



Child Welfare Financing 201: Handout Packet

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Information Sources

The material in this packet has been assembled from a variety of sources. The following listing shows these sources and potential sources for additional information for those who want to delve more deeply into child welfare funding issues.

Child Welfare Financing SFY 2014: A survey of federal, state, and local expenditures – This report is based on a survey conducted every two years by Child Trends. The latest survey was published in 2016 and is based on SFY 2014 expenditures. A new survey based on SFY 2016 expenditures is scheduled for publication in early 2019. The latest report is available at:
<https://www.childtrends.org/publications/child-welfare-financing-sfy-2014-a-survey-of-federal-state-and-local-expenditures>

The Congressional Research Service (CRS) – Much of the information in the summary pages for the various federal funding sources was taken from summaries authored by Emilie Stoltzfus, Specialist in Social Policy at CRS. CRS is part of the Library of Congress and selected CRS summaries can be accessed at the House Ways and Means committee web site at the link to the Ways and Means Green Book. While CRS Reports have not been publicly available in the past, the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 requires the Librarian of Congress to establish a website to assure access to these very informative documents. This should increase access to CRS reports in the near future.

Children's Bureau Reports – The state to state reports of planned use of Child Welfare Services funds from part 1 and part 2 are taken from the Annual Report to Congress of information reported on the CFS 101 reports. Available at
<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/resource/cfs-101-report-to-congress-2017>.

ACF Congressional Justification – This extensive document provides budgetary information and justification for all ACF programs. The latest version is available at
https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/olab/acf_master_cj_acf_final_3_19_0.pdf.

TANF Financial Report – The Office of Family Assistance compiles an annual TANF financial report. This includes state summaries of TANF and MOE expenditures. The reports are available at:
<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ofa/resource/tanf-financial-data-fy-2017>.

The Social Security Act Titles (with Title IV Expanded)

Title No.	Title Name
Title I	Grants to States for Old-Age Assistance for the Aged
Title II	Federal Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance Benefits
Title III	Grants to States for Unemployment Compensation Administration
Title IV	<p>Grants to States for Aid and Services to Needy Families with Children and for Child-Welfare Services</p> <p>Part A—BLOCK GRANTS TO STATES FOR TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES</p> <p>Part B—CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES Subpart 1—Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services Program Subpart 2—Promoting Safe and Stable Families Subpart 3—Common Provisions</p> <p>Part C—Repealed</p> <p>Part D—CHILD SUPPORT AND ESTABLISHMENT OF PATERNITY</p> <p>Part E—FEDERAL PAYMENTS FOR FOSTER CARE, PREVENTION, AND PERMANENCY</p>
Title V	Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant
Title VI	Temporary State Fiscal Relief
Title VII	Administration
Title VIII	Special Benefits for Certain World War II Veterans
Title IX	Miscellaneous Provisions Relating to Employment Security
Title X	Grants to States for Aid to the Blind
Title XI	General Provisions, Peer Review, and Administrative Simplification
Title XII	Advances to State Unemployment Funds
Title XIII	Reconversion Unemployment Benefits for Seamen

Title No.	Title Name
Title XIV	Grants to States for Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled
Title XV	Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees
Title XVI	Grants to States for Aid to the Aged, Blind, or Disabled
Title XVI	Supplemental Security Income for the Aged, Blind, and Disabled
Title XVII	Grants for Planning Comprehensive Action to Combat Mental Retardation
Title XVIII	Health Insurance for the Aged and Disabled
Title XIX	Grants to States for Medical Assistance Programs
Title XX	Block Grants to States for Social Services
Title XXI	State Children's Health Insurance Program



Child Welfare Funding (1)

Name:	IV-B, Part 1 - Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services
When Created:	1935
Name at Creation:	Title V, Part 3, Child Welfare Services
Aliases:	Title IV-B, Subpart 1
Original value:	\$1.5 million
Current funding:	Authorized at \$325 million. In FFY 2018 - \$269 million appropriated for child welfare services, \$18 million for child welfare training, research and demonstrations, \$39 million for Adoption Opportunity Grants.
Funding Type:	Discretionary, authorized through FFY 2021. Training, research and demonstrations funded without expiration date.
Can be used for:	Provides funds to states, territories, and tribes and is intended to “promote state flexibility” to develop and expand a program of services to children and families that uses community-based agencies and works to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and promote the welfare of all children. • Prevent child abuse and neglect. • Permit children to remain in their own homes, or to return to those homes whenever it is safe and appropriate. • Promote safety, permanency, and well-being for children in foster care or those in adoptive families. • Provide training, professional development, and support to ensure a well-qualified child welfare workforce.
Cannot be used for:	Funds are very flexible, but states are not permitted to spend CWS money to meet regular education costs or medical care needs of a child or his/her family. The statute also limits the amount of CWS funds that may be used for program administration, foster care maintenance payments, adoption assistance payments, or child care.
Distribution/Match	Formula grants to states, territories and tribes to improve child welfare services. States must provide \$1 in nonfederal program funding for every \$3 in federal program funds it receives (i.e., 75% federal financial participation rate).

Appendix A: Services or activities that may be supported under Title IV-B
Table A-1. Description of Selected Categories of Services Used for Reporting Expenditures Under Title IV-B

CWS funds may be spent in any of the categories shown in the table. Categories specific to the PSSF programs are indicated with an * after their names. Not all categories are discrete, thus states may vary in what category they choose to report a given service provided.

Category	Aim	Target Population(s)	Kinds of Services or Activities
PREVENTION AND SUPPORT SERVICES* (Family Support) ^a	<p>Promote the safety and well-being of children and families.</p> <p>Increase the strength and stability of families (including adoptive, foster, and extended families).</p> <p>Increase parents' competence and confidence in their parenting abilities.</p> <p>Afford children a safe, stable, and supportive family environment.</p> <p>Strengthen parental relationships and promote marriage.</p> <p>Enhance child development.</p>	Any family with children.	<p>Community-based services that include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • respite care for parents and other caregivers; • early developmental screening of children to assess the needs of these children and assistance in obtaining specific services to meet their needs; • mentoring, tutoring, and health education for youth; • a range of center-based activities (informal interactions in drop-in centers, parent support groups); • services designed to increase parenting skills; and • counseling and home visiting.
PROTECTIVE SERVICES	Prevent or remedy the abuse, neglect, or exploitation of children.	<p>Families for whom an investigation of child abuse or neglect is found necessary.</p> <p>Children in foster care and their families.</p>	<p>Services include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • investigation and emergency medical services; • emergency shelter; • legal action; • developing case plans; • counseling; • assessment/evaluation of family circumstances; • arranging alternative living arrangements; • preparing for foster care placement, if needed; and • case management and referral to service providers.
CRISIS INTERVENTION* (Family Preservation) ^b	<p>Prevent the unnecessary removal of children from their families.</p> <p>Help children in foster care—as appropriate—to be reunited with families from which they have been removed or to be placed for adoption or legal guardianship.</p>	<p>Biological, extended, and adoptive families with children who are at risk of being placed in foster care.</p> <p>Children in foster care and their families.</p>	<p>Pre-placement prevention includes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • intensive family preservation services; • post-adoptive support services; • case management; • counseling; • day care; • respite services; • homemaker services; • services designed to increase parenting skills with respect to family budgeting, coping with stress, and health and nutrition. <p>Reunification services include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • day care; • homemaker or caretaker services; • family or individual counseling for parent(s) and child; • follow-up care for families to whom a child has been returned after placement; and

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Category	Aim	Target Population(s)	Kinds of Services or Activities
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> other reunification services the state identifies as necessary.
TIME-LIMITED FAMILY REUNIFICATION SERVICES*	Permit timely reunification of children removed from their homes.	Children in foster care for no more than 17 months ^c and their parents or primary caregivers.	<p>Services include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> individual, group, and family counseling; inpatient, residential, or outpatient substance abuse treatment services; mental health services; assistance to address domestic violence; temporary child care and therapeutic services for families, including crisis nurseries; peer-to-peer mentoring and support groups for parents and primary caregivers;^d activities designed to facilitate access to and visitation of children by parents and siblings^d; and transportation to or from any of these services and activities.
ADOPTION PROMOTION AND SUPPORT*	Encourage more adoptions out of the foster care system, when such adoptions promote the best interests of children.	Children in foster care; prospective adoptive parents; adoptive parents and their adopted children.	<p>Services include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> pre- and post-adoptive services; activities to expedite the adoption process; and activities to support adoptive families.
FOSTER CARE MAINTENANCE PAYMENTS (States are restricted in the amount of CWS funds they may use for this purpose.)	Provide income for support of children and youth in foster care.	Children in foster care.	<p>Payments to cover cost of the following items, including the cost of providing them</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> food, clothing, shelter, and daily supervision; school supplies; a child's personal incidentals; liability insurance with respect to a child; reasonable travel to allow the child to remain in school where he or she was enrolled at time of placement; and reasonable travel to allow visits to the child's home. <p>For children in group or institutional placement settings, "reasonable costs of administration of the institution or group home" is also included.</p>
ADOPTION SUBSIDY PAYMENTS (States are restricted in the amount of CWS funds they may use for this purpose.)	Enable adoptions for children who have special needs. ^e	Children who have special needs (primarily, children who are adopted from foster care).	<p>One-time payment to adoptive parents to cover nonrecurring costs of finalizing an adoption.</p> <p>Recurring payments to adoptive parents to assist in the support of children with special needs.</p>
FOSTER or ADOPTIVE PARENTS TRAINING and RECRUITMENT†	Increase number and quality of foster and adoptive homes available.	Prospective foster and adoptive parents and individuals who are already foster or adoptive parents.	Cost of activities related to recruiting potential foster or adoptive parents and costs of providing short-term training to increase ability of foster or adoptive parents to provide assistance and support to foster and adoptive children.
STAFF and EXTERNAL PARTNER	Increase ability of staff and external partners to provide assistance to children and	Public agency staff and other individuals	Cost of short- and long-term training to increase the ability of staff and external partner to provide assistance and support to children and families.

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Category	Aim	Target Population(s)	Kinds of Services or Activities
TRAINING	families.	working with the public agency.	
OTHER SERVICE-RELATED ACTIVITIES*	Improved planning, coordination, and delivery of services to children and families.	Not applicable.	Activities include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • planning; • services coordination; • preparation for or follow-up to service delivery (e.g., recording progress notes); and • other activities supporting delivery of services under the program (but <i>excluding</i> direct services or administration).
ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS* ⁹	Administer program	Not applicable	Under both CWS and PSSF, includes procurement, payroll processing, personnel functions, management, maintenance and operation of space and property, data processing and computer services, accounting, budgeting, and auditing. Under CWS, also includes travel expenses, <i>except that it excludes</i> travel expenses related to provision of services by caseworkers or the oversight of CWS funded programs. Further, the reference to “personnel functions” <i>excludes</i> costs related to provision of services by caseworkers or the oversight of programs funded under the CWS. ⁹ Under PSSF, also includes indirect costs allocable in accordance with the agency’s approved cost allocation plan. ⁹

Source: Table prepared by the Congressional Research Service (CRS) based on U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), ACYF-CB-PI-12-05 issued April 11, 2012, Attachment B.

Note: Other categories described in the guidance but not described in this table are Guardianship Assistance Payments, Independent Living Services, and Education and Training Vouchers.

- a) Although not explicitly stated in the guidance, states are permitted to spend “family support” funds “to strengthen parental relationships and promote healthy marriages.” See Section 431(2), which provides a statutory definition of “family support services” for purposes of the PSSF program.
- b) “Family preservation services” are defined in statute for purposes of the PSSF program (Section 431(1)). The statutory definition does not divide services by pre-placement and reunification, but this is the way in which they are presented in guidance to states. In addition to those given in the guidance, and shown in the table above, the statutory definition includes “child development” as one of the topics related to parenting skills training (Section 431(1)(E)). Finally, although this is not shown in the guidance (or in the table above), the statute permits states to spend funds under this category for “infant safe haven programs to provide a way for a parent to safely relinquish a newborn infant at a safe haven designated pursuant to a State law” (Section 431(1)(F)).
- c) Seventeen months is a *maximum* time frame; for some children the time frame may be as short as 15 months. Section 431(7) stipulates that these services may be made “during the 15-month period that begins on the date a child is considered to have entered foster care pursuant to Section 475(5)(F).” Under Section 475(5)(F) of the law, a child is considered to have entered foster care on the earlier of (1) the date of the first judicial finding that the child has been subjected to child abuse or neglect; or (2) 60 days after the child is removed from his/her home.
- d) This service or activity was added to the statute (Section 431(7)) by P.L. 112-34 (enacted 2011), although it is not shown in the guidance.
- e) “Special needs” in the context of children adopted with public child welfare agency involvement generally means that a state has determined that the child is unlikely to be successfully placed for adoption without provision of adoption subsidy (and medical assistance) and that the child has a factor or condition (e.g., child is older, part of a large sibling group, or has a mental or emotional disability) that makes this the case. States are

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- permitted to define these special needs factors or conditions. See Section 474(3)(c).
- f) Although shown as one category in this table, states are asked to report separately on funds used for training and recruitment of foster parents and funds used for training and recruitment of adoptive parents.
 - g) For the statutory definition of CWS administrative costs, see Section 422(c)(1). For the regulatory definition of PSSF administrative costs, see 45 C.F.R. 1357.32(h).

**Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services
2017 Planned use of Funding by State and Service Category**

State	Protective Services	Family Preservation	Prevention/ Family Support	Time-Limited Family Reunification	Adoption Promotion and Support	Other Services Activities	Foster Care Maintenance Payments	Adoption and Guardianship Assistance Payments	Independent Living and Education Training Voucher	Admin. Costs	Foster/ Adoptive Parent Recruitment and Training	Staff/ External Partners Training & Caseworker Retention and Training	Total
Alabama	\$389,264	-	-	-	-	\$1,219,744	\$1,172,618	\$1,430,785	-	\$468,045	-	-	\$4,680,456
Alaska	-	-	-	148,577	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	148,577
Arizona	5,405,474	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600,608	-	-	6,006,082
Arkansas	610,000	431,000	632,697	376,687	349,000	-	-	-	-	299,375	-	295,000	2,993,759
California	18,799,267	11,207,381	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,006,648
Colorado	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,597,273	-	-	422,820	208,109	-	4,228,202
Connecticut #	230,000	317,000	98,000	187,000	44,000	-	895,000	-	-	99,000	-	-	1,870,000
Delaware	561,763	-	167,229	-	-	-	-	-	-	67,179	-	-	796,171
District of Columbia	337,830	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	337,830
Florida	6,362,870	-	-	6,138,566	2,631,789	-	-	-	-	142,511	-	-	15,275,736
Georgia	-	-	-	7,656,761	-	-	1,486,000	-	-	511,454	-	479,510	10,133,725
Hawaii	1,135,370	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,135,370
Idaho	1,489,583	-	-	-	-	-	318,385	-	-	6,000	-	-	1,813,968
Illinois	10,125,521	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,125,521
Indiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	643,126	-	5,788,136	6,431,262
Iowa	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,509,881	-	-	150,000	-	-	2,659,881
Kansas #	-	1,814,000	421,000	-	-	-	-	398,000	-	-	-	-	2,633,000
Kentucky	2,811,320	-	-	-	-	-	1,052,124	-	-	429,271	-	-	4,292,715
Louisiana	1,322,311	-	1,322,311	-	-	-	1,322,310	-	-	440,470	-	-	4,407,402
Maine	200,147	-	40,000	-	256,000	-	-	-	180,000	106,498	182,754	100,000	1,065,399



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State	Protective Services	Family Preservation	Prevention/ Family Support	Time-Limited Family Reunification	Adoption Promotion and Support	Other Services Activities	Foster Care Maintenance Payments	Adoption and Guardianship Assistance Payments	Independent Living and Education Training Voucher	Admin. Costs	Foster/ Adoptive Parent Recruitment and Training	Staff/ External Partners Training & Caseworker Retention and Training	Total
Maryland	1,367,920	-	-	2,051,880	-	-	-	-	-	379,978	-	-	3,799,778
Massachusetts	3,362,463	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	370,000	-	-	3,732,463
Michigan	291,396	2,168,896	3,936,894	168,896	-	-	2,169,185	-	-	59,050	-	-	8,794,317
Minnesota #	439,000	955,000	1,418,000	-	771,000	198,000	-	-	-	-	420,000	-	4,201,000
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,900,300	-	-	322,256	-	-	3,222,556
Missouri	3,865,404	-	1,143,289	-	-	-	-	-	-	435,538	-	-	5,444,231
Montana	600,419	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66,713	-	-	667,132
Nebraska	-	-	1,444,086	-	-	-	-	-	-	160,454	-	-	1,604,540
Nevada +	-	574,596	574,596	574,596	574,596	-	-	-	-	255,376	-	-	2,553,760
New Hampshire	32,334	72,613	84,617	153,281	201,662	-	277,541	-	-	9,158	-	84,616	915,822
New Jersey	2,328,893	-	2,328,894	-	-	-	-	177,000	-	537,198	-	-	5,371,985
New Mexico	408,284	207,718	63,809	90,962	121,178	-	454,505	-	32,344	156,519	4,071	25,796	1,565,186
New York	11,793,670	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,793,670
N. Carolina +	1,160,815	-	-	3,936,466	906,144	-	-	1,590,655	71,744	634,687	-	903,085	9,203,596
North Dakota	-	147,331	133,926	-	-	-	-	93,246	-	41,611	-	-	416,114
Ohio	6,314,393	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,017,924	890,204	1,956,720	10,179,241
Oklahoma #	-	-	-	-	-	-	339,000	399,000	-	82,000	-	-	820,000
Oregon	-	3,044,349	-	-	-	-	234,181	-	-	66,909	-	-	3,345,439
Pennsylvania +	-	284,428	344,767	-	36,971	-	5,239,117	2,608,697	-	945,998	-	-	9,459,978
Puerto Rico +	198,042	594,125	1,980,418	594,125	198,042	-	-	-	-	396,084	-	-	3,960,836
Rhode Island	-	138,777	116,768	-	332,000	155,536	-	-	-	79,844	-	-	822,925
South Carolina #	649,000	877,000	227,000	1,072,000	97,000	325,000	951,000	-	-	466,000	-	-	4,664,000

State	Protective Services	Family Preservation	Prevention/ Family Support	Time-Limited Family Reunification	Adoption Promotion and Support	Other Services Activities	Foster Care Maintenance Payments	Adoption and Guardianship Assistance Payments	Independent Living and Education Training Voucher	Admin. Costs	Foster/ Adoptive Parent Recruitment and Training	Staff/ External Partners Training & Caseworker Retention and Training	Total
South Dakota	-	135,364	123,762	11,604	-	-	116,026	-	-		-	-	386,756
Tennessee +	2,846,185		2,549,708	-	-	-	-	-	-	533,660	-	-	5,929,553
Texas	17,687,395	4,284,053	-	841,769	-	-	-	-	-	2,535,456	-	5,889	25,354,562
Utah	1,103,379	273,074	280,414	1,547,733	122,018	-	-	-	-	369,624	-	-	3,696,242
Vermont	525,874	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	525,874
Virginia	5,425,744	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	602,860	-	-	6,028,604
Washington +	2,334,744	1,400,846	933,897	-	-	-	-	-	-	518,832	-	-	5,188,319
West Virginia	1,523,187	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	169,063	-	-	1,692,250
Wisconsin	1,003,290	1,570,367	654,320	1,134,154	-	-	-	-	-	379,740	-	-	4,741,871
Wyoming	-	157,825	157,825	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,738	60,000	-	417,388
Total	\$115,042,551	\$30,655,743	\$21,178,227	\$26,685,057	\$6,641,400	\$1,898,280	\$25,034,446	\$6,697,383	\$284,088	\$16,020,627	\$1,765,138	\$9,638,752	\$261,541,692

Source: Part II of the State CFS-101s submitted on June 30, 2016.

Data Note: Funding reported by category may not sum to the total listed on the CFS-101 Part I or II, due to rounding.

+ Cents reported; numbers rounded to whole dollars and total may now be different from reported.

Originally reported rounded to \$ thousands.

Child Welfare Funding (2)

Name:	Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program
When Created:	1993
Name at Creation:	Family Preservation and Family Support Services
Aliases:	Title IV-B, Subpart 2
Original value:	\$60 million
Current funding:	\$545 million annually authorized (\$345M mandatory, \$200M discretionary) through FY 2021. Congress appropriated \$381 million for the PSSF program in FY2017 (\$321 mandatory, \$60 million discretionary. FY2018 increased to \$422M including \$20M to help develop Kinship Navigator programs
Funding Type:	Mandatory (capped entitlement) and Discretionary
Can be used for:	States are required to spend a “significant portion” of program funding on each of four categories: family support, family preservation, family reunification, and adoption promotion and support. Combined spending on all four categories must be no less than 90% of the federal PSSF child and family services funding they receive. HHS has interpreted “significant portion” to mean that states must generally spend no less than about 20% on each service category. Funds are reserved for Court Improvement Programs, Regional Partnerships to improve outcomes for children affected by parental substance abuse and grants to improve monthly caseworker visits.
Cannot be used for:	No more than 10% of program funds (federal and nonfederal) will be spent for program administration. A state must include in its PSSF plan assurances that funds provided under the program will not be used to supplant federal or nonfederal funds for services that existed prior to establishment of the program (i.e., those that existed in state FY1992)
Distribution/Match	Formula based on poor children (SNAP). States must provide \$1 in program funding for every \$3 in federal funds (75% federal).

**Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program
2017 Planned Use of Funding by State and Service Category**

State	Crisis Intervention (Family Preservation) in Dollars	Crisis Intervention (Family Preservation) in %	Prevention & Support Services (Family Support) in Dollars	Prevention & Support Services (Family Support) in %	Time-Limited Family Reunification Services in Dollars	Time-Limited Family Reunification Services in %	Adoption Promotion and Support Services in Dollars	Adoption Promotion and Support Services in %	Other Service-Related Activity in Dollars	Other Service-Related Activity in %	Admin. Costs in Dollars	Admin. Costs in %	Total in Dollars
Alabama	\$1,480,885	26%	\$1,480,886	26%	\$1,480,886	26%	\$1,120,664	20%	-	0%	\$40,000	1%	\$5,603,321
Alaska	137,774	25%	27,554	5%	275,545	50%	110,218	20%	-	0%	-	0%	551,091
Arizona *	1,484,183	20%	1,484,183	20%	1,484,183	20%	1,484,183	20%	742,092	10%	742,092	10%	7,420,916
Arkansas	925,152	29%	885,307	28%	713,032	23%	303,283	10%	-	0%	314,086	10%	3,140,860
California	6,431,776	20%	9,647,666	30%	6,431,776	20%	6,431,776	20%	-	0%	3,215,888	10%	32,158,882
Colorado	765,000	22%	731,000	21%	883,865	25%	722,000	21%	35,000	1%	348,541	10%	3,485,406
Connecticut	539,360	25%	539,360	25%	539,360	25%	539,359	25%	-	0%	-	0%	2,157,439
Delaware	192,980	20%	322,657	33%	232,209	24%	210,000	22%	-	0%	7,050	1%	964,896
District of Columbia +	148,454	20%	296,907	40%	148,454	20%	148,454	20%	-	0%	-	0%	742,269
Florida	5,214,187	28%	4,735,448	25%	4,178,598	22%	4,738,219	25%	-	0%	-	0%	18,866,452
Georgia *	2,630,335	22%	2,749,897	23%	3,228,139	27%	2,749,897	23%	358,682	3%	239,121	2%	11,956,071
Hawaii	208,869	20%	261,087	25%	365,521	35%	208,869	20%	-	0%	-	0%	1,044,346
Idaho	434,633	29%	302,100	20%	465,000	31%	302,100	20%	-	0%	6,600	0%	1,510,433
Illinois	3,269,860	27%	2,785,437	23%	2,543,225	21%	3,512,072	29%	-	0%	-	0%	12,110,594
Indiana +	1,175,264	20%	1,175,264	20%	1,175,264	20%	1,175,264	20%	587,632	10%	587,632	10%	5,876,320
Iowa	10,000	0%	731,000	29%	544,306	22%	519,129	21%	589,279	23%	131,250	5%	2,524,964
Kansas	645,440	33%	455,159	23%	418,581	22%	418,581	22%	-	0%	-	0%	1,937,761
Kentucky	943,656	21%	943,656	21%	943,656	21%	1,127,782	24%	184,128	4%	460,320	10%	4,603,198
Louisiana	1,320,950	22%	1,320,950	22%	1,320,950	22%	1,320,950	22%	-	0%	587,089	10%	5,870,889
Maine	244,565	20%	244,565	20%	244,565	20%	244,565	20%	122,283	10%	122,283	10%	1,222,826
Maryland	884,891	20%	884,891	20%	884,891	20%	884,891	20%	442,445	10%	442,445	10%	4,424,454
Massachusetts +	903,755	20%	1,581,571	35%	451,878	10%	723,004	16%	451,878	10%	406,690	9%	4,518,776
Michigan	2,817,357	30%	1,878,237	20%	1,878,237	20%	1,878,237	20%	-	0%	939,119	10%	9,391,187
Minnesota	1,003,447	30%	1,003,447	30%	1,003,447	30%	-	0%	-	0%	334,483	10%	3,344,824
Mississippi	1,247,226	30%	831,484	20%	831,484	20%	831,484	20%	-	0%	415,741	10%	4,157,419
Missouri	1,003,171	18%	3,702,385	66%	902,620	16%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	5,608,176
Montana	160,707	22%	160,707	22%	160,707	22%	160,707	22%	-	0%	71,427	10%	714,255

State	Crisis Intervention (Family Preservation) in Dollars	Crisis Intervention (Family Preservation) in %	Prevention & Support Services (Family Support) in Dollars	Prevention & Support Services (Family Support) in %	Time-Limited Family Reunification Services in Dollars	Time-Limited Family Reunification Services in %	Adoption Promotion and Support Services in Dollars	Adoption Promotion and Support Services in %	Other Service-Related Activity in Dollars	Other Service-Related Activity in %	Admin. Costs in Dollars	Admin. Costs in %	Total in Dollars
Nebraska	295,024	25%	295,024	25%	236,019	20%	236,020	20%	-	0%	118,009	10%	1,180,096
Nevada	604,000	26%	782,128	33%	477,617	20%	255,615	11%	126,330	5%	101,777	4%	2,347,467
New Hampshire	132,784	20%	132,784	20%	132,784	20%	132,784	20%	119,507	18%	13,277	2%	663,920
New Jersey	1,241,148	23%	1,235,403	22%	1,266,535	23%	1,749,013	32%	-	0%	-	0%	5,492,099
New Mexico	563,406	20%	563,406	20%	563,406	20%	563,406	20%	281,702	10%	281,702	10%	2,817,028
New York	3,355,743	20%	6,711,485	40%	3,355,743	20%	3,355,743	20%	-	0%	-	0%	16,778,714
North Carolina	3,060,244	30%	2,612,351	26%	1,723,954	17%	1,967,012	19%	-	0%	726,219	7%	10,089,780
North Dakota	86,702	25%	76,297	22%	79,765	23%	69,361	20%	-	0%	34,681	10%	346,806
Ohio	2,492,105	23%	2,598,053	24%	2,173,709	20%	2,313,445	22%	-	0%	1,064,146	10%	10,641,458
Oklahoma	778,234	20%	857,195	22%	917,191	24%	880,745	23%	-	0%	381,484	10%	3,814,849
Oregon	1,012,567	25%	1,093,572	27%	931,562	23%	891,059	22%	81,005	2%	40,503	1%	4,050,268
Pennsylvania	1,997,389	20%	1,997,389	20%	1,997,389	20%	1,997,389	20%	998,695	10%	998,695	10%	9,986,946
Puerto Rico +	872,897	20%	872,897	20%	872,897	20%	872,897	20%	436,448	10%	436,448	10%	4,364,484
Rhode Island	180,736	20%	207,100	23%	197,166	22%	188,951	21%	111,110	13%	-	0%	885,063
South Carolina	1,239,920	23%	1,078,191	20%	646,915	12%	1,886,835	35%	-	0%	539,095	10%	5,390,956
South Dakota	140,760	21%	154,165	23%	214,490	32%	160,868	24%	-	0%	-	0%	670,283
Tennessee	1,547,373	20%	1,547,372	20%	2,321,059	30%	2,321,059	30%	-	0%	-	0%	7,736,863
Texas	6,983,818	22%	7,532,284	24%	7,214,709	23%	8,191,545	26%	-	0%	1,207,931	4%	31,130,287
Utah	710,185	39%	368,930	20%	368,930	20%	368,930	20%	27,661	1%	-	0%	1,844,636
Vermont	160,945	35%	91,968	20%	91,968	20%	114,961	25%	-	0%	-	0%	459,842
Virginia +	1,251,841	22%	1,251,841	22%	1,138,038	20%	1,422,547	25%	56,902	1%	569,019	10%	5,690,188
Washington +	1,841,391	30%	1,227,594	20%	1,227,594	20%	1,227,594	20%	-	0%	613,797	10%	6,137,970
West Virginia	445,625	24%	445,625	24%	445,625	24%	445,625	24%	-	0%	38,731	2%	1,821,231
Wisconsin	1,187,725	24%	1,187,725	24%	1,187,725	24%	1,072,922	22%	-	0%	328,930	7%	4,965,027
Wyoming	49,316	20%	49,316	20%	49,316	20%	49,316	20%	24,658	10%	24,658	10%	246,580
Total / % of Total	\$68,455,755	23.17%	\$76,132,900	25.77%	\$63,562,485	21.51%	\$64,601,330	21.87%	\$5,777,437	1.96%	\$16,930,959	5.73%	\$295,460,866

Source: Part I of the State CFS-101s submitted on June 30, 2016.

Data Note: Funding reported by category may not sum to the total listed on the CFS-101 Part I or II, due to rounding.

* Actual sum does not equal what was reported - corrected.

+ Cents reported; numbers rounded to whole dollars and total may now be different from reported

Child Welfare Funding (3)

Name:	Title IV-E Foster Care
When Created:	1960 as AFDC-FC – Recreated in 1980 as IV-E
Name at Creation:	AFDC-Foster Care
Aliases:	Part E – Federal Payments for Foster Care, Prevention, and Permanency, as amended 2/9/2018 by Family First Prevention Services Act (FFPSA)
Original value:	Federal entitlement
Current funding:	Federal entitlement - \$7.8 billion in FY 2017
Funding Type:	Mandatory – Uncapped entitlement
Can be used for:	<p>Maintenance Assistance Payments (Foster Care Payments) Administration (Broad definition – includes case management) Training Automated Systems (SACWIS) Demonstrations (Subject to waiver approval)</p> <p>FFPSA adds maintenance payments for children residing with a parent in a substance abuse treatment facility (10/1/2018), Kinship Navigator (10/1/2018) and, at state option, certain prevention services for children at imminent risk of foster care as early as 10/1/2019.</p>
Cannot be used for:	Expenditures for non-allowable activities or expenditures for children not IV-E eligible. Generally, excludes in-home costs except for candidates. Eligibility for some FFPSA activities not subject to financial eligibility (1996 AFDC need standard)
Distribution/Match	<p>Eligible Payments matched at FMAP rate (50% to 83% depending on state per capita income).</p> <p>Administration and SACWIS matched at 50% of eligible costs Training matched at 75% of eligible costs. FFPSA prevention services and administration 50% not subject to penetration rate.</p>

Table 2. Eligibility Criteria for Title IV-E Foster Care Maintenance Payments

Removal Requirements—Judicial Findings	AFDC-Related Requirements	Age	Placement and Other Requirements
<p>If the Child is Removed Involuntarily^a</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A judge must find that the child’s home was “contrary to the welfare of the child;” (this finding must be part of the same court order that removes the child from that home). • A judge must find that the state made reasonable efforts to prevent removal of the child and to preserve a family (or determine that those efforts were not required); (this finding must be made no later than 60 days after a child’s removal from home). • A judge must find that the state is making reasonable efforts to finalize a permanent home for the child; (this finding must be made within 12 months of a child’s entry to foster care and every 12 months thereafter while the child remains in care). <p>If the Child is Voluntarily Placed in Care^b The child’s parent or guardian requests assistance and enters into a written voluntary placement agreement with the Title IV-E agency; (this agreement must be binding on the parties but does not need to be overseen by a judge).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A judge must find that the child’s placement in care continues to be in the child’s interest; (this finding must be made within 180 days of the child’s voluntary placement in care if the placement is to continue with Title IV-E support). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The child must be “deprived” of parental support, due to at least one parent’s death, continued absence from the home, or mental incapacity, or because of the unemployment of the principal wage-earner. • The child must have been living in the home of a parent, or other specified relative, before removal to foster care. • The child must meet the definition of “needy” based on the income and resources of the family he/she was removed from. The income limit is based on the state “need standard” as it existed on July 16, 1996 under the prior law AFDC program; the resource limit is \$10,000. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The child must be under the age of 18; or • If a state elected to serve youth of this age under the prior law AFDC program, under the age of 19 and a fulltime high school student (or in an equivalent level training program); or • If a state elects to provide for this definition under its Title IV-E plan, under the age of 19, 20 or 21 (as the state may choose); AND <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ completing high school (or equivalent credential); ○ enrolled in college (or equivalent level vocational education); ○ participating in a program or activity designed to promote employment or remove barriers to it; ○ employed for at least 80 hours per month; or ○ incapable of any of these activities due to a medical condition (documented in the case plan of the individual and regularly updated). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The child must be in the care and placement responsibility of a state or tribal agency with an approved Title IV-E plan, or another public agency with which that agency has an agreement. • The child must be placed in an eligible setting, which is defined as a foster family home, a public child care institution caring for not more than 25 children, a private child care institution of any size, or a supervised independent living arrangement (but only if the youth is at least age 18). The child must not be placed in a locked detention facility. • The child must be placed in a licensed foster family home or licensed child care institution. • Prospective foster parent(s) must undergo a background check that confirms he or she has never been convicted of any one of these felonies: child abuse or neglect, spousal abuse, a crime involving children (including child pornography), or a crime involving violence (including rape, sexual assault or homicide, but not including other physical assault or battery) AND that he/she has not, within the last five years, committed physical assault, battery, or a drug-related offense that resulted in a felony conviction. • Pursuant to the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-193), the child must be a U.S. citizen or a “qualified alien.”

Child Welfare Funding (4)

Name:	Title IV-E Adoption Assistance
When Created:	1980 as Part of the Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act
Name at Creation:	AFDC – Adoption Assistance Program
Aliases:	Part E – Adoption Assistance
Original value:	Federal entitlement
Current funding:	Federal entitlement
Funding Type:	Mandatory – Uncapped entitlement
Can be used for:	<p>Eligible children for Maintenance Assistance Payments (Adoption Assistance Payments), Administration, Training.</p> <p>There are four eligibility “pathways” depending on age, financial circumstances of home of removal, SSI eligibility, teen parent, or dissolution of prior adoption.</p> <p>Eligibility “delinked” from 1996 AFDC need standard for children age 2 and older and for children of any age after July 2024.</p> <p>Funding also provided for non-recurring items such as reasonable and necessary adoption fees, court costs, attorney costs, etc. States are required to provide reimbursement for non-recurring adoption expenses for any child with special needs regardless of IV-E eligibility. Note: Eligibility tied to prior AFDC policy is being phased out to FY 2018.</p>
Cannot be used for:	Expenditures for Non-allowable activities or expenditures for children not IV-E eligible except for non-recurring adoption expenses for a child with special needs.
Distribution/Match	<p>Eligible Payments matched at FMAP rate (50% to 83% depending on state per capita income).</p> <p>Administration 50% of eligible costs.</p> <p>Training matched at 75% of eligible costs</p>

Table 6. Eligibility Criteria for Ongoing Adoption Assistance Payments under Title IV-E

Special Needs Determination	Eligibility Pathways		Age Criteria	Other Requirements
<p>State determines all of the following:</p> <p>(1) Child cannot or should not be returned home;</p> <p>(2) Reasonable efforts to place the child without provision of adoption or medical assistance have been made but have been unsuccessful OR such determination is not required because making those efforts would be contrary to the child's best interest;</p> <p>(3) Child has a condition or factor (such as the child's age, membership in a sibling group, race/ethnicity, medical, physical or emotional disability) that makes it reasonable to conclude that the child will not be placed without assistance*</p> <p>* For an applicable child, determination that a child meets medical or physical disability criteria of the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program automatically ensures that the child meets this aspect of special needs determination.</p>	Not an Applicable Child	Applicable Child	<p>The child must be under age 18, OR</p> <p>If state elected to serve youth of this age under the prior law AFDC program, under age 19 and a fulltime high school student (or in an equivalent level training program); OR</p> <p>If the state determines that the child has a mental or physical disability that warrants continued assistance, the child must be under the age of 21, or if state has elected to provide for this definition under its Title IV-E plan, the child must be under the age of 19, 20, or 21 (as the state may choose) AND meet the following additional criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ child's adoption assistance agreement remains in effect and was finalized after the child's 16th birthday; AND ◦ the child is completing high school; ◦ enrolled in college; ◦ participating in an activity designed to reduce barriers to employment; ◦ employed at least 80 hours a month; OR ◦ incapable of any of these because of a medical condition. 	<p>Child's prospective adoptive parents underwent a background check that shows they have not been convicted of specified felonies.</p> <p>A Title IV-E adoption assistance agreement was executed between the Title IV-E agency and the prospective adoptive parents before the child's adoption was finalized.</p> <p>Child's adoptive parents continue to be legally responsible for the child and to provide support for the child.</p> <p>Pursuant to the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-193), the child must be a U.S. citizen or a "qualified alien."</p> <p>An applicable child who is not a U.S. citizen or resident and who was adopted outside of the United States, or brought to it for the purpose of adoption, may not be eligible UNLESS following that initial adoption the child enters foster care because the initial adoption fails.</p>
	<p>(1) Child was removed from home of a parent or other relative via a voluntary placement agreement or following a judicial finding that the home was contrary to the welfare of the child; at that time the child met the income and other eligibility criteria for the prior law cash welfare program, AFDC; OR</p>	<p>(1) When proceedings for the adoption began, child was in the care of a public or licensed, private child placement agency or tribe via a voluntary placement agreement or relinquishment due to a judicial finding that the home from which the child was removed was contrary to the child's welfare; OR</p>		
	<p>(2) Child is eligible for SSI benefit, including meeting the income test and all medical or disability criteria; OR</p>	<p>(2) Child meets all medical or disability criteria for SSI benefit; OR</p>		
	<p>(3) Child is living with his/her minor parent who is in foster care and the Title IV-E foster care maintenance payment being made on the minor parent's behalf includes support for the child; OR</p>	<p>(3) Child is living with his/her minor parent who is in foster care and the foster care maintenance payment being made on the minor parent's behalf includes support for the child; OR</p>		
	<p>(4) Child is available for adoption because his/her previous adoption was dissolved (i.e., parental rights terminated) or the parents died AND the child was eligible for Title IV-E adoption assistance in the previous adoption (or would have been if a determination had been made at the time).</p>	<p>(4) Effectively, same as for non-applicable child.</p>		

Source: Table prepared by the Congressional Research Service based on Section 473 of the Social Security Act. **CRS-41**

Child Welfare Funding (5)

Name:	IV-E Kinship Guardianship Assistance Program (GAP)
When Created:	2008 as part of Fostering Connections Act
Name at Creation:	Title IV-E Guardian Assistance Program (GAP)
Aliases:	Title IV-E GAP Funding, IV-E Subsidized Guardianship
Original value:	Uncapped entitlement at state option
Current funding:	Uncapped entitlement at state option
Funding Type:	IV-E funds to jurisdictions provide guardianship assistance payments for the care of children by relatives who have assumed legal guardianship of eligible children for whom they previously cared as foster parents. (Unlike title IV-E Foster Care and Adoption Assistance, the title IV-E Guardianship Assistance Program is an optional program for title IV-E agencies). Funding is contingent upon an approved title IV-E plan to administer or supervise the administration of the program.
Can be used for:	<p>Subsidized guardianships are designed for children and youth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Who have been in foster care with a relative providing the care for at least six months. ▪ For whom reunification with their parents and adoption are both ruled out as permanency options. <p>Subsidized guardianships give existing caregivers the opportunity to become the legal guardians of children, thereby replacing the state in that role. Federal assistance is available to States and Tribes for payments made to a relative guardian in accordance with a kinship guardianship agreement that is in writing, negotiated and is binding.</p> <p>Under the GAP option, the subsidy cannot exceed the foster care rate, states must pay non-recurring costs of legal guardianship (e.g., legal fees) up to \$2,000, and children are automatically eligible for Medicaid. The subsidy payments usually end when the guardianship terminates or when the child turns 18 (age 19 to 21 in some states).</p>

Cannot be used for:	Expenditures for Non-allowable activities or expenditures for children not IV-E eligible.
Distribution/Match	Eligible Payments matched at FMAP rate (50% to 83% depending on state per capita income). Administration 50% of eligible costs. Training matched at 75% of eligible costs.

Table 11-8. Title IV-E Foster Care, Adoption Assistance, and Kinship Guardianship Assistance Spending by State, FY2015
Dollars in Millions; Blank cell indicates the state or tribe did not seek federal support for this kind of assistance in FY2015

State or Other Jurisdiction	Foster Care			Adoption Assistance			Kinship Guardianship Assistance			TOTAL all three categories		
	Federal Spending	Total (Federal and State Spending)	Federal Share of Total Spending	Federal Spending	Total (Federal and State Spending)	Federal Share of Total Spending	Federal Spending	Total (Federal and State Spending)	Federal Share of Total Spending	Federal Spending	Total (Federal and State Spending)	Federal Share of Total Spending
Alabama	\$30.5	\$56.9	53.7%	\$10.4	\$15.5	67.3%	\$0.528	\$0.779	67.8%	\$41.5	\$73.2	56.7%
Alaska	\$20.5	\$42.1	48.8%	\$13.5	\$26.7	50.3%	\$0.288	\$0.570	50.5%	\$34.3	\$69.4	49.4%
Arizona	\$136.7	\$222.6	61.4%	\$113.6	\$171.9	66.0%				\$250.2	\$394.5	63.4%
Arkansas	\$42.4	\$75.1	56.5%	\$19.5	\$28.0	69.7%				\$62.0	\$103.2	60.1%
California	\$1,190.5	\$2,332.9	51.0%	\$468.0	\$934.9	50.1%	\$37.018	\$74.015	50.0%	\$1,695.5	\$3,341.8	50.7%
Colorado	\$68.5	\$136.2	50.3%	\$17.2	\$33.7	50.9%	\$0.484	\$0.956	50.7%	\$86.1	\$170.8	50.4%
Connecticut	\$72.1	\$143.1	50.4%	\$42.3	\$81.5	51.9%	\$1.234	\$2.467	50.0%	\$115.7	\$227.1	50.9%
Delaware	\$5.7	\$11.3	50.2%	\$1.7	\$3.2	53.0%				\$7.4	\$14.5	50.8%
District of Columbia	\$45.6	\$82.5	55.2%	\$11.7	\$17.3	67.8%	\$2.340	\$3.433	68.1%	\$59.6	\$103.3	57.7%
Florida	\$172.6	\$320.6	53.8%	\$112.7	\$199.1	56.6%				\$285.3	\$519.7	54.9%
Georgia	\$80.7	\$144.5	55.8%	\$38.4	\$59.0	65.1%				\$119.1	\$203.5	58.5%
Hawaii	\$16.8	\$32.8	51.1%	\$15.3	\$29.4	52.1%	\$1.584	\$3.050	51.9%	\$33.7	\$65.3	51.6%
Idaho	\$9.5	\$16.5	57.2%	\$7.3	\$10.9	66.5%	\$0.019	\$0.026	72.4%	\$16.7	\$27.5	60.9%
Illinois ^a	\$192.4	\$382.3	50.3%	\$82.9	\$163.9	50.6%	\$7.823	\$13.286	58.9%	\$283.2	\$559.5	50.6%
Indiana	\$158.0	\$257.1	61.5%	\$59.4	\$91.2	65.1%				\$217.4	\$348.3	62.4%
Iowa ^a	\$18.8	\$35.5	53.0%	\$36.1	\$65.4	55.3%	\$0.009	\$0.017	56.3%	\$55.0	\$100.9	54.5%
Kansas	\$21.4	\$42.4	50.6%	\$16.8	\$30.0	56.0%				\$38.2	\$72.4	52.8%
Kentucky	\$45.7	\$75.2	60.8%	\$47.7	\$68.6	69.6%				\$93.4	\$143.8	65.0%
Louisiana	\$38.1	\$70.5	54.1%	\$17.1	\$28.5	60.0%	\$0.161	\$0.260	62.1%	\$55.4	\$99.3	55.8%
Maine	\$14.7	\$27.6	53.1%	\$14.7	\$24.2	60.6%	\$0.329	\$0.532	61.9%	\$29.7	\$52.4	56.7%
Maryland	\$52.8	\$105.4	50.1%	\$23.1	\$46.3	50.0%	\$2.424	\$4.849	50.0%	\$78.4	\$156.6	50.1%
Massachusetts	\$71.5	\$143.3	49.9%	\$23.5	\$47.3	49.7%	\$3.571	\$7.142	50.0%	\$98.6	\$197.7	49.9%
Michigan	\$124.4	\$229.5	54.2%	\$119.0	\$190.2	62.6%	\$3.107	\$4.783	64.9%	\$246.5	\$424.5	58.1%
Minnesota ^a	\$47.7	\$90.2	52.8%	\$24.6	\$48.0	51.3%	\$0.332	\$0.664	50.0%	\$72.6	\$138.9	52.3%
Mississippi	\$22.2	\$39.0	56.9%	\$9.9	\$14.7	67.0%				\$32.1	\$53.7	59.7%
Missouri	\$62.1	\$115.4	53.8%	\$34.4	\$55.8	61.6%	\$3.340	\$5.265	63.4%	\$99.8	\$176.5	56.6%
Montana ^a	\$12.9	\$21.7	59.3%	\$8.2	\$12.6	65.0%	\$1.222	\$1.886	64.8%	\$22.3	\$36.2	61.6%
Nebraska	\$14.5	\$27.9	52.1%	\$15.2	\$28.8	52.9%	\$0.214	\$0.420	50.9%	\$30.0	\$57.1	52.5%
Nevada	\$40.9	\$74.3	55.0%	\$29.6	\$48.2	61.5%				\$70.5	\$122.5	57.6%

Child Welfare Financing 201: Handout Packet

New Hampshire	\$12.4	\$22.3	55.4%	\$3.3	\$6.5	50.0%				\$15.6	\$28.9	54.2%
New Jersey	\$95.1	\$189.6	50.2%	\$62.9	\$125.2	50.3%	\$1.898	\$3.779	50.2%	\$160.0	\$318.6	50.2%
New Mexico	\$19.1	\$31.7	60.3%	\$19.6	\$29.6	66.2%				\$38.7	\$61.3	63.2%
New York	\$426.7	\$849.2	50.2%	\$158.0	\$315.6	50.1%	\$3.519	\$6.960	50.6%	\$588.2	\$1,171.8	50.2%
North Carolina	\$69.9	\$128.1	54.5%	\$50.6	\$78.5	64.5%				\$120.5	\$206.6	58.3%
North Dakota	\$13.3	\$27.1	49.0%	\$5.5	\$10.9	50.3%				\$18.8	\$38.0	49.4%
Ohio	\$218.4	\$382.7	57.1%	\$156.0	\$282.9	55.1%				\$374.4	\$665.6	56.3%
Oklahoma	\$59.1	\$109.4	54.0%	\$48.9	\$80.5	60.8%				\$108.0	\$189.9	56.9%
Oregon	\$105.3	\$194.5	54.1%	\$53.1	\$87.3	60.8%	\$6.564	\$10.580	62.0%	\$164.9	\$292.5	56.4%
Pennsylvania	\$164.4	\$322.1	51.1%	\$94.9	\$184.1	51.5%	\$11.036	\$21.192	52.1%	\$270.3	\$527.4	51.3%
Puerto Rico	\$2.6	\$4.9	52.9%	\$0.2	\$0.4	55.0%				\$2.8	\$5.4	53.1%
Rhode Island	\$12.3	\$24.5	50.1%	\$7.3	\$14.3	51.0%	\$0.552	\$1.063	51.9%	\$20.1	\$39.9	50.5%
South Carolina	\$42.6	\$72.6	58.7%	\$17.5	\$26.7	65.5%				\$60.1	\$99.3	60.5%
South Dakota	\$6.4	\$12.4	51.6%	\$3.8	\$7.5	51.5%	\$0.044	\$0.067	66.0%	\$10.3	\$19.9	51.6%
Tennessee	\$45.1	\$76.4	59.0%	\$45.2	\$69.6	64.9%	\$5.220	\$8.037	65.0%	\$95.5	\$154.1	62.0%
Texas	\$202.5	\$373.7	54.2%	\$120.6	\$211.0	57.2%	\$4.861	\$8.465	57.4%	\$328.0	\$593.2	55.3%
Utah	\$24.9	\$44.6	55.8%	\$8.6	\$12.9	67.0%				\$33.5	\$57.5	58.3%
Vermont	\$11.5	\$21.6	53.3%	\$8.6	\$16.0	53.9%	\$0.065	\$0.121	53.8%	\$20.2	\$37.7	53.6%
Virginia	\$53.2	\$108.1	49.3%	\$46.3	\$92.2	50.1%				\$99.5	\$200.3	49.7%
Washington	\$79.4	\$152.8	52.0%	\$45.6	\$91.2	50.0%	\$0.599	\$1.197	50.0%	\$125.6	\$245.2	51.2%
West Virginia	\$39.5	\$62.3	63.5%	\$26.1	\$37.2	70.0%				\$65.6	\$99.5	65.9%
Wisconsin ^a	\$62.3	\$116.3	53.5%	\$48.0	\$83.8	57.3%	\$1.200	\$2.060	58.3%	\$111.5	\$202.2	55.1%
Wyoming	\$3.5	\$7.1	48.7%	\$0.7	\$1.4	50.0%				\$4.2	\$8.6	48.9%
TRIBES												
Chickasaw (OK)	\$0.1	\$0.1	50.3%							\$0.1	\$0.1	50.3%
Navajo	\$1.3	\$2.1	61.8%				\$0.095	\$0.152	62.2%	\$1.4	\$2.2	61.8%
Port Gamble S'Klallam	\$0.3	\$0.5	62.5%							\$0.3	\$0.5	62.5%
TOTAL (States or Other Jurisdiction)	\$4,601	\$8,691	52.9%	\$2,465	\$4,441	55.5%	\$102	\$188	54.1%	\$7,168	\$13,320	53.8%

Source: Table prepared by CRS on December 9, 2016 for the 2016 version of the House Ways and Means Committee Green Book based on Title IV-E expenditures claims as submitted by states to HHS and annually compiled by HHS, ACF, OLAB. The data may not reflect subsequent disallowances or deferrals.

Note: Federal Support for kinship guardianship first became available in FY2009 and is optional. Some states or tribes may have approval to make Title IV-E kinship guardianship assistance payments but did not submit federal claims for this type of assistance in FY2015. For additional information, see discussion of “Kinship Guardianship Assistance,” in CRS Report R43458, *Child Welfare: Overview of Federal Programs and their Recent Funding*, by Emilie Stoltzfus, included in the CRS Reports section of this Green Book chapter.

Child Welfare Funding (6)

Name:	JOHN H. CHAFEE FOSTER CARE PROGRAM FOR SUCCESSFUL TRANSITION TO ADULTHOOD
When Created:	Independent Living 1999 (Foster Care Independence Act of 1999) Education and Training Vouchers 2002
Name at Creation:	JOHN H. CHAFEE FOSTER CARE INDEPENDENCE PROGRAM
Aliases:	Independent Living
Original value:	\$140 million (FCIP)
Current funding:	FCIP \$140 million ETV \$43 million (FFY 2018)
Funding Type:	FCIP – capped entitlement ETV – discretionary
Can be used for:	Services consistent with State Plan (see attached)
Cannot be used for:	Not more than 30% of FCIP can be used for room and board. ETV and other educational supports cannot exceed cost of attendance.
Distribution/Match	Distribution based on relative share of children in foster care. Requires 20% state match (cash or in-kind).

Youth Transitioning from Foster Care: Background and Federal Programs

CFCIP State Plan Requirements

To receive funds under the CFCIP, a state must describe in its CFCIP plan how it will

- design and deliver programs to achieve the program purposes;
- ensure statewide, although not necessarily uniform, coverage by the program;
- ensure that the programs serve children of various ages and at various stages of achieving independence;
- involve the public and private sectors in helping adolescents in foster care achieve independence;
- use objective criteria for determining eligibility for and ensuring fair and equitable treatment of benefit recipients; and
- cooperate in national evaluations of the effects of the programs in achieving the purpose of the CFCIP.

The state must also certify that it will

- provide assistance and services to eligible former foster youth;
- use room and board payments only for youth ages 18 to 21;
- expend not more than 30% of CFCIP funds on room and board for youth ages 18 to 21;
- use funding under the Title IV-E Foster Care program and Adoption Assistance program (but not the CFCIP) to provide training to help foster parents and others understand and address the issues confronting adolescents preparing for independent living and coordinate this training, where possible, with independent living programs;
- consult widely with public and private organizations in developing the plans and give the public at least 30 days to comment on the plan;
- make every effort to coordinate independent living programs with other youth programs at the local, state, and federal levels, including independent living projects funded under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, abstinence education programs, local housing programs, programs for disabled youth, and school-to-work programs offered by high schools or local workforce agencies;
- consult each Indian tribe about the programs to be carried out under the plan, ensure that there have been efforts to coordinate the programs with such tribes, and ensure that benefits and services under the programs will be made available to Indian children in the state on the same basis as other children in the state (beginning in FY2010, states must also negotiate in good faith with any tribal entity that does not receive a direct federal allotment of child welfare funds, but would like to enter into an agreement or contract with the state to receive funds for administering, supervising, or overseeing CFCIP and ETV programs for eligible Indian children under the tribal entity's authority);
- ensure that eligible youth participate directly in designing their own program activities that prepare them for independent living and that they accept personal responsibility for living up to their part of the program;
- establish and enforce standards and procedures to prevent fraud and abuse in the programs carried out under its plan;
- ensure that the ETV program complies with the federal program requirements, including that (1) the total amount of education assistance to a youth provided through the ETV program and under other federal and federally supported programs does not exceed the total cost of attendance and (2) it does not duplicate benefits under the CFCIP or other federal or federally assisted benefit programs; and
- ensure that eligible youth receive education about (1) the importance of designating an individual to make health care treatment decisions for them (should they become unable to do so, have no relatives authorized under state law to do so, or do not want relatives to make those decisions); (2) whether a health care power of attorney, health care proxy, or other similar document is recognized under state law; and (3) how to execute such a document.

Source: Section 477 of the Social Security Act.

Source: **Congressional Research Service**

Child Welfare Funding (7)

Name:	Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA)
When Created:	1974. Substantially rewritten in 1988 and further amended several times, most recently in 2010.
Name at Creation:	Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) was originally enacted in Public Law 93-247
Aliases:	CAPTA
Original value:	\$15 million authorization
Current funding:	FFY 2017 - State grants \$25 million, Increased to \$85 million in FFY 2018. Discretionary activities grants \$33 million, Community-based prevention \$40 million.
Funding Type:	Discretionary
Can be used for:	Support of prevention, assessment, investigation, prosecution, and treatment activities and also provides grants to public agencies and nonprofit organizations for demonstration programs and projects. Different grants have different requirements and a State Plan is required for state grants. For the additional funding in FFY 2018, States are instructed to prioritize development of plans of safe care for infants identified as substance-exposed.
Cannot be used for:	Activities inconsistent with individual grant requirements or state plan.
Distribution/Match	\$50,000 state grant minimum with remainder based on child population. No match required. State grants range from about \$85,000 to about \$3 million based on size of child population in state. The median amount was \$367,000. Other grants such as Community Based Child Abuse Prevention provide an ability to “leverage” state investment.

Rev. July 2018

The Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act: Background, Programs, and Funding
Table 1. The Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) At a Glance

Program or Activity Requirements	Use of Funds and Related	Funding and Current Distribution Practice
<p>State Grants to Improve Child Protective Services (Section 106 of CAPTA)</p>	<p>Funds are provided to state child welfare agencies and may be used to improve its system of child protective services (CPS).</p> <p>To receive these funds, a state must provide assurances that it has procedures or policies 1) to receive and respond to allegations of child abuse or neglect, ensure children’s safety, and provide appropriate referrals; 2) for the appointment of an appropriately trained guardian ad litem (attorney or volunteer) for each child victim involved in a court proceeding; 3) to maintain confidentiality of child abuse and neglect records; and 4) for improving training to workers.</p> <p>States are also required to establish and support Citizen Review Panels to evaluate the effectiveness of CPS policies and practices and must, “to the maximum extent practicable,” submit certain child abuse and neglect data to HHS each year.</p> <p>For FY2008, states, as a whole, planned to spend about half of these funds (48%) for prevention related services, a little less than that (44%) for investigations and related services, 5% for training, and the remainder for intensive family preservation or efforts to reunite children with their parents.</p>	<p>FY2009 funding was \$26.5 million. Funding authorization (under Section 112 of CAPTA) expired with FY2008 but Congress has continued annual funding.</p> <p>Each eligible state receives a base allotment of \$50,000; remaining funds are distributed in proportion to each state’s relative share of the child population among all eligible states.</p> <p>The median grant in FY2009 was \$367,000.</p>
<p>Research, Demonstration, and Technical Assistance (Sections 101-105 of CAPTA)</p>	<p>Funds are awarded competitively to support an ongoing research program and other work related to better identifying, preventing, and treating child abuse and neglect and for required federal efforts to collect and disseminate child abuse and neglect data, operate an information clearinghouse, and provide technical assistance related to child abuse and neglect prevention and treatment.</p> <p>A few of the projects and activities currently funded (in whole or part) include the Child Welfare Information Gateway website, annual publication of <i>Child Maltreatment</i>, the National Resource Center for Child Protective Services, the National Quality Improvement Center on Differential Response, and the initiative on Supporting Evidence-Based Home Visitation to Prevent Child Maltreatment.</p>	<p>FY2009 funding for these activities was \$41.8 million. Funding authorization (under Section 112 of CAPTA) expired with FY2008 but Congress has continued annual funding.</p> <p>Funds are awarded by HHS via grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements.</p>
<p>Community- Based Grants for the Prevention of Child Abuse or Neglect (Title II of CAPTA)</p>	<p>Funds are provided to a designated lead entity in each state for support and development of community-based programs and activities that prevent child abuse and neglect. The lead entity must make an inventory of unmet preventive services needs in the state, foster a continuum of family support and strengthening services at the community level, leverage non-federal funds to support prevention programs and activities, and provide technical assistance to funded community-based groups.</p>	<p>FY2009 funding was \$41.7 million. Funding authorization (under Section 210 of CAPTA) expired with FY2008 but Congress has continued annual funding.</p> <p>Seventy percent of the funding is allotted to a</p>

Program or Activity Requirements	Use of Funds and Related	Funding and Current Distribution Practice
	<p>Community-based groups that receive sub-grants from the lead entity must provide, directly or by referral, core family resource and family support services. These services include parent education and parent mutual support groups, community and social service referrals, voluntary home visiting, and respite care.</p>	<p>state in proportion to its share of the child population, except that no state may receive less than \$200,000. The remaining 30% is distributed to a state based on its share of the total pot of <i>non-federal funds</i> leveraged by states for use under this program.</p> <p>The median grant in FY2009 was \$567,000.</p>
<p>“Children’s Justice Act” Grants (Section 107 of CAPTA)</p>	<p>Funds are made available to each state to improve systems related to the investigation, prosecution, and overall handling of child abuse and neglect cases with particular focus on cases involving child sexual abuse and exploitation, child abuse or neglect related fatalities, or maltreatment of children with disabilities.</p> <p>To receive these funds, a state must establish a multi-disciplinary task force to study state administrative, judicial, and investigative practice related to child abuse and neglect cases; receive recommendations from this taskforce in the initial year that grants are funded (and every three years after); and implement those recommendations (or an alternative plan). In addition, a state must meet all the requirements for receipt of CAPTA state grants.</p>	<p>FY2009 funding was \$20 million (of which \$3 million was reserved for tribal use).</p> <p>Up to \$20 million in funding is required to be set aside annually from the Crime Victims Fund (Sections 1402(d) and 1404A of the Victims of Crime Act)</p> <p>Funds are distributed in the same manner as the CAPTA State Grant. The median grant in FY2009 was \$238,000.</p>

Source: Table prepared by the Congressional Research Service.

State Grants

Funding for CAPTA state grants (\$26.5 million in FY2009) is provided to help states improve their CPS systems and may be used for a range of purposes specified in the law. To be eligible to receive these state grant funds, a state must submit a plan including certain assurances related to how it will operate its CPS system; establish and support citizen review panels; and, to the “maximum extent practicable,” annually supply to HHS certain child abuse and neglect data. The statute provides that any funds appropriated for these purposes must be distributed to all eligible states by formula.

Allowable Use of Funds

CAPTA state grant funds are intended to improve the state CPS system, and the statute provides a variety of areas in which they can be used to make improvements.⁴⁰ These are:

- **Receipt and investigation of reports of child abuse and neglect:** Educate the public on the role of CPS and the nature and basis for reporting child abuse and neglect; develop and facilitate research-based training protocols for individuals mandated to

report child abuse or neglect; improve intake assessment, screening, and investigation of reports; develop, improve, and implement risk and safety assessment tools and protocols; and improve and enhance investigation of child abuse and neglect reports by creating multidisciplinary teams and interagency protocols.

- **Prevention and services:** Improve case management, including ongoing case monitoring, and delivery of services and treatment to children and their families; develop and enhance the capacity of community-based programs to prevent and treat child abuse and neglect and to integrate parent and professional leadership strategies to do so; and develop, implement, or operate programs to assist in obtaining or coordinating necessary services for families of disabled infants with life-threatening conditions.
- **Training and workforce recruitment and retention:** Develop, strengthen, and facilitate training, including training on research-based strategies to promote collaboration with families, the legal duties (of CPS workers),⁴¹ and personal safety for case workers; and improve the skills, qualifications, and availability of individuals providing services to children and families through the child protection system, and the supervisors of such individuals.
- **Collaboration between agencies:** Support and enhance interagency collaboration between the child protection system and the juvenile justice system to improve services and treatment, and provide methods for continuity of treatment plans and services for children moving between the systems; and support and enhance collaboration among public health agencies, CPS agencies, and private community-based programs to provide child abuse and neglect prevention and treatment services (including linkages with education systems) and to address the health needs, including mental health needs, of children identified as abused or neglected, including supporting prompt comprehensive health and developmental evaluations for children who are the subject of substantiated child maltreatment reports.
- **Legal preparation and representation:** Improve legal preparation and representation, including procedures for appealing and responding to appeals of substantiated reports of child abuse and neglect and provision for the appointment of an appropriately trained individual to represent the best interests of child victims in judicial proceedings.
- **Data collection:** Develop and update technology systems that support the work of the CPS agency, track reports of child abuse and neglect from intake through final disposition, and allow interstate and intrastate information exchange.

⁴⁰ Section 106(a) of CAPTA.

⁴¹ Bracketed phrase is probable intent of the statute. Language is not specific. See Section 106(a)(6)(B) of CAPTA.

Requirements for Receipt of State Grant Funds

All 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and other territories receive CAPTA state grants. To receive these funds, states (including the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico) must submit an initial application as well as a renewal application no less often than every five years.⁴² Under regulations provided by HHS, the application is to be submitted as part of a broader Child and Family Services Plan (CFSP) that is intended to encourage the integration of several federal programs that provide funds for services to children and their families.⁴³

⁴² Other territories that receive CAPTA state grant funds are American Samoa, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Northern Mariana Islands. Under P.L. 95-134 these jurisdictions (sometimes referred to as “insular areas”) are permitted to submit a consolidated grant application to receive CAPTA grant funding along with funding under a range of other specified federal social services programs (see 45 C.F.R. 97). They do not need to meet specific requirements of a given program unless they intend to use the consolidated grant funding under the specific program authority. None of these jurisdictions is currently required to meet specific CAPTA requirements.

⁴³ As stated by HHS, a primary purpose of the CFSP is to “facilitate States’ integration of the programs that serve children and families . . . into a continuum of services.” The CFSP must include overall child and family services goals and, in addition to CAPTA state grants, must incorporate state plan and other requirements of the following programs authorized under the Social Security Act: Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services Program (Title IV-B, Subpart (continued...))

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
State Table - CAPTA State Grants
Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.669

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2018 Annualized CR
Alabama	\$382,203	\$379,057	\$381,589	\$2,532
Alaska	106,075	106,200	106,632	432
Arizona	538,552	539,463	543,229	3,766
Arkansas	262,327	261,522	263,150	1,628
California	2,795,812	2,777,943	2,798,933	20,990
Colorado	428,434	428,423	431,335	2,912
Connecticut	280,017	275,995	277,734	1,739
Delaware	111,530	111,284	111,756	472
District of Columbia	85,556	86,269	86,548	279
Florida	1,285,831	1,294,052	1,303,624	9,572
Georgia	803,870	803,486	809,284	5,798
Hawaii	143,575	142,408	143,119	711
Idaho	180,304	181,156	182,165	1,009
Illinois	940,696	927,860	934,614	6,754
Indiana	525,488	522,650	526,287	3,637
Iowa	269,401	269,226	270,913	1,687
Kansas	266,619	264,492	266,142	1,650
Kentucky	354,558	353,198	355,531	2,333
Louisiana	385,610	384,195	386,766	2,571
Maine	127,182	126,417	127,005	588
Maryland	455,878	454,631	457,744	3,113
Massachusetts	467,576	463,443	466,625	3,182
Michigan	714,499	707,337	712,395	5,058
Minnesota	436,659	436,512	439,486	2,974
Mississippi	268,814	266,393	268,058	1,665
Missouri	468,898	466,072	469,273	3,201
Montana	118,163	118,285	118,811	526
Nebraska	191,593	192,002	193,094	1,092
Nevada	251,449	253,234	254,798	1,564
New Hampshire	129,475	128,179	128,780	601
New Jersey	651,736	645,444	650,026	4,582
New Mexico	199,592	197,203	198,336	1,133
New York	1,317,648	1,304,208	1,313,860	9,652
North Carolina	739,565	739,637	744,944	5,307
North Dakota	102,360	102,895	103,302	407
Ohio	841,292	833,676	839,706	6,030
Oklahoma	339,401	338,497	340,717	2,220

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



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

CFDA # 93.590

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2018 Annualized CR
Alabama	\$428,694	\$426,254	\$429,770	\$3,516
Alaska	355,772	354,978	356,122	1,144
Arizona	740,587	736,437	742,415	5,978
Arkansas	300,714	299,018	301,461	2,443
California	3,279,098	3,260,275	3,287,392	27,117
Colorado	905,309	900,405	907,469	7,064
Connecticut	761,107	757,053	762,895	5,842
Delaware	207,390	207,352	207,407	55
District of Columbia	220,223	220,120	220,268	148
Florida	1,542,784	1,533,972	1,546,668	12,696
Georgia	839,841	834,981	841,983	7,002
Hawaii	452,994	451,705	453,562	1,857
Idaho	202,990	202,975	202,997	22
Illinois	1,013,501	1,007,650	1,016,078	8,428
Indiana	1,068,417	1,062,607	1,070,976	8,369
Iowa	406,148	403,910	407,134	3,224
Kansas	598,344	595,129	599,761	4,632
Kentucky	1,634,959	1,626,396	1,638,733	12,337
Louisiana	369,177	367,036	370,119	3,083
Maine	218,300	218,207	218,341	134
Maryland	590,102	586,782	591,565	4,783
Massachusetts	515,432	512,484	516,731	4,247
Michigan	756,085	751,720	758,009	6,289
Minnesota	1,858,342	1,848,577	1,862,645	14,068
Mississippi	239,062	237,676	239,673	1,997
Missouri	486,566	483,765	487,802	4,037
Montana	206,078	206,047	206,092	45
Nebraska	391,113	390,139	391,542	1,403
Nevada	219,328	218,056	219,889	1,833
New Hampshire	209,377	209,329	209,398	69
New Jersey	2,065,356	2,054,371	2,070,197	15,826
New Mexico	332,411	331,736	332,708	972
New York	1,375,752	1,367,766	1,379,271	11,505
North Carolina	1,049,733	1,043,854	1,052,324	8,470
North Dakota	203,248	203,231	203,255	24
Ohio	934,017	928,648	936,383	7,735

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



Child Welfare Funding (8)

Name:	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
When Created:	1996
Name at Creation:	Title IV, Part A – BLOCK GRANTS TO STATES FOR TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES
Aliases:	TANF
Original value:	\$16.5 billion
Current funding:	~\$17.3 billion including contingency funds. \$16.5 in basic block grant. In 2016 states reported spending over \$1.025 billion in federal TANF funds and \$556M in State MOE funds on Child Welfare.
Funding Type:	Mandatory – Block Grant as State Entitlement
Can be used for:	<p>Activities reasonably calculated to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) provide assistance to needy families so that children may be cared for in their own homes or in the homes of relatives; (2) end the dependence of needy parents on government benefits by promoting job preparation, work, and marriage; (3) prevent and reduce the incidence of out-of-wedlock pregnancies and establish annual numerical goals for preventing and reducing the incidence of these pregnancies; and (4) encourage the formation and maintenance of two-parent families. <p>Or in any manner that the State was authorized to use amounts received under part A or F, as such parts were in effect on September 30, 1995. (AFDC or JOBS)</p>
Cannot be used for:	Services for children not living with a parent or relative (with a few exceptions) or activities not consistent with purposes or with State TANF plan.
Distribution/Match	Block grant with State Maintenance of Effort Requirement.

A.1.: Federal TANF & State MOE Expenditures Summary by ACF-196 Spending Category, FY 2016

Spending Category	Federal Funds	State MOE in TANF and Separate State Programs	All Funds	All Funds Percent of Total Funds Used
Basic Assistance	\$3,698,513,083	\$3,684,037,784	\$7,382,550,867	23.9%
<i>Basic Assistance (excluding Relative Foster Care Maintenance Payments and Adoption and Guardianship Subsidies)</i>	\$3,518,128,796	\$3,554,911,271	\$7,073,040,067	22.9%
<i>Relative Foster Care Maintenance Payments and Adoption and Guardianship Subsidies</i>	\$180,384,287	\$129,126,513	\$309,510,800	1.0%
Assistance Authorized Solely Under Prior Law	\$580,178,320		\$580,178,320	1.9%
<i>Foster Care Payments</i>	\$294,238,627		\$294,238,627	1.0%
<i>Juvenile Justice Payments</i>	\$21,992,983		\$21,992,983	0.1%
<i>Emergency Assistance Authorized Solely Under Prior Law</i>	\$263,946,710		\$263,946,710	0.9%
Non-Assistance Authorized Solely Under Prior Law	\$550,619,954		\$550,619,954	1.8%
<i>Child Welfare or Foster Care Services</i>	\$398,102,138		\$398,102,138	1.3%
<i>Juvenile Justice Services</i>	\$54,300,741		\$54,300,741	0.2%
<i>Emergency Services Authorized Solely Under Prior Law</i>	\$98,217,075		\$98,217,075	0.3%
Work, Education, and Training Activities	\$2,319,776,984	\$515,626,868	\$2,835,403,852	9.2%
<i>Subsidized Employment</i>	\$133,148,338	\$25,110,177	\$158,258,515	0.5%
<i>Education and Training</i>	\$927,045,649	\$229,543,232	\$1,156,588,881	3.7%
<i>Additional Work Activities</i>	\$1,259,582,997	\$260,973,459	\$1,520,556,456	4.9%
Work Supports	\$422,041,379	\$50,646,377	\$472,687,756	1.5%
Early Care and Education	\$1,388,906,288	\$4,644,720,563	\$6,033,626,851	19.5%
<i>Child Care (Assistance and Non-Assistance)</i>	\$1,295,892,101	\$2,437,489,856	\$3,733,381,957	12.1%
<i>Pre-Kindergarten/Head Start</i>	\$93,014,187	\$2,207,230,707	\$2,300,244,894	7.5%
Financial Education and Asset Development	\$1,731,527	\$152,186	\$1,883,713	0.0%
Refundable Earned Income Tax Credits	\$191,224,218	\$2,005,634,372	\$2,196,858,590	7.1%
Non-EITC Refundable State Tax Credits	\$0	\$588,880,275	\$588,880,275	1.9%
Non-Recurrent Short Term Benefits	\$306,776,089	\$616,602,382	\$923,378,471	3.0%
Supportive Services	\$227,647,931	\$186,111,845	\$413,759,776	1.3%
Services for Children and Youth	\$216,819,388	\$364,770,459	\$581,589,847	1.9%
Prevention of Out-of-Wedlock Pregnancies	\$136,431,511	\$304,295,543	\$440,727,054	1.4%
Fatherhood and Two-Parent Family Formation and Maintenance Programs	\$98,971,798	\$40,196,952	\$139,168,750	0.5%
Child Welfare Services	\$1,026,881,055	\$555,740,578	\$1,582,621,633	5.1%
<i>Family Support/Family Preservation/ Reunification Services</i>	\$525,676,244	\$285,590,342	\$811,266,586	2.6%
<i>Adoption Services</i>	\$14,973,746	\$6,577,289	\$21,551,035	0.1%
<i>Additional Child Welfare Services</i>	\$486,231,065	\$263,572,947	\$749,804,012	2.4%
Home Visiting Programs	\$46,384,368	\$8,785,633	\$55,170,001	0.2%
Program Management	\$2,062,619,253	\$1,085,803,613	\$3,148,422,866	10.2%
<i>Administrative Costs</i>	\$1,106,350,100	\$845,848,704	\$1,952,198,804	6.3%
<i>Assessment/Service Provision</i>	\$787,949,805	\$186,763,287	\$974,713,092	3.2%
<i>Systems</i>	\$168,319,348	\$53,191,622	\$221,510,970	0.7%
Other	\$78,526,323	\$315,172,680	\$393,699,003	1.3%
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$13,354,049,469	\$14,967,178,110	\$28,321,227,579	91.8%
Transferred to CCDF Discretionary	\$1,403,448,661		\$1,403,448,661	4.5%
Transferred to SSBG	\$1,143,016,120		\$1,143,016,120	3.7%
Total Transfers	\$2,546,464,781		\$2,546,464,781	8.2%
TOTAL FUNDS USED	\$15,900,514,250	\$14,967,178,110	\$30,867,692,360	100.0%
Federal Unliquidated Obligations	\$1,661,505,636		\$1,661,505,636	
Unobligated Balance	\$3,011,810,705		\$3,011,810,705	

A.1.: Federal TANF and State MOE Expenditures Summary by ACF-196 Spending Category, FY 2017

Spending Category	Federal Funds	State MOE in TANF and Separate State Programs	All Funds	All Funds Percent of Total Funds Used
Basic Assistance	\$3,591,059,449	\$3,477,776,061	\$7,068,835,510	22.7%
<i>Basic Assistance (excluding Relative Foster Care Maintenance Payments and Adoption and Guardianship Subsidies)</i>	\$3,368,218,901	\$3,291,481,877	\$6,659,700,778	21.4%
<i>Relative Foster Care Maintenance Payments and Adoption and Guardianship Subsidies</i>	\$222,840,548	\$186,294,184	\$409,134,732	1.3%
Assistance Authorized Solely Under Prior Law	\$590,114,090		\$590,114,090	1.9%
<i>Foster Care Payments</i>	\$293,616,333		\$293,616,333	0.9%
<i>Juvenile Justice Payments</i>	\$38,910,485		\$38,910,485	0.1%
<i>Emergency Assistance Authorized Solely Under Prior Law</i>	\$257,587,272		\$257,587,272	0.8%
Non-Assistance Authorized Solely Under Prior Law	\$597,164,657		\$597,164,657	1.9%
<i>Child Welfare or Foster Care Services</i>	\$393,113,434		\$393,113,434	1.3%
<i>Juvenile Justice Services</i>	\$94,646,461		\$94,646,461	0.3%
<i>Emergency Services Authorized Solely Under Prior Law</i>	\$109,404,762		\$109,404,762	0.4%
Work, Education, and Training Activities	\$2,784,604,541	\$494,946,817	\$3,279,551,358	10.5%
<i>Subsidized Employment</i>	\$119,242,744	\$30,969,345	\$150,212,089	0.5%
<i>Education and Training</i>	\$1,421,492,951	\$196,628,706	\$1,618,121,657	5.2%
<i>Additional Work Activities</i>	\$1,243,868,846	\$267,348,766	\$1,511,217,612	4.9%
Work Supports	\$403,787,820	\$47,918,333	\$451,706,153	1.5%
Early Care and Education	\$1,529,468,501	\$4,722,251,400	\$6,251,719,901	20.1%
<i>Child Care (Assistance and Non-Assistance)</i>	\$1,464,162,869	\$2,274,202,833	\$3,738,365,702	12.0%
<i>Pre-Kindergarten/Head Start</i>	\$65,305,632	\$2,448,048,567	\$2,513,354,199	8.1%
Financial Education and Asset Development	\$2,264,537	\$33,487	\$2,298,024	0.0%
Refundable Earned Income Tax Credits	\$247,840,774	\$1,976,031,999	\$2,223,872,773	7.1%
Non-EITC Refundable State Tax Credits	\$0	\$573,172,823	\$573,172,823	1.8%
Non-Recurrent Short Term Benefits	\$302,174,207	\$579,411,318	\$881,585,525	2.8%
Supportive Services	\$245,311,439	\$196,658,334	\$441,969,773	1.4%
Services for Children and Youth	\$196,908,052	\$276,531,230	\$473,439,282	1.5%
Prevention of Out-of-Wedlock Pregnancies	\$143,912,294	\$268,524,960	\$412,437,254	1.3%
Fatherhood and Two-Parent Family Formation and Maintenance Programs	\$119,438,883	\$35,219,068	\$154,657,951	0.5%
Child Welfare Services	\$1,030,996,049	\$507,122,384	\$1,538,118,433	4.9%
<i>Family Support/Family Preservation /Reunification Services</i>	\$560,338,523	\$237,286,059	\$797,624,582	2.6%
<i>Adoption Services</i>	\$15,801,176	\$26,055,182	\$41,856,358	0.1%
<i>Additional Child Welfare Services</i>	\$454,856,350	\$243,781,143	\$698,637,493	2.2%
Home Visiting Programs	\$69,303,048	\$22,146,146	\$91,449,194	0.3%
Program Management	\$2,094,481,276	\$1,208,067,536	\$3,302,548,812	10.6%
<i>Administrative Costs</i>	\$1,059,867,526	\$925,340,981	\$1,985,208,507	6.4%
<i>Assessment/Service Provision</i>	\$849,681,830	\$220,957,067	\$1,070,638,897	3.4%
<i>Systems</i>	\$184,931,920	\$61,769,488	\$246,701,408	0.8%
Other	\$62,726,994	\$323,888,403	\$386,615,397	1.2%
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$14,011,556,611	\$14,709,700,299	\$28,721,256,910	92.2%
Transferred to CCDF Discretionary	\$1,288,451,232		\$1,288,451,232	4.1%
Transferred to SSBG	\$1,139,978,009		\$1,139,978,009	3.7%
Total Transfers	\$2,428,429,241		\$2,428,429,241	7.8%
TOTAL FUNDS USED	\$16,439,985,852	\$14,709,700,299	\$31,149,686,151	100.0%
Federal Unliquidated Obligations	\$1,770,955,477		\$1,770,955,477	
Unobligated Balance	\$3,303,127,163		\$3,303,127,163	

Child Welfare Funding (9)

Name:	Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)
When Created:	1981
Name at Creation:	TITLE XX—BLOCK GRANTS TO STATES FOR SOCIAL SERVICES
Aliases:	Title XX – SSBG
Original value:	\$2.4 billion
Current funding:	Authorized at \$1.7 billion but reduced to \$1.584 billion due to sequestration. In FFY16, 39 States transferred \$1.143 billion additional from TANF to SSBG.
Funding Type:	Capped entitlement - authorized to be appropriated each fiscal year at an amount deemed sufficient by Congress to carry out the purposes of this block grant.
Can be used for:	<p>Provides block grant funds to states to “promote state flexibility” to support the delivery of social services in the following areas:</p> <p>Achieving or maintaining economic self-support to prevent, reduce, or eliminate dependency;</p> <p>Achieving or maintaining self-sufficiency, including reduction or prevention of dependency;</p> <p>Preventing or remedying neglect, abuse, or exploitation of children and adults unable to protect their own interests, or preserving, rehabilitating, or reuniting families;</p> <p>Preventing or reducing inappropriate institutional care by providing for community-based care, home-based care, or other forms of less intensive care; and</p> <p>Securing referral/admission for institutional care when other forms of care are not appropriate.</p>

Cannot be used for:	Funds are very flexible, but states are not permitted to spend for the purchase or improvement of land, or building; for the provision of cash payments for costs of subsistence or for the provision of room and board; for payment of the wages of any individual as a social service; for the provision of medical care; for social services provided in and by employees of any hospital, skilled nursing facility, intermediate care facility, or prison, to any individual living in such institution; for the provision of any educational service which the State makes generally available to its residents without cost and without regard to their income; for any child day care services unless such services meet applicable standards of State and local law; for the provision of cash payments as a service.
Distribution/Match	Block grant allocated annually to states, no matching requirement for states.



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

CFDA # 93.667

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2017 Final	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2018 Annualized CR
Alabama	\$23,792,441	\$23,764,003	0	-\$23,764,003
Alaska	3,615,801	3,625,187	0	-3,625,187
Arizona	33,434,253	33,867,948	0	-33,867,948
Arkansas	14,583,052	14,601,759	0	-14,601,759
California	191,676,231	191,791,074	0	-191,791,074
Colorado	26,718,621	27,073,290	0	-27,073,290
Connecticut	17,583,106	17,475,956	0	-17,475,956
Delaware	4,631,854	4,652,165	0	-4,652,165
District of Columbia	3,291,627	3,328,465	0	-3,328,465
Florida	99,260,163	100,720,512	0	-100,720,512
Georgia	50,018,009	50,380,542	0	-50,380,542
Hawaii	7,009,977	6,980,493	0	-6,980,493
Idaho	8,103,518	8,224,486	0	-8,224,486
Illinois	62,970,158	62,553,372	0	-62,553,372
Indiana	32,413,877	32,411,715	0	-32,411,715
Iowa	15,296,461	15,317,347	0	-15,317,347
Kansas	14,257,120	14,206,161	0	-14,206,161
Kentucky	21,667,873	21,680,806	0	-21,680,806
Louisiana	22,870,633	22,876,468	0	-22,876,468
Maine	6,509,178	6,506,132	0	-6,506,132
Maryland	29,410,899	29,398,735	0	-29,398,735
Massachusetts	33,269,517	33,285,041	0	-33,285,041
Michigan	48,586,813	48,513,592	0	-48,513,592
Minnesota	26,880,306	26,972,664	0	-26,972,664
Mississippi	14,652,236	14,604,095	0	-14,604,095
Missouri	29,789,264	29,772,803	0	-29,772,803
Montana	5,057,931	5,094,164	0	-5,094,164
Nebraska	9,284,870	9,318,921	0	-9,318,921
Nevada	14,155,291	14,366,284	0	-14,366,284
New Hampshire	6,515,445	6,522,335	0	-6,522,335
New Jersey	43,863,741	43,706,206	0	-43,706,206
New Mexico	10,209,930	10,168,661	0	-10,168,661
New York	96,931,926	96,483,275	0	-96,483,275
North Carolina	49,175,511	49,581,211	0	-49,581,211
North Dakota	3,706,363	3,703,653	0	-3,703,653
Ohio	56,866,203	56,752,410	0	-56,752,410

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



Child Welfare Funding (10)

Name:	Medicaid
When Created:	1965
Name at Creation:	TITLE XIX—GRANTS TO STATES FOR MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS
Aliases:	Medicaid, Title XIX
Original value:	\$1.658 billion. \$789 million federal share, \$869 million state share
Current funding:	(FY 2018) \$402 billion federal (HHS/CMS) with \$381B in benefits and \$21B in State Administration FY 2016 Spending, \$565.5 billion (\$358B Federal & \$207.5B State (CMS Report of National Health Expenditures) \$886 million state reported (Child Trends 2016) expenditures on Child Welfare in SFY 2014
Funding Type:	Uncapped federal entitlement
Can be used for:	Medical assistance consistent with State Medicaid Plan. State Medicaid benefits and eligibility levels vary significantly by state. Almost all children in foster care are Medicaid eligible and almost all special needs children receiving adoption assistance are Medicaid eligible. For children living at home, eligibility is based on family's circumstance.
Cannot be used for:	Uses restricted to allowable services consistent with State Medicaid Plans.
Distribution/Match	Benefits at FMAP Rate (50% to 83% federal – average about 55%). Administration matched at 50% federal.