137,590	921,174	1,075,172	153,998
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0
Oregon	451,246	506,298	590,939	84,641
Pennsylvania	1,075,120	1,245,696	1,453,946	208,250
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	169,087	228,073	266,201	38,128
Tennessee	523,920	568,730	663,808	95,078
Texas	4,415,632	4,078,905	4,760,797	681,892
Utah	497,683	527,354	615,515	88,161
Vermont	135,353	95,126	111,029	15,903
Virginia	360,872	256,385	299,246	42,861
Washington	1,036,388	1,159,159	1,352,942	193,783
West Virginia	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	354,625	353,561	412,668	59,107
Wyoming	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	**42,840,900**	**42,873,508**	**50,040,900**	**7,167,392**
Total States/Territories	**42,840,900**	**42,873,508**	**50,040,900**	**7,167,392**
Discretionary Funds	4,686,225	4,727,492	0	-4,727,492
Subtotal, Adjustments	**4,686,225**	**4,727,492**	**0**	**-4,727,492**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$47,527,125**	**$47,601,000**	**$50,040,900**	**$2,439,900**

UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN

Funding Level	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget	Change from FY 2016 Enacted
UC Base Funding	$948,000,000	$948,000,000	$1,226,000,000	$278,000,000
UC Contingency Fund score	$0	$0	$95,000,000	$95,000,000
Total, Budget Authority	$948,000,000	$948,000,000	$1,321,000,000	$373,000,000

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

2017 Authorization ....Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method ....Competitive Grants and Contracts

Program Description and Accomplishments -

The Unaccompanied Children (UC) program provides for the shelter, care, and placement of unaccompanied children who are referred for placement to ORR by another federal agency or department, typically after being apprehended at a border, port of entry, or in the interior of the U.S. by Department of Homeland Security (DHS) officials, including Border Patrol agents or Immigration and Customs Enforcement agents. Children are placed into ORR custody and provided care pending release, when possible, to an adult family member or responsible adult custodian or other sponsor who cares for them while their immigration case is pending. In some cases, when no appropriate sponsor is available, the program provides care to a child until their immigration case concludes or the child is granted lawful immigration status, or until the child turns 18, whichever occurs first. Resolution of UC 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 UC program provides shelter, counseling, medical care, legal services, and other support services to children in ORR custody. In addition, ORR provides limited post-release services to certain children. State-licensed facilities receive grants or contracts to provide shelter, including therapeutic care, foster care, staff secure and secure detention care. The majority of program costs (over 80 percent) are for shelter care. Other services for children, such as legal services, medical care, background checks, and family reunification services, make up approximately 15 percent of the budget, with administrative expenses to carry out the program totally approximately 5 percent of the budget.

From FY 2005 through FY 2011, the UC program served between 7,000 and 8,000 children annually, with an average length of stay in the program of 75 days. In FY 2012, however, the number of children entering the program began to increase, and by the end of the fiscal year, ORR had served approximately 14,000 UC. In FY 2013, the program served almost 25,000 UC, about 58,000 UC in FY 2014, and approximately 34,000 in FY 2015. Most children referred to the program are from Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador, often fleeing from violence or difficult economic conditions. Many have family members in the U.S., including parents.

To accommodate the increased number of children since FY 2012, ORR has implemented policy and operational changes focusing on eliminating barriers to safe placements with parents or other appropriate sponsors and, therefore, has reduced the current average length of stay to approximately 34 days. ORR has also expanded the number of permanent shelter beds to accommodate the increase in UC arrivals. ORR continues to work closely with its federal partners and with service providers to streamline current procedures and implement new procedures to place children with parents, other adult family members or responsible adults to reduce the average length of stay in shelters and to maximize the use of funds while ensuring children's safety.

While the Adminsitration continues to focus its resources to mitigate migration across the Southwest Border, ACF is continuing to develop efficient, cost-effective strategies to ensure it is equipped to respond to unpredictable caseloads. For example, ORR has implemented a contract vehicle to provide surge shelter staffing and care for these children on a time-limited and expandable basis as necessary.

Further, ACF is exploring additional measures to enhance the safety of unaccompanied children after release to sponsors. For example, the existing ORR National Call Center Help Line has been expanded to take calls from children reporting any safety concerns they may have with their sponsorship arrangement and to receive calls from sponsors with questions or concerns. ORR released an orientation video for prospective sponsors and has updated the handbooks that are currently given to sponsors and children upon release from ORR custody. All of these orientation materials provide practical information about how sponsors can access services in their communities, how to facilitate the child's smooth adjustment to new circumstances, and what to do in the event that the placement is no longer safe for the child or sponsor. In July 2015, ORR began a pilot project to expand post-release services to all unaccompanied children released to a non-relative or distant relative sponsor, and to children whose placement has been disrupted or is at risk of disruption within 180 days of release and the child or sponsor has contacted the ORR Help Line. Post-release services are intended to help link the child and/or the sponsor with community services or other on-going assistance.

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

2012	$267,211,000
2013	$376,082,880
2014	$911,848,000
2015	$948,000,000
2016	$948,000,000

The costs for providing care for UC include shelter, legal services, medical care, background checks, and family reunification services, such as home studies and follow-up services, as well as administrative expenses to carry out the program.

ORR uses outcome measures to monitor aspects of the program's performance, including an indicator that measures the percentage of closed corrective actions. Overall, the UC program is focused on improving the quality of services at the shelters, physical security, staff and staffing oversight at the shelters, and timely placement of children with sponsors, typically family members, who can safely and appropriately care for children while their immigration cases are processed. Annual measure 19D allows the ORR Division of Children's Services (DCS) to monitor its 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 DCS-funded facility, DCS prepares a report, citing program deficiencies that require corrective action. A “closed” corrective action baseline of 53 percent was established in FY 2006; since then, the target has been far exceeded. In FY 2013, DCS issued 108 corrective actions and exceeded the target of 97 percent “closed” corrective actions with actual “closed” corrective actions within 30 days at 99 percent. At the end of FY 2013 all corrective actions were “closed.” In FY 2014, DCS issued 119 corrective actions and 99 percent of these corrective actions “closed” within 30 days, meeting the target maintenance rate of 99 percent. In FY 2014, DCS implemented a monitoring team and provided training and technical assistance to grantees to facilitate compliance with the newly revised DCS policies and procedures. Grantees’ commitment to compliance is also mandated as a condition of the cooperative agreement. The future target for this measure is to continue to maintain the “closed” corrective actions rate of 99 percent through FY 2017.

Budget Request –

The FY 2017 request includes $1,226,000,000 in base funding for the UC program, an increase of $278,000,000 from FY 2016 enacted level (of $948,000,000) and the same total resource level. This base request level is flat from budget authority available for obligation in FY 2016, including FY 2016 appropriations and program carryover.

Given the range of external factors that may impact the number of children coming into HHS care, it is prudent to provide access to additional funding that would allow ORR to accommodate higher than expected caseloads. For instance, referrals to the UC program in FY 2014 were the highest on record for the program, requiring the deployment of temporary shelter facilities as well as the expansion of standard shelter capacity. However, referrals to the program in FY 2015, though still the second highest year on record, were substantially lower than the prior year, and allowed ORR to implement budgetary guidance for grantees to reduce the costs associated with shelter budgets during the low season of referrals. Referrals in the first quarter of FY 2016 have been significantly higher than during the same period in previous years. These fluctuations underscore the unpredictable nature of caseloads, which creates serious operational challenges if there is not a mechanism to provide additional resources, if needed. The budget request creates a contingency fund that would trigger additional funds, not to exceed $400,000,000, if caseloads were higher than could be supported with base program funds and any carry over funds for the program from the prior year. The contingency fund requested level is based on the estimated probability that additional funds would be triggered. The total FY 2017 request for the UC Program is $1,321,000,000, which includes base funding and a probabilistic score of $95,000,000 for the proposed contingency fund.

Additionally, this request maintains the expanded Secretary’s transfer authority for this appropriation from three percent to ten percent into the account, a provision that was a included in the FY 2015 and FY 2016 Appropriations Acts, and affords the Secretary flexibility to deal with unforeseen increases in UC referrals to the program. Use of this special transfer authority would impact other ACF, HHS, and Administration priorities and would need to be considered in the context of other needs identified in the FY 2016 appropriation.

The goal of annual measure 19E is to increase the percentage of secure placements reviewed every 30 days. This measure reflects ACF’s implementation of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (TVPRA of 2008) “Safe and Secure Placement” provisions that mandate timely review of UC placements in secure facilities to determine if such placements remain justified. In FY 2010, ORR implemented the following actions in support of this outcome: 1) revised policies/procedures to guide initial placement determinations and transfers of UC; 2) required ORR funded care provider facilities to conduct immediate and ongoing assessments of UC to ensure the evolving needs of UC are met and that placements are appropriate; and, 3) developed a DCS Placement Tool to expedite UC transfers ("step downs") from secure facilities to less restrictive care provider settings. The ORR Federal Field Specialists track the latter and input their placement reviews via the UC Portal database and submit monthly reports to their supervisors confirming that all required placement reviews have occurred. The FY 2013 and FY 2014 data reflects an actual result of 99 percent, exceeding the FY 2013 target of 93.8 percent and meeting the FY 2014 target maintenance rate of 99 percent of placements reviewed within the established period. Enhanced service planning and assessment procedures contributed to an increase in the percentage of placements reviewed every 30 days conducted by ORR staff. ORR plans to maintain the current level of performance to continue the 99 percent maintenance rate through FY 2017.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2017 Target +/- FY 2016 Target
19.1LT and 19A: Increase the percentage of placement designation of referrals of Unaccompanied Child (UC) from Department of Homeland Security within 24 hours of referral. (*Outcome*)	FY 2014: 54% [73] Target: 98.98% (Target Not Met)	Prior Result +1% until maint rate of 99% reached	Prior Result +1%	N/A
19C: Maintain the percentage of runaways from UC shelters no higher than 1.5 percent. (*Outcome*)	FY 2014: 0.12% [74] Target: 1.5% (Target Exceeded)	1.5%	1.0%	- 0.5
19D: Increase the percentage of "closed" corrective actions. (*Efficiency*)	FY 2014: 99% Target: 99% (Target Met)	Prior Result +1% until maint rate of 99% reached	Prior Result +1% until maint rate of 99% reached	N/A

[73] Due to the increases of unaccompanied children on the southwest border in FY 2014, performance on this performance measure was impacted. Approximately one third of total referrals for FY 2014 occurred in a two month period; therefore some cases were pending for up to 7-10 days. As such, trend data for this performance measure has fluctuated greatly.

[74] The FY 2014 actual result significantly exceeded the target rate. However, given the large number of children coming into custody of the UC program and the large number of new programs starting to address the recent crisis, it would be premature to make changes to future targets. ORR will continue to keep target rates under review.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2017 Target +/- FY 2016 Target
19E: Increase the percentage of secure placements reviewed every 30 days. (*Outcome*)	FY 2014: 99% Target: 99% (Target Met)	Prior Result +1% until maint rate of 99% reached	Prior Result +1% until maint rate of 99% reached	N/A
19F: Increase the percentage of UC in care 14 days or more that receive legal rights presentations. (*Outcome*)	FY 2014: 68% [75] Target: 84.8% (Target Not Met)	Prior Result +1% until maint rate of 99% reached	Prior Result +1%	N/A
19G: Increase the percentage of UC that are referred to and access specific follow up services. (*Outcome*)	FY 2014: 31% Target: 20.4% (Target Exceeded)	Prior Result +2%	Prior Result +2%	N/A
19i: Number of runaways from UC shelters. (*Output*)	FY 2014: 71 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
19ii: Average number of UC in care at high point. (*Output*)	FY 2014: 6,253 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

[75] This percentage reflects the amount of UC in care who received the Know Your Rights (KYR) presentation via the Vera Institute of Justice or their sub-contracted legal service providers (LSP) from October 1, 2013- September 31, 2014. This performance measure does not include the percentage of UC who received the KYR presentations at emergency beds on Department of Defense installations given by voluntary legal service providers. In addition, it does not include UC who received the KYR presentation via KYR videos available to all care providers in June 2014.

Resource and Program Data
Unaccompanied Children

Data Category	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	$587,643,720	$904,161,288	$903,931,545
Duration Expansion			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	140,403,469	321,838,712	417,068,455
Total, Resources	$728,047,189	$1,226,000,000	$1,321,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	77	80	207
New Starts			
#	7	3	130
$	$0	$0	$903,931,545
Continuations			
#	70	77	77
$	$587,643,720	$904,161,288	$0
Contracts			
#	6	6	6
$	$119,641,622	$250,908,571	$345,915,745
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	6
$	$8,480,438	$57,000,000	$57,000,000

Notes:
1. 1. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, salaries and benefits, overhead costs, contractor support, monitoring/on-site review costs, medical costs, facility costs, legal costs, family reunification costs, and background checks.
2. 2. Of the $1.321 billion in FY 2017, $95 million would be for a Contingency Fund that would trigger the release of additional budget authority only if caseloads were higher than could be accommodated with existing program funds. This amount reflects a probabilistic score based on a determination of the likelihood that additional budget authority would be triggered.

ANTI-TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS PROGRAMS

Funding Level[76]	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget	Change from FY 2016 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	$15,755,000	$18,755,000	$22,000,000	$3,245,000

Authorizing Legislation – Sections 105, 106, 107, 107a, 112a, and 113 of TVPA of 2000, as amended; sections 202 and 203 of TVPRA of 2005, as amended; and section 603 of the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015.

2017 Authorization ....Such sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method .... Competitive Grants/Contracts

Program Description and Accomplishments -

The Administration for Children and Families (ACF) leads the Department of Health and Human Services' (HHS) efforts to combat human trafficking and modern forms of slavery by administering anti-trafficking programs through grants and contracts and collaborating with federal, state, tribal, and local government and non-government organizations. In June 2015, ACF established a new Office on Trafficking in Persons (OTIP) to be responsible for the overall leadership of anti-trafficking programs and services under the purview of ACF, including, but not limited to implementing provisions of relevant federal legislation and advising the Assistant Secretary in the development of anti-trafficking strategies, policies, and programs.

The Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (TVPA) and subsequent reauthorizations authorize HHS to assist foreign national and domestic (United States citizen and lawful permanent resident) victims of human trafficking through a number of efforts including screening and identifying victims; providing victims benefits and services; conducting research; training for the identification of trafficking survivors; and raising awareness and preventing human trafficking.

The TVPA, as amended, focuses on preventing human trafficking, increasing prosecutions of human trafficking, protecting victims, and providing victims in the United States with federal assistance. 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 Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2014 authorizes HHS to enhance efforts to combat human trafficking and assist trafficking victims, including contributions to the Domestic Trafficking Victims Fund, additional protection in child protective service and runaway and homeless youth service systems, codification of a national anti-trafficking hotline, and strengthening training for health care providers.

[76] For a detailed breakout of funding levels for Foreign Victims of Trafficking and Domestic Trafficking, see the funding history table on the next page.

ACF integrates anti-trafficking responses through multiple human service delivery systems, provides focused anti-trafficking programming, and collaborates with other HHS divisions and stakeholders.

In addition, ACF coordinates and collaborates with federal partners to implement actions in inter-agency plans that impact anti-trafficking efforts, including the Federal Strategic Action Plan on Services to Victims of Human Trafficking in the United States (2013-2017) to prevent trafficking and ensure that victims of all forms of human trafficking are identified and have access to the services they need to recover and rebuild their lives.

Funding for the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Programs during the last five years has been as follows:

Fiscal Year	Foreign Victims of Trafficking	Domestic Trafficking	Total
2012	9,755,000	0	9,755,000
2013	9,341,000	0	9,341,000
2014	12,000,000	1,755,000	13,755,000
2015	13,000,000	2,755,000	15,755,000
2016	13,000,000	5,755,000	18,755,000
2017	13,000,000	9,000,000	22,000,000

<u>Foreign Victims of Trafficking:</u> ACF assists foreign national victims of human trafficking in the United States to become eligible for public benefits and services to the same extent as refugees, funds comprehensive case management services to foreign victims of trafficking through the Trafficking Victim Assistance Program, funds local organizations to serve as focal points for response to foreign victims in need of protection and assistance through the Rescue & Restore Regional Program, and improves the national response to protect victims of human trafficking in the United States through the Rescue & Restore Victims of Human Trafficking public awareness campaign and the National Human Trafficking Resource Center.

Certification and Eligibility Letters

The TVPA extends eligibility for federally funded benefits and services to foreign trafficking victims in the United States to the same extent as refugees. The law directs the Secretary of HHS, after consultation with the Attorney General and the Secretary of Homeland Security, to provide certification to adult noncitizens who have met certain requirements to make them eligible for the federal benefits available to victims of trafficking. Certified adult trafficking victims may be eligible for refugee cash and medical assistance and social services.The eligibility requirements for foreign victims who are under 18 years of age differ from those for adult victims.

Child victims do not require certification in order to be eligible as refugees for benefits and services made available under the TVPA, including participation in the Unaccompanied Refugee Minors program. Instead, HHS provides eligibility to foreign national children who have been subjected to a severe form of trafficking by means of eligibility letters. Further, under the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2008, upon receiving credible information that a foreign child may be a trafficking victim, the Secretary of HHS is authorized to provide eligibility for interim assistance to that child for up to 90 days, which may be extended for an additional 30 days. The TVPRA gives the Secretary exclusive authority to determine a child’s eligibility for such interim assistance but directs the Secretary to consult with the Attorney General, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and nongovernmental organizations with expertise on victims of severe form of trafficking before determining if the child is eligible for assistance. Prior to the end of the interim assistance period, OTIP conducts an assessment to determine a minor’s eligibility as a victim of trafficking.

Prior to the establishment of OTIP, the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) issued certification and eligibility letters. ORR issued 749 certification and eligibility letters in FY 2014, a 44 percent increase from the previous year, exceeding the FY 2014 target of 412 certifications. ORR continued to see an increase in certifications for FY 2015 with 863, surpassing the FY 2015 target of 428. There are several reasons for the significant rise of certifications in recent years: 1) large labor trafficking cases involving hundreds of victims; 2) ORR's increased ability to make eligibility determinations for child victims as a result of the TVPRA of 2008; and 3) increased awareness among service provideres about the child eligibility process. From year to year, there can be wide variation in the number of certifications, due to law enforcement action in cases with many victims and variations in the number of unaccompanied minors at high risk for human trafficking.

Trafficking Victim Assistance Program

In addition to issuing letters of certification and eligibility, OTIP directly provides time-limited benefits and services to foreign trafficking victims prior to and after certification when needed and to the extent funds are available. Through grants to nongovernmental organizations, OTIP provides funding for comprehensive case management services on a per capita basis to foreign victims of trafficking and potential victims seeking HHS certification in any location in the United States. The grantees provide services assistance through a network of sub-awardees in locations throughout the country. These grants ensure the provision of case management, referrals, and emergency assistance (such as food, clothing, and shelter) to victims of human trafficking. They help them gain access to housing, employability services, mental health screening and therapy, medical care, and some legal services, enabling them to live free of violence and exploitation.

Prior to the establishment of OTIP, ORR was responsible for grants assisting foreign national victims of trafficking. In FY 2014, ORR supported 153 agencies with the capacity to serve in 290 locations across the country that provided assistance to a total of 1,137 individuals, including family members, an increase from 915 the prior year. Eighty-three subawards provided services in 67 cities in 40 states. In FY 2015, ORR awarded 3 competitive grants to assist foreign national victims of trafficking across the U.S. through a network of sub-recipient organizations. During FY 2015, these three grantees sub-awarded funds to 149 agencies with the capacity to serve in 286 locations (service sites). Ninety sub-recipients provided services in 86 cities in 39 states. Two of the grantees provided case management services directly to clients. During FY 2015, a total of 1,726 individual clients received case management services through all three grants, an increase of 52 percent from those served by the grantees in the previous year.

Rescue & Restore Victims of Human Trafficking Regional Program

OTIP also funds "intermediaries" to augment the work of local anti-trafficking coalitions through the Rescue and Restore Victims of Human Trafficking Regional Program. These intermediary entities serve as the focal point for local outreach and victim identification.

Grantees oversee and build the capacity of a local anti-trafficking network to better identify and work with victims, encouraging a cohesive and collaborative approach. Grantees identify foreign victims of trafficking and refer them to service delivery systems; participate in community coalitions to leverage local anti-trafficking resources, provide training and technical assistance to local non-coalition organizations, and educate the public on the dangers of human trafficking.

Prior to the establishment of OTIP, ORR was responsible for grants to local anti-trafficking coalitions. In FY 2014, ORR awarded new grants to 18 organizations across the country with geographic regions that include major population centers, such as New York, NY; Los Angeles, and San Diego, CA; Chicago, IL;

St. Louis, MO; Houston, TX; and Philadelphia, PA, as well as suburban and rural areas. In FY 2015, Regional Program grantees made initial contact with 578 victims or suspected victims, including 494 foreign nationals and 82 U.S. citizens. Of the foreign nationals, 124 were referred to law enforcement for possible case investigations and 53 received HHS certification.

In FY 2015, OTIP also provided funding through a contract to create and update public awareness materials on human trafficking, including public service announements and a video on identifying and assisting victims of human trafficking.

National Human Trafficking Resource Center

ACF funds the National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC), a national anti-trafficking hotline and resource center providing human trafficking victims and survivors with access to critical support and services to get help and stay safe, and to equip the anti-trafficking community with the tools to effectively combat all forms of human trafficking. The NHTRC offers round-the-clock access to a safe space to report tips, seek services, and ask for help. It also provides innovative anti-trafficking trainings, technical assistance, and capacity building support. The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 included a provision for all relevant federal agencies to make reasonable efforts to distribute information and publicize the NHTRC on federal websites, in all headquarters offices, and in all field offices throughout the United States. In FY 2016, Congress provided additional funding for the anti-trafficking hotline to help with the increased call volume and need for overall services.

In FY 2015, the NHTRC received reports of 5,418 unique cases of potential trafficking, a 5 percent increase from the previous fiscal year. Cases referencing potential trafficking included the trafficking of foreign nationals, U.S. citizens, and Lawful Permanent Residents (LPRs); adults and children;and males and females. The NHTRC received 3,487 calls directly from victims of human trafficking, a 34 percent increase from the previous fiscal year. During FY 2015, the NHTRC received calls, emails, and/or online reports from all 50 states, Washington, D.C., Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa and more than 30 foreign countries requesting assistance in the United States and U.S. territories. The top five states with the highest call volume were (in order by highest volume): California, Texas, Florida, Ohio and New York, which together comprised nearly 45 percent of the calls where the caller's state was known.

<u>Domestic Trafficking:</u> This program supports the Administration's efforts to provide help to victims of human trafficking who are U.S. citizens or lawful permanent residents. Although the TVPA and subsequent reauthorizations authorize assistance to both foreign and domestic trafficking victims, funding provided to ACF prior to FY 2014 was only for aid to foreign nationals.

In FY 2014, the Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB) awarded three two-year competitive grants to eligible entities (state, local, and tribal governments and non-profit organizations) and awarded an additional three competitive grants in FY 2015 under the domestic trafficking demonstration program. The demonstration grants target areas with evidence of high rates of domestic trafficking and are intended to support victims not already identified by the criminal or juvenile justice systems. The grantees' focus is on providing intensive case management services to facilitate follow-up care, such as access to mental and behavioral health services and information and referral to public benefits and other services. Grantees also coordinate services between various entities that encounter trafficking victims, such as the police, hospitals and other organizations, which could include culturally specific community based organizations, sexual violence prevention organizations, community mental health agencies, immigrant service providers, and refugee service providers. The first cohort of grantees served a total of 355 domestic victims of trafficking in FY 2015.

In FY 2014, ACF awarded a contract to evaluate the three demonstration grants from that fiscal year and extended the contract in FY 2015 to evaluate the three most recent demonstration grants. The evaluation of both cohorts of grantees includes specific activities to improve common performance measures and inform ACF's decisions regarding future evaluation activities. Results of the evaluations will be available after the conclusion of the grant period in FY 2018.

In FY 2015, OTIP also provided funding to strengthen anti-trafficking data collection efforts and expand training for health and human service providers through contracts. In FY 2016, OTIP will continue funding anti-trafficking data collection efforts and identify opportunities to further coordinate anti-trafficking training and technical assistance activities. OTIP will continue to assess opportunities to establish a cohesive national human trafficking victim service delivery system that can leverage existing services available for foreign national and domestic victims of human trafficking, leverage public-private partnerships, and strengthen coordination with other federal and state government anti-trafficking services.

Budget Request –

The FY 2017 budget request for the Anti-Trafficking In Persons Programs is $22,000,000, an increase of $3,245,000 million over the FY 2016 level to assist domestic victims of trafficking as part of implementing new HHS authorities, including provisions in the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015.

The FY 2017 budget request for Foreign Victims of Trafficking is $13,000,000, the same as the FY 2016 level. The program is continuing to examine ways in which additional foreign victims may be identified and certified, including through increased cooperation with law enforcement responsible for investigating cases, child welfare professionals responsible for child protection, runaway and homeless youth street outreach workers, and health care providers working with underserved and vulnerable populations. The program is also working to improve protocols and training for the identification of trafficking and case management of child survivors in ORR custody by collaborating with ORR's Division of Children's Services and communities throughout the country. In FY 2017, the program aims to certify at least five percent above the average of the last four years results (the FY 2017 target is the average of fiscal years 2013-2016 plus 5 percent) in order to account for the possibility of single year outliers, including children who receive long-term eligibility. Future targets for this key performance measure reflect not only increasing recognition of trafficking indicators by law enforcement, health care providers, and other frontline intermediaries, but also increased federal deterrence activities, fluctuations resulting from cases with large numbers of victims, and increased calls for assistance into the National Human Trafficking Resource Center.

The FY 2017 budget request for the Domestic Trafficking Victims program is $9,000,000, an increase of +$3,245,000 over FY 2016. The FY 2017 funding will continue the efforts proposed in FY 2016 that will expand the number of grants to state, local, and tribal governments and non-profit organizations to improve coordination and increase case management and direct assistance, including responding to priority service needs (e.g. trauma-informed services, housing, and economic self-sufficiency pathways). The FY 2017 request will maintain the 24-hour NHTRC hotline, continuing overall services, including those for domestic victims of human trafficking. Funding will also support training and technical assistance for grantees and professionals most likely to encounter victims of human trafficking.

The FY 2017 funding will continue to support the evaluation of grants and contribute to other anti-trafficking research and evaluation efforts, including a national data collection effort on human trafficking to develop the methodology that will enable HHS to better understand how victims of human trafficking intersect with multiple human service systems, analyze gaps in services and unmet needs of victims, identify human trafficking trends and cost of care, and provide recommendations to inform policy and program strategies to better target the needs of this underserved population. As in FY 2016, these research efforts will focus on social service systems impacted by human trafficking that are not state or tribal child welfare systems. The separate Child Abuse Discretionary Budget includes additional new funding which provides complementary research and evaluation specific to human trafficking impacting state and tribal Title IV-E child welfare agencies and the implementation of the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act of 2014.

HHS is seeking two new authorities via appropriations language to enhance our anti-human trafficking work: 1) targeted gift authority for anti-trafficking efforts and 2) express transfer authority to and from the DOJ for the provision of human trafficking victim services.

Currently ORR has the authority to accept gifts, bequests, or grants of money, property or services to be used in carrying out programs for assistance or to benefit refugees. ACF seeks similar authority, included in refugee appropriations language, to carry out programs for assistance or to benefit victims of human trafficking. This gift authority would provide greater flexibility to establish public-private partnerships, beyond co-sponsorship agreements, by allowing for in-kind or financial gifts for joint work. The authority will also enable ACF to seek innovative solutions to address human trafficking that cuts across multiple health, human service, criminal justice, and other public systems.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2017 Target +/- FY 2016 Target
17.1LT and 17A: Increase the number of victims of trafficking certified per year. (*Outcome*)	FY 2015: 863 Target: 428 (Target Exceeded)	683 (avg of prev 4 actual results +5%)	TBD (avg of prev 4 actual results +5%)	N/A
17B: Increase the number of victims certified and served by whole network of grantees per million dollars invested. (*Efficiency*)	FY 2015: 66.38 Target: 43.3 (Target Exceeded)	61.0 (avg of prev 4 actual results +5%)	TBD (avg of prev 4 actual results +5%)	N/A
17C: Increase the number of hotline calls per thousand dollars invested.[77] (*Efficiency*)	FY 2015: 26.98 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
17D: Increase the number of unique cases of potential trafficking identified by the hotline. *(Developmental Outcome)*	FY 2015: 5,418 (Historical Actual)	TBD	TBD	N/A
17E: Increase the number of calls received from victims and survivors of human trafficking by the hotline. *(Developmental Outcome)*	FY 2015: 3,487 (Historical Actual)	TBD	TBD	N/A
17F: Increase number of domestic trafficking victims served.[78] *(Developmental Outcome)*	FY 2015: 355 (Historical Actual)	TBD	TBD	N/A
17G: Increase the number of domestic trafficking victims served by whole network of grantees per million dollars invested.[79] *(Developmental Efficiency)*	FY 2015: 247.40 (Historical Actual)	TBD	TBD	N/A

[77] ACF proposes to eliminate this performance measure after FY 2015 as it is no longer useful for program management and development.
[78] ACF began funding services for domestic (U.S. citizen and lawful permanent resident) victims of human trafficking starting in FY 2014. The first year of performance data were available for FY 2015.
[79] Total funding for domestic trafficking grants in FY 2014 was $1,434,907.

Resource and Program Data
Victims of Trafficking

Data Category	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	$11,003,772	$11,542,201	$10,500,000
Duration Expansion			
Research/Evaluation			500,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance		40,000	440,000
Program Support	1,974,107	1,417,799	1,560,000
Total, Resources	$12,977,879	$13,000,000	$13,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	22	22	14
New Starts			
#	3	1	10
$	$6,269,835	$1,507,201	$2,000,000
Continuations			
#	19	21	4
$	$4,733,937	$10,035,000	$8,500,000
Contracts			
#	5	5	7
$	$1,166,288	$567,267	$1,640,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0

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

Resource and Program Data
Domestic Trafficking

Data Category	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	$1,739,095	$4,020,000	$7,300,000
Duration Expansion			
Research/Evaluation	281,310	700,000	305,480
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	623,354	650,000	811,116
Program Support	111,241	385,000	583,404
Total, Resources	$2,755,000	$5,755,000	$9,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	4	13	24
New Starts			
#	3	13	24
$	$1,739,095	$4,020,000	$7,300,000
Continuations			
#	1	0	0
$	$160,000	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	4	8	6
$	$841,839	$1,695,000	$1,396,596
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0

Notes:
1. Program Support in FY 2014 and FY 2015 includes the costs of grant application reviews, including fees, while the FY 2016 number also includes funding for salaries, benefits, overhead, and rent.

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

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FY 2017 BUDGET

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

FY 2017 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis

For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, titles I, IV-D, X, XI, XIV, and XVI of the Social Security Act and the Act of July 5, 1960 (*24 U.S.C. 321-329*), [$2,944,905,898] *$3,010,631,000*, to remain available until expended; and for such purposes for the first quarter of fiscal year [2017] *2018*, [$1,300,000,000] *$1,400,000,000*, to remain available until expended.

For carrying out, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, except as otherwise provided, titles I, IV-D, X, XI, XIV, and XVI of the Social Security Act and the Act of July 5, 1960 (*24 U.S.C. 321-329*), for the last 3 months of the current fiscal year for unanticipated costs, incurred for the current fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary. *(Department of Health and Human Services Appropriations Act, 2016)*

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

Authorizing Legislation

	FY 2016 Amount Authorized	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Amount Authorized	FY 2017 Budget Request
Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs: Titles I, IV-A and –D, X, XI, XIV and XVI of the Social Security Act and the Act of July 5, 1960 (24 U.S.C. chapter 9)	Indefinite	$4,087,676,000	Indefinite	$4,341,631,000

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

Appropriations History Table

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	Appropriation
2008		
Appropriation	2,957,713,000	2,949,713,000
Advance	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Indefinite		323,164,000
Total	3,957,013,000	4,272,877,000
2009		
Appropriation	2,766,378,000	2,759,078,000
Advance	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Indefinite		557,621,000
Total	3,766,378,000	4,316,699,000
2010		
Appropriation	3,574,509,000	3,571,509,000
Advance	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Indefinite		94,174,000
Total	4,574,509,000	4,665,683,000
2011		
Appropriation	3,154,814,000	
Advance	1,100,000,000	1,100,000,000
Indefinite		3,059,464,000
Total	4,254,814,000	4,159,464,000
2012		
Appropriation	2,305,035,000	2,305,035,000
Advance	1,200,000,000	1,200,000,000
Indefinite		331,077,000
Total	3,505,035,000	3,836,112,000
2013		
Appropriation	2,903,752,000	
Advance	1,100,000,000	1,100,000,000
Indefinite		2,901,179,000
Total	4,003,752,000	4,001,179,000
2014		
Appropriation	2,975,245,000	2,965,173,000
Advance	1,100,000,000	1,100,000,000
Indefinite		66,097,000
Total	4,065,245,000	4,131,270,000
2015		

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	Appropriation
Appropriation	2,438,523,000	2,438,523,000
Advance	1,250,000,000	1,250,000,000
Indefinite		469,716,000
Total	3,688,523,000	4,158,239,000
2016		
Appropriation	2,944,906,000	2,927,676,000
Advance	1,160,000,000	1,160,000,000
Total	4,214,906,000	4,087,676,000
2017		
Appropriation	3,011,631,000	
Advance	1,300,000,000	
Total	4,341,631,000	
2018		
Appropriation		
Advance	1,400,000,000	
Total		

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

Amounts Available for Obligation

Budgetary Resources	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Current Law	FY 2017 President's Budget
Advance, B.A.	$1,250,000,000	$1,160,000,000	$1,300,000,000	$1,300,000,000
Definite, B.A.	2,438,523,000	2,927,744,000	3,010,631,000	3,041,631,000
Indefinite, B.A.	469,789,000	0	0	0
Sequestration	-73,000	-68,000	0	0
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	**$4,158,239,000**	**$4,087,676,000**	**$4,310,631,000**	**$4,341,631,000**
Offsetting Collections from Non-Federal Funds	13,073,000	16,254,000	13,337,000	13,337,000
Recoveries of prior year obligations	175,480,000	200,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000
Recoveries, Unobligated Balance, start of year	0	68,000	0	0
Total Obligations	**$4,346,792,000**	**$4,303,998,000**	**$4,523,968,000**	**$4,554,968,000**
Advance Requested for FY 2018			*$1,400,000,000*	*$1,400,000,000*

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

Budget Authority by Activity

Activity	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Current Law	FY 2017 President's Budget
Child Support Enforcement				
State Child Support Administrative Costs	$3,550,167,000	$3,526,832,000	$3,680,840,000	$3,711,840,000
Federal Incentive Payments to States	564,145,000	516,912,000	585,791,000	585,791,000
Access and Visitation Grants	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Subtotal, Child Support Enforcement	4,124,312,000	4,053,744,000	4,276,631,000	4,307,631,000
Other Programs				
Payments to Territories - Adults	33,000,000	33,000,000	33,000,000	33,000,000
Repatriation	927,000	932,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Subtotal, Other Programs	33,927,000	33,932,000	34,000,000	34,000,000
Total, Budget Authority	**$4,158,239,000**	**$4,087,676,000**	**$4,310,631,000**	**$4,341,631,000**
Advance Requested for FY 2018			*$1,400,000,000*	*$1,400,000,000*

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

Summary of Changes

FY 2016 Current Law	
Total estimated budget authority	$4,087,676,000
(Obligations)	($4,303,998,000)
FY 2017 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	$4,341,631,000
(Obligations)	($4,554,968,000)
Net change	+$253,955,000

Description of Changes	FY 2016 Current Law	Change from Base
Increases:		
A. Built-in:		
1) **State Child Support Administrative Costs:** Technical Baseline Change	$3,526,832,000	+$154,008,000
2) **Federal Incentive Payments to States:** Technical Baseline Change	$516,912,000	+$68,879,000
3) **Repatriation:** Technical Baseline Change.	$932,000	+$68,000
Subtotal, Built-in Increases		+$222,955,000
B. Program:		
1) **State Child Support Administrative Costs:** Effects of legislative proposals	$3,526,832,000	+$31,000,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+$31,000,000
Total, Increases		+$253,955,000
Net Change		+$253,955,000

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

Justification

Funding Level	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget	Change from FY 2016 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	$4,158,238,780	$4,087,676,000	$4,341,631,000	$253,955,000
Total, Obligations	4,346,791,611	4,303,998,000	4,554,968,000	250,970,000

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

2017 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 support state-administered programs of financial assistance and services for low-income families to promote their economic security and self-sufficiency. In FY 2017, four programs will be funded: (1) state and tribal administrative expenses and incentive payments to states to provide child support services; (2) access and visitation grants to enable states to establish and administer programs to support and facilitate noncustodial parents' access to and visitation of their children; (3) payments for adult-only benefits under assistance programs for the aged, blind, and disabled residents of Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands; and (4) temporary cash and services for repatriated U.S. citizens and dependents returned from foreign countries as a result of illness, destitution, war, or other crisis.

Program Description and Accomplishments –

Child Support Programs – The Child Support Program supports federal, state, and tribal efforts to foster parental responsibility and promote family self-sufficiency and child well-being by ensuring that both parents support their children financially and emotionally. The program has a commitment to increasing ongoing support payments throughout childhood. Child Support agencies locate noncustodial parents, determine parentage when needed, and establish and enforce orders for support.

The child support program is a key part of the Administration for Children and Families' (ACF) strategic goal of increasing economic independence and productivity for families. The program reaches 41 million participants, including 16 million children (1 in 5 children in the U.S.).[80] A recent HHS analysis indicates that in 2014 child support payments lifted half a million children out of poverty.[81]

The primary aim of the Child Support Program has evolved from government cost reimbursement to income support for families. Child support provides about 45 percent of family income for poor families who receive it, and 11 percent of income for all poor custodial families. As a result of federal legislative changes in 1996 and 2006, the program distributed 95 percent of collections directly to children and families in FY 2014 ($26.8 billion). Federal and state governments retained less than $1.4 billion to reimburse cash assistance costs. In families with children that have never received Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) or Foster Care Maintenance payments, the program sends collections directly to the custodial family. Families receiving TANF are required to assign their rights to support to the state as a condition of receipt of assistance; however, states may choose to distribute all of these collections to families in lieu of cost recovery by adopting a combination of state options enacted by Congress as part of the Deficit Reduction Act (DRA) of 2005 and Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) of 1996.

The Child Support Program is responsible for establishing and enforcing health care coverage for every child in the child support caseload, including allocating health care costs between the parents. The program identifies employer-sponsored health care coverage when available, affordable, and accessible. However, most families participating in the Child Support Program are low- and moderate-income, and do not have access to affordable employer-sponsored health insurance. This is true of noncustodial parents, as well as custodial parents and their children. Families in the Child Support Program who do not have access to employer-sponsored health insurance are likely to be eligible for premium assistance through the health insurance marketplaces or public coverage. Approximately half of families in the program are below 150 percent of the poverty level, while 90 percent are below 400 percent of poverty. Among uninsured children in single parent families, an estimated 80 percent are eligible for Medicaid or the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP).

<u>Child Support Program Funding</u>– The federal government provides funding through a 66 percent match rate for general state administrative costs. Federally recognized Indian tribes and Alaska Native organizations are eligible to apply for direct funding for child support programs. Those with approved applications receive 90 percent federal funding of their program needs for the first three years and 80 percent federal funding thereafter. Tribes also may apply for two-year start-up grants. There are currently 62 tribes receiving funding to operate child support programs, including 58 tribes operating fully comprehensive child support programs and 4 tribes receiving start-up funding to establish programs.

Additionally, under the Child Support Performance Incentive Act of 1998 (CSPIA), states receive performance-based incentive payments. The total amount of the incentive pool provided to states is based on a formula set in statute and is estimated at $564 million for FY 2017. States are also subject to performance penalties based on five measures: paternity establishment, order establishment, current support collections, collection of arrears payments, and cost-efficiency.

[80] Office of Child Support Enforcement Preliminary Report FY2014.
http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/css/resource/fy-2014-preliminary-report

[81] Ajay Chaudry, Christopher Wimer, Suzanne Macartney, Lauren Frohlich, Colin Campbell, Kendall Swenson, Don Oellerich, and Susan Hauan. *Poverty in the United States: 50-Year Trends and Safety Net Impacts.* US Department of Health and Human Services (to be released early 2016).

Between FY 1998 and FY 2008, program investments and program performance substantially increased. However, the economic downturn that started in FY 2008 resulted in reduced state program budgets, which have not been fully restored as the economy has recovered. This has affected program performance. In FY 2014 program funding did see an uptick of 1.8 percent after several years of declining budgets, however the funding level still remains below FY 2010 levels, the year American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funds ended. In addition, state child support staffing has declined 11 percent since FY 2008, showing no signs of recovering. Although state budgets are improving in some states, child support agencies throughout the nation continue to face fiscal challenges and a slowly recovering labor market for low-skilled parents.

<u>Child Support Program Effectiveness</u> – The Child Support Program is a highly effective program. During the twelve years following enactment of PRWORA, child support collections increased an average 8 percent per year. As noted above, CSPIA (1998) established a new child support performance system based on five performance measures. Since its implementation, performance on these measures has improved greatly, with double-digit improvements for most measures. For example, cost effectiveness has increased 24 percent, order establishment has increased 36 percent, and current collections have increased 19 percent since FY 2000.

However, there is no question that the Child Support Program was hit hard by the economic downturn, and continues to feel its effects. During the recession, collections attributable to stimulus payments and unemployment insurance increased dramatically, while collections from income withholding declined. These trends began to reverse themselves in FY 2011, with collections increasing from income withholding and dropping from unemployment insurance to pre-recession levels in FY 2014. National data on new hires mirrored these trends, with reported new hires at their lowest level in FY 2009, slowly increasing to pre-recession levels by FY 2014.

Current challenges affecting the Child Support Program performance include:

- State program spending cuts and staffing reductions that have reduced overall program resources;
- High rates of unemployment, stagnant earnings, and incarceration that constrain the ability of less-educated noncustodial parents to pay child support;
- An increase in self-employment and independent contractors, making it harder to collect child support through income withholding;
- A higher percentage of children born outside of marriage and in more complex families, contributing to the growing proportion of harder-to-serve child support cases that require more intensive case management; and
- Obsolete statewide systems in most states, reducing worker productivity and increasing operational risks and costs.

Despite these structural and economic challenges, the Child Support Program has continued to steadily increase collections by implementing new technological and web-based tools, identifying new locate data sources, incorporating evidence-based practices, and responding effectively to meet the needs of families. The Child Support Program uses a wide variety of tools to increase collections, including income withholding, unemployment compensation interception, state or federal tax refund offsets, early intervention approaches which facilitate stable employment for noncustodial parents and remove barriers to regular payments.

Consequently, program performance has continued to improve steadily since 2008. In FY 2014, the Child Support Program collected $28.2 billion, a 6 percent increase over the $26.6 billion collected in FY 2008, even as the caseload declined by almost 4 percent. Between FY 2008 and FY 2014, the support order establishment rate increased from 79 percent to 85 percent, the percent of cases with a collection increased from 57 percent to 60 percent, and the current collections rate increased from just under 62 percent to just over 64 percent.

Child support payments collected through payroll deductions increased from 70 percent in FY 2009 to 75 percent in FY 2014. Recently enacted legislation (P.L. 113-183), signed into law in September 2014**,** mandated all states to begin using electronic income withholding orders (e-IWOs) no later than October 1, 2015. Income withholding means that child support payments come from the paychecks of noncustodial parents, as required by the Family Support Act of 1988. Using electronic income withholding will result in families receiving child support more quickly since IWOs will be sent to employers electronically rather than through the mail. It will also reduce printing and mailing costs for state child support agencies and the burden on employers of complying with IWOs. In FY 2015, the number of e-IWOs increased by 34 percent, increasing collections by $28 million and saving the federal government $3.6 million. In FY 2016, it is estimated that 1.9 million e-IWOs will be processed, increasing collections by $37 million and saving the federal government nearly $5 million.

In addition, enhanced federal enforcement tools play a significant role in helping to maintain collections. Collections coming directly from the various federal programs, including the Federal Tax Refund Offset Program, SSA Garnishments, Multi-State Financial Institution Data Match (MSFIDM), Passport Denial Program, National Directory of New Hires (NDNH), Federal Case Registry Match, and Insurance Match, have grown steadily in the last decade. Annual collections from federal sources increased by 3.6 percent in FY 2014 to $3.8 billion, representing 11.9 percent of total IV-D and non IV-D collections for the year. This increase was primarily due to a large increase (31.8 percent) in MSFIDM collections. We experienced a 2.1 percent drop in federal offset collections attributable to inaccurate federal tax returns in comparison to the 14 percent decline in federal offset collections from FY 2012 to FY 2013.

P.L. 113-183 (discussed previously) also included implementation language for the Hague Convention on the International Recovery of Child Support and Other Forms of Family Maintenance. The Hague Convention, a multilateral treaty signed by the U.S. in 2008, will save the time and expense that would otherwise be required to negotiate bi-lateral agreements with individual countries around the world. All states must enact the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act (UIFSA) 2008 before the President can sign the treaty. Since September 2014, when P.L. 113-183 was signed into law, 52 states and territories have passed UIFSA 2008, with 3 bills awaiting governors' signatures as of December 17, 2015. Once the treaty goes into effect, it is estimated that the current U.S. international child support caseload will double and processing costs per case will be significantly reduced due to administrative cooperation, standardized forms, and required free legal assistance where needed in treaty countries.

The Child Support 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 to provide for their children. 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. For instance, research finds that providing employment services as part of a case management strategy can increase the amount and regularity of support payments. As a result, many state child support programs have implemented evidence-based and cost-effective family-centered strategies that complement traditional law enforcement practices, particularly for those parents who have limited incomes and who face multiple challenges to supporting their children. For example, 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.

Child Support Program Future Direction – In November 2014, the ACF Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE) published a proposed rule for public comment to update existing child support regulations. The proposed rulemaking will make child support program operations and enforcement procedures more flexible and more efficient by recognizing advancements in technology and the move toward electronic communications and document management. The regulation will improve and simplify program operations, remove outmoded limitations to program innovation to better serve families, and clarify and correct technical provisions in existing regulations. OCSE is fully considering all public comments received on the proposed rule before publishing a final rule.

Access and Visitation Grants – The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA) created the Access and Visitation Grants program. Funding for the program began in FY 1997 with a capped entitlement of $10 million. Each governor designated a state agency, which is not usually the IV-D child support agency, to use 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 which may be funded, including: voluntary and mandatory mediation, counseling, education, the development of parenting plans, supervised visitation, neutral drop-off and pick-up, and the development of guidelines for visitation and alternative custody arrangements. This funding is separately authorized from funding for federal and state administration of the Child Support program.

Payments to Territories – Adults (Aged, Blind, and Disabled) – State maintenance assistance programs for the aged, blind, and disabled were federalized under Title XVI of the Social Security Act (SSA) as the Supplemental Security Income program on January 1, 1974. A small residual program, however, remains for the residents of Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. These grants are subject to spending limitations under Section 1108 of the SSA. The limitations, which were established by P.L. 104-193 and most recently amended by P.L. 105-33, are: $107,255,000 for Puerto Rico, $4,686,000 for Guam, and $3,554,000 for the Virgin Islands.

Repatriation – This program provides temporary assistance to citizens of the United States and to dependents of citizens of the United States, if they (1) are identified by the Department of State as having returned, or been brought, from a foreign country to the United States because of the destitution of the citizen of the United States or the illness of such citizen or any of his dependents or because of war, threat of war, invasion, or similar crisis, and (2) are without available resources. Section 1113 of the SSA [42 U.S.C. 1313] caps the funding level for the Repatriation program at $1 million each fiscal year. Congress has historically increased this cap temporarily in response to emergencies. This was done most recently in FY 2010, when it was increased to $25 million to support repatriation efforts resulting from the earthquake in Haiti.

The Repatriation program traditionally reimburses states directly for assistance provided to individual repatriates and for state administrative costs. In January 1997, the program entered into a cooperative agreement with a national, private organization to assist the federal government with certain administrative and financial management activities. All individuals receiving assistance are expected to repay the cost of such assistance. These debts are collected by the Program Support Center, which is the HHS component charged with collecting debts

Budget Request –

The $4.34 billion FY 2017 request for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs reflects current law of $4.31 billion adjusted by $30 million in first-year costs to support legislation to improve the Child Support program. The request continues to support the legislative proposals included in the FY 2016 President's Budget Child Support and Fatherhood Initiative. It also includes a new proposal to create a technology fund, several new enforcement proposals, and new data matching proposals.

New Child Support Technology Fund

The FY 2017 request includes a new proposal to create a Child Support Technology Fund to promote the replacement of aging child support systems to increase system security, efficiency, and integrity. The aim of the proposal is to maximize reusable technology to create savings and cost-efficiencies for the states and federal government and provide better service delivery to child support customers. This proposal is estimated to save the federal government $467 million over ten years.

This proposal includes a permanent no-year fund receiving ongoing appropriations of $164 million over ten years to provide resources for OCSE to undertake specific child support model systems and applications development projects that would then be made available for state use. The fund would be also available for OCSE to develop technology for tribal use, such as continued work on the Model Tribal System (MTS), and other applications. The on-going nature of the technology fund would allow OCSE to continuously undertake development of model systems and applications projects to improve child support systems. It would also ensure that any OCSE-developed technologies can be maintained and updated after they are developed. If on-going funds are not made available for maintenance and updates, OCSE-developed technologies would likely become obsolete.

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

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

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

With the new technology fund, OCSE would develop a certifiable Model Automated Child Support System (MACSS) and other system components and applications for installation and use by state and tribal child support programs. MACSS would provide full statewide system functionality, and be designed to be flexible and configurable so that states could adapt it to reflect respective state business processes. It would be scalable to accommodate different caseload and program sizes.

The ongoing technology fund allows OCSE to continue development projects thereby promoting modernization and reuse of technology and assisting states in keeping pace with the current state of technology. In addition to MACSS, OCSE would use the technology fund to develop other technology products or future enhancements to MACSS and MTS. For example, OCSE could develop a generic model data warehouse with analytics capabilities and mobile customer service applications for states to implement.

This proposal includes an enhanced Federal Financial Participation (FFP) match for systems development to allow states to modernize more quickly and avoid system failure. The ultimate goal of this proposal is to provide enhanced FFP (from 66 percent to 90 percent) for systems development costs when states use OCSE-developed technology products. However, states would receive increased FFP (from 66 percent to 90 percent) for complete state systems replacement while OCSE is developing MACSS so that those in critical need of systems replacement do not curtail these activities. After MACSS is developed and available for state use, states who wish to completely replace their systems would only receive 90 percent FFP for implementing MACSS. States who choose to develop their own systems would receive 66 percent FFP. After OCSE has completed development of additional technologies, states would receive 90 percent FFP for implementing those that are OCSE-developed. All non-OCSE-developed technology would be subject to 66 percent FFP.

The benefit of this proposal is that it leverages reusable technology to provide a cost-effective solution to the widespread and pressing issue of replacing aging child support systems. Under the current process, each state separately designs, develops, and implements a new system, typically through a contract with an outside vendor. Each state incurs the costs for all stages of acquiring a new system and the federal government shares the costs through the 66 percent FFP. If this process continues, the federal government will be responsible for reimbursing 66 percent of the associated costs of building child support systems in 54 locations. Under this budget proposal, instead of reimbursing each state for the cost of developing a separate system, OCSE would build a reusable, flexible, and certifiable MACSS child support system that would meet the needs of states for a modern child support system based on the latest technology. Because of the reduced costs and enhanced matching rate, more states would implement a new system, benefiting a larger number of families through improved customer service, greater transparency, and more efficient processing. The federal government would spend less because it provides states an alternative to building individual child support systems 54 times.

<u>Child Support and Fatherhood Initiative</u>

The Child Support program plays an important role in facilitating family self-sufficiency and promoting responsible fatherhood. Building on this role, the FY 2017 Budget request includes a Child Support and Fatherhood Initiative that was included in prior budgets to encourage noncustodial parents to support their children and play an active role in their lives.

Ensuring Children Benefit When Parents Pay Support

The proposed initiative builds on the family distribution reforms included in the 1996 and 2006 statutes. It invests $1.3 billion over ten years to encourage states to pass through current child support collections to TANF families, rather than retaining payments for cost recovery purposes, so that when parents pay child support, their children benefit.

- Under the proposal, states would no longer be required to reimburse the federal government for any part of current child support payments that the state distributes to the family and states would be allowed to discontinue assigning child support payments to the state when a family is receiving TANF assistance. Together these reforms are estimated to cost $507 million over ten years.
- To encourage states to take up family distribution options, the proposal also includes short-term funding to offset a significant share of state costs in implementing this policy ($713 million over ten years).
- The proposal also provides limited resources to help states make necessary improvements to their systems technology to support the distribution changes ($100 million over ten years).

These policy changes would greatly benefit families, resulting in an additional $1.9 billion in child support payments received by families, reducing those families' reliance on other social services programs, including the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and the Supplemental Security Income program (SSI). The associated savings to SNAP (-$509 million) and SSI (-$49 million) are included in the $1.3 billion cost and are displayed in the respective budget accounts.

In addition, the proposal requires child support payments made on behalf of children in Foster Care to be used in the best interest of the child, rather than as general revenue for the state ($492 million over ten years). It also prohibits the use of child support to repay Medicaid costs associated with giving birth- a practice retained by only a handful of states (cost neutral). Recovery of this debt from noncustodial parents can discourage the participation of pregnant women in Medicaid, discourage fathers' attachment to the formal labor market, and reduce child support payments to the family.

Promoting Parenting Time Opportunities

The Budget provides $448 million in mandatory funding over ten years to support safe increased access and visitation services and integrating these services into the core child support program.

As a first step in facilitating a relationship between noncustodial parents and their children, the proposed initiative would update the statutory purposes of the Child Support Program to recognize the program's evolving mission and activities that help parents cooperate and support their children. The proposal also requires states to establish parenting time opportunities in all initial child support orders, just as custody arrangements are typically settled at the same time divorces are finalized. States would be required to put in place strong family violence safeguards as part of this process.

The Budget proposal makes federal resources available to states that choose to include parenting time opportunities in initial child support orders beginning in FY 2017 and requires all states to include parenting time opportunities in all new child support orders beginning in FY 2022. This phase-in approach will allow some states to begin immediately and will provide an opportunity for all states to learn from the lessons of "early adopters". The proposal also would encourage states to undertake activities that support access and visitation services that will not only improve parent-child relationships and outcomes for children, but also result in improved collections. Research shows that when fathers are engaged in the lives of their children, they are more likely to meet their financial obligations. This creates a double win for children—an engaged parent and financial security.

The proposal requires that all parenting time services be informed by an understanding of domestic violence and abuse victimization approaches, which would be integrated into all parenting time activities. State child support programs would be required to have an OCSE-approved plan, developed in collaboration with local victim service providers to respond appropriately to and make referrals for individuals who are identified as or disclose that they are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or other types of violence. These plans will be required to include documentation provided by the child support agency of a meaningful ongoing collaborative relationship with a local victim service provider. Under the proposal, state child support programs may use Title IV-D federal financial participation to fund strategies to safely deliver parenting time services, including collaborative, consultative, or training services provided under a cooperative agreement or contract, by domestic violence experts such as state domestic violence coalitions and local victim service providers.

State Option to Eliminate Assignment of Cash Medical Child Support to the State as a Condition of Medicaid Eligibility

In FY 2017, ACF again joins the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) in proposing to allow states to eliminate Medicaid's requirement to assign the right to cash medical child support to the state as a condition of eligibility to reduce barriers to health care access and increase resources for families.

Section 1912 of the Social Security Act requires, as a condition of eligibility for medical assistance, that an individual cooperate with the state in establishing paternity if the child is born to unmarried parents and in obtaining medical support and payments; parents who do not cooperate are denied Medicaid. These parents must also assign the right to any cash medical support they receive to the state to reimburse Medicaid costs.

Sections 1413 and 2201 of the Affordable Care Act (ACA) require eligibility and enrollment simplification and coordination between Medicaid, CHIP, and the Marketplaces. Only Medicaid requires the assignment of cash medical support. Therefore, it is the poorest parents, those who are eligible for Medicaid, that are forced to give up their cash medical support to the government.

Allowing states to eliminate this Medicaid requirement complements the proposal to allow states to eliminate the assignment of cash support as a condition of TANF receipt. It means that when fathers do the right thing and pay child support, their children will benefit. Allowing the child support program to require parents to use their limited resources in the best interest of their child, rather than to repay Medicaid, will make more cash support available to help meet the child's other needs—food, clothing, shelter, school supplies, and even out-of-pocket medical expenses. Most noncustodial parents of low-income children themselves have low incomes—many of them are likely eligible for Medicaid themselves, depending on their state—so it will also prevent the accumulation of uncollectible Medicaid debt owed to the state, which interferes with reliable payment of current child support, drives fathers into the underground economy, discourages regular employment, and increases criminal involvement. This policy change is also consistent with the direction that the Child Support Program is taking, which is to provide states the option to define medical child support to include coverage provided through Medicaid, CHIP, and other state coverage options as well as private health insurance coverage.

This proposal would cost the Medicaid program $162 million over ten years in lost cash medical support collections, which would instead go to families. A portion of these costswould be offset by savings to SNAP and Social Security Income (SSI) totaling $37 million. The net federal impact of this proposal is $125 million. There is no financial impact to the child support account.

Child Support Research Fund

In FY 2017, ACF is again proposing the creation of a Child Support Research Fund of $1 billion over ten years to encourage state IV-D programs to implement family-centered services to support parents in their efforts to support their children, and tailor the appropriate child support enforcement tools for each family. Family-centered strategies are especially needed to increase labor market attachment and child support payments to poor and low-income children. Traditional enforcement remedies applied in cases with noncustodial parents who face multiple barriers to supporting their children are often counterproductive because they can create disincentives to work and payment, negatively affect family ties, and contribute to a cycle of crime, incarceration and recidivism.

There has been significant underinvestment in research on child support interventions. While the field is eager for strategies to produce better child support outcomes for all kinds of families in the caseload, many child support interventions are not evidence-based and the field lacks rigorous evaluation results to guide program administration.

A limited number of demonstration projects have been implemented via a competitive grant program from OCSE. These grants have helped to build up an emerging evidence base from states in areas including employment services, early intervention, specialized case management for military members and veterans, child support savings accounts, health care coverage outreach, fatherhood partnerships, and financial education. State child support programs respond well to performance incentives and opportunities for implementing evidence-based practices resulting from research, and most states are very interested in piloting and implementing family-centered strategies, but have not had the funding to do so. The child support field has a significant, unfunded potential for much greater program research because existing small grant funds can be awarded to only a handful of states for a limited period of time.

The Research Fund will build on efforts in the child support community to test approaches to improve family engagement and child support collections. To spark and sustain research as well as to build the child support evidence base, this Research Fund includes both competitive and formulaic allocation mechanisms.

The first part of the Research Fund would provide $50 million per year in competitive grant program funding (Developing Evidence-Based Research), open to state child support agencies, to test and evaluate family-centered strategies to improve program effectiveness. The evidence gleaned through the Child Support Research Fund would be used to promote continuous, incremental improvement throughout the child support program.

The second part of the Research Fund would provide a $50 million mandatory formula grant component per year (Sustaining Evidence-Based Research), to be divided among 54 state child support agencies on an ongoing basis. This grant program is designed to encourage states to incorporate evidence-based approaches and assure that families in all states have the opportunity to benefit from family-centered child support services. Each state would receive an allotment based on the percent of children in the state who are eligible for the IV-D Program (that is, the percent of children who live apart from one or both parents). A minimum state allocation could be created to ensure adequate funding levels.

The Research Fund will provide grants of $100 million per year, or $1 billion over ten years. Up to five percent of the Child Support Research Fund may be used by OCSE to administer the program and provide technical assistance.

<u>Stengthening Child Support Enforcement and Establishment</u>

The FY 2017 request includes several proposals aimed at increasing and improving collections and program efficiency. These newly proposed tools include:

- Requiring a business or government entity that receives services from 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 OCSE's multistate financial institution match program;
- Requiring states to adopt OCSE-developed tools to promote interstate cooperation, as directed, such as Query Interstate Cases for Kids (QUICK) and Electronic Data Exchange (EDE), two applications within OCSE's State Services Portal;
- Compelling state workers' compensation agencies to adhere to the same rules and process as those workers' compensation agencies who have elected to participate in OCSE's insurance match program; and
- Requiring state child support programs to have and use laws to intercept gaming winnings to satisfy past-due support.

Three of these tools are already being successfully implemented by many states. For example, 15 states already require businesses and government entities to report independent contractors to their SDNH and 25 state workers' compensation agencies already participate in OCSE's insurance match program. In addition, some states already intercept gaming winnings to satisfy past-due support and have collected record amounts of child support using this authority. One state alone collected $2 million in unpaid child support from casino winners in FY 2015.[82] The other tools increase flexibility for single-state financial institutions and require states to adopt modernized tools to increase their interstate collections that are already available through OCSE's State Services Portal.

These new enforcement tools would collectively increase child support collections by $2.6 billion over ten years, which, in turn, would save the federal government $339 million. This includes $73 million in recovered TANF costs, $206 million in reduced costs to SNAP, and $53 million in reduced costs to SSI.

The request also includes proposals aimed at increasing efficiency and improving collections and program efficiency included in prior requests. These proposals would collectively save $359 million over ten years. They include:

- Mandating data comparisons with insurance claims, payments, settlements, and awards;
- Requiring employers to report lump sum payments for intercept;
- Closing a loophole to allow garnishment of longshoremen's benefits;
- Improving the processes for freezing and seizing assets in multistate financial institutions;
- Providing tribal child support programs with access to enforcement tools currently available to state child support programs, as well as sustained support for model tribal computer systems;
- Modifying the threshold at which states become subject to performance penalty based upon their paternity establishment percentage to better reflect state performance;
- Requiring each state's use of procedures to review and adjust child support debt owed to the state, and to discourage accumulation of unpaid child support debt during incarceration;

[82] Associated Press. 2015. "Ohio seizes $2 million from casino winners for unpaid child support." CNBC. (August 5). http://www.cnbc.com/2015/08/05/ohio-seizes-2-million-from-casino-winners-for-unpaid-child-support.html

- Revising title IV-D to consolidate and clarify various data matching, safeguarding, and disclosure authorities;
- Improving coordination between child support and Social Security benefits received by families;
- Increasing state flexibility to retroactively modify child support orders;
- Limiting interest charged on child support arrears; and
- Increasing state flexibility to determine when to report child support arrears to credit bureaus.

<u>NDNH Access Proposals for the 2017 Budget</u>

The 2017 Budget includes a package of proposals to allow certain additional programs and agencies authority to access the National Directory of New Hire data, a federal database of employment and unemployment insurance information administered by the Office of Child Support Enforcement within HHS. Access to these data is tightly controlled by statute, and HHS implements strong privacy, confidentiality, and security protections to protect the data from unauthorized use or disclosure. Currently several programs are successfully using these data for program integrity, implementation, and research purposes, and the use of that data has led to important insights and program integrity gains. The Budget proposes to build on this strong history of data stewardship and protection to allow additional programs and agencies to access these valuable data to learn what works and improve program implementation, while continuing to protect the privacy, security and confidentiality of that data.

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

Finally, the package also requires HHS to review each agency's security position before they allow that agency to access the data, prohibits HHS from granting access to the data for any purpose not authorized in statute, and requires HHS to generate a public reporting on the use of NDNH data. Please see Budget Chapter, *A Government of the Future* for additional discussion of the full package of NDNH access proposals and the criteria for considering access to NDNH data.

2017 NDNH Access Proposals

Agency	Planned Purpose
	PRIVACY AND CONFIDENTIALITY PROTECTIONS
HHS/ACF	These proposals would 1) Require ACF to review an entity's security position prior to granting access to NDNH data, 2) Prohibit ACF from granting access to NDNH for any reason not authorized in statute, 3) Require ACF to generate public reporting on the use of records.
Each of the below	Each specific proposal would include: penalties for unauthorized access, use, disclosure, or re-disclosure of personally identifiable information; clear specification of each authorized purpose; and a requirement that the minimum data necessary be accessed.
	PROGRAM INTEGRITY PROPOSALS
Treasury/DNP	Allow Treasury's Do Not Pay (DNP) system to serve as a pass-through between NDNH and agency programs authorized NDNH access for improper payment purposes
HHS/CMS	Assist with income and employer verification and improve the ACA advance premium tax credit payment accuracy to reduce improper payments.
USDA/Rural Housing Service	Verify eligibility and validate the income source information provided by means-tested single family housing loan applicants and multifamily housing project-based tenants.
Railroad Retirement Board	Establish eligibility for processing disability benefits in a more efficient manner.
DOL/UI	Require (rather than permit) states to cross-match with NDNH to identify improper payments.
	EVALUATION/STATISTICAL/PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION PROPOSALS
Multi/Statistical and Evaluation Access	Access to NDNH for specified 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	Provide access for program administration, including federal oversight and evaluation, and authorize data exchanges between state child support and workforce agencies.

Privacy and Confidentiality Protections

Protecting the privacy, confidentiality, and security of NDNH data is paramount to HHS. HHS maintains extensive privacy, confidentiality, and security protections addressing use, data minimization, safeguarding, disclosure, re-disclosure, reuse, and the security posture of any entity accessing the data.

Given this context, these proposals will:

1) Reiterate current law and codify existing HHS practice through NDNH-specific language that would: require ACF to review an entity's security position before allowing access to NDNH data; prohibit access to NDNH for any reason not established in statute, and require ACF to generate public notification (i.e. Systems of Record Notice [SORN]) and reporting on the use of records.
2) Include standard, proposal-specific privacy and confidentiality components, including: requirements for data minimization, narrow and specific scoping of the purpose, and penalties for unauthorized access, use, or re-disclosure.

Program Integrity Proposals

OPTION TO ACCESS NDNH VIA THE DO NOT PAY PORTAL

This proposal will provide programs that are statutorily authorized under the Social Security Act to access NDNH data through OCSE for program integrity purposes the option to do so via the Do Not Pay (DNP) initiative's designated centralized portal at the Department of the Treasury. The Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Improvement Act codified the Administration's Do Not Pay initiative by specifying six federal data sets to help prevent and identify improper payments. Treasury's DNP system serves as a centralized portal for agencies to access multiple sources of data that can aid in program integrity-related efforts. Each agency providing data to the portal makes the data available in a common format and each agency accessing the DNP portal can access all available data sources that they are authorized to access. This set-up allows agencies to access multiple sources of data through a single interface, rather than developing a separate interface for each data source.

This proposal will clearly articulate that:

- OCSE would retain control over the NDNH data through an MOU with Treasury and each individual agency accessing the NDNH would be developed that clearly defines how Treasury (and each agency) may use the data, and further provides rules for protecting and correcting the data and for its retention and destruction;
- OCSE would still retain their robust privacy and security review procedures before granting any agency access to data;
- DNP would only access and disclose the minimum relevant NDNH data to agency programs that are authorized to access the data in statute and who have an MOU with OCSE to access the data;
- Agencies would maintain the option to access NDNH via DNP or directly through OCSE;
- OCSE would be reimbursed by Treasury and/or the accessing agency for the costs incurred by providing the NDNH data to the agency, regardless of the mechanism used.
- Since the NDNH data are not verified, agencies accessing NDNH data via Treasury's DNP portal will ensure that the data are not used as the basis for any adverse determination, including denial of benefits or overpayment determinations in federally-assisted programs, and will be required to conduct independent verification of information prior to taking any adverse action against any individual.

ALLOW THE CMS MARKETPLACE ACCESS TO NDNH

The 2017 Budget proposes to provide CMS access to National Directory of New Hires to assist with eligibility determinations and verification processes for financial assistance in the Marketplace. To determine eligibility for and the value of advance payments of the premium tax credit, CMS currently relies on income tax data, Social Security data, and a commercial source of income data. . Access to NDNH would allow for another trusted source for income information. CMS would pay ACF fees for accessing NDNH data.

USDA's RURAL HOUSING SERVICES

USDA's Rural Housing Service has been seeking access to the NDNH since its inception back in 1996. The Rental Assistance Program (RAP) is the rural equivalent to the project base Section 8 program in the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). HUD has had access to the NDNH since 1996, and has successfully used it to reduce its improper payment rate on the means-tested Section 8 program. This proposal is identical to HUD's current access for similar programs. Providing RAP the authority to access NDNH will serve to reduce its improper payment rate, generating discretionary savings of $4 million in the first year, and $20 million per year once fully implemented.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD (RRB)

RRB pays benefits under both the Railroad Retirement and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Acts that are based in part on a claimant's earnings. The RRB currently conducts wage matches with all 50 states to detect improper payments. The FY 2017 Budget proposes access to NDNH for RRB in order to conduct wage matches, establish eligibility for disability benefits in a more efficient manner, and detect potential improper payment of benefits.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (UI) PROGRAM INTEGRITY

State UI agencies already have authorization to access NDNH for program administration purposes, and currently 52 of the 53 state agencies use this authority (The only exception is Guam, which does not operate an Unemployment Compensation program). Many states cross-match with NDNH to identify possible overpayments in the UI program, particularly in cases where claimants are still collecting benefits after they return to work. This proposal would require that states conduct these NDNH cross-matches for the purpose of identifying improper payments.

Statistical, Evaluation, and Program Administration Proposals

STATISTICAL AND EVALUATION ACCESS

This proposal will grant NDNH access to specified federal statistical agencies and units (including evaluation offices), and their designees for statistical, research, evaluation, and performance measurement purposes associated with assessing positive labor market outcomes. In certain circumstances, individual-level data could be returned to the requesting agency, but in most cases aggregate-level data would be returned. The access would require the requesting agency to have strong data protection, privacy, and confidentiality protections, and the strongest protections would be required for accessing individual-level data. The proposal also includes a provision which would increase penalties for unauthorized disclosure of personally identifiable information to a class E felony. The proposal is structured such that it would encompass the Census-only proposal that would provide access to the NDNH for statistical purposes for Census Bureau programs, including the decennial census.

WORKFORCE PROGRAM ACCESS

The FY 2017 Budget proposes to provide state agencies with responsibilities for Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) implementation, as designated by the governor, the authority to match with NDNH for program administration of WIOA and other Vocational Rehabilitation and Adult Education program administration purposes, including oversight and evaluation of these programs. The proposal would also authorize data exchanges between state child support agencies, state agencies that administer workforce programs, and state agencies that administer Adult Education and Vocational Rehabilitation to improve coordination between the programs that each operate.

In addition, NDNH access for the Department of Labor (DOL), state workforce agencies, and state education agencies (Vocational Rehabilitation Services Administration and state agencies responsible for implementing Title II of WIOA) is part of a broader wage data access proposal to enable the Department of Education (ED), the DOL and states to implement WIOA and better use administrative data for performance and evaluation. Other components of this proposal include eliminating the ban (which has been in place since 1998) on a national database of WIOA participants with personally identifiable information and establishing a joint DOL/ED data team. ACF would conduct robust privacy and security reviews before granting any state agency access to data. In addition, agencies who have been granted access will not be allowed to re-disclose personally identifiable information to any other WIOA implementing agency unless that agency also is authorized access and has the appropriate data safeguards in place (as determined by OCSE).

Principles of Access to the National Directory of New Hires (NDNH)

The FY 2017 President's Budget again articulates a set of Principles of Access to the NDNH, listed below, which ACF has applied in analyzing the growing number of NDNH access proposals.

- Purpose. Is there a defined governmental purpose and are NDNH data a good fit for the purpose?
- Public Benefit and Savings. Is the defined purpose likely to generate net public benefits for the designated government entity and the public at large? Does the proposal achieve scorable net savings or is it a substantial good government achievement?
- Non-duplication. Does the defined purpose achieve additional public benefits on top of what can be achieved with other existing authorities?
- Minimization. Are data-matching and re-disclosure limited to the minimum amount "essential to meeting the defined purpose"?
- Consequences for Child Support Programs. Does the defined purpose unduly jeopardize the effective operation of the child support program and existing authorizations?
- Privacy and Security. Does the defined purpose and governmental entity have sufficient safeguards to maintain confidentiality and security of the NDNH data and minimize risk?
- Cost Considerations. Does the defined purpose ensure full reimbursement for the costs of obtaining, verifying, maintaining, and comparing the information and related obligations to securely access the data?

Performance Analysis

As the economy continues to recover, child support programs have made steady progress in securing child support dollars for families. In FY 2014, the IV-D program distributed $28.2 billion in child support collections. As noted earlier, the Child Support Program has a strong performance management system established by the Child Support Performance Incentive Act of 1998 (CSPIA). Under CSPIA, states are measured on five performance targets in order to earn incentive payments and avoid penalties. Performance data maintained by states are regularly audited for completeness and reliability. State performance efforts are closely aligned with the statutory measures. In FY 2014, the program has met or exceeded the performance targets for each of the five measures, demonstrating the program's strong focus on results despite the challenging economic conditions. ACF will continue to focus on increased efficiency of state programs through approaches such as automated systems of case management and enforcement techniques (described earlier), administration simplifications, improving collaboration with families and partner organizations, and building on evidence-based research.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2017 Target +/- FY 2016 Target
20.1LT: Increase annual child support distributed collections. (*Outcome*)	FY 2014: $28.2B Target: $30B (Target Not Met)	$31B [83]	$31.4B	+ $.4B
20A: Maintain the paternity establishment percentage (PEP) among children born out-of-wedlock. (*Outcome*)	FY 2014: 96% Target: 94% (Target Exceeded)	95% [84]	95%	Maintain
20B: Increase the percentage of IV-D (child support) cases having support orders. (*Outcome*)	FY 2014: 85% Target: 80% (Target Exceeded)	85%	85%	Maintain
20C: Increase the IV-D (child support) collection rate for current support.[85] (*Outcome*)	FY 2014: 64% Target: 62% (Target Exceeded)	65%	67%	+ 2
20D: Increase the percentage of paying cases among IV-D (child support) arrearage cases. (*Outcome*)	FY 2014: 63% Target: 62% (Target Exceeded)	63% [86]	64%	+ 1

[83] The FY 2016 target for this measure was revised to reflect the most recent data trend.
[84] The FY 2016 target for this measure was revised to reflect the most recent data trend.
[85] This performance measure is included in the FY 2014-2018 HHS Strategic Plan.
[86] The FY 2016 target for this measure was revised to reflect the most recent data trend.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2017 Target +/- FY 2016 Target
20.2LT and 20E: Increase the cost-effectiveness ratio (total dollars collected per $1 of expenditures). (*Efficiency*)	FY 2014: $5.25 Target: $5.00 (Target Exceeded)	$5.20	$5.20	Maintain
20i: Total cases with orders established. (*Output*)	FY 2014: 12.78 million (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
20ii: Total number of paternities established. (*Output*)	FY 2014: 1.54 million (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
20iii: Total amount of current support distributed. (*Output*)	FY 2014: $21.7B (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program DatA
State Child Support Administrative Costs

Data Category	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$3,738,719,792	$3,743,086,000	$3,820,213,000
Competitive			47,500,000
Research/Evaluation			47,500,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			4,621,922
Program Support			5,342,078
Total, Resources	$3,738,719,792	$3,743,086,000	$3,925,177,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	118	120	224
New Starts			
#	118	120	224
$	$3,738,719,792	$3,743,086,000	$3,915,213,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	3
$	$0	$0	$6,919,301
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0

Notes:
1. Program support includes funding for administrative support, contract fees, information technology, rent and security.

Resource and Program Data
Federal Incentive Payments to States

Data Category	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$564,144,848	$516,912,000	$585,791,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$564,144,848	$516,912,000	$585,791,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	54	54	54
New Starts			
#	54	54	54
$	$564,144,848	$516,912,000	$585,791,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0

Resource and Program Data
Access and Visitation Grants

Data Category	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$10,000,000	$10,000,000	$10,000,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$10,000,000	$10,000,000	$10,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	54	54	54
New Starts			
#	54	54	54
$	$10,000,000	$10,000,000	$10,000,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0

Resource and Program Data
Payments to Territories-Adults

Data Category	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$33,000,000	$33,000,000	$33,000,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$33,000,000	$33,000,000	$33,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	3	3	3
New Starts			
#	3	3	3
$	$33,000,000	$33,000,000	$33,000,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0

Resource and Program Data
Repatriation

Data Category	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	$926,971	$1,000,000	$1,000,000
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$926,971	$1,000,000	$1,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	1	1	1
New Starts			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Continuations			
#	1	1	1
$	$926,971	$1,000,000	$1,000,000
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

State Table - Federal Share of State and Local Administrative Costs and Incentives

FY 2017 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.563

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	Difference from FY 2016 Estimate
Alabama	$51,962,311	$51,581,599	$54,500,795	$2,919,196
Alaska	19,332,822	19,191,176	20,277,277	1,086,101
Arizona	55,690,341	55,282,314	58,410,949	3,128,635
Arkansas	37,010,750	36,739,583	38,818,815	2,079,232
California	633,404,426	628,763,658	664,347,762	35,584,104
Colorado	41,265,164	40,962,826	43,281,067	2,318,241
Connecticut	57,275,501	56,855,860	60,073,548	3,217,688
Delaware	25,952,734	25,762,586	27,220,588	1,458,002
District of Columbia	18,680,136	18,543,272	19,592,706	1,049,434
Florida	210,512,099	208,969,739	220,796,124	11,826,385
Georgia	82,838,109	82,231,179	86,884,951	4,653,772
Hawaii	16,143,402	16,025,124	16,932,046	906,922
Idaho	17,226,760	17,100,545	18,068,329	967,784
Illinois	130,901,654	129,942,576	137,296,516	7,353,940
Indiana	74,505,702	73,959,821	78,145,486	4,185,665
Iowa	41,578,408	41,273,775	43,609,614	2,335,839
Kansas	28,243,586	28,036,654	29,623,353	1,586,699
Kentucky	47,611,667	47,262,830	49,937,612	2,674,782
Louisiana	59,395,303	58,960,131	62,296,907	3,336,776
Maine	19,899,035	19,753,241	20,871,151	1,117,910
Maryland	96,190,228	95,485,471	100,889,353	5,403,882
Massachusetts	82,923,635	82,316,078	86,974,655	4,658,577
Michigan	168,023,121	166,792,065	176,231,456	9,439,391
Minnesota	120,834,480	119,949,162	126,737,536	6,788,374
Mississippi	35,191,287	34,933,451	36,910,466	1,977,015
Missouri	58,359,359	57,931,777	61,210,355	3,278,578
Montana	12,077,759	11,989,269	12,667,787	678,518
Nebraska	26,271,050	26,078,570	27,554,454	1,475,884
Nevada	33,894,476	33,646,141	35,550,303	1,904,162
New Hampshire	18,915,402	18,776,814	19,839,465	1,062,651
New Jersey	192,451,767	191,041,730	201,853,501	10,811,771
New Mexico	30,069,316	29,849,007	31,538,275	1,689,268
New York	298,925,040	296,734,905	313,528,250	16,793,345
North Carolina	102,527,521	101,776,332	107,536,238	5,759,906
North Dakota	12,714,610	12,621,454	13,335,749	714,295

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	Difference from FY 2016 Estimate
Ohio	219,681,075	218,071,537	230,413,026	12,341,489
Oklahoma	51,987,521	51,606,624	54,527,237	2,920,613
Oregon	60,912,774	60,466,484	63,888,510	3,422,026
Pennsylvania	179,085,964	177,773,854	187,834,746	10,060,892
Rhode Island	10,139,475	10,065,186	10,634,813	569,627
South Carolina	44,884,583	44,555,727	47,077,303	2,521,576
South Dakota	7,988,869	7,930,337	8,379,145	448,808
Tennessee	74,134,560	73,591,398	77,756,212	4,164,814
Texas	265,798,161	263,850,737	278,783,043	14,932,306
Utah	26,928,235	26,730,940	28,243,744	1,512,804
Vermont	11,690,987	11,605,331	12,262,120	656,789
Virginia	75,465,165	74,912,254	79,151,821	4,239,567
Washington	104,309,371	103,545,127	109,405,136	5,860,009
West Virginia	28,823,365	28,612,185	30,231,456	1,619,271
Wisconsin	69,202,114	68,695,091	72,582,804	3,887,713
Wyoming	6,363,659	6,317,034	6,674,539	357,505
Subtotal	**4,196,194,839**	**4,165,450,561**	**4,401,189,094**	**235,738,533**
Indian Tribes	49,558,895	52,284,634	55,160,289	2,875,655
Subtotal	**49,558,895**	**52,284,634**	**55,160,289**	**2,875,655**
Guam	4,976,634	4,940,172	5,219,755	279,583
Puerto Rico	34,203,007	33,952,412	35,873,907	1,921,495
Virgin Islands	3,395,096	3,370,221	3,560,955	190,734
Subtotal	**42,574,737**	**42,262,805**	**44,654,617**	**2,391,812**
Total States/Territories	**4,288,328,471**	**4,259,998,000**	**4,501,004,000**	**241,006,000**
Other	0	0	5,342,078	5,342,078
Training and Technical Assistance	0	0	4,621,922	4,621,922
Subtotal, Adjustments	**0**	**0**	**9,964,000**	**9,964,000**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$4,288,328,471**	**$4,259,998,000**	**$4,510,968,000**	**$250,970,000**

Notes:
1. Training and technical assistance and Other categories are broken out under FY2017 and only allocated with the implementation of policy changes requested under the FY2017 President's Budget.

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

FY 2017 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.597

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	Difference from FY 2016 Estimate
Alabama	$142,369	$142,369	$142,369	0
Alaska	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Arizona	183,918	183,918	183,918	0
Arkansas	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
California	936,378	936,378	936,378	0
Colorado	131,246	131,246	131,246	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	490,333	490,333	490,333	0
Georgia	300,662	300,662	300,662	0
Hawaii	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Idaho	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Illinois	329,835	329,835	329,835	0
Indiana	185,693	185,693	185,693	0
Iowa	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Kansas	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Kentucky	124,475	124,475	124,475	0
Louisiana	152,987	152,987	152,987	0
Maine	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Maryland	159,441	159,441	159,441	0
Massachusetts	166,777	166,777	166,777	0
Michigan	278,264	278,264	278,264	0
Minnesota	137,688	137,688	137,688	0
Mississippi	101,864	101,864	101,864	0
Missouri	166,700	166,700	166,700	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	213,965	213,965	213,965	0
New Mexico	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
New York	514,665	514,665	514,665	0
North Carolina	285,088	285,088	285,088	0
North Dakota	100,000	100,000	100,000	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	Difference from FY 2016 Estimate
Ohio	343,137	343,137	343,137	0
Oklahoma	109,592	109,592	109,592	0
Oregon	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Pennsylvania	310,481	310,481	310,481	0
Rhode Island	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
South Carolina	137,711	137,711	137,711	0
South Dakota	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Tennessee	181,019	181,019	181,019	0
Texas	749,084	749,084	749,084	0
Utah	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Vermont	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Virginia	201,499	201,499	201,499	0
Washington	173,601	173,601	173,601	0
West Virginia	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Wisconsin	151,579	151,579	151,579	0
Wyoming	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Subtotal	**9,660,051**	**9,660,051**	**9,660,051**	**0**
Guam	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Puerto Rico	139,949	139,949	139,949	0
Virgin Islands	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Subtotal	**339,949**	**339,949**	**339,949**	**0**
Total States/Territories	**10,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**0**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$10,000,000**	**$10,000,000**	**$10,000,000**	**$0**

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

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FY 2017 BUDGET

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

FY 2017 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis

For expenses necessary, including for grants and technical assistance, for improving integration and interoperability of enrollment systems and data systems for federal, state, tribal, and local health and human services programs, including establishment of a Systems Innovation Center, $10,000,000.

Language Provision	Explanation
For expenses necessary, including for grants and technical assistance, for improving integration and interoperability of enrollment systems and data systems for federal, state, tribal, and local health and human services programs, including establishment of a Systems Innovation Center, $10,000,000.	This language is inserted to provide funding for a new discretionary interoperability initiative to assist states, tribes and local entities improve systems and establish a Systems Innovation Center.

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

Authorizing Legislation

	FY 2016 Amount Authorized	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Amount Authorized	FY 2017 Budget Request
1. Training and Technical Assistance: Section 452(j) of the Social Security Act	The amount authorized and appropriated is equal to the greater of one percent of the total amount paid to the federal government for its share of child support collections for the preceding year or the amount appropriated for this activity for FY 2002.	$11,480,000	The amount authorized and appropriated is equal to the greater of one percent of the total amount paid to the federal government for its share of child support collections for the preceding year or the amount appropriated for this activity for FY 2002.	$12,318,000
2. Federal Parent Locator Service: Section 453(o) of the Social Security Act	The amount authorized and appropriated is equal to the greater of two percent of the total amount paid to the federal government for its share of child support collections for the preceding year or the amount appropriated for this activity for FY 2002.	$22,960,000	The amount authorized and appropriated is equal to the greater of two percent of the total amount paid to the federal government for its share of child support collections for the preceding year or the amount appropriated for this activity for FY 2002.	$24,635,000
3. Welfare Research: Section 413(h) of the Social Security Act[87]	$0	$0	$0	$0

[87] The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 authorized Welfare Research in the amount of $15 million via a transfer from the TANF Contingency Fund. The Budget proposes to continue this transfer in FY 2017.

	FY 2016 Amount Authorized	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Amount Authorized	FY 2017 Budget Request
4. Advancing Human Services Interoperability – Discretionary [Authorization is being established through appropriations language]			$10,000,000	$10,000,000
5. Advancing Human Services Interoperability – Mandatory [proposal]				$50,000,000
Total request level		$34,440,000	$10,000,000	$96,953,000

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

Appropriations History Table

Year	Appropriation
2008	57,953,000
2009	57,953,000
2010	57,953,000
2011	57,953,000
2012	51,953,000
2013	49,303,000
2014	48,212,000
2015	34,255,000
2016	34,440,000[88]
2017	96,953,000

[88] The Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2016 authorized Welfare Research in the amount of $15 million via a transfer from the TANF Contingency Fund; this is consistent with FY2015 appropriations. The Budget proposes to continue this transfer in FY 2017.

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

Amounts Available for Obligation

Budgetary Resources	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Pre-Appropriated, B.A.	$36,953,000	$36,953,000	$36,953,000
Sequestration	-2,698,000	-2,513,000	0
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	**$34,255,000**	**$34,440,000**	**$36,953,000**
Offsetting Collections from Federal Funds, Policy	0	0	2,550,000
Offsetting Collections from Federal Funds	23,532,000	25,571,000	25,571,000
Offsetting Collections from Non-Federal Funds	14,272,000	24,666,000	24,666,000
Sequestration of Offsetting Collections	-2,009,000	-1,422,000	0
Restored Sequestration of Offsetting Collections	706,000	914,000	1,422,000
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-12,000	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	3,968,000	5,355,000	0
Recoveries of prior year obligations	0	1,000,000	1,000,000
Recoveries, Unobligated Balance, start of year	2,117,000	476,000	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	-5,355,000	0	0
Total Obligations	**$71,474,000**	**$90,998,000**	**$92,162,000**

Budget Authority by Activity

Activity	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Child Support Training and Technical Assistance	$11,418,000	$11,480,000	$12,318,000
Federal Parent Locator Service	22,837,000	22,960,000	24,635,000
Advancing Human Services Interoperability-Discretionary	0	0	10,000,000
Advancing Human Services Interoperability (Mandatory)	0	0	50,000,000
Total, Budget Authority	**$34,255,000**	**$34,440,000**	**$96,953,000**

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

Summary of Changes

FY 2016 Current Law	
Total estimated budget authority	$34,440,000
(Obligations)	($90,998,000)
FY 2017 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	$96,953,000
(Obligations)	($149,612,000)
Net change	+$62,513,000

Description of Changes	FY 2016 Current Law	Change from Base
Increases:		
A. Built-in:		
1) **Federal Parent Locator Service:** Technical Baseline Change	$22,960,000	+$1,675,000
2) **Child Support Training and Technical Assistance:** Technical Baseline Change	$11,480,000	+$838,000
Subtotal, Built-in Increases		+$2,513,000
B. Program:		
1) **Advancing Human Services Interoperability (Mandatory):** FY 2017 proposal	$0	+$50,000,000
2) **Advancing Human Services Interoperability-Discretionary:** FY 2017 proposal	$0	+$10,000,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+$60,000,000
Total, Increases		+$62,513,000
Net Change		+$62,513,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

Children's Research and Technical Assistance

Justification

Funding Level	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget	Change from FY 2016 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	$34,255,091	$34,439,855	$96,952,634	$62,512,779
Total, Obligations	86,052,407	91,004,559	152,161,633	61,157,074

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

2017 Authorization .... Training and Technical Assistance and Federal Parent Locator Service authorized indefinitely based on a formula, and Welfare Research pending Congressional action

Allocation Method .... Direct Federal/Contract

General Statement

The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-193) and the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-171) authorized and appropriated funds for welfare research, training and technical assistance to support the dissemination of information, technical assistance to the states on child support enforcement activities, and the operation of the Federal Parent Locator Service (which assists state child support agencies in locating noncustodial parents and other federal and state agencies in reducing improper payments). The emergence of “interoperable technology” offers an unprecedented opportunity to connect systems across traditional boundaries to enable new service models and approaches to maximize positive outcomes for children, families, and communities and strengthen program integrity. This includes efforts to efficiently improve data systems and collection, data sharing, and the use of data analytics. These efforts support and leverage investments in improved health care access through the Affordable Care Act (ACA). Proposals discussed in this chapter, as well as in the Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs and Foster Care and Permanency chapters, position ACF and other human services programs to take advantage of this opportunity.

<u>Program Description and Accomplishments -</u>

The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA) included two provisions which target funding to strengthen the federal Office of Child Support Enforcement’s (OCSE) capacity to increase the effectiveness of the child support program.

The first provision, pertaining to an amount equivalent to the greater of either one percent of the federal share of child support collections in the prior year or the amount appropriated for this activity in FY 2002, is directed to cover the Department's costs in providing technical assistance to states (including technical assistance related to state automated systems), training of state and federal staff, staffing studies, information dissemination and related activities; and to support research, demonstration, and special projects of regional or national significance relating to the operation of state child support programs. These activities are key to successful state outcomes in promoting family self-sufficiency and attaining the anticipated benefits of the Title IV-D statute. Amounts under this provision are available until expended.

The second provision, pertaining to an amount equal to the greater of either two percent of the federal share of child support collections in the prior year or the amount appropriated for this activity in FY 2002, is directed to cover the Department's costs in operating the Federal Parent Locator Service (FPLS) to the extent that these costs are not recovered through fees. Under PRWORA, the mission and scope of the FPLS was significantly expanded to add two components--the Federal Child Support Case Registry, a database of child support cases, participants, and orders, and the National Directory of New Hires (NDNH), 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. States rely on the FPLS to facilitate standardized and centralized communication and data exchanges with employers, multistate financial institutions, insurance companies, and other federal and state agencies. FPLS data also are used by state and federal agencies to reduce erroneous payments and overall program costs in public assistance and benefit programs. The FPLS helped states collect $28.2 billion in child support in FY 2014 and produced direct collections of $3.8 billion. This investment continues to align with the Federal CIO goals of Maximizing Return on Investment in IT and Innovating for the American People. The FPLS is crucial to helping OCSE fulfill its mission in assisting states to secure the financial support upon which millions of our nation's children depend, and has contributed to an increase in the overall effectiveness and performance of the child support program and other federal and state programs. Amounts under this provision are available until expended.

PRWORA also included a provision supporting welfare research. Welfare research funds have supported a portfolio of rigorous, influential research and evaluation on the operation of the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program. Examples include the Employment, Retention and Advancement Evaluation, the Rural Welfare-to-Work Evaluation, and the Job Search Assistance Evaluation as well as studies of Tribal TANF, time limits, diversion practices, and services for TANF recipients with disabilities. In FY 2016, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 (P.L. 114-113), provided $15 million for welfare research through a transfer from the TANF Contingency Fund.

<u>Budget Request –</u>

The FY 2017 request for Children's Research and Technical Assistance is $96,953,000. This is $62,513,000 million above FY 2016 current law and includes $10 million in discretionary budget authority. This request will fund child support training and technical assistance efforts, operation of the FPLS, and a new initiative for Advancing Human Services Interoperability. Funding for Welfare Research in the amount of $15 million is being requested through a general provision via a transfer from the TANF Contingency Fund.

NDNH ACCESS PROPOSALS

The proposed budget for FY 2017 also includes seven NDNH access proposals summarized below. For additional information regarding these proposals, please see "Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs." Federal agencies are required to pay fees to cover costs associated with NDNH data matching programs, which would affect offsetting collections in the CRTA account.

OPTION TO ACCESS NDNH VIA THE DO NOT PAY PORTAL

This proposal allows programs that are authorized under the Social Security Act to access NDNH data through OCSE for program integrity purposes the option of accessing these data via the Department of Treasury's Do Not Pay (DNP) portal.

This proposal will clearly articulate that:

- OCSE would retain control over the NDNH data through an MOU with Treasury and each individual agency that clearly defines how Treasury (and each agency) may use the data, and further provides rules for protecting and correcting the data and for its retention and destruction;
- OCSE would still retain their robust privacy and security review procedures before granting any agency access to data;
- DNP would only access and disclose the minimum relevant NDNH data to agency programs that are authorized to access the data in statute and who have an MOU with OCSE to access the data;
- Agencies would maintain the option to access NDNH via DNP or directly through OCSE;
- OCSE would be reimbursed by Treasury and/or the accessing agency for the costs incurred by providing the NDNH data to the agency, regardless of the mechanism used.
- Since the NDNH data are not verified, agencies accessing NDNH data via Treasury's DNP portal will ensure that the data are not used as the basis for any adverse determination, including denial of benefits or overpayment determinations in federally-assisted programs, and will be required to conduct independent verification of information prior to taking any adverse action against any individual.

ALLOW THE CMS MARKETPLACE ACCESS TO NDNH

The 2017 Budget proposes to provide CMS access to National Directory of New Hires to assist with eligibility determinations and verification processes for financial assistance in the Marketplace. To determine eligibility for and the value of advance payments of the premium tax credit, CMS currently relies on income tax data, Social Security data, and a commercial source of income data. Access to NDNH would allow for another trusted source for income information. CMS would pay ACF fees for accessing NDNH data.

USDA's RURAL HOUSING SERVICES

This proposal allows the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Rural Housing Service access to the NDNH to reduce improper payments.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

This proposal allows the Railroad Retirement Board to match to the NDNH to establish a more efficient manner to detect improper payments.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PROGRAM INTEGRITY

This proposal requires State unemployment insurance (UI) agencies to conduct NDNH cross-matches for the purpose of identifying improper payments.

STATISTICAL AND EVALUATION ACCESS
This proposal grants NDNH access to specified federal statistical agencies and units (including evaluation offices), and their designees for statistical, research, evaluation, and performance measurement purposes associated with assessing positive labor market outcomes.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR WORKFORCE PROGRAM ACCESS
This proposal provides state agencies with responsibilities for Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) implementation, as designated by the governor, the authority to match with NDNH for program administration of WIOA and other Vocational Rehabilitation and Adult Education program administration purposes, including oversight and evaluation of these programs.

ADVANCING HUMAN SERVICES INTEROPERABILITY

The FY 2017 budget proposes a $60 million initiative for Advancing Human Services Interoperability. This proposal includes two components:

1. $10 million in discretionary funds to establish a Systems Innovation Center, which will lay the groundwork for interoperability efforts. The Center would design and build IT elements to be shared with states and tribes, in support of integrated health and human services eligibility and enrollment systems. These systems could support interoperability across ACF programs including Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), Child Care, Child Welfare, and LIHEAP, as well as integrating with eligibility and enrollment for Medicaid and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). The Center will make strategic investments in IT elements of use to multiple jurisdictions, leveraging progress and lessons learned by states responding to the opportunities created by the ACA, and the increasing recognition of the need to integrate health and human services given the important role of social determinants of health.
2. $50 million per year for five years in mandatory funding to establish a Statewide Human Services Data System (SHSDS) Grant Program. This program will provide grants and related technical assistance to states in support of the design, development, and implementation of statewide integrated data systems and related analytical tools. SHSDS supported statewide integrated data systems will allow states to effectively manage longitudinal data from across multiple human services and health programs in order to analyze program investments and outcomes across multiple programs and over time, as well as to analyze differences across families, programs, and jurisdictions. The systems will be designed to support evidence-based decisions and promote program effectiveness and efficiency, improved targeting, reduced disparities in access, improved individual and family outcomes, and increased program integrity.

   The funding will support demonstration grants of up to $5 million per year per state, awarded as competitive, cooperative agreements to be extended for three to five years for up to $25 million dollars per grantee. In addition, a newly constituted Research and Technical Assistance Center will provide technical assistance related to data sharing and governance, privacy and data security, data dashboard development, predictive analytics, and other tools for leveraging systems for performance management and evaluation. The Center will also share best practices and develop a community of practice that extends beyond the states receiving SHSDS grants. Finally, the project includes funding for an independent evaluation of the SHSDS demonstration implementation.

Resource and Program Data
Child Support Training and Technical Assistance

Data Category	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation		$525,000	
Demonstration/Development	$498,747		$500,000
Training/Technical Assistance	76,000	1,633,497	244,628
Program Support	9,582,024	13,474,943	12,072,917
Total, Resources	$10,156,771	$15,633,440	$12,817,545
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	5	0	5
New Starts			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Continuations			
#	5	0	5
$	$498,747	$0	$500,000
Contracts			
#	17	24	19
$	$4,372,640	$7,506,189	$4,602,733
Interagency Agreements			
#	42	42	41
$	$1,069,426	$1,547,263	$1,069,601

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

Resource and Program Data
Federal Parent Locator Service

Data Category	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	$47,424,473	$60,364,625	$64,344,088
Total, Resources	$47,424,473	$60,364,625	$64,344,088
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	0	0	0
New Starts			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	25	28	31
$	$35,370,118	$44,122,769	$48,794,841
Interagency Agreements			
#	12	15	14
$	$5,770,806	$8,626,806	$7,822,455

Notes:
1. Program support includes the full costs of operating the FPLS including information systems, salaries/benefits, and associated overhead costs.
2. The numbers reflect total obligations which include obligations made from prior year unobligated balances, fees from the states to pay costs associated with offset notice preparation, and fees from state and federal agencies to pay costs associated with Federal Parent Locator Services.

Resource and Program Data
Welfare Research

Data Category	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation	$13,104,730	$14,132,084	$14,116,816
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	787,927	867,916	883,184
Total, Resources	$13,892,657	$15,000,000	$15,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	5	4	2
New Starts			
#	0	1	0
$	$0	$500,000	$0
Continuations			
#	5	3	2
$	$1,338,538	$1,054,260	$1,100,000
Contracts			
#	26	22	14
$	$11,586,590	$12,344,437	$12,854,710
Interagency Agreements			
#	9	11	9
$	$829,692	$962,244	$903,728

Notes:
1. The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 authorized Welfare Research via a transfer from the TANF Contingency Fund. The Budget proposes to continue this transfer in FY 2016 and FY 2017. Resource and Program Data for Welfare Research is displayed above rather than inclusion in the TANF chapter.
2. Program support includes funding for Federal Register notices, contract fees, printing fees, travel, training, information technology, rent and security.

Resource and Program Data
Advancing Human Services Interoperability

Data Category	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			$45,000,000
Research/Evaluation			500,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			9,500,000
Program Support			5,000,000
Total, Resources	$0	$0	$60,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	0	0	13
New Starts			
#	0	0	13
$	$0	$0	$50,000,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	2
$	$0	$0	$10,000,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0

Notes:
1. Program support includes establishment of a Systems Innovation Center that would design and build IT elements to be shared with states and tribes.

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

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Authorizing Legislation

	FY 2016 Amount Authorized	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Amount Authorized	FY 2017 Budget Request
1. State Family Assistance Grants: Section 403(a)(1)(C) of the Social Security Act (SSA)	Such sums	$16,488,667,000	Such sums	$17,235,167,000
2. Territories – Family Assistance Grants: Section 403(a)(1)(C) of the SSA	Such sums	$77,875,000	Such sums	$81,375,000
3. Matching Grants to Territories: Section 1108(b)(2) of the SSA	Such sums	$15,000,000	Such sums	$15,000,000
4. Healthy Marriage/Responsible Fatherhood Grants: Section 403(a)(2)(D) of the SSA	$150,000,000	$148,232,000	$150,000,000	$150,000,000
5. Tribal Work Programs: Section 412(a)(2)(D) of the SSA	$7,633,287	$7,633,287	$7,633,287	$7,633,287
6. Contingency Fund: Section 403(b)(2)(D) of the SSA	$608,000,000	$608,000,000	$608,000,000	$608,000,000
Total request level		$17,345,407,287		$18,097,175,287
Total request level against definite authorizations	$765,633,287	$763,865,287	$765,633,287	$765,633,287

The FY 2017 President's Budget includes a general provision to transfer $15 million from the Contingency Fund to Welfare Research and $10 million to the Bureau of the Census to support the Survey of Income and Program Participation, consistent with FY 2016 Appropriations funding.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Appropriations History Table

Year	Request to Congress	Appropriation
2008		17,058,625,513
2009		
Appropriation		17,058,625,513
Recovery Act		5,000,000,000
Total		22,058,625,513
2010		
Appropriation		16,739,175,287
Recovery Act		319,450,226
Total		17,058,625,513
2011		
Appropriation	17,408,625,513	16,950,496,693
Contingency Fund	1,854,962,000	334,238,754
TANF Emergency Fund	2,500,000,000	0
Total	21,763,587,513	17,284,735,447
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

Year	Request to Congress	Appropriation
2015		
Appropriation	16,749,175,000	16,739,175,000
Sequestration		-1,898,000
Contingency Fund	602,000,000	608,000,000
Total	17,351,175,000	17,345,277,000
2016		
Appropriation	16,749,175,000	16,739,175,000
Sequestration		-1,768,000
Pathways to Jobs	573,000,000	0
Contingency Fund		608,000,000
Total	17,322,175,000	17,345,407,000
2017		
Appropriation	17,499,175,000	
Pathways to Jobs	473,000,000	
Two-Generations Demo	100,000,000	
Economic Response Fund	2,000,000,000	
Total	20,072,175,000	

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Amounts Available for Obligation

Budgetary Resources	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Budget Authority	$17,347,175,000	$17,347,175,000	$20,097,175,000
Sequestration	-1,898,000	-1,768,000	0
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	**$17,345,277,000**	**$17,345,407,000**	**$20,097,175,000**
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-15,098,000	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	0	0	-1,972,000,000
Total Obligations	**$17,330,179,000**	**$17,345,407,000**	**$18,125,175,000**

Budget Authority by Activity

Activity	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
State Family Assistance Grants	$16,488,667,000	$16,488,667,000	$17,235,167,000
Territories -- Family Assistance Grants	77,875,000	77,875,000	81,375,000
Matching Grants to Territories	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
Tribal Work Programs	7,633,000	7,633,000	7,633,000
Monitoring and Oversight	0	0	10,000,000
Healthy Marriage Promotion and Responsible Fatherhood Grants	148,102,000	148,232,000	150,000,000
Contingency Fund	608,000,000	608,000,000	25,000,000
Pathways to Jobs	0	0	473,000,000
Two-Generation Demonstration Project	0	0	100,000,000
Economic Response Fund	0	0	2,000,000,000
Total, Budget Authority	**$17,345,277,000**	**$17,345,407,000**	**$20,097,175,000**

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Summary of Changes

FY 2016 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	$17,345,407,000
FY 2017 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	$20,097,175,000
(Obligations)	($18,125,175,000)
Net change	+$2,751,768,000

Description of Changes	FY 2016 Estimate	Change from Base
Increases:		
A. Built-in:		
1) **Healthy Marriage Promotion and Responsible Fatherhood Grants:** Technical baseline change	$148,232,000	+$1,768,000
Subtotal, Built-in Increases		+$1,768,000
B. Program:		
1) **Economic Response Fund:** New proposal for FY 2017	$0	+$2,000,000,000
2) **State Family Assistance Grants:** Additional funding to assist low-income families	$16,488,667,000	+$746,500,000
3) **Pathways to Jobs:** Updated proposal for repurposing the Contingency Fund.	$0	+$473,000,000
4) **Two-Generation Demonstration Project:** Proposed policy for demonstration project.	$0	+$100,000,000
5) **Monitoring and Oversight:** Proposal to provide for program improvements to TANF	$0	+$10,000,000
6) **Territories -- Family Assistance Grants:** Additional funding to assist low-income families	$77,875,000	+$3,500,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+$3,333,000,000
Total, Increases		+$3,334,768,000
Decreases:		
A. Program:		
1) **Contingency Fund:** Proposal to repurpose the Contingency Fund	$608,000,000	-$583,000,000
Subtotal, Program Decreases		-$583,000,000
Total, Decreases		-$583,000,000
Net Change		+$2,751,768,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Justification

Funding Level	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget	Change from FY 2016 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	$17,345,277,000	$17,345,407,000	$20,097,175,000	$2,751,768,000

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

2017 Authorization ....Such sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method ....Formula Grant/Competitve Grant

General Statement

Title I of Public Law 104-193, the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, created the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program. The legislation repealed Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and related programs and replaced them with a fixed block grant. The purpose of the TANF program is to provide state flexibility in operating programs designed to: (1) provide assistance to needy families so that children may be cared for in their own homes or the homes of relatives; (2) end dependence of needy parents by promoting job preparation, work, and marriage; (3) prevent and reduce the incidence of out-of-wedlock pregnancies; and (4) encourage the formation and maintenance of two-parent families.

The Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (DRA): (1) reauthorized the TANF program through 2010 and maintained program funding levels for Family Assistance Grants to States, Tribes and Territories, Matching Grants to Territories, and Tribal Work Programs, and allowed continued access to the Contingency Fund; (2) modified work participation rate calculations; (3) created and provided funds for grants focused on promotion of healthy marriage and responsible fatherhood; and (4) reinstated authority for the Supplemental Grants for Population Increases program through FY 2008. The Medicare Improvements for Patients and Providers Act of 2008 extended authority for Supplemental Grants through FY 2009, and the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 extended these grants through FY 2010.

The Claims Resolution Act of 2010 included an extension of TANF through September 30, 2011 (with the exception of Supplemental Grants for Population Increases, which were extended through June 30, 2011). Since 2010, TANF has been reauthorized through a series of short-term extensions. One of these extensions was in the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012, which also required states to implement policies and practices to prevent the use of TANF electronic benefit transfer transactions at certain establishments. Currently, TANF is authorized through September 30, 2016, in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 (P.L. 114-113). This act also authorized the Contingency Fund at $608,000,000 in fiscal years 2016 and 2017 and provided transfers from the fund in FY 2016 for Welfare Research and the Bureau of the Census to support the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP).

The FY 2017 request of $20,097,175,000 for the TANF program includes a proposal to repurpose funding currently in the baseline for the Contingency Fund for: TANF two-generation demonstration projects, which will focus on improving parental employment outcomes concurrently with child and family well-being outcomes; the Pathways to Jobs initiative, which will support work opportunities through subsidized employment programs; and program improvement initiatives, such as monitoring and oversight, technical assistance, and research and evaluation for the TANF block grant program. Following the FY 2016 Appropriations Act, the budget request includes a provision to provide $25 million in transfers from the Contingency Fund for Welfare Research and the SIPP in FY 2017. The request also includes budget authorities for $750 million in additional block grant funding in FY 2017 and $2 billion over five years for a TANF Economic Response Fund.

Program Description and Accomplishments

State Family Assistance Grants (SFAG) – Funding under the TANF program is provided primarily through State Family Assistance Grants. State allocations, totaling $16.5 billion per fiscal year, are based on AFDC spending levels in the mid-1990s. While states must meet certain federal requirements relating to work participation for families receiving assistance and a maintenance-of-effort (MOE) requirement[89], the law provides states with broad flexibility in use of TANF funds and program design.

Currently, states use TANF on a variety of programs and services that are reasonably calculated to address the program's four broad purposes. All states operate cash assistance programs, though cash assistance represents less than a third of overall TANF and MOE spending. Under TANF, 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 SFAG to either the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) program or the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) program, though no more than 10 percent may be transferred to SSBG. In FY 2014, states transferred $1.4 billion of TANF SFAG (8 percent of total federal funds used) to CCDBG and $1.2 billion (7 percent of total federal funds used) to SSBG. In addition, states can use their TANF funds directly to fund child care, both for families receiving TANF cash assistance and for other low-income families. In FY 2014, an additional 7 percent of federal TANF funds used – or $1.2 billion – was spent directly for child care. Further, states spent $3.7 billion in MOE funds directly on child care in FY 2014.

Tribes are eligible to operate their own TANF programs and those that choose to do so receive their own Family Assistance Grants. The number of approved tribal TANF plans has steadily increased since the first three tribal TANF programs started in July 1997. As of December 2015, 71 tribal TANF grantees have been approved and operate tribal TANF programs.

Territories – Family Assistance Grants – These grants provide funding to Guam, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands to 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.

[89] States must maintain a historical level of state spending on allowable activities (the maintenance-of-effort requirement) – set at 80 percent of what states spent under prior programs in 1994 and reduced to 75 percent if a state meets its minimum work participation rate requirements.

Matching Grants to Territories – These 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 maintenance-of-effort 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.

Healthy Marriage Promotion and Responsible Fatherhood Grants – The DRA included $150 million for the Healthy Marriage Promotion and Responsible Fatherhood Grants in FY 2006 through FY 2010. The Claims Resolution Act of 2010 amended the Social Security Act to provide $150 million for FY 2011 for this purpose, specifying that funding should be equally split between healthy marriage and responsible fatherhood activities. The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 (P.L. 114-113) further extends the Healthy Marriage and Responsible Fatherhood grants program through September 30, 2016. Funding supported a new grant competition in FY 2015.

Program funds currently support 91 Healthy Marriage and Responsible Fatherhood grants. Funds also support research and evaluation activities and the continuation of a national responsible fatherhood clearinghouse and media campaign. Together, these activities are designed to promote and encourage healthy marriage and relationships, positive father and family interactions, and other activities that foster economic security.

The Claims Resolution Act reauthorized up to $2 million 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. As a result, in FY 2015 a total of eight Tribal TANF-Child Welfare Coordination demonstration projects were funded that emphasize improving case management for families eligible for assistance, supportive services and assistance to tribal children in out-of-home placements and the tribal families caring for such children (including families who adopt the children), and prevention services and assistance to tribal families at risk of child abuse and neglect.

Tribal Work Programs –Native Employment Works (NEW) grants are available to Indian tribes and Alaskan Native organizations that conducted a Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training program in FY 1995. The purpose of these grants, totaling $7.6 million, is to allow Indian tribes and Alaskan Native organizations to operate programs to make work activities available to their members. As of December 2015, there are 78 grantees for this program.

Contingency Fund – The Contingency Fund provides a funding reserve to assist states that meet certain criteria intended to reflect economic distress. To be eligible to receive contingency funds, a state must meet one of two criteria:

1) The state’s average unemployment rate for the most recent three-month period for which data are available must equal or exceed 6.5 percent, and this rate must be at least 10 percent higher than the average unemployment rate for the comparable three-month period in either or both of the last two calendar years; or

2) The average number of SNAP participants in the state for the most recent three-month period for which data are available must exceed by at least 10 percent the average number of food stamp participants in the state in the comparable three-month period of either FY 1994 or FY 1995.

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. Typically, fewer than 20 states access the Contingency Fund in a given fiscal year. The Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011, appropriated $506 million for the Contingency Fund in FY 2011 and $612 million for FY 2012. Subsequently, the FY 2011 appropriation was reduced to $334 million as a result of the Claims Resolution Act of 2010. The Protect Our Kids Act of 2012 appropriated $612 million for the Contingency Fund for each of fiscal years 2013 and 2014, but directed $2 million in each year to establish the Commission to Eliminate Child Abuse and Neglect Fatalities. The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016, appropriated $608 million for the Contingency Fund in fiscal years 2016 and 2017, reserving in FY 2016 $15 million for welfare research funds and $10 million for SIPP.

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

2012	$17,351,175,000
2013	$17,349,854,100
2014	$17,349,303,000
2015	$17,345,277,000
2016	$17,345,407,000

Regarding annual measure 22B (job entry), in FY 2013, 32.4 percent of TANF adult recipients became newly employed, which was an improvement over the previous year's result (30.4 percent) and exceeded the FY 2013 target of 30.7 percent. (To ensure comparable and reliable data over time, job entry rate findings are limited to states that provided universe data for fiscal years 2009-2013. This exclusion limits the generalizability of the national figures, especially because the two states with the largest TANF caseloads, California and New York, submit sample data and therefore are not included in the national figure.) 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.

Budget Request

The FY 2017 request for TANF is $20,097,175,000, which is $2.75 billion above the FY 2016 current services level. The FY 2017 budget proposes to increase the level of the TANF State and Territory Family Assistance Grants by $750,000,000 and to create a new $2 billion Economic Response Fund. The Budget calls for a total of $8 billion in increased funding for family assistance grants over the next five years, to help reverse the years of decline in the inflation-adjusted value of TANF funding. These additional funds would be coupled with an increased focus on helping families prepare for and find jobs, along with new financial and programmatic accountability standards for states.

The Administration looks forward to working with lawmakers to strengthen the program's effectiveness in accomplishing its goals. Toward doing so, the law should be modified to ensure that a larger share of program funds are used for the core benefits, services, and activities of TANF – basic assistance, work-related activities for needy families, and child care – and that program funds are effectively targeted toward low-income families. The TANF law should also be revised to establish a stronger accountability framework for states, in which states are measured and held accountable for strengthening their performance in helping families get jobs, sustain employment, and make progress in the labor force. At the same time, Congress should provide states with increased flexibility to develop individualized approaches to work with families with the most serious barriers to employment and to effectively coordinate TANF with other state workforce efforts under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act.

The budget request includes several proposals to help ensure that TANF is meeting the needs of low-income families, particularly those with little or no income, and helping to connect them to jobs and services. The budget addresses two well-known problems in TANF: (1) the large numbers of very poor families that are not served by the program and (2) the lack of a sound counter-cyclical mechanism to assist states, tribes, and territories during economic downturns. To these ends, the budget proposes policy changes, repurposing the TANF Contingency Fund, additional block grant funding, and a new TANF Economic Response Fund.

Policy Changes

To ensure that TANF and MOE funds are better targeted to and used for core benefits and services for needy families, the budget would:

- require that all TANF and MOE expenditures be for needy families, defined as families with incomes of 200 percent of the federal poverty level or less;
- add a new purpose to TANF to reduce child poverty;
- direct HHS to publish national and state measures related to this new purpose and authorize HHS to collect the data needed to do so; and
- prohibit states from claiming non-governmental third-party expenditures as MOE.

Currently, states may count third-party non-governmental spending toward their MOE requirement, which allows states to reduce their own spending on TANF-related programs designed to help families move toward economic security. Prohibiting this practice will help to ensure that states maintain their commitment to these efforts as the law intended.

In addition, the budget would require that in FY 2017 states use (i.e., spend or transfer) an amount equivalent to 55 percent of their TANF SFAG and basic MOE amount (adjusted for funding increases) on the following core benefits and services: basic assistance, work-related activities for needy families, and child care. The required share used on core benefits and services would increase incrementally from 55 percent in FY 2017 and FY 2018 to 57 percent in FY 2019 and FY 2020, and again to 60 percent in FY 2021, as states also receive additional block grant funding over the 5-year period (see *Additional Block Grant Funding* below). Failure by a state to reach the required expenditure thresholds would result in a penalty equivalent to the amount of the shortfall, which would be levied against the state's block grant amount the following fiscal year. The state would be required to make up the shortfall with state funds. States could avoid a penalty if they spend the shortfall in the following fiscal year (in addition to that fiscal year's spending level requirement).

Additionally, the request proposes to allow states the option to use an alternative approach to the Income and Eligibility Verification System (IEVS) if the state can show that the alternative meets the purposes of the IEVS requirements and is equally or more cost effective. ACF also requests a technical change to the Healthy Marriage and Responsible Fatherhood statutory language related to research and demonstration projects carried out under the Responsible Fatherhood program.

Finally, the reauthorized CCDBG Act of 2014 includes new minimum health and safety standards, including the monitoring of facilities and background checks for providers, that are essential to ensuring that children are safe. These protections apply to children whose care is funded by CCDF – including both the federal funds and state matching funds. The protections extend to child care funded with TANF funds transferred to CCDF, but not to child care services directly funded by TANF, TANF MOE funds, or the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG). The Administration supports expanding these health and safety protections to all child care funded through CCDF, TANF (both federal and MOE), and SSBG. By extending these requirements to these funding streams, this proposal will ensure that all children receiving child care assistance benefit from the same protections regardless of the program providing the funding.

Repurposing the Contingency Fund

The current Contingency Fund is poorly designed – it is inadequate and ineffective as a counter-cyclical mechanism and now provides poorly targeted funding to a subset of states. As discussed below, the Budget proposes to create a new counter-cyclical mechanism, built off of the successful TANF Emergency Fund put in place temporarily during the Great Recession. The Budget also proposes to re-purpose the current contingency fund on a targeted set of promising approaches to reducing poverty and promoting family economic security.

The budget would repurpose the $608 million in annual funding for the TANF Contingency Fund to the following:

- a Pathways to Jobs initiative of $473 million to support state and tribal efforts to provide work opportunities to low-income families through subsidized employment;
- Two-Generation Demonstration projects of $100 million to focus on achieving parental employment outcomes concurrently with child and family well-being outcomes;
- program improvement initiatives totaling $10 million, including technical assistance, monitoring, research, and evaluation for the TANF block grant program; and
- a general provision that will continue the funding mechanism provided in the FY 2016 Appropriations Act that specified $15 million in Contingency Fund money for the Welfare Research and $10 million for the SIPP.

The $473 million Pathways to Jobs initiative would support work opportunities through subsidized employment for low-income parents, guardians, and youth, including summer jobs for youth. Pathways to Jobs would target individuals who are either eligible for TANF cash assistance (including custodial and noncustodial parents with a child eligible for TANF cash assistance) or who are at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty level and face barriers to employment. The program would permit up to 100 percent coverage for wages, workplace benefits, training, and administrative costs associated with up to the first 90 days of employment for eligible individuals. Partial subsidies would also be allowable after the first 90 days. State subsidized employment efforts through Pathways to Jobs would be required to satisfy a TANF purpose. The proposal also includes statutory changes necessary to give ACF the authority to collect data necessary to evaluate and oversee this program, and a one percent set aside for national evaluation of the program.

The focus on subsidized employment would build on the success of the TANF Emergency Fund, established by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, in putting people to work by creating much-needed access to jobs. States and employers responded to the availability of these funds to reimburse the development of subsidized employment programs, placing over 260,000 unemployed individuals in subsidized jobs. States are interested in operating or expanding subsidized employment programs, but it is difficult for them to do so without additional resources.

The $100 million two-generation demonstration projects would focus on improving parental employment outcomes while at the same time focusing on the needs of children in those families. This funding would be used to help a select group of state and tribal TANF agencies implement and build the evidence base for strategies that coordinate existing services, engage new partners, leverage additional resources, and supplement services to low-income families (at or below 200 percent of poverty). No less than $5 million will be used to support Tribal TANF agencies in these efforts. The core components of these two-generation projects would include workforce development, early childhood development, and social capital development (e.g., via peer support and cohort models; career coaches; connections with potential employers and industry contacts; and networking with school and workplace contacts). Funding would be awarded on a competitive basis and would be expected to supplement existing resources, not supplant them. Preference would be given to applicants that leverage existing programs and resources to build their two-generation approach. To support rigorous evaluation, $10 million would be set aside for research and technical assistance, including development of common performance and outcome measures, implementation studies, impact studies, systems change analyses, and the facilitation of peer learning to build the evidence base and disseminate information about effective practices.

Additional Block Grant Funding

The level of the TANF block grant funding has remained at $16.5 billion annually since the original legislation was passed in 1996. Over the past 20 years, the value of the block grant has eroded by about one-third due to inflation. The budget would increase the family assistance grants by $8 billion over a five-year period, beginning with $750 million in FY 2017 and increasing to $2.25 billion by FY 2021. Each year, a state's family assistance grant would equal the amount it received in FY 2016 plus its share of the amount of funding above the FY 2016 funding level. One way to distribute these resources would be to base the allocation on the number of poor children in each state. We look forward to working with Congress on a precise formula. The state's basic MOE requirement would also increase by the same percentage as the increase in the state's family assistance grant. Territories would not be subject to the increased MOE requirement, but would receive a share of the increased funding. TANF Tribal Family Assistance Grants would increase by the same proportion as the increase in the associated State Family Assistance Grants.

TANF Economic Response Fund

The budget proposes a new TANF Economic Response Fund with a more effective trigger based on the most recent 3-month average unemployment rate, which must equal or exceed 6.5 percent and 110 percent of the minimum unemployment rate in the corresponding months in any of the previous five years corresponding months in any of the previous five years. A counter-cyclical fund with this structure will be more responsive to economic downturns than the current Contingency Fund. Once a state hits the trigger, it would be eligible for that quarter of the fiscal year and for the following five quarters. Allowable uses would be limited to those that were permitted under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act TANF Emergency Fund: basic assistance, subsidized employment, and non-recurrent short-term benefits. An eligible state would receive 90 percent of the increase in the state's expenditures for basic assistance and/or non-recurrent short-term benefits, over spending in base periods. For subsidized employment expenditures, an eligible state would receive 100 percent of the increase over base period spending. The amount of funding a state could receive in a fiscal year would be equal to 20 percent of its block grant. The budget proposes $2 billion in funding over 5 years for the TANF Economic Response Fund, though an analysis of economic forecasts results in a probabilistic score of $636 million over five years for the proposed counter-cyclical fund.

Performance measure 22A demonstrates the extent to which states engage families with a work-eligible individual receiving cash assistance in countable work-related activities for the minimum hours required to count toward state work participation requirements. This efficiency measure includes both the overall and two-parent work participation rates. By statute, states must engage 50 percent of families with a work-eligible individual (not otherwise disregarded) in countable work activities and 90 percent of their two-parent families with two work-eligible individuals. However, these general 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. This efficiency measure compares states' actual rates to the adjusted target rates they must meet in a specific year.

States that fail to meet one or both adjusted work participation rate targets in a given year are subject to a financial penalty. A state may resolve the penalty in a number of ways, including requesting a reasonable cause exception to the penalty or entering into a corrective compliance plan under which the penalty will not be imposed if the state comes into compliance. In FY 2008, a baseline was established of 80 percent of state and territory work participation rates meeting or exceeding their targets. In FY 2009, a rate of 80 percent was maintained, and in FY 2010 and FY 2011 the rate increased then stayed at 82 percent. In FY 2012, the rate decreased to 55 percent, meaning fewer states met their work participation rate targets. This was largely due to changes in the caseload reduction credit calculation that resulted in states having higher work participation rate targets than prior years. In FY 2013, the rate increased to 61 percent. In FY 2017, the program aims to have 100 percent of states and territories meet or exceed work participation requirements. In order to meet this goal, ACF continues to inform states of their work participation rate status throughout the year and to work with states that fall short of their targets to improve performance in future years.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2017 Target +/- FY 2016 Target
22A: Increase the percentage of state work participation rates that meet or exceed requirements. [+] (*Efficiency*)	FY 2013: 61% [+] Target: 100% (Target Not Met)	100%	100%	Maintain
22B: Increase the percentage of adult Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) recipients who become newly employed. [+] [90] [*] (*Outcome*)	FY 2014: 31.4% Target: 32.5% (Target Not Met)	Prior Result + 0.1PP	Prior Result + 0.1PP	N/A
22C: Increase the percentage of adult TANF recipients/former recipients employed in one quarter that were still employed in the next two consecutive quarters. [+] [*] (*Outcome*)	FY 2014: 67.1% Target: 68.0% (Target Not Met)	Prior Result + 0.2PP	Prior Result + 0.2PP	N/A
22D: Increase the percentage rate of earnings gained by employed adult TANF recipients/former recipients between a base quarter and a second subsequent quarter. [+] [*] (*Outcome*)	FY 2014: 37.9% Target: 35.1% (Target Exceeded)	Prior Result + 0.1PP	Prior Result + 0.1PP	N/A

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

[90] This performance measure is included in the FY 2014-2018 HHS Strategic Plan.

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

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2017 Target +/- FY 2016 Target
22E: Increase the rate of case closures related to employment, child support collected, and marriage. (*Outcome*)	FY 2014: 17.0% Target: 20.7% (Target Not Met)	Prior Result + 0.1PP	Prior Result + 0.1PP	N/A
22i: Average monthly number of TANF and separate state program (SSP) families receiving assistance. (*Output*)	FY 2014: 1,652,394 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Data Category	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$16,569,346,566	$16,574,175,000	$17,324,175,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			2,000,000
Demonstration/Development			1,500,000
Training/Technical Assistance			5,000,000
Program Support			1,500,000
Total, Resources	$16,569,346,566	$16,574,175,000	$17,334,175,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	201	201	201
New Starts			
#	201	201	201
$	$16,569,346,566	$16,574,175,000	$17,324,175,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	0	7	7
$	$0	$0	$8,500,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0

Notes:
1. In all years, the 50 states plus the District of Columbia, 3 territories, and 70 tribes receive TANF formula grants. In addition, 78 tribes receive the Native Employment Works formula grant. Dollar figures for all other lines in FY 2017 and the contract number reflect the Monitoring and Oversight proposal. Program support related to that proposal includes funding for information technology support, printing costs and travel.

Resource and Program Data
Healthy Marriage Promotion and Responsible Fatherhood Grants

Data Category	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	$112,539,322	$112,460,533	$112,460,533
Research/Evaluation	21,591,593	21,880,317	21,606,582
Demonstration/Development	3,941,033	4,200,000	4,200,000
Training/Technical Assistance	5,013,694	5,110,000	5,110,000
Program Support	3,910,706	4,581,150	6,622,885
Total, Resources	$146,996,348	$148,232,000	$150,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	103	102	101
New Starts			
#	99	0	0
$	$112,460,533	$0	$0
Continuations			
#	4	102	101
$	$1,378,789	$114,217,201	$114,017,201
Contracts			
#	23	24	18
$	$29,515,181	$29,281,671	$29,239,936
Interagency Agreements			
#	3	5	4
$	$595,342	$639,000	$617,000

1. Program support includes funding for administrative support, contract fees, information technology, rent and security.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
State Table - Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.558

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	Difference from FY 2016 Estimate
Alabama	$93,315,207	$93,315,207	$93,315,207	0
Alaska	44,607,376	44,607,376	44,607,376	0
Arizona	200,141,299	200,141,299	200,141,299	0
Arkansas	56,732,858	56,732,858	56,732,858	0
California	3,653,771,968	3,652,187,423	3,652,187,423	0
Colorado	136,056,690	136,056,690	136,056,690	0
Connecticut	266,788,107	266,788,107	266,788,107	0
Delaware	32,290,981	32,290,981	32,290,981	0
District of Columbia	92,609,815	92,609,815	92,609,815	0
Florida	562,340,120	562,340,120	562,340,120	0
Georgia	330,741,739	330,741,739	330,741,739	0
Hawaii	98,904,788	98,904,788	98,904,788	0
Idaho	30,412,562	30,412,562	30,412,562	0
Illinois	585,056,960	585,056,960	585,056,960	0
Indiana	206,799,109	206,799,109	206,799,109	0
Iowa	131,028,542	131,028,542	131,028,542	0
Kansas	101,931,061	101,931,061	101,931,061	0
Kentucky	181,287,669	181,287,669	181,287,669	0
Louisiana	163,971,985	163,971,985	163,971,985	0
Maine	78,120,889	78,120,889	78,120,889	0
Maryland	229,098,032	229,098,032	229,098,032	0
Massachusetts	459,371,116	459,371,116	459,371,116	0
Michigan	775,352,858	775,352,858	775,352,858	0
Minnesota	261,969,844	261,481,769	261,481,769	0
Mississippi	86,767,578	86,767,578	86,767,578	0
Missouri	217,051,740	217,051,740	217,051,740	0
Montana	38,039,116	38,039,116	38,039,116	0
Nebraska	56,833,778	56,833,778	56,833,778	0
Nevada	43,907,517	43,907,517	43,907,517	0
New Hampshire	38,521,261	38,521,261	38,521,261	0
New Jersey	404,034,823	404,034,823	404,034,823	0
New Mexico	110,578,100	110,396,515	110,396,515	0
New York	2,442,930,602	2,442,930,602	2,442,930,602	0
North Carolina	301,434,978	301,435,018	301,435,018	0
North Dakota	26,399,809	26,399,809	26,399,809	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	Difference from FY 2016 Estimate
Ohio	727,968,260	727,968,260	727,968,260	0
Oklahoma	145,281,442	145,281,442	145,281,442	0
Oregon	166,798,629	166,798,629	166,798,629	0
Pennsylvania	719,499,305	719,499,305	719,499,305	0
Rhode Island	95,021,587	95,021,587	95,021,587	0
South Carolina	99,967,824	99,967,824	99,967,824	0
South Dakota	21,279,651	21,279,651	21,279,651	0
Tennessee	191,523,797	191,523,797	191,523,797	0
Texas	486,256,752	486,256,752	486,256,752	0
Utah	75,609,475	75,609,475	75,609,475	0
Vermont	47,353,181	47,353,181	47,353,181	0
Virginia	158,285,172	158,285,172	158,285,172	0
Washington	380,544,968	380,544,968	380,544,968	0
West Virginia	110,176,310	110,176,310	110,176,310	0
Wisconsin	309,165,720	309,165,720	309,165,720	0
Wyoming	18,500,530	18,500,530	18,500,530	0
Subtotal	**16,292,433,480**	**16,290,179,315**	**16,290,179,315**	**0**
Indian Tribes	191,503,432	193,757,638	193,757,638	0
Subtotal	**191,503,432**	**193,757,638**	**193,757,638**	**0**
Guam	3,465,486	3,465,478	3,465,478	0
Puerto Rico	71,562,623	71,562,501	71,562,501	0
Virgin Islands	2,846,435	2,846,564	2,846,564	0
Subtotal	**77,874,544**	**77,874,543**	**77,874,543**	**0**
Total States/Territories	**16,561,811,456**	**16,561,811,496**	**16,561,811,496**	**0**
Additional Block Grant Funding	0	0	750,000,000	$750,000,000
Subtotal, Adjustments	**0**	**0**	**750,000,000**	**750,000,000**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$16,561,811,456**	**$16,561,811,496**	**$17,311,811,496**	**$750,000,000**

Notes:
1. Additional Block Grant funding in FY 2017 - One way to distribute these resources would be to base the allocation on the number of poor children in each state. We look forward to working with Congress on a precise formula for distributing these resources based on need in states.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
EMERGENCY AID AND SERVICE CONNECTION PILOTS

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FY 2017 BUDGET

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Authorizing Legislation

	FY 2016 Amount Authorized	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Amount Authorized	FY 2017 Budget Request
1. Emergency Aid and Service Connect Pilots [proposed in Budget]			$40,000,000	$40,000,000
Total request level			$40,000,000	$40,000,000
Total request level against definite authorizations			$40,000,000	$40,000,000

Appropriations History Table

Year	Request to Congress	Appropriation
2017 Appropriation	$40,000,000	

Amounts Available for Obligation

Budgetary Resources	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Budget Authority	$0	$0	$40,000,000
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	**$0**	**$0**	**$40,000,000**

Budget Authority by Activity

Activity	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Emergency Aid and Service Connection Pilots	$0	$0	$40,000,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Emergency Aid and Service Connection Pilots

Summary of Changes

FY 2016 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	$0
FY 2017 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	$40,000,000
Net change	+$40,000,000

Description of Changes	FY 2016 Estimate	Change from Base
Increases:		
A. Program:		
1) **Emergency Aid and Service Connection Grants:** New program in FY 2017.	$0	+$40,000,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+$40,000,000
Total, Increases		+$40,000,000
Net Change		+$40,000,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Emergency Aid and Service Connection Pilots

Justification

Funding Level	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget	Change from FY 2016 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	0	0	$40,000,000	$40,000,000

Authorizing Legislation – Pending Congresional action on the proposal in this chapter

2017 Authorization ....……………………$40,000,000 for fiscal year 2017, and $490,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2018 through 2021, pending Congressional action

Allocation Method .... Formula Grant/Other

General Statement

Extreme poverty has risen in the United States. A growing number of families with children now live on less than $2 of cash income per person per day. In 1996, before the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act, 1.7 percent of all households with children were under that $2-a-day threshold. By 2011, this had grown to 4 percent, representing 1.5 million families, with approximately 3 million children. One important factor is the declining role of Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) as a safety net, which served 78.9 percent of eligible families in 1996 but only 32.4 percent in 2012.

The needs of families facing serious financial hardship vary. For some financially stressed families, a needed car repair or a week of missed work due to the flu can bring the family to the brink of financial collapse – including the loss of a job or even homelessness. Some families have already hit bottom, living in extreme poverty without the help they need to keep a roof over their head and find work.

Budget Request –

The FY 2017 Budget proposes $2 billion over five years for this new initiative, which would fund a robust round of pilots to test new approaches to providing emergency aid for families facing significant economic hardship and distress, including both short-term financial assistance and connection to longer term supports for those who need them. Over five years, this initiative will support programmatic grants, technical assistance, administration, and evaluation to test new approaches to helping these families.

Building on the lessons learned from the rapid rehousing approach – a strategy that helps stabilize families' housing and then assists them to become more self-sufficient – these pilots will seek to both prevent families from financial collapse when emergency help such as fixing a car or paying a security deposit is needed and connect families that need them to services and supports – such as TANF, employment assistance, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), child care, or Medicaid – that can help them find jobs, stabilize their families, and become more financially secure.

The budget allocates $40 million in FY 2017 for a planning year for grantees and $490 million annually from FY 2018 through FY 2021. Over the five-year period, the budget would set aside $20 million for evaluation. ACF would not mandate that applicants test a particular model but would invite them to propose approaches they believe would be most promising for accomplishing the specified goals. Grantees could include states and counties that would be encouraged to partner with community-based organizations.

The pilot would target families with no or very low-incomes through support to approximately 25 state and local grantees. After an initial planning year, grantees could serve more than 475,000 families over the four-year implementation period, assuming an average cost of about $4,000 per family, which includes direct benefits and services, as well as and the cost of staff, including caseworkers, and other administrative costs. However, we expect the average cost of the interventions tested to vary.

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

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FY 2017 BUDGET

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

FY 2017 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis

For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, title IV-E of the Social Security Act, **[$5,298,000,000]***$5,764,000,000*.

For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, title IV-E of the Social Security Act, for the first quarter of fiscal year **[2017]***2018*, **[$2,300,000,000]***$2,500,000,000.*

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. (*Department of Health and Human Services Appropriations Act, 2016.*)

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

Authorizing Legislation

	FY 2016 Amount Authorized	FY 2016 Enacted[1]	FY 2017 Amount Authorized	FY 2017 Budget Request
1. Foster Care [Sections 470, 474 and 476(a-b) of the Social Security Act]	Such sums	$4,799,573,000	Such sums	$5,242,800,000[2]
2. Demonstration to Address the Over-Prescription of Psychotropic Medications for Children in Foster Care [proposal]				250,000,000[3]
3. Chafee Foster Care Independence Program [Section 470, 474, and 477 of the Social Security Act]	$140,000,000	139,963,000	140,000,000	144,000,000[91]
4. Adoption Assistance [Sections 470 and 474 of the Social Security Act]	Such sums	2,674,000,000	Such sums	2,780,000,000
5. Guardianship Assistance [Section 470 and 474 of the Social Security Act]	Such sums	135,000,000	Such sums	152,000,000
6. Technical Assistance and Implementation Services for Tribal Programs (pre-appropriated) [Section 476(c) of the Social Security Act]	3,000,000	2,961,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Total request level	Such sums	$7,751,497,000	Such sums	$8,571,800,000
Total request level against definite authorizations		$142,924,000		$147,000,000

[1] Includes effects of sequestration for federal administration in an otherwise exempt account.
[2] Includes effects of proposed law.
[3] To be authorized under proposed law.
[91] Includes effects of proposed law.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

Appropriations History Table

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	Appropriation
2008		
Appropriation	5,067,000,000	5,067,000,000
Advance	1,810,000,000	1,810,000,000
Total	6,877,000,000	6,877,000,000
2009		
Appropriation	5,113,000,000	5,050,000,000
Advance	1,776,000,000	1,776,000,000
Pre-appropriated		3,000,000
Indefinite		389,062,000
Total	6,889,000,000	7,218,062,000
2010		
Appropriation	5,532,000,000	5,532,000,000
Advance	1,800,000,000	1,800,000,000
Pre-appropriated	3,000,000	3,000,000
Total	7,335,000,000	7,335,000,000
2011		
Appropriation	4,769,000,000	0
Advance	1,850,000,000	1,850,000,000
Pre-appropriated	3,000,000	3,000,000
Indefinite		5,137,000,000
Total	6,622,000,000	6,990,000,000
2012		
Appropriation	5,403,000,000	5,153,000,000
Advance	1,850,000,000	1,850,000,000
Pre-appropriated	3,000,000	3,000,000
Total	7,256,000,000	7,006,000,000
2013		
Appropriation	5,062,000,000	
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

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	Appropriation
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	
Advance	2,300,000,000	2,300,000,000
Pre-appropriated	3,000,000	3,000,000
Sequestration		
Total	8,031,450,000	
2017		
Advance	2,300,000,000	
Pre-appropriated	3,000,000	3,000,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

Amounts Available for Obligation

Budgetary Resources	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Current Law	FY 2017 President's Budget
Advance, B.A.	$2,200,000,000	$2,300,000,000	$2,300,000,000	$2,300,000,000
Definite, B.A.	4,832,000,000	5,298,000,000	5,764,000,000	6,268,800,000
Indefinite, B.A.	307,962,000	152,000,000	0	0
Pre-appropriated, B.A.	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Sequestration	-119,000	-1,502,000	0	0
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	**$7,342,843,000**	**$7,751,498,000**	**$8,067,000,000**	**$8,571,800,000**
Unobligated balance, end of year, policy				-200,000,000
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-23,000	0	0	0
Total Obligations	**$7,342,821,000**	**$7,751,498,000**	**$8,067,000,000**	**$8,371,800,000**
Advance Requested for FY 2018			*$2,500,000,000*	*$2,500,000,000*

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

Budget Authority by Activity

Activity	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Current Law	FY 2017 President's Budget
Foster Care	$4,669,271,000	$4,799,573,000	$4,992,000,000	$5,242,800,000
Demonstration to Address Over-Prescription of Psychotropic Drugs for Children in Foster Care	0	0	0	250,000,000
Adoption Assistance	2,472,557,000	2,674,000,000	2,780,000,000	2,780,000,000
Guardianship Assistance	101,485,000	135,000,000	152,000,000	152,000,000
Chafee Foster Care Independence Program	139,960,000	139,963,000	140,000,000	144,000,000
Tribal IV-E Technical Assistance (Pre-Appropriated)	2,959,000	2,961,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Total, Budget Authority	**$7,386,232,000**	**$7,751,498,000**	**$8,067,000,000**	**$8,571,800,000**
Advance Requested for FY 2018			*$2,500,000,000*	*$2,500,000,000*

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

Summary of Changes

FY 2016 Current Law	
Total estimated budget authority	$7,751,498,000
FY 2017 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	$8,571,800,000
Net change	+$820,302,000

Description of Changes	FY 2016 Current Law	Change from Base
Increases:		
A. Built-in:		
1) **Foster Care:** Technical baseline changes including implementation of P.L. 113-183 and P.L. 110-351.	$4,799,573,000	+$192,427,000
2) **Adoption Assistance:** Technical baseline change.	$2,674,000,000	+$106,000,000
3) **Guardianship Assistance:** Technical baseline change.	$135,000,000	+$17,000,000
4) **Tribal IV-E Technical Assistance (Pre-Appropriated):** Technical baseline change.	$2,961,000	+$39,000
5) **Chafee Foster Care Independence Program:** Technical baseline change.	$139,963,000	+$37,000
Subtotal, Built-in Increases		+$315,503,000
B. Program:		
1) **Foster Care:** Supports proposals for promoting specialized family-based care as an alternative to congregate care, providing prevention and permanency interventions, enhancing support for child welfare workforce by increasing Federal funding for Masters' and Bachelor's degrees in social work and incentivizing child welfare systems to hire caseworkers with such degrees; providing additional supports for Tribal IV-E programs; and requiring that child support collections on the behalf of children in foster care are used in the best interest of the child	$4,799,573,000	+$250,800,000
2) **Demonstration to Address Over-Prescription of Psychotropic Drugs for Children in Foster Care:** Supports demonstration to address the over-prescription of psychotropic medications for children in foster care.	$0	+$250,000,000
3) **Chafee Foster Care Independence Program:** Provides funding to develop innovative, evidence based models for independent living services including those targeted towards LGBTQ youth,	$139,963,000	+$4,000,000

Description of Changes	FY 2016 Current Law	Change from Base
youth with disabilities and parenting youth.		
Subtotal, Program Increases		+$504,800,000
Total, Increases		+$820,303,000
Net Change		+$820,303,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

Justification

Funding Level	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget	Change from FY 2016 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	$7,386,231,768	$7,751,497,678	$8,571,800,000	$820,302,322
Total, Obligations	7,386,208,917	7,751,497,678	8,371,800,000	620,302,322

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

2017 Authorization ....Indefinite with legislative changes pending Congressional action; pre-appropriated funds of $3,000,000 for tribal technical assistance; definite authorization of $140,000,000 for the Chafee Foster Care Independence Program

Allocation Method ....Formula Grant

General Statement

Child Welfare programs are designed to enhance the capacity of families to raise children in a nurturing, safe environment; protect children who have been, or are at risk of being, abused or neglected; provide safe, stable, family-like settings consistent with the needs of each child when remaining at home is not in the best interest of the child; reunite children with their biological families when appropriate; improve child and family functioning and well-being; and secure adoptive homes or other permanent living arrangements for children whose families are not able to care for them. Ensuring the health and safety of the child always is of primary importance when a child is identified as potentially in need of any child welfare service. Key federal programs supporting child welfare services include the Foster Care Program, Adoption Assistance Program, Guardianship Assistance Program, the Chafee Foster Care Independence Program (CFCIP), Promoting Safe and Stable Families, Child Welfare Services grants, Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration, Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) state grants, the Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention grants, Adoption Opportunities, and Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments program.

Payments for Foster Care and Permanency is an entitlement program, authorized by title IV-E of the Social Security Act, which assists 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. Administrative and training costs also are supported.

The Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008 (Fostering Connections, P.L. 110-351) contained numerous provisions that affect the Foster Care and Adoption Assistance programs, including allowing federally-recognized Indian tribes, Indian tribal organizations and tribal consortia to apply to operate title IV-E programs directly beginning in FY 2010. The law also created the Guardianship Assistance Program as an entitlement that allows states and tribes operating title IV-E programs the option to provide kinship guardianship assistance payments under title IV-E for relatives taking legal guardianship of eligible children who have been in foster care. The Guardianship Assistance Program option for states became effective upon enactment of P.L. 110-351 on October 7, 2008. Other significant changes to the programs include amending the definition of child to provide title IV-E agencies the option to increase the age limit for assistance on behalf of certain children (beginning in FY 2011), a gradual de-linking of title IV-E Adoption Assistance from the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) eligibility requirements (beginning in FY 2010), and making available federal reimbursement under title IV-E training for additional defined categories of trainees, subject to a gradually increasing rate of federal financial participation over five years.

The Child and Family Services Improvement and Innovation Act (P.L. 112-34), signed into law on September 30, 2011, provided HHS with authority to approve up to ten title IV-E child welfare demonstration projects in each of fiscal years 2012-2014 under section 1130 of the Social Security Act. These demonstration projects involve the waiver of certain requirements under titles IV-E and IV-B of the Social Security Act, allowing for more flexible use of federal funds in order to test new approaches to service delivery and financing structures.

The Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act (P.L. 113-183), signed into law on September 29, 2014, makes a number of changes to the title IV-E program to strengthen efforts to prevent domestic trafficking of children involved in the child welfare system, understand its scope among children and youth involved with the child welfare system and improve services to victims. Some of the provisions became effective upon enactment, while others will go into effect later. Under the law, state and tribal title IV-E agencies will be required to: implement procedures to identify, document, and determine appropriate services for a child who is at-risk of becoming or who is a sex trafficking victim, develop procedures to locate missing children from foster care and determine the factors that lead 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 title IV-E/IV-B requirements, some of which include placing limits on use of "another planned permanent living arrangement" as a permanency plan for youth age 16 and over, requiring agencies to engage youth age 14 and over more fully in case planning and to provide the youth with certain rights, such as education, health, visitation, and a copy of his/her credit report, and requiring agencies to provide important documents to youth aging out of foster care, such as a birth certificate and Social Security card.

Program Description and Accomplishments –

Foster Care Program - The Foster Care Program supports ACF's goals to improve the healthy development, safety, permanency, and well-being of children and youth. This program is an annually appropriated entitlement with specific eligibility requirements and fixed allowable uses of funds. It provides matching reimbursement funds to state and tribal title IV-E agencies for foster care maintenance payments, costs for statewide automated information systems, training for staff, as well as foster and adoptive parents, and administrative costs to manage the program. Administrative costs that are covered include the work done by caseworkers and others to plan for a foster care placement, arrange therapy for a foster child, training of foster parents, and home visits to foster children, as well as more traditional administrative costs such as for automated information systems and eligibility determination.

The average monthly number of children for whom title IV-E agencies in states and eligible tribes receive federal foster care payments has declined from more than 300,000 in FY 1999 to approximately 165,700 estimated for FY 2015 and 166,500 projected for FY 2016. Title IV-E caseload decline can be attributed to several factors, including a reduction in the overall foster care population, increased adoptions, and, notably, fixed income eligibility guidelines. Title IV-E agencies can only claim reimbursement for title IV-E eligible children, children whose biological families would have qualified for the AFDC program under the 1996 income standards, not adjusted for inflation. Fewer and fewer families meet these static income standards over time, thereby reducing the number of children who are eligible for title IV-E foster care maintenance payments. The federal title IV- E participation for maintenance payments stood at approximately 51.8 percent of all children in foster care in FY 2000. The FY 2015 federal IV-E participation rate for maintenance payments was approximately 42 percent of all children in foster care nationally.

Beginning in FY 2010, federally recognized Indian tribes, Indian tribal organizations and tribal consortia (hereafter tribes) with approved title IV-E plans also became eligible for the program. 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. ACF has awarded planning grants to 27 tribes since FY 2009. Thus far, six tribes and one tribal consortium have been approved to operate the title IV-E program. Additional tribes are expected to be approved to operate title IV-E programs in fiscal years 2016 and 2017.

<u>Adoption Assistance Program</u> - 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. This is consistent with ACF's goals to improve healthy development, safety, and well-being of children and youth and to increase the safety, permanency, and well-being of children and youth. To receive adoption assistance benefits, a child must have been determined by the title IV-E agency to be a child with special needs, e.g., one who is older, a member of a minority or sibling group, or has a physical, mental, or emotional disability. Additionally, the child must have been: 1) unable to return home, and the title IV-E agency must have been unsuccessful in its efforts to find an adoptive placement without medical or financial assistance; and 2) receiving or eligible to receive AFDC, under the rules in effect on July 16, 1996, title IV-E Foster Care benefits, or Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits.

Beginning in FY 2010, in accordance with Fostering Connections, revised Adoption Assistance eligibility requirements that exclude consideration of AFDC and SSI income eligibility requirements are being phased in over a nine-year period, based primarily on the age of the child in the year the adoption assistance agreement is finalized. For FY 2017, the phase-in of the exclusion of consideration of AFDC and SSI applies to otherwise eligible children for whom an adoption assistance agreement is entered into and who have reached the age of two. The revised eligibility requirements also apply to children based on time in care and to siblings of children to whom the revised eligibility criteria apply. In FY 2010, federally-recognized Indian tribes, Indian tribal organizations and tribal consortia with approved title IV-E plans also became eligible for the program.

Funds also are used for the administrative costs of managing the program and training staff and adoptive parents. The number of children subsidized by this program and the level of federal reimbursement has increased significantly as permanent adoptive homes are found for more children. The average monthly number of children for whom payments were made has increased almost 89 percent, from 228,000 in FY 2000 to approximately 444,900 estimated for FY 2015 and 454,400 projected for FY 2016.

<u>Guardianship Assistance Program</u> - Fostering Connections added section 473(d) to the Social Security Act to create the title IV-E Guardianship Assistance Program (GAP). This new program became a title IV-E plan option for states effective October 7, 2008, and became an option for tribes beginning in FY 2010. GAP provides funds to IV-E agencies to provide a subsidy 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 title IV-E agency must determine that: 1) being returned home or adopted are not appropriate permanency options for the child; 2) the child has a strong attachment to the prospective relative guardian and the guardian has a strong commitment to caring permanently for the child; and 3) a child 14 years or older has been consulted regarding the kinship guardianship arrangement. Additionally, the state or tribe may make GAP payments on behalf of siblings of an eligible child who are placed together with the same relative under the same kinship guardianship arrangement. Funds also are used for the administrative costs of managing the program and training staff and relative guardians.

P.L. 113-183 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).

As of January 2016, 33 states, five Indian Tribes, and one tribal consortium have been approved to operate GAP. The average monthly number of children for whom states receive guardianship assistance payments is an estimated 22,100 for FY 2015 and projected to be 26,300 in FY 2016. ACF will continue to work closely with states, as well as tribes, to help them in implementing guardianship assistance programs.

Child Welfare Waiver Demonstrations

A total of 30 jurisdictions currently operate a title IV-E waiver program. Five states are continuing to operate demonstration programs approved under the previous authority (California, Florida, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio). Twenty-four (24) states, the District of Columbia, and one tribe are approved to operate a demonstration under the new authority. In FY 2016, it is projected that over half of federal foster care maintenance payments will come from capped allocation waiver projects. It is anticipated that this flexibility will result in improved outcomes for children and families involved in the child welfare system, while remaining cost neutral to the federal government. The law requires that the IV-E agency's waiver demonstration project have one or more of the following goals:

- Increase permanency for all infants, children, and youth by reducing the time in foster placements, when possible, and promoting a successful transition to adulthood for older youth;
- Increase positive outcomes for infants, children, youth, and families in their homes and communities, including tribal communities, and improve the safety and well-being of infants, children, and youth; or
- Prevent child abuse and neglect and the re-entry of infants, children, and youth into foster care.

The law also established a requirement that the title IV-E agency conducting a demonstration must implement at least two child welfare program improvement policies (from a list provided in statute) within three years of the waiver application. One of the program improvement policies must be a policy the state has not implemented prior to the submission of the application, the other policy or policies may have been previously implemented. In addition to these requirements, HHS established priority consideration for applicants focusing on promoting social and emotional well-being and addressing trauma (see "Focus on Trauma"). In FY 2012, nine waiver demonstrations were approved for: Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin. In FY 2013, an additional eight waiver demonstrations were approved in the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana[92], Nebraska, New York, Rhode Island, and Tennessee. In FY 2014, the final year of waiver authority, ten more demonstrations were approved for Arizona, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Nevada, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, West Virginia and the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe in Washington. Interim evaluations for the FY 2012 cohort will be available starting in FY 2016.

Focus on Trauma

Several efforts are underway within HHS to support state efforts to address trauma in their child welfare systems. For example, as noted above, the Department has used the waiver demonstration authority to work with states in developing demonstrations that will test or implement approaches that will produce positive well-being outcomes for children, youth, and their families, with particular attention to addressing the trauma experienced by children who have been abused and/or neglected. In fiscal years 2012-2014, HHS approved new child welfare waiver demonstration projects (discussed above). While diverse in terms of scope and target population, these projects are expected to implement approaches designed to address trauma and improve the social and emotional well-being of the children and youth being served. Most projects will incorporate appropriate screening and assessment and expand the array of evidence-based interventions available to meet the identified needs of children and families. For example, Illinois' parenting support child welfare waiver demonstration project, titled Illinois Birth to Three (IB3), targets caregivers and their children aged 0 to 3 who enter out-of-home placement following implementation of the demonstration, regardless of IV-E eligibility. Children at risk of or who have experienced physical and psychological trauma as a result of early exposure to maltreatment are a particular focus of the project.

Additionally, through current HHS demonstration funding programs, such as the "Initiative to Improve Access to Needs-Driven, Evidence-Based/Evidence-informed Mental and Behavioral Health Services in Child Welfare" and "Partnerships to Demonstrate the Effectiveness of Supportive Housing for Families in the Child Welfare System," states are developing better infrastructure for screening and assessing children's trauma-related needs and will be connecting children to evidence-based services to meet such needs (see Adoption Opportunities and Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act under Children and Families Services Programs). These efforts align well with strong, ongoing collaborations among operating divisions within HHS, including ACF, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, and the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, to identify more effective and coordinated strategies across systems to address child trauma. Guidance through ACYF-CB-IM-12-07, Establishing and Maintaining Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI) Systems in State Child Welfare Agencies, provides state title IV-B and IV-E child welfare agencies with information to establish and maintain CQI systems. A continuous quality improvement approach will allow states to better measure the quality of trauma-informed and other services provided by determining the impact those services have on child and family level outcomes and functioning. Additionally, CQI will enable the measurement of the effectiveness of processes and systems in operation in the state and/or required by federal law. Further, HHS is working to increase the use of trauma screening, assessment, and evidence-based interventions in states and is developing guidance that will outline strategies to build capacity.

Establishing permanency for children who are in foster care is one of the primary missions of ACF, as is also noted in the Promoting Safe and Stable Families chapter. By definition, foster care is intended to be a temporary situation until children may safely exit to permanency, which includes reunification with parent(s) or primary caretaker(s), living with other relative(s), guardianship, or adoption. Not only are children in foster care meant to achieve permanency, but ACF seeks to do this in a timely manner.

[92] Montana subsequently chose to terminate its project.

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. Historical data show for those children who exited foster care in less than 24 months between FY 2004 and FY 2008, over 90 percent exited to permanent homes; historical data for fiscal years 2004 through 2008 also show that of the children who exited foster care after being in care for 24 months or longer, an average of only 72 percent exited foster care to a permanent home. The baseline for measure 7P1 was set in FY 2009 at 91.3 percent, which meant that 91.3 percent of children who exited foster care in less than 24 month went to permanent homes. In FY 2010, there was a slight increase to 91.5 percent and in FY 2011 performance again slightly improved to 91.7 percent. In FY 2012, there was a slight decrease in the percent of children who exited foster care in less than 24 months to permanent homes to 91.5 percent, followed in FY 2013 by an increase to 92.2 percent (exceeding the FY 2013 target of 91.7 percent). In FY 2014, however, performance declined close to FY 2012 levels with 91.6 percent exiting to permanency. ACF will continue to support state agencies as they work to place children in permanent homes and anticipates that despite small annual fluctuations, the FY 2017 performance will improve by at least 0.2 percentage points higher than the previous year's actual result. Performance for measure 7P2 has improved slightly from the baseline of 72.3 percent of children exiting foster care to a permanent home in FY 2009 after spending 24 months or longer in foster care, to 72.4 percent in FY 2010, 72.8 percent of children in FY 2011, 74.8 percent in FY 2012, and 74.9 percent in FY 2013 - an improvement over the previous year's actual result but falling just short of the FY 2013 target of 75.3 percent. In FY 2014, the actual result for this measure was 75.0 percent, falling just short of the FY 2014 target of 75.4 percent but a slight improvement over the previous year's actual result. By FY 2017, ACF anticipates improvement by at lesat 0.5 percentage points over the previous year's actual result for measure 7P2.

To secure permanent placements, more needs to be done to help children recover from the trauma of abuse and neglect in order to ensure improved long-term child outcomes. HHS prioritizes effectively identifying and addressing child trauma, given that every maltreated child has experienced some level of trauma that can have negative consequences for both permanency and well-being goals. Research shows that childhood trauma experiences create a significant risk for relational and attachment difficulties and these difficulties reduce a child's likelihood of achieving permanency.

The Foster Care, Adoption Assistance and Guardianship Assistance programs are annually appropriated entitlement programs. Federal financial participation (FFP) in maintenance expenditures incurred by title IV-E agencies is provided at the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP), which varies among states from 50 percent to 74 percent, based on statute. In addition, HHS has formulated a tribal FMAP for direct title IV-E funding which takes into consideration the tribe's service area and population. The statute requires the application of the tribal FMAP, if higher than the state FMAP, for certain payments under title IV-E agreements and contracts between states and tribes. The tribal FMAP ranges from 50 to 83 percent, but many tribes currently participating in IV-E agreements with states, as well as tribes that are expected to begin operating the title IV-E program directly, qualify for the maximum FMAP of 83 percent. State guardianship assistance and adoption subsidy payments made on behalf of individual children vary from state to state but may not exceed foster family care rates for comparable children.

State administrative costs are matched at a 50 percent rate and allowable training for the following groups is matched at a 75 percent rate: state and local employees, adoptive parents, relative guardians, private child welfare agency staff providing services to children receiving title IV-E assistance, child abuse and neglect court personnel, guardians ad litem, court appointed special advocates, and agency, child or parent attorneys.

Chafee Foster Care Independence Program (CFCIP) – This program originated in 1986 and was permanently authorized as part of P.L. 103-66 in 1993. In FY 1999, the federal Independent Living

Program was revised and amended by the enactment of title I of P.L. 106-169, the John H. Chafee Foster Care Independence Act. The Foster Care Independence Act provided states with more flexibility and additional resources to support child welfare services designed to help youth make the transition from foster care to productive adulthood. This program provides services to foster children under 18 who are expected to “age out” of foster care, former foster youth (ages 18-21) and, as added by Fostering Connections, youth who left foster care for kinship guardianship or adoption after age 16. This program helps these youth make the transition to independent living by providing a variety of services including, but not limited to, educational assistance, career exploration, vocational training, job placement, life skills training, home management, health services, substance abuse prevention, preventive health activities, and room and board.

States have the authority to determine the lower age limit of youth in foster care who are eligible for independent living services and may use up to 30 percent of the CFCIP allotment to provide room and board and other independent living services to youth (up to age 21) formerly in foster care. Other provisions of the law include: 1) a formula for determining the amount of state allocation based on a state’s percent of children in foster care in proportion to the national total of children in foster care, using data from the most recent year available; and 2) a “hold harmless” provision for the state allotments so that no state will receive less funding under CFCIP than it received in FY 1998 or $500,000, whichever is greater. In order to be awarded federal funds, states must provide a 20 percent match. Tribes with an approved title IV-E plan or a title IV-E tribal/state agreement have the option to receive directly from the Secretary a portion of the state's CFCIP to provide services to tribal youth.

P.L. 113-183 amended the purpose of CFCIP to include ensuring that children who are likely to remain in foster care until age 18 have on-going opportunities to engage in "age or developmentally appropriate" activities. The law also will increase the appropriation for the program by $3 million to $143 million beginning in FY 2020.

ACF is collecting information about older youth in foster care through the National Youth in Transition Database (NYTD), as required by P.L. 106-169, which provides data on recipient demographics and how well the youth transition to adulthood over time. Pre-baseline data for two new performance measures (7W and 7X) was reported based on FY 2011 actual results. Since youth surveyed by NYTD in FY 2011 were 17 years of age, this percentage is expected to grow as this cohort of youth is surveyed at ages 19 (in FY 2013) and 21 (in FY 2015). In FY 2011, 93 percent of youth (age 17) currently or formerly in foster care reported in the NYTD survey that they had a connection to at least one adult to whom they can go for advice or emotional support (as reported in measure 7W); in FY 2013, there was a slight decline as 89.2 percent of youth (age 19) reported a connection to at least one adult whom they can contact for advice or emotional support. Because youth mature and potentially leave the child welfare system, this slight decline was anticipated. For annual performance measure 7X, eight percent of youth currently or formerly in foster care will have at least a high school diploma or GED. By age 19, 55 percent of youth had reported having a high school degree or GED. It is expected that there will be some youth who will remain in foster care until age 21 to complete high school or obtain a GED and thus expect future performance to increase slightly at age 21.

The Multi-Site Evaluation of Foster Youth Programs, a rigorous evaluation of programs designed to help foster youth make the transition to adulthood, concluded in 2011. This evaluation, required by P.L. 106-169, was designed to examine existing programs of potential national significance as they were operating at the time. Final reports summarizing findings from all four programs evaluated – a life skills training program (Los Angeles), a tutoring program (Los Angeles), an employment services program (Kern County, CA), and a one-on-one intensive, individualized life skills program (state of Massachusetts) – were released between 2008 and 2011. Three of the four sites (the California sites) were not found to produce significant impacts on key outcomes of interest for the transition to adulthood. Massachusetts' Adolescent Outreach Program did have significant findings that favored the treatment group, including treatment group youth being more likely to enroll and persist in post-secondary education and to stay in foster care past age 18. The findings regarding post-secondary education were interpreted with caution, however. The higher rate of college attendance among treatment youth was found to be almost entirely a function of the fact that they were more likely to remain involved with the child welfare system, as Massachusetts required youth to be enrolled in school or vocational training to stay in foster care past age 18. 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.

Even though there were few significant impacts, 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. In 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 John H. Chafee Foster Care Independence Program was the first step in a multi-phased effort that began with an assessment of what is known about programs and interventions that serve foster youth, as well as what might be learned from evidence-based interventions in other fields. The second phase of this effort began in late 2014 and will include a field assessment 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. Formative evaluations will be completed on a rolling basis between 2016 and 2017.

Budget Request –

The FY 2017 request for the Foster Care and Permanency programs of $8,571,800,000 reflects FY 2017 current law of $8,067,000,000 plus $504,800,000 to support proposed legislation discussed below. Over ten years, the legislative proposals are estimated to cost $3.5 billion. Including proposals, this is $820,302,000 above the FY 2016 current law level. In addition to the legislative proposals, this funding request supports implementation of the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act (P.L. 113-183), continues implementation of Fostering Connections, supports ongoing current law IV-E program changes, and includes the $3,000,000 in pre-appropriated funds for technical assistance for tribal programs. Within the existing authority under current law, ACF continues $20,000,000 for research and evaluation. This ongoing effort expands the evidence base on what constitutes effective services, programs, and practices through the development of better methods for identifying and understanding children's service needs and through evaluation of promising models of staff training, organizational improvement efforts, and direct services to children and parents. Further, $2,500,000,000 will be needed for the first quarter of FY 2018 to assure the timely awarding of first quarter grants.

In FY 2017, $5.243 billion is requested for the Foster Care program, an increase of $251 million from the FY 2017 current law estimate of $4,992,000,000. The legislative proposals included in this request affecting Foster Care expenditures are listed below and are estimated to cost $3.25 billion over ten years. The Administration looks forward to working with Congress to address these crucial issues and improve services to some of our most vulnerable young people.

- Administrative Costs for IT System Updates. The request includes a new proposal to provide an enhanced match for administrative costs related to information technology (IT) systems development in child welfare, including updates to Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS). The proposal increases the match rate to cover development costs for title IV-E agencies to make changes to AFCARS or Statewide or Tribal Automated Child Welfare Information Systems and promotes the replacement of aging child welfare systems to increase system security, efficiency, and integrity. The enhanced match allows child welfare agencies to adopt development projects promoting modernization and use of advancement in technology to meet their unique program requirements. This proposal is estimated to cost $13 million in FY 2017 and $132 million over ten years.

- Prevention and Post-Permanency Services. This re-proposal from the FY 2016 Budget increases federal investment on the front-end of the child welfare service delivery system to prevent removals and foster care placements for children from the outset by allowing title IV-E agencies to claim federal reimbursement with 50 percent FFP for evidence-based and evidence-informed pre-placement and post-permanency services for candidates for foster care. This includes ensuring families who have been diverted from the child welfare system due to kinship care are properly supported and provided services as necessary. A majority of federal investments will be used to support evidence-based interventions and a maintenance-of-effort requirement to maintain the current level of state or tribal investment in child welfare services. This proposal is estimated to cost $29 million in FY 2017 and $616 million over ten years.

- Promote Family-Based Care. This re-proposal from the FY 2016 Budget amends title IV-E to provide additional support and funding to promote specialized family-based care as an alternative to congregate care for children with behavioral and mental health needs and provide oversight when congregate care placements are used as follows:

  - If a child must be placed in a congregate care facility, require title IV-E agencies as a condition of a child's title IV-E eligibility to justify congregate care as the least restrictive foster care placement setting through a documented assessment. Additionally, a judicial determination is requested at six months and every six months thereafter to confirm that the placement in the congregate facility is the best option for meeting the child's needs and that the child is progressing towards readiness for a more family-like setting;

  - Provide support for specialized case management using smaller caseloads and specialized training so caseworkers can focus on supporting family-based care specialized casework;

  - Provide specialized training and salaries for foster parents who provide a therapeutic environment for a child. A therapeutic foster home is one with specially trained foster families that can provide support and treatment to a child with behavioral and/or mental health challenges; and

  - Provide title IV-E reimbursement for daily supervision costs for children who may need specialized services during the day.

  This proposal is estimated to cost $76 million in FY 2017 and reduce costs of title IV-E Foster Care by -$68 million over ten years.

  - Enhance Workforce Development. To ensure caseworkers and other professionals have the right skills to best meet the needs of children, youth, and families in the foster care system, it is important to increase the percentage of the child welfare workforce that has either a Bachelor's (BSW) or Master's (MSW) degree in social work. Research has shown that workers with these credentials demonstrate improved job performance and satisfaction, readiness, and retention, ultimately leading to higher quality services for children, youth, and families. The FY 2017 Budget includes proposals to support the expansion and retention of an appropriately degreed workforce in state child welfare systems. This proposal is estimated to cost $50 million in FY 2017 and $1.8 billion over ten years. This proposal includes two components:

- Provide title IV-E funding for BSW/MSW education: This proposal provides specific authority under title IV-E to permit states to directly charge all costs of education to receive a BSW or MSW to the title IV-E program. Title IV-E funding is currently available for long-term training costs, including payments for persons preparing for employment or actually employed by the title IV-E agency. Applicable cost allocation requirements, however, specify that administrative costs, including training costs, must be cost allocated to a program "in accordance with the relative benefits received." This proposal will establish in statute that costs necessary to obtain either a BSW or MSW for title IV-E agency caseworkers, including contracted staff, with foster care administrative responsibilities, or persons preparing for such employment, are of primary benefit to the title IV-E foster care program and thus may be charged solely to that program. By allowing direct allocation of costs to the title IV-E program, the proposal will decrease the financial burden on states and thereby encourage them to support more caseworkers in obtaining a BSW or MSW degrees. The proposal includes a time-in-service requirement for recipients of this support.

- Enhance title IV-E match for BSW/MSW caseworkers: It is widely recognized that a better educated workforce will result in positive permanency outcomes for children in foster care and children who are at-risk of entering foster care. However, currently state agencies are subject to the same federal rate regardless of the educational level of the caseworkers working with youth and families in the child welfare system. In order to achieve better outcomes for youth and families, this proposal calls for an enhanced federal match rate to support the administration of foster care and adoption assistance programs when these activities are significantly performed by caseworkers with BSW or MSW degree. State agencies achieving substantial improvement in hiring caseworkers with BSW or MSW degrees will be eligible for an enhanced match as well.

- Start-up funding and increase match for tribal IV-E programs. The request includes two proposals designed to improve tribes' capacity to operate effective title IV-E programs. Together, these proposals are estimated to costs $37 million in FY 2017 and $241 million over ten years.

  - Provide start-up funding for tribes approved to operate a title IV-E program: This re-proposal from the FY 2016 Budget allows Indian tribes, tribal organizations, or consortia that are approved to operate a title IV-E program under section 479B of the Social Security Act to apply for start-up funding, at the time of plan approval, to assist with the implementation of the program requirements in title IV-E of the Social Security Act. This includes time-limited enhanced FFP for administration and a temporary waiver of cost allocation requirements.

  - Increase IV-E match for tribal child welfare workforce: This new proposal would amend title IV-E in order to develop the tribal child welfare workforce by increasing the match rate for case management and other case work activities performed by tribal casework staff and increasing FFP to 90 percent for training tribal caseworkers. (This is in addition to the proposal to increase start-up funding outlined above.)

- Child Support in the Best Interest of the Child. In addition, this request continues support for the proposal to require that child support payments made on behalf of youth in foster care are used in the best interest of the child, rather than as an offset to state and federal child welfare costs. This proposal is estimated to cost $46 million in FY 2017 and $492 million over ten years.

In addition to the proposals that affect the Foster Care program directly, there are proposals affecting the Independent Living Program and providing support for a demonstration project to decrease the over-prescription of psychotropic medications.

- <u>Amend CFCIP to allow services through age 23; support development of innovative services; and improve efficiency by redistributing any unused funds to support youth</u>. The President's FY 2017 Budget includes three proposals to strengthen the CFCIP:
  - This re-proposal from the FY 2016 Budget allows a title IV-E agency to use CFCIP funds to serve young people formerly in foster care through the age of 23 if the agency has exercised the option in federal law to provide extended title IV-E foster care to all eligible youth up to age 21 who meet any of the education and employment conditions identified in federal law or the agency provides benefits comparable to the title IV-E extended foster care program, using state dollars or other sources of funding. To demonstrate HHS' continued commitment to permanent homes for all youth, the proposal also includes a provision to further reduce the number of youth who age out of title IV-E foster care by eliminating another planned permanent living arrangement as a permanency goal.
  - This new proposal would increase mandatory spending by $4 million per year through 2021 ($20 million over ten years) for research and development. The further investment in research and development will support innovative, evidence-based models for independent living services including those targeted towards LGBTQ youth, youth with disabilities and parenting youth. The FY 2017 request for the Independent Living Program is $144,000,000, which is $4 million above current law for FY 2017.
  - This new proposal would create authority under the Chafee programs to redistribute any unobligated CFCIP or Education/Training Voucher funds available at the end of the two-year expenditure period to jurisdictions that indicate an interest in receiving additional funds to serve youth in transition from foster care. Currently, at the end of each funding cycle, a small amount of funds in the Chafee and Education/Training Voucher programs go unexpended. This proposal, modeled on similar provisions in other ACF programs, would ensure that all funds can be redistributed to jurisdictions able to use them to support youth, rather than returning the funds to the Treasury.
- <u>Demonstration to Address Over-Prescription of Psychotropic Medications for Children in Foster Care</u>. This request continues support for the proposal for a joint Center for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS)-ACF demonstration project to encourage the use of evidence-based interventions to improve outcomes for children in foster care and to decrease the over-prescription of psychotropic medications. This proposal is estimated to cost $250 million in FY 2017 and $250 million over five years. This will be paired with a Medicaid investment of $500 million over five years for incentive payments to states that demonstrate measured improvement.

<u>Current Law Estimates</u>

The FY 2017 current law estimate for Foster Care of $4,992,000,000 is $192 million above the FY 2016 current law level of $ 4,799,573,280. An estimated average of 174,500 children per month will have payments made on their behalf in the Foster Care program in FY 2017. This reflects a minor uptick after years of the declining trend in the number of title IV-E eligible children over the last decade, which can be attributed to several factors, including a reduction in the overall foster care population, increased adoptions, and the linking of a child's eligibility to the income standards set in theAFDC criteria. 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 of the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act (P.L. 113-183) and continuing implementation of provisions and state options in Fostering Connections.

In FY 2017, $2,780,000,000 is requested for the Adoption Assistance Program, which is the FY 2017 current law estimate. This is an increase of $106 million above FY 2016 current law level of $2,674,000,000. In FY 2017, an estimated average of 467,500 children per month will have payments made on their behalf.

In FY 2017, $152,000,000 is requested for the Guardianship Assistance program, which is the FY 2017 current law estimate. This is $17 million above the current law estimate for FY 2016 of $135,000,000. An estimated average of 29,300 children per month will have payments made on their behalf in FY 2017.

The FY 2017 current law level for CFCIP is $140,000,000. This will allow continued grants to states to support services to children aging out of foster care. In addition, the discretionary component of the CFCIP includes $43,257,000 for education and training vouchers, discussed in the Children and Families Services Programs chapter.

An annual performance measure of the adoption rate was developed as an appropriate measure of success in moving children toward permanency through adoption, taking into account the size of the pool of children in foster care for whom adoption is the appropriate goal. Using a rate takes into account the fluctuations in numbers of children who are in foster care in any given year. As has been historically seen, both the number of children in foster care and the number of adoptions have declined since FY 2010, resulting in relatively flat adoption rates of close to 12.0 percent or slightly above. In each of those fiscal years, the target of 10.2 percent was exceeded. As a result, ACF adjusted the FY 2014 target to 12.3 percent. In FY 2014, however, the number of children in foster care increased but the number of adoptions decreased, resulting in an adoption rate of 12.1 percent, slightly lower than the FY 2013 rate of 12.2 percent. Given the fluctuations in the foster care population, ACF has adjusted its projections to a more meaningful and realistic target of 11.9 percent for FY 2017.

As previously noted, CFCIP under section 477 of the Social Security Act authorized the creation of a data collection and performance system, called the National Youth in Transition Database (NYTD). The NYTD collects information on independent living services provided to youth in foster care or who have aged out of foster care and also collects outcome information from youth in six areas: financial self-sufficiency, educational attainment, positive connections with adults, homelessness, high-risk behavior, and health insurance coverage. States began reporting information to NYTD in FY 2011, providing ACF with pre-baseline data for the two new performance measures, 7W and 7X. The FY 2013 data for both measures establish a baseline for the first cohort (at age 19), from which a future performance targets for FY 2015 was established. In FY 2017, ACF will report pre-baseline data for the third cohort (at age 17), from which future targets will be developed.

<u>Outputs and Outcomes Table</u>

Foster Care Program

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2017 Target +/- FY 2016 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) (*Efficiency*)	FY 2014: 3.9% Target: 3.9% (Target Met)	Prior Result - 0.5PP	Prior Result - 0.5PP	N/A
<u>7S</u>: Decrease improper payments in the title IV-E foster care program by lowering the national error rate. (Foster Care) (*Efficiency*)	FY 2015: 3.65% Target: 5.1% (Target Exceeded)	3.60%[93]	3.55%	-0.05
<u>7.8LT and 7T</u>: Increase the adoption rate. (Foster Care, Adoption Opportunities, Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentives, Adoption Assistance) (*Outcome*)	FY 2014: 12.1 Target: 12.3% (Target Not Met)	11.9%[94]	11.9%	Maintain
<u>7vi</u>: Number of adoptions from foster care. (*Output*)	FY 2014: 50,644 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>7vii</u>: Annual estimate of improper payments. (*Output*)	FY 2015: $30.68 million (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

[93] The revised target for FY 2016 is based on the actual FY 2014 improper payments rate, which increased slightly. The FY 2016 targets were adjusted to more feasible levels in light of the 2014 improper payments error rate performance.

[94] The revised target for FY 2016 is based on FY 2013 actual results and preliminary FY 2014 data, which indicate an increase in the number of children in foster care after an extended period of decline. The FY 2016 target was revised to take this new trend into account.

Adoption Assistance Program

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2017 Target +/- FY 2016 Target
7.8LT and 7T: Increase the adoption rate. (Foster Care, Adoption Opportunities, Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentives, Adoption Assistance) (*Outcome*)	FY 2014: 12.1% Target: 12.3% (Target Not Met)	11.9%[95]	11.9%	Maintain
7vi: Number of adoptions from foster care. (*Output*)	FY 2014: 50,644 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Chafee Foster Care Independence Program

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2017 Target +/- FY 2016 Target
7W: 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.[96] (*Outcome and Efficiency*)	FY 2013: 89.2% (Baseline, Cohort 1, 19 years old)	N/A[97]	Pre-baseline (Cohort 3, 17 years old)	N/A
7X: 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.[98] (*Outcome*)	FY 2013: 55.1% (Baseline, Cohort 1, 19 years old)	N/A[99]	Pre-baseline (Cohort 3, 17 years old)	N/A

95 The revised target for FY 2016 is based on FY 2013 actual results and preliminary FY 2014 data, which indicate an increase in the number of children in foster care after an extended period of decline. The FY 2016 target was revised to take this new trend into account.

96 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.

97 Data collection for this performance measure takes place biannually; therefore there are no data to report for FY 2016.

98 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.

99 Data collection for this performance measure takes place biannually; therefore there are no data to report for FY 2016.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2017 Target +/- FY 2016 Target
7Y1: Promote efficient use of CFCIP funds by increasing the number of jurisdictions that completely expend their allocations within the two-year expenditure period. (*Outcome and Efficiency*)	FY 2013: 47 Target: 50 (Target Exceeded)	Prior Result +2% (until maint. goal of 52 states/juris is achieved)	Prior Result +2% (until maint. goal of 52 states/juris is achieved)	N/A
7Y2: 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. (*Outcome and Efficiency*)	FY 2013: $1,504,310 Target: $974,669 (Target Not Met)	Prior Result -10%	Prior Result -10%	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Foster Care

Data Category	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$4,640,537,753	$4,763,449,280	$5,207,571,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation	12,639,510	22,884,000	23,984,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	15,352,607	12,212,000	10,309,000
Program Support	740,883	1,028,000	936,000
Total, Resources	$4,669,270,753	$4,799,573,280	$5,242,800,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	54	55	55
New Starts			
#	55	55	55
$	$4,640,537,753	$4,763,449,280	$5,207,571,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	9	9	9
$	$27,992,117	$35,011,000	$34,293,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	1
$	$214,636	$548,281	$145,066

Notes:
1. Program support includes funding for information technology support, staffing, travel, and associated overhead costs.

Resource and Program Data
Demonstration to Address Over-Prescription of Psychotropic Drugs for Children in Foster Care

Data Category	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			$12,500,000
Demonstration/Development			26,956,000
Training/Technical Assistance			10,055,000
Program Support			489,000
Total, Resources	$0	$0	$50,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	0	0	0
New Starts			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$26,956,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	3
$	$0	$0	$22,555,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	1
$	$0	$0	$33,612

Notes:
1. Program support includes funding for information technology support, staffing, travel, and associated overhead costs.

Resource and Program Data
Adoption Assistance

Data Category	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$2,472,556,925	$2,674,000,000	$2,780,000,000
Competitive			
Duration Expansion			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$2,472,556,925	$2,674,000,000	$2,780,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	55	55	53
New Starts			
#	52	53	53
$	$2,472,556,925	$2,674,000,000	$2,780,000,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0

Resource and Program Data
Guardianship Assistance

Data Category	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$101,484,609	$135,000,000	$152,000,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$101,484,609	$135,000,000	$152,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	33	33	33
New Starts			
#	31	33	33
$	$101,484,609	$135,000,000	$152,000,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0

Resource and Program Data
Chafee Foster Care Independence Program

Data Category	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$137,900,000	$137,900,000	$137,900,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation	1,121,106	1,189,874	5,049,942
Demonstration/Development	69,309		
Training/Technical Assistance	319,659	324,000	242,000
Program Support	550,360	549,208	808,058
Total, Resources	$139,960,434	$139,963,082	$144,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	55	55	63
New Starts			
#	55	55	63
$	$137,900,000	$137,900,000	$141,650,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	4	5	3
$	$1,485,074	$1,513,874	$1,541,942
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	1
$	$300,250	$270,000	$525,000

Notes:
1. Program support includes funding for information technology support, staffing, and overhead.

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

Data Category	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	$2,431,753	$2,432,336	$2,441,922
Program Support	502,220	528,980	558,078
Total, Resources	$2,933,973	$2,961,316	$3,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	6	6	6
New Starts			
#	6	5	5
$	$1,572,053	$1,497,336	$1,491,922
Continuations			
#	1	1	1
$	$859,700	$935,000	$950,000
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	2	2	2
$	$116,635	$110,000	$110,000

Notes:
1. Program support includes funding for information technology support, staffing, travel, and associated overhead costs.

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

FY 2017 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.658

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	Difference from FY 2016 Estimate
Alabama	$29,319,069	$30,060,773	$32,518,863	$2,458,090
Alaska	21,043,384	21,575,733	23,339,995	1,764,262
Arizona	145,861,475	149,551,432	161,780,354	12,228,922
Arkansas	44,850,890	45,985,514	49,745,780	3,760,266
California	1,286,851,928	1,319,406,298	1,427,295,043	107,888,745
Colorado	63,499,800	65,106,198	70,429,976	5,323,778
Connecticut	74,037,563	75,910,542	82,117,798	6,207,256
Delaware	6,243,603	6,401,552	6,925,011	523,459
District of Columbia	43,701,763	44,807,316	48,471,241	3,663,925
Florida	187,321,242	192,060,035	207,764,914	15,704,879
Georgia	75,456,032	77,364,895	83,691,074	6,326,179
Hawaii	18,013,622	18,469,325	19,979,574	1,510,249
Idaho	9,531,247	9,772,365	10,571,458	799,093
Illinois	183,464,739	188,105,971	203,487,524	15,381,553
Indiana	154,663,443	158,576,069	171,542,942	12,966,873
Iowa	18,341,725	18,805,728	20,343,485	1,537,757
Kansas	19,096,000	19,579,085	21,180,080	1,600,995
Kentucky	46,190,212	47,358,717	51,231,272	3,872,555
Louisiana	34,756,864	35,636,132	38,550,123	2,913,991
Maine	15,496,897	15,888,933	17,188,181	1,299,248
Maryland	56,461,875	57,890,230	62,623,953	4,733,723
Massachusetts	67,333,867	69,037,258	74,682,481	5,645,223
Michigan	136,888,168	140,351,121	151,827,727	11,476,606
Minnesota	46,929,733	48,116,946	52,051,502	3,934,556
Mississippi	22,160,182	22,720,783	24,578,677	1,857,894
Missouri	62,993,487	64,587,076	69,868,405	5,281,329
Montana	12,773,840	13,096,989	14,167,938	1,070,949
Nebraska	15,713,033	16,110,536	17,427,906	1,317,370
Nevada	35,261,212	36,153,239	39,109,514	2,956,275
New Hampshire	12,437,584	12,752,226	13,794,984	1,042,758
New Jersey	98,449,114	100,939,648	109,193,552	8,253,904
New Mexico	20,392,324	20,908,203	22,617,880	1,709,677
New York	404,847,934	415,089,648	449,031,809	33,942,161
North Carolina	70,450,905	72,233,150	78,139,703	5,906,553
North Dakota	12,878,137	13,203,924	14,283,618	1,079,694

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	Difference from FY 2016 Estimate
Ohio	204,804,769	209,985,855	227,156,540	17,170,685
Oklahoma	60,563,635	62,095,755	67,173,366	5,077,611
Oregon	79,406,806	81,415,614	88,073,024	6,657,410
Pennsylvania	159,967,354	164,014,157	177,425,706	13,411,549
Rhode Island	12,870,528	13,196,123	14,275,178	1,079,055
South Carolina	35,312,194	36,205,511	39,166,060	2,960,549
South Dakota	6,332,694	6,492,896	7,023,825	530,929
Tennessee	49,480,798	50,732,547	54,880,982	4,148,435
Texas	210,415,426	215,738,448	233,379,527	17,641,079
Utah	26,018,090	26,676,287	28,857,625	2,181,338
Vermont	10,072,462	10,327,272	11,171,740	844,468
Virginia	53,157,199	54,501,953	58,958,614	4,456,661
Washington	71,628,669	73,440,708	79,446,005	6,005,297
West Virginia	36,948,386	37,883,094	40,980,821	3,097,727
Wisconsin	61,499,844	63,055,647	68,211,750	5,156,103
Wyoming	3,541,192	3,630,776	3,927,667	296,891
Subtotal	**4,635,732,939**	**4,753,006,233**	**5,141,662,767**	**388,656,534**
Indian Tribes	1,641,784	7,200,000	62,400,000	55,200,000
Subtotal	**1,641,784**	**7,200,000**	**62,400,000**	**55,200,000**
Puerto Rico	3,163,030	3,243,047	3,508,233	265,186
Subtotal	**3,163,030**	**3,243,047**	**3,508,233**	**265,186**
Total States/Territories	**4,640,537,753**	**4,763,449,280**	**5,207,571,000**	**444,121,720**
Other	0	0	50,000,000	50,000,000
Training and Technical Assistance	28,733,000	36,124,000	35,229,000	-895,000
Subtotal, Adjustments	**28,733,000**	**36,124,000**	**85,229,000**	**49,105,000**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$4,669,270,753**	**$4,799,573,280**	**$5,292,800,000**	**$493,226,720**

Notes:
1. Multiple states have capped allocation waiver demonstration projects under Section 1130 of the Social Security Act for portions of their Foster Care programs. This table may not fully reflect the terms and conditions of any such waiver agreement.
2. Other reflects the FY 2017 proposal for the Demonstration to Prevent the Over-Prescription of Psychotropic Drugs for Children in Foster Care.

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

FY 2017 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.659

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	Difference from FY 2016 Estimate
Alabama	$10,271,386	$11,108,212	$11,548,552	$440,340
Alaska	13,660,706	14,773,665	15,359,308	585,643
Arizona	116,551,600	126,047,241	131,043,878	4,996,637
Arkansas	19,552,335	21,145,294	21,983,515	838,220
California	474,949,312	513,644,174	534,005,537	20,361,362
Colorado	17,579,361	19,011,579	19,765,217	753,638
Connecticut	41,685,659	45,081,855	46,868,944	1,787,089
Delaware	1,695,843	1,834,006	1,906,708	72,702
District of Columbia	10,965,127	11,858,473	12,328,555	470,082
Florida	115,828,528	125,265,259	130,230,898	4,965,639
Georgia	37,478,948	40,532,416	42,139,161	1,606,745
Hawaii	15,647,829	16,922,682	17,593,514	670,832
Idaho	7,267,828	7,859,949	8,171,525	311,576
Illinois	83,304,605	90,091,561	93,662,880	3,571,318
Indiana	67,659,150	73,171,447	76,072,035	2,900,588
Iowa	35,850,227	38,771,001	40,307,922	1,536,921
Kansas	16,782,579	18,149,882	18,869,361	719,479
Kentucky	47,944,117	51,850,199	53,905,592	2,055,393
Louisiana	16,728,049	18,090,909	18,808,051	717,142
Maine	14,832,374	16,040,791	16,676,663	635,873
Maryland	23,175,188	25,063,307	26,056,841	993,534
Massachusetts	30,639,413	33,135,654	34,449,184	1,313,530
Michigan	124,820,761	134,990,103	140,341,244	5,351,141
Minnesota	24,852,364	26,877,125	27,942,561	1,065,436
Mississippi	10,252,880	11,088,198	11,527,745	439,547
Missouri	34,261,844	37,053,210	38,522,036	1,468,826
Montana	7,743,055	8,373,894	8,705,843	331,949
Nebraska	13,824,173	14,950,450	15,543,101	592,651
Nevada	27,324,447	29,550,612	30,722,028	1,171,415
New Hampshire	3,385,470	3,661,290	3,806,427	145,137
New Jersey	64,558,987	69,818,709	72,586,391	2,767,683
New Mexico	20,085,812	21,722,234	22,583,325	861,091
New York	154,794,195	167,405,520	174,041,640	6,636,120
North Carolina	53,971,045	58,368,150	60,681,921	2,313,771
North Dakota	5,457,852	5,902,512	6,136,493	233,981

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	Difference from FY 2016 Estimate
Ohio	154,814,062	167,427,005	174,063,977	6,636,972
Oklahoma	41,214,626	44,572,446	46,339,342	1,766,896
Oregon	44,292,497	47,901,076	49,799,922	1,898,846
Pennsylvania	87,667,169	94,809,550	98,567,894	3,758,344
Rhode Island	7,402,812	8,005,931	8,323,294	317,363
South Carolina	18,220,606	19,705,067	20,486,196	781,128
South Dakota	3,925,961	4,245,815	4,414,123	168,308
Tennessee	44,920,740	48,580,503	50,506,282	1,925,779
Texas	121,811,325	131,735,484	136,957,609	5,222,125
Utah	8,699,121	9,407,852	9,780,789	372,937
Vermont	8,550,157	9,246,752	9,613,302	366,550
Virginia	46,212,030	49,976,996	51,958,134	1,981,137
Washington	47,111,075	50,949,288	52,968,968	2,019,680
West Virginia	23,387,589	25,293,012	26,295,652	1,002,640
Wisconsin	48,206,834	52,134,320	54,200,976	2,066,656
Wyoming	675,642	730,688	759,653	28,965
Subtotal	**2,472,495,295**	**2,673,933,349**	**2,779,930,707**	**105,997,358**
Indian Tribes	61,630	66,651	69,293	2,642
Subtotal	**61,630**	**66,651**	**69,293**	**2,642**
Total States/Territories	**2,472,556,925**	**2,674,000,000**	**2,780,000,000**	**106,000,000**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$2,472,556,925**	**$2,674,000,000**	**$2,780,000,000**	**$106,000,000**

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

State Table - Chafee Foster Care Independence Program

FY 2017 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.674

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	Difference from FY 2016 Estimate
Alabama	$1,485,912	$1,485,912	$1,485,912	0
Alaska	649,840	649,840	649,840	0
Arizona	4,721,017	4,721,017	4,721,017	0
Arkansas	1,244,927	1,244,927	1,244,927	0
California	18,549,969	18,549,969	18,549,969	0
Colorado	1,918,374	1,918,374	1,918,374	0
Connecticut	1,391,813	1,391,813	1,391,813	0
Delaware	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
District of Columbia	1,091,992	1,091,992	1,091,992	0
Florida	5,906,927	5,906,927	5,906,927	0
Georgia	2,494,116	2,494,116	2,494,116	0
Hawaii	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
Idaho	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
Illinois	5,477,416	5,477,416	5,477,416	0
Indiana	4,059,701	4,059,701	4,059,701	0
Iowa	2,079,031	2,079,031	2,079,031	0
Kansas	2,092,389	2,092,389	2,092,389	0
Kentucky	2,348,213	2,348,213	2,348,213	0
Louisiana	1,358,131	1,358,131	1,358,131	0
Maine	585,906	585,906	585,906	0
Maryland	1,464,600	1,464,600	1,464,600	0
Massachusetts	2,799,692	2,799,692	2,799,692	0
Michigan	4,791,837	4,791,837	4,791,837	0
Minnesota	1,849,521	1,849,521	1,849,521	0
Mississippi	1,239,025	1,239,025	1,239,025	0
Missouri	3,483,302	3,483,302	3,483,302	0
Montana	731,808	731,808	731,808	0
Nebraska	1,492,891	1,492,891	1,492,891	0
Nevada	1,565,585	1,565,585	1,565,585	0
New Hampshire	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
New Jersey	2,297,848	2,297,848	2,297,848	0
New Mexico	680,989	680,989	680,989	0
New York	11,585,958	11,585,958	11,585,958	0
North Carolina	2,962,643	2,962,643	2,962,643	0
North Dakota	500,000	500,000	500,000	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	Difference from FY 2016 Estimate
Ohio	4,007,569	4,007,569	4,007,569	0
Oklahoma	3,460,680	3,460,680	3,460,680	0
Oregon	2,650,475	2,650,475	2,650,475	0
Pennsylvania	4,672,819	4,672,819	4,672,819	0
Rhode Island	586,562	586,562	586,562	0
South Carolina	1,045,253	1,045,253	1,045,253	0
South Dakota	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
Tennessee	2,681,986	2,681,986	2,681,986	0
Texas	9,713,182	9,713,182	9,713,182	0
Utah	887,220	887,220	887,220	0
Vermont	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
Virginia	1,418,699	1,418,699	1,418,699	0
Washington	3,332,852	3,332,852	3,332,852	0
West Virginia	1,439,026	1,439,026	1,439,026	0
Wisconsin	2,143,949	2,143,949	2,143,949	0
Wyoming	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
Subtotal	**136,441,645**	**136,441,645**	**136,441,645**	**0**
Indian Tribes	82,280	82,280	82,280	0
Subtotal	**82,280**	**82,280**	**82,280**	**0**
Puerto Rico	1,376,075	1,376,075	1,376,075	0
Subtotal	**1,376,075**	**1,376,075**	**1,376,075**	**0**
Total States/Territories	**137,900,000**	**137,900,000**	**137,900,000**	**0**
Training and Technical Assistance	2,059,201	2,063,082	2,100,000	$36,918
Subtotal, Adjustments	**2,059,201**	**2,063,082**	**2,100,000**	**36,918**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$139,959,201**	**$139,963,082**	**$140,000,000**	**$36,918**

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
PROMOTING SAFE AND STABLE FAMILIES

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FY 2017 BUDGET

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

FY 2017 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis

For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, section 436 of the Social Security Act, $345,000,000[100] and, for carrying out, except as otherwise provided, section 437 of such Act, **[**$59,765,000**]***$79,765,000*: *Provided, That of the funds available to carry out such section 437, $59,765,000 shall be allocated consistent with subsections (b) and (c) of such section: Provided further, That $20,000,000 shall be used to increase the amount available for allotments under subsection (c)(1) of such section 437, with subsection (d)(1) of such section not applying to such funds: Provided further, That section 432(b)(2)(B) of such Act shall not apply to funds provided under this heading for fiscal year 2017: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 433(a) of such Act, each Indian tribe or tribal consortium with an approved plan shall receive an allotment of not less than $10,000: Provided further, That for purposes of funds provided under this heading, an Indian Tribe or tribal consortium may apply the term "adoption" in a manner that includes customary adoptions*. *(Department of Health and Human Services Appropriations Act, 2016.)*

Language Provision	Explanation
Provided, That of the funds available to carry out such section 437, $59,765,000 shall be allocated consistent with subsections (b) and (c) of such section:	This language earmarks almost $60 million for the Regional Partnership Grants program. The language also requires ACF to reserve some of these amounts for: research, evaluation, training, and technical assistance; state court improvements; and allotments to Indian tribes or tribal consortia.
Provided further, That $20,000,000 shall be used to increase the amount available for allotments under subsection (c)(1) of such section 437, with subsection (d)(1) of such section not applying to such funds:	This language earmarks a $20 million increase for allotments to Indian tribes or tribal consortia, and exempts these funds from the grant formula specified in subsection (d)(1) of section 437 of the Social Security Act.
Provided further, That section 432(b)(2)(B) of such Act shall not apply to funds provided under this heading for fiscal year 2017: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 433(a) of such Act, each Indian tribe or tribal consortium with an approved plan shall receive an allotment of not less than $10,000:	This language enables ACF to provide at least $10,000 for discretionary grants to all Indian tribes or tribal consortia. The language also ensures that currently funded tribes will not receive less than their current award.

[100] Reflects current law level for the mandatory appropriation.

Language Provision	Explanation
Provided further, That for purposes of funds provided under this heading, an Indian tribe or tribal consortium may apply the term "adoption" in a manner than includes customary adoptions.	This language enables tribes to use their allotment of discretionary funds for customary adoptions (a process that meets permanency requirements for children that is commensurate with tribal values and beliefs).

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Authorizing Legislation

	FY 2016 Amount Authorized	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Amount Authorized	FY 2017 Budget Request
1. Promoting Safe and Stable Families [Sections 436, 437 and 438 of the Social Security Act] [1]	$545,000,000	$381,305,000	$545,000,000	$467,515,000
2. Family Connection Grants [Section 427(h) of the Social Security Act] [2]	$0	$0	$0	$15,000,000
3. Personal Responsibility Education Program [Pre-Appropriated, Section 513 of the Social Security Act] [3]	$75,000,000	$75,000,000	$75,000,000	$75,000,000
4. Abstinence Education [Pre-Appropriated, Section 510 of the Social Security Act] [4]	$50,000,000	$75,000,000	$75,000,000	$0
Total request level		$531,305,000		$557,515,000
Total request level against definite authorizations	$670,000,000	$531,305,000	$695,000,000	$557,515,000

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 2016
Family Connection Grants [Section 427(h) of the Social Security Act]	FY 2014	$15,000,000	$15,000,000	$0

[1] Expires September 30, 2016.
[2] Expired September 30, 2014.
[3] Expires September 30, 2017.
[4] Expires September 30, 2017.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Appropriations History Table

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	Appropriation
2008		
Appropriation	434,100,000	409,437,000
Pre-appropriated		20,000,000
Rescission		-1,126,000
Total		428,311,000
2009		
Appropriation	408,311,000	408,311,000
Pre-appropriated		35,000,000
Total		443,311,000
2010		
Appropriation	408,311,000	533,311,000
Pre-appropriated		160,000,000
Total	408,311,000	568,311,000
2011		
Appropriation	408,311,000	428,311,000
Pre-appropriated		140,000,000
Rescission		-127,000
Total	408,311,000	568,184,000
2012		
Appropriation	428,311,000	408,184,000
Pre-appropriated		140,000,000
Rescission		-119,000
Total	428,311,000	548,065,000
2013		
Appropriation	408,065,000	408,065,000
Pre-appropriated		140,000,000
Rescission		-126,000
Sequestration		-27,908,000
Secretary’s 1% Transfer		-94,000
Total	408,065,000	519,937,000
2014		
Appropriation	423,065,000	404,765,000
Pre-appropriated		125,000,000
Sequestration		-33,840,000
Total	423,065,000	495,925,000
2015		
Appropriation	404,765,000	404,765,000
Pre-appropriated	90,000,000	125,000,000
Sequestration		-25,185,000
Total	494,765,000	504,580,000

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	Appropriation
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	
Pre-appropriated	90,000,000	
Total	557,515,000	

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Amounts Available for Obligation

Budgetary Resources	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Annual, B.A.	$404,765,000	$404,765,000	$467,515,000
Pre-Appropriated, B.A.	125,000,000	150,000,000	90,000,000
Sequestration	-25,185,000	-23,460,000	0
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	**$504,580,000**	**$531,305,000**	**$557,515,000**
Unobligated balance, start of year	1,291,000	0	0
Unobligated balance, restored	6,651,000	0	0
Recoveries of prior year obligations	15,850,000	0	0
Recoveries, Unobligated Balance, start of year	0	5,000,000	2,947,000
Recoveries, Unobligated Balance, end of year	0	-2,947,000	0
Total Obligations	**$528,372,000**	**$533,358,000**	**$560,462,000**

Budget Authority by Activity

Activity	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	$379,580,000	$381,305,000	$467,515,000
Pre-appropriated:			
Family Connection Grants	0	0	15,000,000
Personal Responsibility Education Program	75,000,000	75,000,000	75,000,000
Abstinence Education Program	50,000,000	75,000,000	0
Total, Budget Authority	**$504,580,000**	**$531,305,000**	**$557,515,000**

Summary of Changes

FY 2016 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	$531,305,000
(Obligations)	($533,358,000)
FY 2017 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	$557,515,000
(Obligations)	($560,462,000)
Net change	+$26,210,000

Description of Changes	FY 2016 Estimate	Change from Base
Increases:		
A. Built-in:		
1) **Promoting Safe and Stable Families, Mandatory:** Technical baseline change.	$321,540,000	+$23,460,000
Subtotal, Built-in Increases		+$23,460,000
B. Program:		
1) **Promoting Safe & Stable Families, Discretionary:** Increase in discretionary appropriations for Promoting Safe and Stable Families to provide additional support for Tribal child welfare systems.	$59,765,000	+$20,000,000
2) **Promoting Safe and Stable Families, Mandatory:** Increase funding to expand Regional Partnership Grants to Improve Permanency Outcomes for Children affected by Substance Abuse and Tribal Court Improvement Program.	$321,540,000	+$42,750,000
3) **Family Connection Grants (Pre-Appropriated):** Reauthorize Family Connection Grants through FY 2021.	$0	+$15,000,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+$77,750,000
Total, Increases		+$101,210,000
Decreases:		
A. Program:		
1) **Abstinence Education Program (Pre-appropriated):** Eliminate Abstinence Education program.	$75,000,000	-$75,000,000
Subtotal, Program Decreases		-$75,000,000
Total, Decreases		-$75,000,000
Net Change		+$26,210,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Justification

Funding Level	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget	Change from FY 2016 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	$504,580,000	$531,305,000	$557,515,000	$26,210,000
Total, Obligations	528,371,888	533,358,093	560,461,908	27,103,815

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

2017 Authorization ....$545,000,000 for Promoting Safe and Stable Families and such sums as may be appropriated for Family Connection Grants and the Personal Responsibility Education Program, pending Congressional action on the proposals in this request

Allocation Method ....Formula Grant, Competitive Grant

General Statement

President Obama signed the Child and Family Services Improvement and Innovation Act (P.L. 112-34) into law on September 30, 2011, which reauthorized Promoting Safe and Stable Families (PSSF) and Child Welfare Services through FY 2016. PSSF is a capped entitlement program designed to enable each state and eligible Indian Tribe, tribal organization, and tribal consortium to operate a coordinated program of family preservation services, community-based family support services, time-limited reunification services, and adoption promotion and support services. Specifically, PSSF services include:

- 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 support to address their multiple needs in a culturally sensitive manner. The definition also allows grantees to support infant safe haven programs.
- Family support services, which are primarily community-based prevention activities designed to promote the safety and well-being of children and families, promote parental competencies and behaviors that will increase the ability of families to successfully nurture their children, enable families to use other resources and opportunities available in the community, create supportive networks to enhance child-rearing abilities of parents and help compensate for the increased social isolation and vulnerability of families, and strengthen parental relationships and promote healthy marriages. The P.L. 112-34 amended the definition to include mentoring programs.
- Time-limited reunification services, which are provided to a child who is removed from home and placed in a foster care setting and to the parents or primary caregiver. These services are available only for 15 months from the date the child enters foster care. Time-limited reunification services facilitate the safe and timely reunification of the child with the family, in cases in which this is possible. Grantees may use funds for counseling, substance abuse treatment services, mental health services, temporary child care, and therapeutic services for families, including

crisis nurseries; and transportation to services. In addition, P.L. 112-34 authorized grantees to use funds for peer-to-peer mentoring and support groups for parents and primary caregivers and for services and activities to facilitate access to and visitation of children in foster care by parents and siblings.

- Adoption promotion and support services, which are designed to encourage more adoptions of children out of the foster care system when adoptions are in the best interests of the children. They include pre- and post-adoption services designed to expedite the adoption process and support adoptive families.

The PSSF account also includes two programs funded under Title V of the Social Security Act: Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP) and Abstinence Education. Of the $75 million of PREP funds, 78 percent go to projects that replicate effective, evidence-based program models or substantially incorporate elements of projects that have been shown to delay sexual activity, increase condom or contraceptive use for sexually active youth, or reduce pregnancy among youth. Additionally, $10 million of PREP funds go to research and demonstration projects that implement innovative strategies for preventing adolescent pregnancy (e.g., PREIS). The Abstinence Education program, funded at $75 million in FY 2016, provides funding to states and territories for abstinence education, and where appropriate, mentoring, counseling and adult supervision to promote abstinence from sexual activity.

Program Description and Accomplishments

Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Formula Grants – Funds 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 the 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 initiatives) are reserved for allotment to tribal consortia or Indian tribes that have submitted plans and whose allotment is greater than $10,000. Tribal allotments are based on the number of children in the tribe relative to the number of children in all tribes with approved plans. The allotment to Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands and American Samoa is determined by formula.

To promote efficient spending under the PSSF program, 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.

Targeted Funds – There are several statutory provisions which target funds under the Promoting Safe and Stable Families program:

- From the mandatory funds, $40 million is allocated to two purposes: (1) formula grants for states to improve the quality of caseworker visits with children in foster care, with an emphasis on improving caseworker decision making, training and retention; and (2) competitive grants for regional partnerships to provide services and activities to work with children and families impacted by a parent's or caretaker's substance abuse. P.L. 112-34 designates $20 million targeted to each of these initiatives for each fiscal year.
- Nine million dollars of the mandatory appropriation and 3.3 percent of any discretionary appropriation are to be used for the basic State Court Improvement program grants to assess and improve handling of court proceedings related to foster care and adoption. An additional $20 million is allocated for grants to improve data collection and collaboration between courts and child welfare agencies and train judges, attorneys and other legal persons in child welfare cases. Finally, under P.L. 112-34, an additional $1 million in mandatory funding is provided for grants to be awarded on a competitive basis among the highest courts of Indian tribes or tribal consortia.
- Six million dollars of the mandatory appropriation and 3.3 percent of any discretionary appropriation are set aside for evaluation, research and training, of which $2 million must address the child welfare worker and substance abuse initiatives.

The Fostering Connections to Success and Improving Adoptions Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-351) created the Family Connection Grant program for the purpose of helping children who are in, or at risk of entering, foster care reconnect with family members. Historically, $15 million has been appropriated for this program annually. However, the program was not extended in FY 2015.

Funding for the Promoting Safe and Stable Families program during the last five years has been as follows:

Fiscal Year	Mandatory	Discretionary	Pre-Appropriated	Total
2012	345,000,000	63,065,000	15,000,000	423,065,000
2013[1]	327,405,000	59,672,000	14,235,000	401,311,518
2014	320,160,000[2]	59,765,000	15,000,00[3]	383,225,000
2015	319,815,000[4]	59,765,000	0	379,580,000
2016	321,540,000[101]	59,765,000	0	381,305,000

One of the primary missions of ACF is to establish permanency for children who are in foster care. By definition, foster care is intended to be a temporary situation until children may safely exit to permanency, which includes reunification with parent(s) or primary caretaker(s), living with other relative(s), guardianship, or adoption. Not only are children in foster care meant to achieve permanency, but the goal is to reach permanency in a timely manner. Accordingly, annual performance measures 7P1 and 7P2 are focused on the amount of time it takes for children in foster care to move into a permanent home. Over

[1] Reflects the sequestration effective March 1, 2013.
[2] Reflects sequestration effective October 1, 2013.
[3]$15 million in additional funding was provided through P.L. 113-183, the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act.
[4] Reflects sequestration order effective October 1, 2014.
[101] Reflects sequestration order effective October 1, 2015.

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 only 72 percent of children who exited foster care after being in care for 24 months or longer exited foster care to a permanent home. The baseline for measure 7P1 was set in FY 2009 at 91.3 percent, which meant that 91.3 percent of children who exited foster care in less than 24 month went to permanent homes. In FY 2010, there was a slight increase to 91.5 percent and in FY 2011 performance again slightly improved to 91.7 percent. In FY 2012, there was a slight decrease in the percent of children who exited foster care in less than 24 months to permanent homes to 91.5 percent, followed in FY 2013 by an increase to 92.2 percent (exceeding the FY 2013 target of 91.7 percent). In FY 2014, however, performance declined close to FY 2012 levels with 91.6 percent exiting to permanency. ACF will continue to support state agencies as they work to place children in permanent homes and anticipates that, despite small annual fluctuations, the FY 2017 performance will improve by at least 0.2 percentage points higher than the previous year's actual result. Performance for measure 7P2 has improved slightly from the baseline of 72.3 percent of children exiting foster care to a permanent home in FY 2009 after spending 24 months or longer in foster care to 72.4 percent in FY 2010, 72.8 percent of children in FY 2011, 74.8 percent in FY 2012, and 74.9 percent in FY 2013 - an improvement over the previous year's actual result but falling just short of the FY 2013 target of 75.3 percent. In FY 2014, the actual result for this measure was 75.0 percent, falling just short of the FY 2014 target of 75.4 percent but a slight improvement over the previous year's actual result. By FY 2017, ACF anticipates improvement by at least 0.5 percentage points over the previous year's actual result for measure 7P2.

<u>Pregnancy Prevention</u>

The Affordable Care Act of 2010 funded two pre-appropriated programs through FY 2014: $75,000,000 per year for PREP under Section 513 of the Social Security Act and $50,000,000 per year for Abstinence Education under Section 510 of the Social Security Act. The Protecting Access to Medicare Act of 2014 (P.L. 113-93) extended these programs through September 30, 2015. They were extended again through FY 2017 by the Medicare Access and CHIP Reauthorization Act of 2015 (P.L. 114-10), in which the appropriation for Abstinence Education was increased to $75,000,000 per year. Both programs address the prevention of pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections (STIs). PREP also addresses the transition to adulthood by focusing on six congressionally mandated “adulthood preparation” topics.

Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP) –

The PREP program supports evidence-based programs that teach youth about abstinence and contraception to prevent pregnancy and STIs. States are required to target youth between the ages of 10 and 19 who are at high-risk for becoming pregnant or who have special circumstances, including living in foster care, being homeless, living with HIV/AIDS, being pregnant or a mother under 21 years of age, or residing in an area with high teen birth rates. Grantees also must address at least three of the mandated adulthood preparation subjects: healthy relationships, adolescent development, financial literacy, parent-child communication, educational and career success, or healthy life skills. The program sets aside $10 million to award grants to implement innovative strategies and $3.25 million for tribes and tribal organizations to prevent teen pregnancy. In addition, 10 percent of funds are for program support and evaluation.

This program contains several components: State PREP, Competitive PREP, Personal Responsibility Education Program – Tribes and Tribal Organizations (Tribal PREP), and Personal Responsibility Education Program – 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 $55,250,000 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 are 49 State PREP grantees, with a minimum grant award of $250,000 annually through FY 2015. In FY 2016 and FY 2017 ACF again anticipates awarding 49 state PREP grants with the same minimum funding level.
- *Competitive PREP:* If a state or territory failed to submit an application in FY 2010 or FY 2011, the state was ineligible to apply for State PREP funds from the amounts allotted to the state or territory for each of the fiscal years 2012 through 2014 and in the 2015 extension year. Funds that would have gone to those jurisdictions for fiscal years 2010 through 2015 were used to award competitive three-year grants to local organizations and entities for the same purpose and in the same geographic regions. This discretionary grant program applied to 10 eligible jurisdictions (Florida, North Dakota, Texas, Virginia, Indiana, Guam, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, the Marshall Islands, and Palau). Of 88 total applications received in August of 2012, 37 were funded for amounts ranging from $200,000 to $900,000. The current cohort of Competitive PREP grants expired on September 29, 2015, and a competitive funding opportunity was made available to award a new cohort of grants in FY 2015 for a three-year project period. The second cohort of Competitive PREP grant awards were made to 20 applicants ranging from $250,000 to $794,000 in September 2015. Throughout the three-year project period there will be $10 million for annual awards based on the availability of funds.
- *Tribal PREP*: In addition to grants to states and territories, $3,250,000 is available annually for providing grants to tribes and tribal organizations to implement PREP. Tribal PREP supports 15 grantees and projects which included a planning year as well as three implementation years. Initially, 16 awards were made, but due to a relinquishment there are currently 15 Tribal PREP grantees. Programs have their first year to conduct a needs assessment, to plan, and to 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. The project period for the 15 Tribal PREP grants has been extended through September 30, 2016.
- *PREIS*: The Personal Responsibility Education Program – Innovative Strategies (PREIS) program is funded at $10,000,000 for competitive discretionary grants to entities to implement innovative pregnancy prevention strategies and target services to high-risk, vulnerable, and culturally under-represented youth populations, including youth in, and 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. The initial funding opportunity announcement supporting the grants was released jointly by ACF and the Office of Adolescent Health in FY 2010. Entities awarded grants under this program were required to conduct a rigorous evaluation of their program and/or to agree, if selected, to participate in a rigorous federal evaluation of their grant activities. Initially, 13 awards were made, but due to relinquishments, there are currently 11 PREIS grantees. The grant awards range from $400,000 to $933,907. The project period has been extended through September 30, 2016.
- Finally, $6,500,000 is reserved for providing training, technical assistance and evaluation activities.

ACF has finalized the performance data tracking processes for the PREP program, adapting them in coordination with other HHS teen pregnancy prevention programs so they are appropriate for the PREP program. The Outcome and Output Table displays the first year of pre-baseline historical data collected for the PREP program in FY 2014. These performance measures address three key issues. First, they address the issue of accountability through semi-annual and annual reports to ACF that document the progress of state grantees and their sub-awardees over the course of the PREP initiative. Second, these measures promote program improvement by identifying specific grantees that might require additional support to achieve desired performance benchmarks. Third, they provide valuable lessons concerning program implementation that complement the information gathered through other means of evaluation. By tracking quantifiable measures that document the PREP implementation experience in all funded states, the performance measures will provide a national perspective on program implementation.

Abstinence Education –

Section 510 of Title V of the Social Security Act provided $50,000,000 “to enable the states to provide abstinence education, and at the option of the states, where appropriate, mentoring, counseling, and adult supervision to promote abstinence from sexual activity, with a focus on those groups which are most likely to bear children out-of-wedlock.” The Medicare Access and CHIP Reauthorization Act increased funding for this program to $75 million for fiscal years 2016 and 2017. This formula grant program to states is allocated using a pro-rata method based on the ratio of the number of low-income children in each state to the total of all low-income children in all states. States are required to match every four dollars they receive of federal abstinence education funds with three non-federal dollars. The non-federal match must be used solely for the activities enumerated under Section 510 and must be state dollars, local government dollars, private dollars, such as foundation dollars, or in-kind support.

From FY 2012 through FY 2015, Congress provided $5 million each year to be used to award competitive abstinence education grants. ACF awarded 9 grants in FY 2012, 10 awards in FY 2013, 11 grants in FY 2014, and 10 awards in FY 2015. The FY 2016 enacted appropriation modifies the structure and increases funding for this program to $10 million and it is anticipated that approximately 25 grants will be awarded.

Funding for the PREP and Abstinence programs has been as follows:

FY	PREP	ABSTINENCE	TOTAL
2012	75,000,000	50,000,000	125,000,000
2013[102]	71,175,000	47,450,000	118,625,000
2014[103]	69,600,000	46,400,000	116,000,000
2015	75,000,000	50,000,000	125,000,000
2016	75,000,000	75,000,000	150,000,000

[102] Funding totals for FY 2013 reflect 5.1 percent sequestration.
[103] Funding totals for FY 2014 reflect 7.2 percent sequestration.

Budget Request

In total, the FY 2017 funding request for the Promoting Safe and Stable Families appropriation account is $567,515,000, which is $36,2100,000 above the FY 2016 level. This level includes reauthorization of PSSF and PREP, baseline adjustments, and additional discretionary and mandatory proposals discussed below.

The FY 2017 President's Budget requests to:

1) Reauthorize PSSF for five years, including the Family Connections Grant program, through FY 2021;
2) Increase the targeted funding for Regional Partnership Grants, addressing best practices in the intersection of substance abuse and child welfare;
3) Increase funding for tribal court improvement program grants;
4) Improve tribal access to PSSF grants by amending the statute to allow the Secretary to streamline application requirements under this program and the Child Welfare Services program authorized by title IV-B, subpart 1 of the Social Security Act, for tribal PSSF grantees receiving less than $50,000 per year in grant funding under either program and making funding available to all tribes (see Child Welfare Services chapter for additional information on this re-proposal); and
5) Extend PREP through 2022.

Family Connections Grant Program

The Family Connections Grant program has provided permanency for thousands of foster youth throughout the nation through strategic and focused initiatives to connect youth with relatives and keep families together. These competitive, matching grants are awarded to state, local, and tribal child welfare agencies and private non-profit organizations to establish: 1) programs using intensive family-finding efforts to locate biological family members and reestablish relationships; 2) programs using family group decision-making meetings; 3) residential family treatment programs; or 4) kinship navigator programs. In order to promote sustainability of the programs, the federal contribution for these initiatives declines from 75 percent for the first two years of the grant program to 50 percent in the third year. There is also funding set-aside for evaluation (3 percent) and technical assistance (2 percent) of the pre-appropriated funds. ACF requests $15 million per year to continue the program through FY 2021.

Regional Partnership Grants to Address Substance Abuse

In order to address the rise in substance abuse nationwide, the FY 2017 Budget includes an expansion of the Regional Partnership Grants (RPG) program, increasing funding from $20 million to $60 million annually, enabling an opportunity for a project in every state, including in tribal communities. This proposal supports cross-system collaboration and innovation in meeting the needs of children and families affected by substance abuse through evidence-based practices, including those impacted by the growing opioid and prescription drug epidemic. RPG projects seek to improve the safety, permanency and well-being of children in child welfare affected by substance abuse, address common practice challenges, and enhance a collaborative infrastructure to build a region's capacity to address substance abuse issues in child welfare.

Parental substance abuse is directly correlated with the rise in the number of children in foster care. Following years of decline, representing more than a 20 percent decrease to a low of 397,000 in 2012, the number of children in foster care increased nationally to 415,000 in 2014. In the same fiscal years, parental drug abuse was reported as a circumstance that led to the removal of children from their caregivers in 10 percent more cases nationwide. In 2014, parental substance abuse contributed to 30 percent of foster care placements. Consistent with substance abuse exposure and parental addiction, the rate of infants removed from their home has increased from less than 10.7 per 1,000 in 2013 to 11.4 in 2014. Further, child welfare agencies across the country have reported anecdotally that increases in parental addiction and abuse of opioids, heroin, methamphetamines, and other substances, as well as a lack of effective treatment services, are significant contributing factors to the uptick in the number of children entering foster care.

An expanded RPG program will enable states across the county to respond to this sustance abuse crisis and more effectively provide services to substance exposed infants and their parents. The families participating in the first round of RPG projects had positive outcomes in terms of recovery, children remaining at home, reunification rates, decreased recidivism, and dramatic differences in the rate of children who were placed in out-of-home care. This expanded program would build on this successs to address this new addiction epidemic.

Increasing Tribal Access to *Promoting Safe and Stable Families*

Additionally, the FY 2017 budget requests a $20 million increase in the discretionary PSSF appropriation from the FY 2016 enacted level to increase the capacity of tribes to administer child welfare services. American Indian and Alaska Native children are disproportionately represented at two times their population in state child welfare systems nationally. Among individual state foster care systems they are overrepresented at as much as 10 times their population rate. This proposal aims to address this disporportionality by investing in tribal child welfare systems and, in turn, providing culturally appropriate services to tribal families.

Many tribes seeking to exercise fully their tribal sovereignty and fulfill the intent of the Indian Child Welfare Act to protect the best interests of tribal children and to promote the stability and security of American Indian tribes and families are hampered by a lack of infrastructure and stable funding. The Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008 allowed tribes to directly administer title IV-E programs, but many tribes need to build their child welfare programs and staffing capacity before they are able to consider developing a program meeting the requirements of title IV-E. Increased funding for formula grants for tribes in title IV-B would enable tribes to build this capacity. With this increase, total funding reserved for formula grants for tribes will be $31 million, including $22 million discretionary and $9 million mandatory.

As a companion to the $20 million discretionary appropriation increase in PSSF, the FY 2017 budget includes a proposal to improve access to PSSF funding for tribal grantees by eliminating the current statutory threshold of $10,000 to receive a grant and replacing it with a minimum grant award of $10,000 for all tribes with approved plans, combined with a hold harmless provision that guarantees that currently funded tribes receive not less than their current award, so as not to unintentionally undermine the capacity of currently funded grantees. This proposal allows access to critically important funding for preventive services for all tribes that wish to participate in the program and assures greater stability and predictibility in funding year-to-year. Under the current program, some interested tribes qualify for no funding due to their small size and others gain and lose eligibility year-to-year due to fluctuations in the annual number of tribes applying and changes in the population data used to allocate funds.

Tribal Court Improvement Program

To complement the increase in PSSF funding for services, the FY 2017 Budget also proposes to increase funding for tribal court improvement grants by $2.75 million annually, for a total of $3.75 million per year. This level of funding would allow ACF to fund a total of approximtely 25 tribal court improvement grants. The expansion of the Tribal Court Improvement Program would continue to strengthen the tribal court's capacity to exercise jurisdiction in Indian Child Welfare Act cases and to adjudicate child welfare cases in tribal court. This propsoal would cost $22 million over ten years.

Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP)

The Budget request also includes an extension of PREP through FY 2022. The Budget eliminates the authorized funding for the Title V Abstinence Education Grant Program in 2017 and does not continue funding in future years because the program is not focused on funding evidence-based models.

As previously discussed, 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. The baselines for both performance measures were established in FY 2009 (91.3 percent and 72.3 percent, respectively). In future years, ACF seeks to maintain and, if possible, improve upon the performance on measures 7P1 and 7P2.

Regarding the PREP program, ACF is reporting on the following five performance measures:

- 5A focuses on the number of PREP program participants within school programs and those in out-of-school-time programs;
- 5B focuses on out-of-school-time program participants (where participation is generally not mandatory), specifically the percentage of participants completing at least 75 percent of program coursework;
- 5C focuses on the percentage of youth served by evidence-based programs;
- 5D focuses on percentage of programs in which the majority of youth served were from highly-vulnerable populations; and
- 5E focuses on PREP's Adult Preparation Subjects.

The FY 2014 pre-baseline data (reported below) will inform future performance targets that will be established starting with FY 2016 for all outcome measures. Additionally, an impact evaluation of four selected PREP sites is underway that will address outcomes including pregnancy and sexual risk behaviors. Baseline data and future performance targets will be established starting in FY 2016 for these performance measures.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Promoting Safe and Stable Families:

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2017 Target +/- FY 2016 Target
7P1: Of all children who exit foster care in less than 24 months, maintain the percentage who exit to permanency (reunification, living with relative, guardianship or adoption). (PSSF, Guardianship Assistance) (*Outcome*)	FY 2014: 91.6% Target: 92.4% (Target not met)	Prior Result +0.2PP	Prior Result +0.2PP	N/A
7P2: Of all children who exit foster care after 24 or more months, maintain the percentage who exit to permanency (reunification, living with relative, guardianship or adoption). (PSSF, Guardianship Assistance) (*Outcome*)	FY 2014: 75.0% Target: 75.4% (Target Not Met but Improved)	Prior Result +0.5PP	Prior Result +0.5PP	N/A
7R: Decrease the percent of foster children in care 12 or more months with no case plan goal (including case plan goal "Not Yet Determined"). (Child Welfare Services, PSSF, Foster Care) (*Efficiency*)	FY 2014: 3.9% Target: 2.9% (Target Not Met)	Prior Result -0.5PP	Prior Result -0.5PP	N/A

Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP):

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result [104]/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2017 Target +/- FY 2016 Target
5A: Number of Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP) participants: in during school-time programs; and in out-of-school-time programs. [105] (*Output*)	FY 2014: In school: 84,818 Out of school: 28,406 Total: 111,943 Target: N/A (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
5B: For out-of-school-time program participants (where participation is generally not mandatory), percentage of participants completing at least 75 percent of program coursework. [106] (*Developmental Outcome*)	FY 2014: 61% Target: N/A (Historical Actual)	N/A	TBD	N/A
5C: Percentage of youth served by evidence-based programs. (*Output*)	FY 2014: 91% Target: N/A (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

[104] The previously reported FY 2014 data (for measures 5A-5D) were based on preliminary analyses and only included State PREP and Tribal PREP data. Since the last reporting period, the CPREP grantees have reported on their data, though it was not a full implementation year. The updated numbers reflect corrected State and Tribal PREP data and initial CPREP data.

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

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

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result [104]/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2017 Target +/- FY 2016 Target
5D: Percentage of programs in which the majority of youth served were from highly-vulnerable populations. [107] (*Output*)	FY 2014: 24% Target: N/A (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
5E: With regard to PREP's Adult Preparation Subjects, percentage of youth who perceived that being involved in the PREP program made them more prepared for adulthood. [108] (*Developmental Outcome*)	FY 2014: 83% Target: N/A (Historical Actual)	N/A	TBD	N/A

[107] Highly-vulnerable populations include youth in foster care, homeless or runaway youth, youth living with HIV/AIDS, pregnant or parenting youth, LGBTQ youth, youth in adjudication systems, youth in residential treatment for mental health, and youth who have trouble speaking or understanding English.

[108] Youth were asked 14 questions related to PREP's six legislatively mandated "adulthood preparation subjects." Those who indicated that the program has helped them to be somewhat or much more likely to exhibit behaviors associated with being prepared for adulthood are included in this proportion.

Resource and Program Data
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Data Category	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$352,579,000	$381,169,000	$402,793,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation	2,480,000	3,718,770	2,682,000
Demonstration/Development	23,301,037	18,347,323	36,043,907
Training/Technical Assistance	6,710,000	9,025,000	9,283,000
Program Support	1,161,000	1,098,000	1,910,000
Total, Resources	$386,231,037	$413,358,093	$452,711,907
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	356	362	362
New Starts			
#	567	568	584
$	$359,917,037	$385,469,000	$436,887,823
Continuations			
#	25	29	29
$	$16,313,000	$17,397,323	$5,299,084
Contracts			
#	6	7	7
$	$6,913,000	$7,046,770	$6,240,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	5	5	5
$	$2,743,686	$3,090,056	$3,924,922

Notes:
1. Demonstration/development includes funding for regional partnership grants focused on the impact of substance abuse and Family Connection Grants.
2. Program support includes funding for information technology support, grant paneling review, and, for regional partnership grants, staffing and associated overhead.
3. Formula includes funding for state and tribal grants, court improvement grants, and caseworker visit grants. In FY 2016 this includes $20 million for Tribes and $7 million for states through the proposal for targeted funding to support Tribal and rural communities.
4. In FY 2016, the research and evaluation and training and technical assistance lines include a combined total of $3 million through the proposal for targeted funding to support Tribal and rural communities.

Resource and Program Data
Personal Responsibility Education Program (Pre-Appropriated)

Data Category	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$43,700,632	$55,250,000	$55,250,000
Competitive	30,649,069	3,250,000	3,250,000
Research/Evaluation	2,933,478	2,030,000	2,030,000
Demonstration/Development	10,165,572	9,766,892	9,766,892
Training/Technical Assistance	2,028,632	2,298,950	2,298,950
Program Support	2,663,468	2,404,158	2,404,158
Total, Resources	$92,140,851	$75,000,000	$75,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	113	88	88
New Starts			
#	86	75	75
$	$71,099,701	$58,500,000	$58,500,000
Continuations			
#	27	13	13
$	$13,415,572	$9,766,892	$9,766,892
Contracts			
#	5	5	5
$	$5,128,541	$4,360,237	$4,336,505
Interagency Agreements			
#	5	5	5
$	$969,378	$687,304	$687,304

Notes:
1. Program support includes funding for grant panel reviews, logistical support for grantees, data collection, information technology support, staffing, and associated overhead costs.
2. FY 2015 includes funds reapportioned from prior-year balances.

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

Data Category	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$45,892,696	$75,000,000	
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$45,892,696	$75,000,000	$0
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	39	0	0
New Starts			
#	39	59	0
$	$45,892,696	$75,000,000	$0
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0

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

FY 2017 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.556

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	Difference from FY 2016 Estimate
Alabama	$5,591,006	$5,615,638	$5,949,066	$333,428
Alaska	554,003	556,444	589,482	33,038
Arizona	7,424,415	7,457,124	7,899,890	442,766
Arkansas	3,132,140	3,145,939	3,332,729	186,790
California	31,404,792	31,543,150	33,416,021	1,872,871
Colorado	3,422,395	3,437,473	3,641,572	204,099
Connecticut	2,089,529	2,098,735	2,223,347	124,612
Delaware	950,755	954,944	1,011,643	56,699
District of Columbia	742,741	746,013	790,308	44,295
Florida	18,032,675	18,112,120	19,187,525	1,075,405
Georgia	12,033,624	12,086,639	12,804,282	717,643
Hawaii	986,295	990,640	1,049,459	58,819
Idaho	1,541,774	1,548,566	1,640,512	91,946
Illinois	12,015,781	12,068,718	12,785,296	716,578
Indiana	5,908,388	5,934,418	6,286,773	352,355
Iowa	2,431,082	2,441,792	2,586,774	144,982
Kansas	1,940,441	1,948,990	2,064,711	115,721
Kentucky	4,602,810	4,623,088	4,897,583	274,495
Louisiana	5,840,500	5,866,231	6,214,538	348,307
Maine	1,222,826	1,228,213	1,301,138	72,925
Maryland	4,247,433	4,266,146	4,519,447	253,301
Massachusetts	4,544,191	4,564,211	4,835,210	270,999
Michigan	9,776,927	9,820,000	10,403,062	583,062
Minnesota	3,301,573	3,316,118	3,513,013	196,895
Mississippi	4,121,750	4,139,909	4,385,715	245,806
Missouri	5,858,211	5,884,020	6,233,383	349,363
Montana	725,110	728,305	771,548	43,243
Nebraska	1,172,489	1,177,655	1,247,578	69,923
Nevada	2,291,263	2,301,357	2,438,000	136,643
New Hampshire	665,735	668,668	708,370	39,702
New Jersey	5,253,870	5,277,016	5,590,339	313,323
New Mexico	2,842,996	2,855,521	3,025,067	169,546
New York	16,519,906	16,592,686	17,577,875	985,189
North Carolina	10,278,695	10,323,979	10,936,964	612,985
North Dakota	359,893	361,479	382,941	21,462

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	Difference from FY 2016 Estimate
Ohio	10,610,066	10,656,810	11,289,557	632,747
Oklahoma	3,864,297	3,881,322	4,111,775	230,453
Oregon	4,093,734	4,111,769	4,355,905	244,136
Pennsylvania	9,986,946	10,030,945	10,626,531	595,586
Rhode Island	864,944	868,755	920,337	51,582
South Carolina	5,358,925	5,382,534	5,702,122	319,588
South Dakota	680,821	683,820	724,422	40,602
Tennessee	7,612,170	7,645,706	8,099,669	453,963
Texas	31,310,430	31,448,371	33,315,615	1,867,244
Utah	1,949,644	1,958,233	2,074,503	116,270
Vermont	458,402	460,422	487,759	27,337
Virginia	5,632,642	5,657,457	5,993,368	335,911
Washington	6,091,890	6,118,728	6,482,027	363,299
West Virginia	1,838,626	1,846,726	1,956,375	109,649
Wisconsin	5,027,308	5,049,456	5,349,267	299,811
Wyoming	236,356	237,397	251,493	14,096
Subtotal	**289,445,215**	**290,720,396**	**307,981,886**	**17,261,490**
Indian Tribes	11,202,000	11,252,750	34,775,450	23,522,700
Subtotal	**11,202,000**	**11,252,750**	**34,775,450**	**23,522,700**
American Samoa	192,488	193,336	204,815	11,479
Guam	347,991	349,524	370,277	20,753
Northern Mariana Islands	158,185	158,882	168,315	9,433
Puerto Rico	4,551,951	4,572,005	4,843,467	271,462
Virgin Islands	212,680	213,617	226,300	12,683
Subtotal	**5,463,295**	**5,487,364**	**5,813,174**	**325,810**
Total States/Territories	**306,110,510**	**307,460,510**	**348,570,510**	**41,110,000**
Discretionary Funds	20,726,086	20,626,257	77,408,928	56,782,671
Other	47,395,245	47,640,245	50,972,245	3,332,000
Training and Technical Assistance	7,534,245	7,564,245	7,972,245	408,000
Subtotal, Adjustments	**75,655,576**	**75,830,747**	**136,353,418**	**60,522,671**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$381,766,086**	**$383,291,257**	**$484,923,928**	**$101,632,671**

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 Fostering Connections grants, including FY 2017 proposals to expand regional partnership grants and reauthorize Fostering Connection grants.
3. Training and technical assistance reflects the statutory reservations for research, evaluation, training and technical assistance in all years.
4. In FY 2017, Indian Tribes reflects an additional $20 million for increasing the capacity of Tribes to deliver child welfare services and an additional $2.75M to expand Tribal Court Improvement Program.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
State Table - Personal Responsibility Education Program

FY 2017 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.092

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	Difference from FY 2016 Estimate
Alabama	$806,173	$782,092	$782,092	0
Alaska	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Arizona	1,111,562	1,127,843	1,127,843	0
Arkansas	480,464	483,466	483,466	0
California	6,371,903	6,369,420	6,369,420	0
Colorado	860,590	862,007	862,007	0
Connecticut	591,034	596,295	596,295	0
Delaware	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
District of Columbia	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Florida	0	2,856,722	2,856,722	0
Georgia	1,752,526	1,738,914	1,738,914	0
Hawaii	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Idaho	291,742	293,401	293,401	0
Illinois	2,134,393	2,119,733	2,119,733	0
Indiana	0	1,120,034	1,120,034	0
Iowa	506,422	514,313	514,313	0
Kansas	495,729	495,699	495,699	0
Kentucky	714,602	702,361	702,361	0
Louisiana	748,530	751,761	751,761	0
Maine	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Maryland	943,776	944,604	944,604	0
Massachusetts	1,049,905	1,057,983	1,057,983	0
Michigan	1,635,544	1,633,922	1,633,922	0
Minnesota	884,706	884,189	884,189	0
Mississippi	522,998	509,676	509,676	0
Missouri	976,465	973,624	973,624	0
Montana	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Nebraska	314,049	317,533	317,533	0
Nevada	439,440	448,745	448,745	0
New Hampshire	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
New Jersey	1,425,545	1,423,244	1,423,244	0
New Mexico	355,855	343,985	343,985	0
New York	3,022,144	3,013,637	3,013,637	0
North Carolina	1,588,086	1,613,898	1,613,898	0
North Dakota	0	250,000	250,000	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	Difference from FY 2016 Estimate
Ohio	1,891,894	1,890,738	1,890,738	0
Oklahoma	644,072	643,470	643,470	0
Oregon	600,902	599,531	599,531	0
Pennsylvania	1,979,932	1,983,637	1,983,637	0
Rhode Island	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
South Carolina	755,977	761,044	761,044	0
South Dakota	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Tennessee	1,039,175	1,041,136	1,041,136	0
Texas	0	4,821,514	4,821,514	0
Utah	583,143	588,238	588,238	0
Vermont	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Virginia	0	1,310,280	1,310,280	0
Washington	1,085,526	1,086,419	1,086,419	0
West Virginia	279,325	270,284	270,284	0
Wisconsin	932,700	932,364	932,364	0
Wyoming	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Subtotal	**42,566,829**	**52,907,756**	**52,907,756**	**0**
Indian Tribes	3,063,379	3,250,000	3,250,000	0
Subtotal	**3,063,379**	**3,250,000**	**3,250,000**	**0**
American Samoa	0	250,000	250,000	0
Guam	0	250,000	250,000	0
Marshall Islands	0	250,000	250,000	0
Northern Mariana Islands	0	250,000	250,000	0
Palau	0	250,000	250,000	0
Puerto Rico	633,803	592,244	592,244	0
Virgin Islands	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Federated States of Micronesia	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Subtotal	**1,133,803**	**2,342,244**	**2,342,244**	**0**
Total States/Territories	**46,764,011**	**58,500,000**	**58,500,000**	**0**
Discretionary Funds	10,000,000	11,236,320	6,297,439	-$4,938,881
Other	13,063,568	17,840,174	14,201,050	-3,639,124
Training and Technical Assistance	2,793,875	1,898,939	2,298,950	400,011
Subtotal, Adjustments	**25,857,443**	**30,975,433**	**22,797,439**	**-8,177,994**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$72,621,454**	**$89,475,433**	**$81,297,439**	**-$8,177,994**

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

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
State Table - Abstinence Education Grants Program

FY 2017 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.325

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	Difference from FY 2016 Estimate
Alabama	$1,158,817	$1,342,735	0	-$1,342,735
Alaska	0	100,965	0	-100,965
Arizona	1,440,979	1,900,008	0	-1,900,008
Arkansas	788,362	913,484	0	-913,484
California	0	9,571,562	0	-9,571,562
Colorado	804,663	932,371	0	-932,371
Connecticut	0	508,608	0	-508,608
Delaware	0	162,703	0	-162,703
District of Columbia	0	134,029	0	-134,029
Florida	3,772,364	4,371,080	0	-4,371,080
Georgia	2,534,638	2,936,914	0	-2,936,914
Hawaii	156,881	181,780	0	-181,780
Idaho	0	364,011	0	-364,011
Illinois	0	2,779,670	0	-2,779,670
Indiana	1,037,363	1,556,897	0	-1,556,897
Iowa	346,315	519,757	0	-519,757
Kansas	515,798	597,661	0	-597,661
Kentucky	978,413	1,133,697	0	-1,133,697
Louisiana	914,668	1,372,753	0	-1,372,753
Maine	0	203,758	0	-203,758
Maryland	542,200	813,746	0	-813,746
Massachusetts	0	1,008,345	0	-1,008,345
Michigan	2,039,666	2,363,383	0	-2,363,383
Minnesota	531,281	797,358	0	-797,358
Mississippi	959,083	1,111,300	0	-1,111,300
Missouri	1,184,467	1,372,455	0	-1,372,455
Montana	0	211,189	0	-211,189
Nebraska	242,472	363,907	0	-363,907
Nevada	444,028	666,406	0	-666,406
New Hampshire	0	122,375	0	-122,375
New Jersey	1,298,160	1,504,192	0	-1,504,192
New Mexico	609,838	706,626	0	-706,626
New York	2,856,276	4,286,759	0	-4,286,759
North Carolina	2,203,984	2,553,781	0	-2,553,781
North Dakota	74,258	86,044	0	-86,044

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	Difference from FY 2016 Estimate
Ohio	2,302,627	2,668,079	0	-2,668,079
Oklahoma	868,805	1,006,693	0	-1,006,693
Oregon	547,422	821,583	0	-821,583
Pennsylvania	1,552,455	2,329,958	0	-2,329,958
Rhode Island	0	202,693	0	-202,693
South Carolina	1,136,392	1,316,750	0	-1,316,750
South Dakota	113,457	170,279	0	-170,279
Tennessee	1,516,850	1,757,591	0	-1,757,591
Texas	6,753,129	7,853,428	0	-7,853,428
Utah	445,052	588,118	0	-588,118
Vermont	0	84,361	0	-84,361
Virginia	971,250	1,300,087	0	-1,300,087
Washington	0	1,331,355	0	-1,331,355
West Virginia	300,660	451,237	0	-451,237
Wisconsin	711,597	1,067,980	0	-1,067,980
Wyoming	0	82,060	0	-82,060
Subtotal	**44,654,670**	**72,584,561**	**0**	**-72,584,561**
American Samoa	0	76,005	0	-76,005
Guam	64,831	75,120	0	-75,120
Marshall Islands	0	13,501	0	-13,501
Northern Mariana Islands	0	29,676	0	-29,676
Palau	0	21,000	0	-21,000
Puerto Rico	1,802,459	2,088,529	0	-2,088,529
Virgin Islands	0	64,116	0	-64,116
Federated States of Micronesia	47,493	47,492	0	-47,492
Subtotal	**1,914,783**	**2,415,439**	**0**	**-2,415,439**
Total States/Territories	**46,569,453**	**75,000,000**	**0**	**-75,000,000**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$46,569,453**	**$75,000,000**	**$0**	**-$75,000,000**

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

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

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Social Services Block Grant

FY 2017 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis

For making grants to States pursuant to section 2002 of the Social Security Act, *supplementing research and evaluation related to activities funded by such grants, and for demonstration projects to improve access to child-rearing supplies*, $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: *Provided further, That notwithstanding section 2003(c) of such Act, the amount specified for allocation under such section for fiscal year 2017 shall be $1,681,500,000.* (Department of Health and Human Services Appropriations Act, 2016)

Language Provision	Explanation
….. *supplementing research and evaluation related to activities funded by such grants: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 2003(c) of such Act, the amount specified for allocation under such section for fiscal year 2017 shall be $1,681,500,000.*	This language is inserted to allow funding for research and evaluation and a pilot project.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Social Services Block Grant

Authorizing Legislation

	FY 2016 Amount Authorized	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Amount Authorized	FY 2017 Budget Request
3. Social Services Block Grant [Section 2001 of the Social Security Act]	$1,700,000,000	$1,584,400,000	$1,700,000,000	$1,700,000,000
4. Health Profession Opportunity Grants [Section 2008 of the Social Security Act]		85,000,000		85,000,000
5. Upward Mobility Project				300,000,000
6.				
Total request level		$1,669,400,000		$2,085,000,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Social Services Block Grant

Appropriations History Table

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	House Allowance	Senate Allowance	Appropriation
2008				
Appropriation	1,700,000,000			1,700,000,000
Disaster Assistance Funds				600,000,000
Total	1,700,000,000			2,300,000,000
2008				
Appropriation	1,700,000,000			1,700,000,000
2010				
Appropriation	1,700,000,000			1,700,000,000
Pre-appropriated Health Profession Opportunity Grants				85,000,000
Total				1,785,000,000
2011				
Appropriation	1,700,000,000			1,700,000,000
Pre-appropriated Health Profession Opportunity Grants				85,000,000
Total				1,785,000,000
2012				
Appropriation	1,700,000,000			1,700,000,000
Pre-appropriated Health Profession Opportunity Grants				85,000,000
Total				1,785,000,000
2013				
Appropriation	1,700,000,000			1,613,300,000
Disaster Relief Funds				474,500,000
Pre-appropriated Health Profession Opportunity Grants				80,665,000
Total				2,168,465,000
2014				
Appropriation	1,700,000,000			1,577,600,000
Pre-appropriated Health Profession Opportunity Grants				78,880,000
Total				1,656,480,000
2015				
Appropriation	1,700,000,000			1,575,900,000

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	House Allowance	Senate Allowance	Appropriation
Pre-appropriated Health Profession Opportunity Grants	85,000,000			85,000,000
Total				1,660,900,000
2016				
Appropriation	1,700,000,000			1,584,400,000
Pre-appropriated Health Profession Opportunity Grants	85,000,000			85,000,0000
Pre-appropriated Upward Mobility Project	300,000,000			
Total	2,085,000,000			1,669,400,000
2017				
Appropriation	1,700,000,000			
Pre-appropriated Health Profession Opportunity Grants	85,000,000			
Pre-appropriated Upward Mobility Project	300,000,000			
Total	2,085,000,000			

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Social Services Block Grant

Amounts Available for Obligation

Budgetary Resources	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Annual, B.A.	$1,700,000,000	$1,700,000,000	$1,700,000,000
Pre-Appropriated, B.A.	85,000,000	85,000,000	385,000,000
Sequestration	-124,100,000	-115,600,000	0
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	**$1,660,900,000**	**$1,669,400,000**	**$2,085,000,000**
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-598,000	0	0
Total Obligations	**$1,660,302,000**	**$1,669,400,000**	**$2,085,000,000**

Budget Authority by Activity

Activity	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Social Services Block Grant	$1,575,900,000	$1,584,400,000	$1,700,000,000
Health Profession Opportunity Grants	85,000,000	85,000,000	85,000,000
Upward Mobility Project	0	0	300,000,000
Total, Budget Authority	**$1,660,900,000**	**$1,669,400,000**	**$2,085,000,000**

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Social Services Block Grant

Summary of Changes

FY 2016 Current Law	
Total estimated budget authority	$1,669,400,000
FY 2017 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	$2,085,000,000
Net change	+$415,600,000

Description of Changes	FY 2016 Current Law	Change from Base
Increases:		
A. Built-in:		
1) **Social Services Block Grant:** Technical baseline change.	$1,584,400,000	+$115,600,000
Subtotal, Built-in Increases		+$115,600,000
B. Program:		
1) **Upward Mobility Project:** Funds will support economic self-sufficiency.	$0	+$300,000,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+$300,000,000
Total, Increases		+$415,600,000
Net Change		+$415,600,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Social Services Block Grant

Justification

Funding Level	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget	Change from FY 2016 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	$1,660,900,000	$1,669,400,000	$2,085,000,000	$415,600,000

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

2017 Authorization $1,785,000,000;

$85,000,000 in pre-appropriated funds for Health Profession Opportunity Grants

Allocation Method .... Formula & Competitive Grants

Program Description and Accomplishments –

The goals of the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) as outlined in the statute are to prevent, reduce or eliminate dependency; to achieve or maintain self-sufficiency; to prevent neglect, abuse or exploitation of children and adults; to prevent or reduce inappropriate institutional care; and, to secure admission or referral for institutional care when other forms of care are not appropriate. SSBG serves low-income children and families, people with disabilities, and the elderly with documented need. The program provides state and local flexibility in allocating federal funds and enables states to target populations that might not otherwise be eligible for services needed to remain self-sufficient and economically independent.

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.

SSBG has a unique structure as a block grant that allows for provision of a diverse array of services at the discretion of the state grantees. States have flexibility to determine the services and activities to be supported with grant funds, so long as those services and activities are targeted to the five goals identified in the statute. Trend data compiled in the SSBG annual reports indicate that states often use their SSBG grants to supplement discrete activities and categorical grant programs for which there are identifiable and approved measures, as associated with those statutory goals. For example, SSBG funds are included in outcome measures for the Child Care Development Block Grant and Child Welfare Services.

SSBG funds high priority services for children and adults including child care, protective services, special services to persons with disabilities, adoption, case management, health related services, transportation services, foster care, substance abuse services, housing, home-delivered meals, independent/transitional living, and employment services. Each state determines which services to provide and who is eligible to receive these services based on state and local needs.

The Administration for Children and Families (ACF) implemented an accountability measure to decrease the percentage of SSBG funds being used for administrative costs as identified in state post-expenditure reports. In FY 2014, the program decreased administrative costs as a percent of total costs to four percent, which is a significant improvement over the FY 2004 baseline of 10 percent, thus meeting the FY 2014 target. This reduction in administrative costs allowed a greater percentage of funding to be expended for direct services.

Another performance indicator that ACF monitors as a measure of success for SSBG is a measure of effective planning by the states and of their capacity to use SSBG funds as intended. Annual performance measure 21B compares estimated expenditures as reported on the pre-expenditure report with actual expenditures as reported on the post-expenditure report. This indicator is a measure of effective planning by the states and of their capacity to use SSBG funds as intended. In FY 2011, a baseline of 83 percent was established. In FY 2014, the actual result indicated 86 percent, exceeding the FY 2014 target of 83 percent. ACF will utilize increased technical assistance (i.e., conference calls, webinars, and data validation) to ensure continued high performance in this area.

In FY 2014, states reported that approximately 30 million people received services that were supported, in whole or in part, by SSBG funds. States report the number of recipients for each of the 29 service categories. The number of recipients is not an unduplicated count as an individual may have received more than one of 29 services. However, the number of individuals shows the broad scope and reach of SSBG.

On January 29, 2013, President Obama signed into law the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of2013 (P.L. 113-02) for disaster response and recovery and other expenses directly related to Hurricane Sandy. SSBG received $500 million in emergency funding as a transfer from the Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund. The appropriation was subject to the FY 2013 budget sequestration of 5.1 percent. Therefore, the total amount available for distribution to states was $474.5 million. In addition to the range of services allowed under the regular block grant, the supplemental appropriation may be used for health services (including mental health services) and for costs of renovating, repairing, or rebuilding health care facilities, child care facilities, or other social services facilities. ACF adapted existing oversight and developed new monitoring approaches for SSBG Supplemental activities. Funds were awarded based on each state's percentage of Individual Assistance registrants as reported by the Federal Emergency Management Agency as of Monday, March 18, 2013. After guidance and technical assistance were provided, states submitted amendments to existing SSBG pre-expenditure reports outlining the intended use for the full state allotment of SSBG supplemental funds.

These supplemental emergency funds are available to grantees until the end of FY 2017. The state of New York held a public and transparent solicitation of proposals to distribute more than $200 million to approximately 455 eligible health and human services providers for Hurricane Sandy victims. New York has four focus areas consisting of the following: repair, renovation and rebuilding of facilities; uncompensated operational costs for a range of human and social services; ongoing support and social services; and other eligible health and social services costs. The state of New Jersey is offering community-wide programs in highly impacted areas, available to all members of those communities, including but not limited to clinical counseling, service coordination, and outreach and programs addressing uncovered costs related to the storm's damage of home or property. New Jersey has allotted $113.4 million in rental assistance to assist individuals and families experiencing a housing crisis as a result of Superstorm Sandy. The state of Connecticut has some $8.1 million in sub-awards for mental health and social services in process. The state of Maryland is using a state-caseworker approach, with a small amount of funds sub-awarded to social services agencies. About $260,000 has been drawn down. The state of Rhode Island has sub-awarded $43,000 in awards for services. Allocations were as follows:

Connecticut	$10,569,192
Rhode Island	$516,428
Maryland	$1,185,675
New York	$238,434,600
New Jersey	$226,794,105

As of September 30, 2015, states obligated a majority of funds. Connecticut and Maryland obligated 100 percent; New Jersey, 89 percent; and New York, 92 percent. Grant activities in Rhode Island have been closed out.

ACF's Office of Family Assistance implements the Health Profession Opportunity Grants (HPOG) program. HPOG provides Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) recipients and other low-income individuals with the opportunity to obtain education and training for occupations in the health care field that pay well and are in high demand. HPOG was authorized through September 30, 2017, by the Medicare Access and Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) Reauthorization Act of 2015 (P.L. 114-10).

In FY 2015, ACF awarded new grants to 32 organizations across 21 states. HPOG organizations consist of state entities, tribal organizations, community colleges, local workforce investment boards, and other community based organizations. The grants were awarded for five-year project periods, pending the extension of the authorizing legislation for the last two years of the project period. Three technical assistance contracts were awarded to provide additional support to the grantees and the program. ACF is also implementing a multi-pronged evaluation to assess the success of these projects.

HPOG grantees offer educational and training programs that may lead to a wide variety of health care occupations. Some of the most common 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.

All HPOG grantees offer multiple supportive services. The most common include job placement, child care, transportation, tuition assistance, case management, academic supports, work readiness, and work related supplies and equipment. Grantees are required to coordinate with the state agency responsible for administering the state TANF program, the local workforce investment board, the state workforce investment board, and the state apprenticeship agency. Grantees also are encouraged to coordinate with other local strategic partners.

HPOG has fostered new partnerships and innovative approaches for preparing low-skilled, low-income populations for employment. Approaches found to be effective can be replicated more broadly within existing systems or inform the policy development of future programs. The reauthorization of the HPOG program would provide program continunity for current grantees and the opportunity to build on lessons learned with future grantees. It would also allow for funds to be used for subsidized employment as one component of a grantee's overall HPOG strategy. Presently HPOG funds may not be used for "payment of the wages of any individual as a social service" because the program is funded under Title XX, and the restriction on payment of wages ia a general Title XX prohibition. Therefore, grantees have been prohibited from implementing subsidized employment programs with HPOG funds. Allowing grantees to implement subsidized employment would provide an opportunity to strengthen HPOG effectiveness by combining training with paid work experience in the participant's field of study. ACF's Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation (OPRE) is using a multi-pronged research and evaluation strategy to assess the success of the 32 HPOG grantees. The strategy is designed to answer questions about program implementation, systems change resulting from HPOG programs, and outcomes and impacts for participants.

The new awards made in FY 2015 are the second round of HPOG awards. The first round of HPOG awards were made in FY 2010. Those grantees have completed their projects or are nearing completion. Across all first-round grantees, from the launch of the projects in 2010 through September 2015, more than 38,000 participants enrolled in HPOG programs and received services. More than 21,000 became employed since enrolling.

A number of reports have been released with more detailed interim findings on program implementation and participant outcomes for the first round of grantees.[109] Additionally, in June 2015, ACF delivered the HPOG Program and Evaluation Portfolio Interim Report to Congress.[110] The report provides a summary of the significant activities, outcomes, and accomplishments of the HPOG program during its first three fiscal years, from 2010 to 2013. Findings from the systems change analysis are expected in early 2016. Impacts on educational progress, employment, and wages are being assessed at 15 months and 36 months after random assignment of participants. Initial impact findings are expected in fall 2017.

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

2012	$1,785,000,000
2013	$1,785,000,000
2014	$1,560,480,000
2015	$1,660,900,000
2016	$1,669,400,000

Budget Request –

The FY 2017 request for SSBG is $2,085,000,000, an increase of $415,600,000 from the FY 2016 current law. This request includes $85 million for HPOG as part of a five-year reauthorization request, $300 million for the Upward Mobility Project, a $10 million set aside in the block grant for a diaper pilot project, and a proposal to ensure the health and safety of children in federally-funded child care. This request restores the SSBG level to the full authorization funding.

The Upward Mobility Project, which includes funding of $1.5 billion over five years, will allow up to 10 communities, states, or consortia of states and communities more flexibility to combine funds from up to four existing block grants that currently share a common goal of promoting opportunity and reducing poverty – HHS' Social Services Block Grant and Community Services Block Grant, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) Community Development Block Grant, and HOME Investment Partnership Program. These projects will test and validate promising and evidence-based approaches to help families become more self-sufficient, improve children's outcomes, and revitalize communities so they can provide more opportunities for their residents. In addition to gaining flexibility

[109] All research and evaluation reports can be found on OPRE's website: http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/opre/research/project/evaluation-portfolio-for-the-health-profession-opportunity-grants-hpog.
[110] http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofa/resource/hpog-interim-report-to-congress

for currently provided resources, participants would be eligible for competitive grant funding included in SSBG to be awarded in consultation with HUD. The Upward Mobility Project will require cross-program community planning and provide communities greater flexibility for use of federal funds across programs in exchange for increased accountability for results. Projects will build on successful safety net programs, like the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), housing assistance and tax credits, that help families make ends meet and promote children's health and educational outcomes, and will have a significant evaluation component.

The request includes a proposal to set aside up to one and a half percent of SSBG funds to provide ACF with funds for research, evaluation, and demonstrations related to the SSBG program. Research and evaluation projects would be determined in consultation and partnership with the states. When resources and authority have been available, ACF has a strong record of conducting rigorous evaluations to learn systematically so that we can make our services as effective as possible. ACF's evaluation policy reflects this strong commitment to learning, by addressing the principles of rigor, relevance, transparency, independence, and ethics. However, SSBG has previously not had the authority to invest in research and evaluation. Consequently, the program faces limitations in highlighting effective approaches in relation to those services that have not been otherwise subject to evaluation under other funding streams. Since SSBG provides substantial flexibility, states may use it to support innovative approaches to serving families and individuals with complex needs that may not fit more targeted programs. Research and evaluation resources within SSBG would allow states and ACF to learn from these innovative approaches.

As part of the set-aside, ACF proposes $10 million for a pilot project to test if an adequate supply of diapers can improve maternal mental health and infant and child health among families that face significant difficulty in affording diapers. While higher-income families may benefit from having greater access to broadband connectivity and more accessible bulk purchase options for diapers, low-income families do not always have the same access to low-cost diaper options. The pilot will enable government agencies or nonprofits to provide free or subsidized diapers to low-income families with infants and toddlers. Current benefits programs either do not cover the costs of diapers or may not provide sufficient resources for this basic necessity. As a result, diaper shortages for low-income families can have damaging health consequences including diaper rash, urinary tract infections (UTIs), and increased parental anxiety and stress. A study documented evidence of "substantial diaper need in low-income families and indicates that an insufficient supply of diapers is not only a risk factor for poor infant and child health but also for maternal mental health, potentially diminishing maternal sense of competence and increasing maternal stress, which ultimately leads to potential negative impacts on child health and development." [111]

Finally, the reauthorized Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) Act of 2014 includes new minimum health and safety standards, including the monitoring of facilities and background checks for providers, that are essential to ensuring that children are safe. These protections apply to children whose care is funded by CCDF – including both the federal funds and state matching funds. The protections extend to child care funded with TANF funds transferred to CCDF, but not to child care services directly funded by TANF, TANF MOE funds, or the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG). The Administration supports expanding these health and safety protections to all child care funded through CCDF, TANF (both federal and MOE), and SSBG. By extending these requirements to these funding streams, this proposal will ensure that all children receiving child care assistance benefit from the same protections regardless of the program providing the funding.

[111] Pediatrics Volume 132, Number 2, August 2013

In FY 2017, SSBG expects to keep administrative costs to four percent or less through continued technical assistance and working with grantees to appropriately identify expenditures that may be mis-categorized as administrative costs to other activities and services. Recent improvement in performance may be attributed to the fact that states are more familiar with the process of reporting expenditures by specific SSBG service category, rather than combining expenditures associated with providing a specific service into the "administrative" spending category. This performance measure identifies the cumulative effort of all states to reduce administrative costs in order to assure that SSBG funds social services for children and adults to as great an extent as possible.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2017 Target +/- FY 2016 Target
21A: Decrease administrative costs as a percent of total costs. (*Efficiency*)	FY 2014: 4% Target: 4% (Target Met)	4%	4%	Maintain
21B: Decrease the percentage of variance between projected expenditures, by service for each state, and actual expenditures. (*Outcome*)	FY 2014: 86% Target: 83% (Target Exceeded)	83%	84%	+ 1
21i: Number of individuals receiving services funded in whole or in part by SSBG. (*Output*)	FY 2014: 30 million (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Social Services Block Grant

Data Category	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$1,575,900,000	$1,584,400,000	$1,681,500,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			18,500,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$1,575,900,000	$1,584,400,000	$1,700,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	57	57	58
New Starts			
#	57	57	58
$	$1,575,900,000	$1,584,400,000	$1,681,500,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	1
$	$0	$0	$18,500,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0

Resource and Program Data
Health Profession Opportunity Grants

Data Category	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	$71,920,000	$71,920,000	$71,920,000
Research/Evaluation	9,651,727	9,998,136	9,999,997
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	1,380,000	1,380,000	1,380,000
Program Support	1,450,450	1,701,864	1,700,003
Total, Resources	$84,402,177	$85,000,000	$85,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	32	35	35
New Starts			
#	32	3	0
$	$71,920,000	$1,000,000	$0
Continuations			
#	0	32	35
$	$0	$71,920,000	$72,920,000
Contracts			
#	12	7	6
$	$10,959,942	$10,267,161	$10,269,022
Interagency Agreements			
#	2	3	3
$	$71,785	$110,975	$110,975

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

Resource and Program Data
Upward Mobility Project

Data Category	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			$300,000,000
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$0	$0	$300,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	0	0	10
New Starts			
#	0	0	10
$	$0	$0	$300,000,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0

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

FY 2017 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.667

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	Difference from FY 2016 Estimate
Alabama	$23,961,439	$23,961,910	$25,430,416	$1,468,506
Alaska	3,644,153	3,640,366	3,863,466	223,100
Arizona	32,849,106	33,261,842	35,300,295	2,038,453
Arkansas	14,670,028	14,657,526	15,555,812	898,286
California	190,019,689	191,732,260	203,482,578	11,750,318
Colorado	26,116,035	26,464,591	28,086,474	1,621,883
Connecticut	17,826,274	17,772,025	18,861,184	1,089,159
Delaware	4,589,068	4,623,088	4,906,414	283,326
District of Columbia	3,204,538	3,255,745	3,455,273	199,528
Florida	96,926,273	98,297,450	104,321,612	6,024,162
Georgia	49,532,575	49,893,342	52,951,057	3,057,715
Hawaii	6,960,093	7,014,384	7,444,261	429,877
Idaho	7,991,585	8,076,270	8,571,225	494,955
Illinois	63,858,552	63,645,969	67,546,514	3,900,545
Indiana	32,572,884	32,596,609	34,594,293	1,997,684
Iowa	15,319,626	15,353,039	16,293,950	940,911
Kansas	14,345,751	14,349,449	15,228,856	879,407
Kentucky	21,788,094	21,807,927	23,144,426	1,336,499
Louisiana	22,929,104	22,975,140	24,383,173	1,408,033
Maine	6,584,580	6,572,282	6,975,064	402,782
Maryland	29,389,964	29,530,830	31,340,628	1,809,798
Massachusetts	33,177,268	33,331,644	35,373,314	2,041,670
Michigan	49,053,988	48,967,028	51,967,974	3,000,946
Minnesota	26,869,585	26,965,173	28,617,734	1,652,561
Mississippi	14,827,833	14,794,447	15,701,125	906,678
Missouri	29,961,804	29,961,617	31,797,815	1,836,198
Montana	5,032,315	5,057,744	5,367,708	309,964
Nebraska	9,262,496	9,296,948	9,866,712	569,764
Nevada	13,831,096	14,028,655	14,888,401	859,746
New Hampshire	6,560,572	6,556,094	6,957,885	401,791
New Jersey	44,115,273	44,165,621	46,872,312	2,706,691
New Mexico	10,337,060	10,305,301	10,936,861	631,560
New York	97,413,396	97,570,743	103,550,368	5,979,625
North Carolina	48,818,216	49,135,460	52,146,728	3,011,268
North Dakota	3,585,961	3,653,954	3,877,887	223,933

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate	Difference from FY 2016 Estimate
Ohio	57,358,120	57,289,481	60,800,468	3,510,987
Oklahoma	19,087,806	19,162,360	20,336,726	1,174,366
Oregon	19,481,884	19,617,883	20,820,165	1,202,282
Pennsylvania	63,321,525	63,184,601	67,056,871	3,872,270
Rhode Island	5,212,488	5,212,857	5,533,389	320,532
South Carolina	23,669,547	23,878,428	25,341,818	1,463,390
South Dakota	4,188,174	4,215,738	4,474,100	258,362
Tennessee	32,201,475	32,361,886	34,345,185	1,983,299
Texas	131,107,407	133,200,657	141,363,863	8,163,206
Utah	14,380,030	14,541,570	15,432,750	891,180
Vermont	3,106,293	3,095,990	3,285,728	189,738
Virginia	40,947,988	41,142,148	43,663,546	2,521,398
Washington	34,558,238	34,892,677	37,031,076	2,138,399
West Virginia	9,192,045	9,142,895	9,703,218	560,323
Wisconsin	28,467,435	28,449,475	30,193,002	1,743,527
Wyoming	2,888,318	2,886,437	3,063,332	176,895
Subtotal	**1,567,095,047**	**1,575,547,556**	**1,672,105,032**	**96,557,476**
American Samoa	55,991	56,293	59,743	3,450
Guam	271,707	273,172	289,914	16,742
Northern Mariana Islands	54,341	54,635	57,983	3,348
Puerto Rico	8,151,207	8,195,172	8,697,414	502,242
Virgin Islands	271,707	273,172	289,914	16,742
Subtotal	**8,804,953**	**8,852,444**	**9,394,968**	**542,524**
Total States/Territories	**1,575,900,000**	**1,584,400,000**	**1,681,500,000**	**97,100,000**
Discretionary Funds	0	0	18,500,000	18,500,000
Upward Mobility Project	0	0	300,000,000	300,000,000
Subtotal, Adjustments	**0**	**0**	**318,500,000**	**318,500,000**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$1,575,900,000**	**$1,584,400,000**	**$2,000,000,000**	**$415,600,000**

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FY 2017 PERFORMANCE BUDGET SUBMISSION
Administration for Children and Families

SUPPLEMENTAL TABLES AND SIGNIFICANT ITEMS

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FY 2017 BUDGET

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
FY 2017 Budget Submission

Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program Object Classification

(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	FY 2017 Request compared to FY 2016 Level
Personnel Compensation				
Full-Time Permanent (11.1)	-	-	-	-
Other Than Full-Time Permanent (11.3)	-	-	-	-
Other Personnel Compensation (11.5)	-	-	-	-
Military Personnel (11.7)	-	-	-	-
Special Personnel Services Payments (11.8)	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Personnel Compensation	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1)	-	-	-	-
Military Personnel Benefits (12.2)	-	-	-	-
Benefits to Former Personnel (13.0)	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Pay Costs	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Travel (21.0)	74	200	200	-
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)	4	-	-	-
Other Contractual Services				
Advisory and Assistance Services (25.1)	-	1,500	-	(1,500)
Other Services (25.2)	2,389	2,284	2,296	12
Purchases from Govt. Accounts (25.3)	515	497	497	-
Operation & Maintenance of Facilities (25.4)	-	-	-	-
Research & Development Contracts (25.5)	-	-	-	-
Medical Services (25.6)	-	-	-	-
Operation & Maintenance of Equipment (25.7)	-	-	-	-
Subsistence & Support of Persons (25.8)	-	-	-	-
Reserved for Local Use and Other (25.9)	-	-	-	-
Other Contractual Services (25.0)	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Other Contractual Services	**2,904**	**4,281**	**2,793**	**(1,488)**
Supplies and Materials (26.0)	6	7	7	-
Equipment (31.0)	-	-	-	-
Grants (41.0)	3,391,640	3,585,816	2,997,304	(588,512)
Insurance Claims (42.0)	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs	**3,394,628**	**3,590,304**	**3,000,304**	**(590,000)**
Total	**3,394,628**	**3,590,304**	**3,000,304**	**-590,000**

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
FY 2017 Budget Submission

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	FY 2017 Request compared to FY 2016 Level
Personnel Compensation				
Full-Time Permanent (11.1)	-	-	251	251
Other Than Full-Time Permanent (11.3)	-	-	8	8
Other Personnel Compensation (11.5)	-	-	2	2
Military Personnel (11.7)	-	-	-	-
Special Personnel Services Payments (11.8)	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Personnel Compensation	**-**	**-**	**261**	**261**
Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1)	-	-	83	83
Military Personnel Benefits (12.2)	-	-	-	-
Benefits to Former Personnel (13.0)	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Pay Costs	**-**	**-**	**344**	**344**
Travel (21.0)	-	-	-	-
Transportation of Things (22.0)	-	-	-	-
Rental Payments to GSA (23.1)	61	36	123	87
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)	19,029	13,308	15,352	2,044
Other Services (25.2)	-	-	-	-
Purchases from Govt. Accounts (25.3)	1,080	1,297	1,210	(88)
Operation & Maintenance of Facilities (25.4)	7	4	14	10
Research & Development Contracts (25.5)	-	-	-	-
Medical Services (25.6)	-	-	-	-
Operation & Maintenance of Equipment (25.7)	-	-	-	-
Subsistence & Support of Persons (25.8)	-	-	-	-
Reserved for Local Use and Other (25.9)	-	-	-	-
Other Contractual Services (25.0)	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Other Contractual Services	**20,116**	**14,609**	**16,575**	**1,966**
Supplies and Materials (26.0)	-	-	-	-
Equipment (31.0)	-	-	-	-
Grants (41.0)	2,414,830	2,746,355	2,944,630	198,275
Insurance Claims (42.0)	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs	**2,435,007**	**2,761,000**	**2,961,328**	**200,328**
Total	**2,435,007**	**2,761,000**	**2,961,672**	**200,672**

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
FY 2017 Budget Submission

Promoting Safe & Stable Families, Discretionary Object Classification

(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	FY 2017 Request compared to FY 2016 Level
Personnel Compensation				
Full-Time Permanent (11.1)	-	-	-	-
Other Than Full-Time Permanent (11.3)	-	-	-	-
Other Personnel Compensation (11.5)	-	-	-	-
Military Personnel (11.7)	-	-	-	-
Special Personnel Services Payments (11.8)	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Personnel Compensation	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1)	-	-	-	-
Military Personnel Benefits (12.2)	-	-	-	-
Benefits to Former Personnel (13.0)	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Pay Costs	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Travel (21.0)	-	-	-	-
Transportation of Things (22.0)	-	-	-	-
Rental Payments to GSA (23.1)	-	-	-	-
Rental Payments to Others (23.2)	-	-	-	-
Communications, Utilities and Miscellaneous Charges (23.3)	-	-	-	-
Printing and Reproduction (24.0)	-	-	-	-
Other Contractual Services				
Advisory and Assistance Services (25.1)	-	3,000	3,000	-
Other Services (25.2)	-	-	-	-
Purchases from Govt. Accounts (25.3)	563	672	672	-
Operation & Maintenance of Facilities (25.4)	-	-	-	-
Research & Development Contracts (25.5)	-	-	-	-
Medical Services (25.6)	-	-	-	-
Operation & Maintenance of Equipment (25.7)	-	-	-	-
Subsistence & Support of Persons (25.8)	-	-	-	-
Reserved for Local Use and Other (25.9)	-	-	-	-
Other Contractual Services (25.0)	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Other Contractual Services	**563**	**3,672**	**3,672**	**-**
Supplies and Materials (26.0)	-	-	-	-
Equipment (31.0)	-	-	-	-
Grants (41.0)	59,202	86,093	86,093	-
Insurance Claims (42.0)	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs	**59,765**	**89,765**	**89,765**	**-**
Total	**59,765**	**89,765**	**89,765**	**0**

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
FY 2017 Budget Submission

Children and Families Services Programs Object Classification

(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	FY 2017 Request compared to FY 2016 Level
Personnel Compensation				
Full-Time Permanent (11.1)	103,599	116,125	125,243	9,118
Other Than Full-Time Permanent (11.3)	3,946	4,432	4,807	375
Other Personnel Compensation (11.5)	1,255	1,304	1,411	107
Military Personnel (11.7)	680	736	786	50
Special Personnel Services Payments (11.8)	89	97	103	6
Subtotal, Personnel Compensation	**109,569**	**122,694**	**132,350**	**9,656**
Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1)	31,714	35,391	38,148	2,757
Military Personnel Benefits (12.2)	382	413	437	24
Benefits to Former Personnel (13.0)	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Pay Costs	**141,665**	**158,498**	**170,935**	**12,437**
Travel (21.0)	3,003	3,677	3,421	(256)
Transportation of Things (22.0)	86	70	70	-
Rental Payments to GSA (23.1)	13,797	15,979	16,704	725
Rental Payments to Others (23.2)	-	-	-	-
Communications, Utilities and Miscellaneous Charges (23.3)	1,541	1,458	1,474	16
Printing and Reproduction (24.0)	238	445	146	(299)
Other Contractual Services				
Advisory and Assistance Services (25.1)	211,073	214,908	234,816	19,907
Other Services (25.2)	6,888	9,485	244,696	235,211
Purchases from Govt. Accounts (25.3)	58,284	59,086	50,633	(8,453)
Operation & Maintenance of Facilities (25.4)	1,645	1,775	1,856	81
Research & Development Contracts (25.5)	-	2,000	5,500	3,500
Medical Services (25.6)	24	-	-	-
Operation & Maintenance of Equipment (25.7)	144	72	72	-
Subsistence & Support of Persons (25.8)	1	-	-	-
Reserved for Local Use and Other (25.9)	40	-	-	-
Other Contractual Services (25.0)	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Other Contractual Services	**278,100**	**287,326**	**537,572**	**250,246**
Supplies and Materials (26.0)	557	682	580	(102)
Equipment (31.0)	388	699	1,077	378
Grants (41.0)	10,273,870	11,140,328	10,992,990	(147,338)
Insurance Claims (42.0)	1,415	-	-	-
Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs	**10,572,996**	**11,450,664**	**11,554,034**	**103,370**
Total	**10,714,660**	**11,609,162**	**11,724,969**	**115,807**

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
FY 2017 Budget Submission

Refugee and Entrant Assistance Object Classification

(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	FY 2017 Request compared to FY 2016 Level
Personnel Compensation				
Full-Time Permanent (11.1)	7,054	7,441	7,807	366
Other Than Full-Time Permanent (11.3)	273	291	298	7
Other Personnel Compensation (11.5)	50	53	57	4
Military Personnel (11.7)	128	137	140	3
Special Personnel Services Payments (11.8)	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Personnel Compensation	**7,505**	**7,922**	**8,302**	**380**
Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1)	2,272	2,397	2,513	116
Military Personnel Benefits (12.2)	175	190	194	4
Benefits to Former Personnel (13.0)	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Pay Costs	**9,952**	**10,509**	**11,009**	**500**
Travel (21.0)	356	516	566	50
Transportation of Things (22.0)	14	15	15	-
Rental Payments to GSA (23.1)	3,978	4,172	4,247	75
Rental Payments to Others (23.2)	-	-	-	-
Communications, Utilities and Miscellaneous Charges (23.3)	-	-	-	-
Printing and Reproduction (24.0)	100	100	100	-
Other Contractual Services				
Advisory and Assistance Services (25.1)	124,308	256,209	349,972	93,763
Other Services (25.2)	2,752	4,178	7,355	3,177
Purchases from Govt. Accounts (25.3)	8,695	57,210	57,210	-
Operation & Maintenance of Facilities (25.4)	340	460	469	8
Research & Development Contracts (25.5)	-	-	-	-
Medical Services (25.6)	-	-	-	-
Operation & Maintenance of Equipment (25.7)	7	10	10	-
Subsistence & Support of Persons (25.8)	-	-	-	-
Reserved for Local Use and Other (25.9)	-	-	-	-
Other Contractual Services (25.0)	502	-	-	-
Subtotal, Other Contractual Services	**136,603**	**318,067**	**415,016**	**96,949**
Supplies and Materials (26.0)	38	53	53	-
Equipment (31.0)	-	-	-	-
Grants (41.0)	1,245,272	1,619,258	1,753,854	134,596
Insurance Claims (42.0)	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs	**1,386,361**	**1,942,182**	**2,173,851**	**231,669**
Total	**1,396,313**	**1,952,691**	**2,184,860**	**232,169**

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
FY 2017 Budget Submission

Salaries and Expenses- Discretionary

(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	FY 2017 Request compared to FY 2016 Level
Personnel Compensation				
Full-Time Permanent (11.1)	110,653	123,566	133,301	9,735
Other Than Full-Time Permanent (11.3)	4,220	4,723	5,113	390
Other Personnel Compensation (11.5)	1,305	1,357	1,470	113
Military Personnel (11.7)	808	873	926	53
Special Personnel Services Payments (11.8)	89	97	103	6
Subtotal, Personnel Compensation	**117,074**	**130,616**	**140,913**	**10,297**
Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1)	33,985	37,788	40,744	2,956
Military Personnel Benefits (12.2)	557	603	631	28
Subtotal, Pay Costs	**151,617**	**169,007**	**182,288**	**13,281**
Travel (21.0)	3,433	4,393	4,187	(206)
Transportation of Things (22.0)	101	85	85	-
Rental Payments to GSA (23.1)	17,837	20,187	21,074	887
Rental Payments to Others (23.2)	-	-	-	-
Communications, Utilities and Miscellaneous Charges (23.3)	1,541	1,458	1,474	16
Printing and Reproduction (24.0)	341	546	247	(299)
Other Contractual Services				
Advisory and Assistance Services (25.1)	354,410	488,925	603,140	114,215
Other Services (25.2)	12,029	15,947	254,347	238,400
Purchases from Govt. Accounts (25.3)	69,137	118,762	110,221	(8,541)
Operation & Maintenance of Facilities (25.4)	1,992	2,240	2,338	98
Research & Development Contracts (25.5)	-	2,000	5,500	3,500
Medical Services (25.6)	24	-	-	-
Operation & Maintenance of Equipment (25.7)	151	82	82	-
Subtotal, Other Contractual Services	**437,742**	**627,955**	**975,628**	**347,673**
Supplies and Materials (26.0)	601	742	640	(102)
Insurance Claims (42.0)	1,415	-	-	-
Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs	**463,011**	**655,366**	**1,003,335**	**347,969**
Total	**614,628**	**824,373**	**1,185,623**	**361,250**

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

Detail of Full-Time Equivalent Employment (FTE)[112]

Office	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate
Administration for Children, Youth and Families	187	199	231
Administration for Native Americans	11	13	13
Immediate Office of the Assistant Secretary	41	41	41
Office of Administration	234	243	246
Office of Child Care	47	67	79
Office of Child Support Enforcement	149	166	184
Office of Community Services	49	55	72
Office of Family Assistance	80	91	111
Office of Head Start	182	205	222
Office of Legislative Affairs and Budget	22	23	23
Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation	39	41	41
Office of Public Affairs	11	13	14
Office of Refugee Resettlement	99	103	104
Office of Regional Operations	6	6	6
Regional Offices	77	77	77
Total, ACF	1,234	1,343	1,464

Average GS Grade

2012	12.4
2013	12.4
2014	12.5
2015	12.6
2016	12.6

[112] The FTE shown in this chart reflects the levels for all of ACF including FTE paid from other budgetary accounts. In FY 2017 there are 1,211 FTE in Children and Family Services, 112 FTE in Refugee and Entrant Assistance, 72 FTE in Children's Research and Technical Assistance, 19 FTE in Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, 16 FTE in Child Support Information Technology, 11 FTE in Supporting Healthy Families and Adolescent Development (Personal Responsibility Education), 10 FTE in Social Services Block Grant (Health Profession Opportunity), 6 FTE in Payments for Foster Care and Permanency, 3 FTE in Child Care Development Block Grant, 2 FTE in Child Support Enforcement Innovation Fund, and 2 FTE in Promoting Safe and Stable Families.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

Program Administration
Detail of Positions

Position Type	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate
Executive Level	2	2	2
Executive Salary	21	21	21
GS-15	93	101	110
GS-14	229	249	272
GS-13	348	379	414
GS-12	428	467	512
GS-11	44	48	52
GS-10	0	0	0
GS-9	32	35	38
GS-8	1	1	1
GS-7	18	20	22
GS-6	5	5	5
GS-5	2	2	2
GS-4	1	1	1
GS-3	0	0	0
GS-2	0	0	0
GS-1	0	0	0
Subtotal GS Salary	1,224	1,331	1,452
Commission Corps	10	12	12
Total FTE	1,234	1,343	1,464
Average GS Grade	12.6	12.6	12.6
Average GS Salary	$89,110	$89,110	$89,110

FTEs Funded by the Affordable Care Act

Administration for Children and Families
(Dollars in Thousands)

		FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2017		
Program	Section	Total	FTEs	CEs	Total	FTEs	CEs	Total	FTEs	CEs	Total	FTEs	CEs	Total	FTEs	CEs	Total	FTEs	CEs
Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP)	Section 2953 Personal Responsibility Education.																		
Discretionary																			
Mandatory		736	8	0	898	8	0	1,141	10	0	899	7	0	1430	11	0	1447	11	0
Health Professions Workforce (HPOG)	Social Security Act, section 2008, or 42 USC 1397																		
Discretionary																			
Mandatory		840	7	0	855	7	0	911	8	0	813	7	0	880	7.25	0	900	7.25	0
Home Visiting (HV)	2951																		
Discretionary																			
Mandatory	511(j) of Title V as amended	1,342	8.6	2	1,495	9.6	2	1,509	10.2	2	1,722	8.1	2	1,902	10.2	2	1,921	10.2	2

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
FY 2017 BUDGET SUBMISSION
Significant Items

Significant Items in Omnibus Report, H. Rept. 114-195

1. **Head Start**

   The Department is directed to provide technical assistance to grantees and carefully monitor issues that arise as grantees implement the expanded service model.

Response: The Head Start office in ACF will provide technical assistance and monitoring for grantees as they implement the new service model.

2. **Social Services Research and Maintenance**

   The agreement includes $750,000 for the Secretary to enter into an agreement with the National Academy of Sciences to provide an evidence-based, non-partisan analysis of the macroeconomic, health, and crime/social costs of child poverty, to study current efforts aimed at reducing poverty, and to propose recommendations with the goal of reducing the number of children living in poverty in the United States by half in 10 years.

Response: In keeping with Congressional direction, ACF will dedicate $750,000 to a contract with the National Academy of Sciences to provide an evidence-based, non-partisan analysis of the macroeconomic, health, and crime/social costs of child poverty, to study current efforts aimed at reducing poverty, and to propose recommendations with the goal of reducing the number of children living in poverty in the United States by half in 10 years. It is expected that the Academy will convene a panel of experts; provide staff support to review research, evaluation and other evidence; invite comments from a broad range of research and policy experts and stakeholders; and produce a report representing a consensus of the expert panel.

3. **Victims of Trafficking**

   The Department is directed to increase funding for the national human trafficking hotline to help respond to increased call volume and overall need for services.

Response: Please see the narrative for Anti-Trafficking in Persons account in the Refugee and Entrant Assistance chapter earlier in this submission.

Significant Items in Senate Report, S. Rept. 114-74

1. LIHEAP

The Committee directs the Secretary to submit a report within 90 days of enactment of this act to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate on the average home heating and cooling costs of low-income households by State and the average LIHEAP assistance payment to households by State. Further, HHS should include in future budget justifications estimated State allocations as proposed in the budget request, and, if different, based on the underlying statutory formula.

Response: See the table below for the State allocations, based on the underlying statutory formula.

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2017 Statutory Formula
Alabama	$44,691,210
Alaska	8,903,440
Arizona	27,031,594
Arkansas	26,338,005
California	162,020,513
Colorado	41,775,204
Connecticut	74,112,511
Delaware	12,081,963
District of Columbia	9,049,182
Florida	92,643,190
Georgia	73,260,140
Hawaii	5,807,151
Idaho	16,577,294
Illinois	125,444,521
Indiana	52,950,907
Iowa	36,762,408
Kansas	28,990,042
Kentucky	41,214,551
Louisiana	41,201,379
Maine	30,348,087
Maryland	69,359,851
Massachusetts	132,919,739
Michigan	128,000,692
Minnesota	78,362,555
Mississippi	26,828,648
Missouri	63,407,291
Montana	16,863,465
Nebraska	25,575,070
Nevada	13,300,968
New Hampshire	23,278,289
New Jersey	111,301,294
New Mexico	16,003,596
New York	279,938,077
North Carolina	82,000,850

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2017 Statutory Formula
North Dakota	16,871,554
Ohio	113,784,775
Oklahoma	31,365,444
Oregon	24,839,721
Pennsylvania	171,718,454
Rhode Island	23,679,511
South Carolina	39,113,698
South Dakota	15,146,846
Tennessee	52,326,983
Texas	154,151,539
Utah	20,466,550
Vermont	16,536,030
Virginia	79,564,091
Washington	40,852,168
West Virginia	25,147,637
Wisconsin	70,537,552
Wyoming	8,037,000
Subtotal	**2,922,483,230**
Indian Tribes	32,969,250
Subtotal	**32,969,250**
American Samoa	245,682
Guam	538,650
Northern Mariana Islands	187,089
Puerto Rico	13,370,747
Virgin Islands	509,352
Subtotal	**14,851,520**
Total States/Territories	**2,970,304,000**
Discretionary Funds	27,000,000
Training and Technical Assistance	3,000,000
Subtotal, Adjustments	**30,000,000**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$3,000,304,000**