Margy Waller

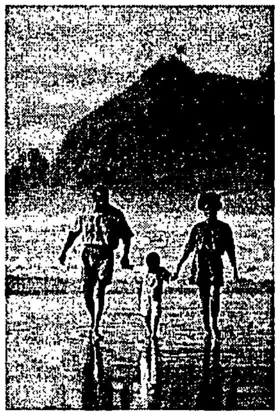
Ann-

This is the early draft + the draft text for report. ~~I'm expecting language any minute.~~ Also, enclosed is a NY county report apparently prepared by the Governor's Office.

And a few other items, including info on Texas.

United Way of America

Faces of the Social Services Block Grant


How Cuts to SSBG Impact Local United Ways and their Agencies

INTRODUCTION

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG), Title XX of the Social Security Act, funds services to vulnerable children, families, elderly, and persons with disabilities and is administered through the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Since 1998, Congress has funded SSBG below its authorized level. Congress cut FY 2000 SSBG funding from the authorized level of $2.38 billion to $1.775 billion. Unless Congress acts, FY 2001 funding will be reduced to $1.7 billion as a result of provisions in the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21). Additionally, the Senate Appropriations Committee recently proposed a $1.1 billion cut to SSBG in FY 2001. If enacted, this cut would bring SSBG to a mere $600 million.

The effectiveness of the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) will be diminished and the most vulnerable sectors of our population will be abandoned if planned cuts to the grant are implemented. In the past, Congress cut SSBG because legislators did not understand its positive impact on communities. United Way of America, in collaboration with the Title XX Coalition and members of House Ways and Means and Senate Finance Committees, is working to rectify this problem. In January 2000, United Way of America conducted a survey to determine the impact previous cuts have had on local United Ways and United Way funded agencies. The survey, *"Faces of the Social Services Block Grant,"* is designed to give SSBG beneficiaries an identity and a voice for their stories. One hundred thirty-six agencies that receive SSBG funding from 26 states responded. [1]

Major Findings of the *Faces of the Social Services Block Grant* survey:

Of the 136 agencies that reported receiving SSBG funding:

- 41 percent received less SSBG money in 1999 than in the past five years
- 47 percent were forced to serve fewer clients
- 35 percent had to cut staff to compensate for SSBG cuts
- 13 percent had to cut programs to compensate for SSBG cuts
- 42 percent have been level funded for the past five years

Following is a sample of the survey results, broken down by service area.[2] A complete analysis of the survey will be available within the next month. For additional information, contact Bridget Gavaghan, Public Policy Manager at United Way of America, (703) 836-7112, ext. 497.

[1] Survey results were not received from SSBG recipients in the following states: Alabama, Alaska, Colorado, Delaware, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia or the District of Columbia.

[2] Service area categories derived from The Title XX Coalition paper *The Social Services Block Grant FY 1997 Expenditure Report.*

Protecting Children from Abuse and Neglect

The Child Center, Inc. - Pine Bluff, AR
"Prior reductions to SSBG have forced the center to cut back. Further cuts to SSBG may force Child Center Inc. to shut its doors. Then where will the children go?" The Child Center, Inc. provides abused and neglected children with a loving, safe, learning environment. Approximately one-third of the center's funding comes from SSBG. Children at the center receive counseling, two meals a day, and transportation to and from the center. Additionally, the center performs daily checks to make sure the children are free from abuse. The Child Center, Inc. notes that previous SSBG cuts have forced across the board cuts to services.

Manatee County Nursery School - Bradenton, FL
Manatee County Nursery School receives 65 percent of its budget from SSBG. This agency provides a variety of essential services to children who are living poverty, many of whom suffer from developmental disorders or are victims of child abuse and neglect. Cuts to SSBG forced the nursery to cut staff and serve fewer children. Two programs, assistance to new parents and assistance to women getting an education, had to be cut due to insufficient funds.

Vulnerable Youth

Beloit Inner City Council, Inc. - Beloit, WI
Beloit Inner City Council, Inc. which receives 9 percent of its funding from SSBG, focuses on prevention by providing youth with mentoring programs, after-school activities, outpatient drug and alcohol treatment, outreach for AIDS testing and counseling, and many other services. SSBG cuts have led to staff reductions and fewer children served.

Boys and Girls Clubs of Northwest Indiana - Gary, IN
The Boys and Girls Clubs of Northwest Indiana received $30,000, 9 percent of the agency's overall budget, from SSBG in 1999. Cuts to SSBG have forced the agency to cut vital programs for youth, reduce staff, and deny services to children in need.

YWCA of Plainfield/North Plainfield - Plainfield, NJ
Because of cuts to SSBG YWCA has been "unable to respond effectively to emergency situations." YWCA of Plainfield received $165,000, 16 percent of its overall budget from SSBG in 1997. It was forced to cut its Adolescent and Teen At-Risk Program and its Emergency Housing Program. The YWCA reports that it serves less youth and was forced to reduce staff due to insufficient funding from SSBG.

Child Care

Emmitsburg Child Care Center – Frederick, MD
Approximately 5 percent of the Emmitsburg Child Care Center's funding in 1999 was from SSBG, significantly less than previous years. Because of the decrease in funding, the center was forced to turn away families with children in desperate need of affordable child care.

Community Child Care Center of Delray Beach – Delray Beach, FL
The Community Child Care Center of Delray Beach receives 60 percent of its budget from SSBG. In 1999, the center was forced to cut staff due to insufficient funds and, because of this, had to deny child care to families in need. The center provides comprehensive quality pre-school education for children of low income working parents, teenage parents in school full-time, and parents in work training programs. It also offers a Parent Services Program which includes education, training, social activities involving the whole family, and respite care for children to age 12.

Family and Adults in Need of Assistance

Urban League of Union County – Elizabeth, NJ
The Urban League of Union County provides services that empower individuals to transition off welfare. These services are vital to the success of welfare reform. Nineteen percent of the agency's budget comes from SSBG, funding services that promote independence such as job counseling and placement, childcare, and pregnancy prevention. Recent reductions to SSBG have forced the Urban League of Union County to curtail various youth programs, serve fewer clients, and cut staff.

Catholic Family Services – Gary, IN
In 1999, Catholic Family Services received about $21,500 from SSBG, 4 percent of the agency's overall budget. SSBG money is used to administer counseling services to 20 people and to fund an educational program for 300 children. Cuts to SSBG have limited the amount and types of programs offered by Catholic Family Services and forced the agency to find other funding streams to keep already existing programs operating.

East Valley Catholic Social Service – Mesa, AZ
In 1999, East Valley Catholic Social Service received about $34,000, 1 percent of its overall budget, from SSBG. This SSBG money fully funded the agency's case management program for domestic violence victims and helped approximately 55 women and children. The agency has been level funded for the past four years. If cut, fewer clients will be served and the program will be curtailed.

Family Services Association of Howard County – Kokomo, IN
In 1999, Family Services Association of Howard County received $44,000, 3 percent of its overall budget, from SSBG. With this money, the agency was able to serve approximately 110 people. Cuts to SSBG have forced this agency to scale back counseling for at-risk children and families in order to preserve programs for victims of domestic violence. Cuts

to SSBG force agencies to make impossible decisions on who to help, and who to leave behind.

United Way of Metro Nashville/Rape and Sexual Assault Center - Nashville, TN
"The gradual erosion of SSBG dollars gradually erodes the whole program." In 1999, the Rape and Sexual Assault Center received $158,135, 12 percent of its overall budget, to help 150 victims of sexual violence. Unfortunately, as the need for the center's services has increased in the past five years, funding has decreased by 15 percent. The Rape and Sexual Assault Center has been forced to cut staff positions and serve fewer victims.

PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Epilepsy Center Services - Toledo, OH
Betty Brauchle, Director of the Epilepsy center noted "some of our clients may have to spend hundred of dollars per month for their anticonvulsant medications. This medication has to be taken regularly; it is a life risk situation to interrupt it. At various times they may not be able to afford it and come to us for financial assistance to continue uninterrupted treatment. Eliminating this type of assistance as a result of cuts in the Title XX [SSBG] funds can result in a life threatening situation." SSBG funds 69 percent of the Epilepsy Center's counseling, education, and medication services. The Center reports that SSBG cuts have forced it to cut educational programs and teen group support programs cut; serve fewer clients; and cut staff positions. The center anticipates that further cuts to SSBG would force the center to reduce medication assistance to low income clients.

Southeast Arkansas Behavioral Healthcare System
Pine Bluff, AR
In 1999, Southeast Arkansas Behavioral Healthcare System received $68,436, 2 percent of its overall budget, from SSBG. This amount is significantly less than the agency received in previous years. The agency reports that because of SSBG funding cuts, they were forced to serve fewer clients than in the past.

ELDERLY IN THE COMMUNITY

Tennessee Opportunity Programs, Smyrna - TN
The Tennessee Opportunity Programs received $158,000 in 1999. This money serves about 160 people through the homemaker program. Services include grocery shopping, preparing meals, connecting people with the proper services such as immunization for children and subsidized housing programs, and much more. SSBG funding to this program has been level for the past five years, an actual cut when the cost of living index is considered, forcing the program to place people on a waiting list.

Texas Department of Protective and Regulatory Services - Austin, TX
In 1999, the Texas Department of Protective and Regulatory Services received about $42 million, 5.3 percent of the overall budget, from SSBG. With this money, the agency ensures that approximately 1.05 million elderly and mentally disabled people receive a range of adult

protective services. Services funded by SSBG include: guardianship; investigations of abuse, neglect or exploitation; and management, coordination, and training to ensure efficient and effective services. The Texas Department of Protective and Regulatory Services noted a significant decrease in the amount of SSBG money received in 1999.

Area Agency on Aging of Southeast Arkansas
The Area Agency on Aging of Southeast Arkansas provides an array of services to older individuals in the community. Twenty-four percent of the agency's funds are from SSBG, allowing the agency to serve 300 people annually. Because of previous cuts to SSBG, the Area Agency on Aging had to cut staff and, consequently, serve fewer clients. The Senate Appropriations cut to SSBG could force this agency to shut down.

Utah State Adult Protective Services – Salt Lake City, UT
"Since 1997, reductions in federal SSBG funds have had an increasingly negative effect on abused, neglected and exploited disabled and elder adults in Utah." Utah State Adult Protective Services receives significantly less SSBG money than previous years. SSBG is the sole funding stream for direct client services. Because of recent cuts, programs now serve fewer clients.

Catholic Charities, Archdiocese of Chicago – Chicago, IL
Catholic Charities in Chicago received about $17.4 million from SSBG in 1999, 10% of the agency's overall budget. With this money, Catholic Charities of Chicago was able to serve approximately 250,000 people. Unfortunately, previous cuts to SSBG forced Chicago Catholic Charities to cut valuable programs to children and older Americans.

INFORMATION AND REFERRAL, AND OTHER SERVICES

United Way of Connecticut/ 2-1-1 Infoline – Rocky Hill, CT
2-1-1 Infoline, Connecticut's 24 hour, 7 day a week information and referral service, receives over 200,000 calls per year. Infoline is a public/private partnership funded by the State of Connecticut, in part with SSBG funds and by United Way. Four years ago when the first major cuts were made to SSBG, Infoline had to close all four regional offices and consolidate into one central office. Any further cuts would force a reduction in the number of caseworkers operating Infoline, resulting in a substantial decrease in the number of citizens who are able to receive assistance through 2-1-1.

NORWESLAP, Inc/First Call for Help – Phillipsburg, NJ
First Call for Help helps individuals navigate the social services system in Warren County. In 1999, First Call for Help received $36,000 from SSBG; last year it received a mere $3,800. This severe, almost 90 percent reduction, devastated the program. First Call for Help was forced to reduce its hours of operation, cut staff, and ultimately serve fewer clients.

United Way text for report.

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG), Title XX of the Social Security Act, funds services to vulnerable children, families, elderly, and persons with disabilities and is administered through the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Since 1998, Congress has funded SSBG below its authorized level. Congress cut FY 2000 SSBG funding from the authorized level of \$2.38 billion to \$1.775 billion. Unless Congress acts, FY 2001 funding will be further reduced to \$1.7 billion as a result of provisions in the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21). Additionally, the Senate Appropriations Committee recently proposed a \$1.1 billion cut to SSBG in FY 2001. If enacted, this cut would bring SSBG to a meager \$600 million.

The effectiveness of SSBG will be diminished and the most vulnerable sectors of our population will be abandoned if planned cuts to the grant are implemented. In the past, Congress cut SSBG because legislators were not aware of its positive impact on communities. United Way of America (UWA), in collaboration with the Title XX Coalition and members of the House Ways and Means and Senate Finance Committees, is working to rectify this problem. In January 2000, UWA conducted an informal survey to assess the impact previous cuts have had on local United Ways and United Way funded agencies. The survey, *"Faces of the Social Services Block Grant,"* is designed to give SSBG beneficiaries an identity and a voice for their stories. One hundred thirty-nine agencies from 26 states responded.[1]

Major Findings from the Faces of the Social Services Block Grant Survey:
Of the 139 agencies that reported receiving SSBG funding:
- 38 percent received less SSBG money in 1999 than in the past five years
- 46 percent were forced to serve fewer clients
- 32 percent had to cut staff to compensate for SSBG cuts
- 17 percent had to cut programs to compensate for SSBG cuts
- 42 percent have been level funded for the past five years
- Respondents' Median 1999 Grant -- \$68,438.00
- Median percent of respondents' budget that SSBG represents -- 10.00%
- Median number of people served with respondents' SSBG funds -- 180

Following is a sample of the survey results, broken down by service areas:[2] Copies of the entire survey are available upon request.

<u>Protecting Children from Abuse and Neglect</u>
In 1997, nearly three million children were reported abused and neglected in the United States, an increase of more than 14 percent since 1990. SSBG is an important source of funds allocated by the federal government to help states protect and care for these children and youth.

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[1] Survey results were not received from SSBG recipients in the following states: Alabama, Alaska, Colorado, Delaware, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, and West Virginia.
[2] Service area categories and category descriptions are from The Title XX Coalition paper *The Social Services Block Grant FY 1997 Expenditure Report.*

Child welfare services provided with SSBG funds include preventive services (counseling, parenting skills training, respite care); child protective services (intake, family assessment, investigation and case management); out-of-home placements (foster care, kinship care, residential care, independent living); and adoption services (recruitment of adoptive homes, pre- and post-adoptive placement training, counseling).

The Child Center, Inc. – Pine Bluff, AR
"Prior reductions to SSBG have forced the center to cut back. Further cuts to SSBG may force Child Center Inc. to shut its doors. Then where will the children go?" The Child Center, Inc. provides abused and neglected children with a loving, safe learning environment. Approximately one-third of the center's funding comes from SSBG. Children at the center receive counseling, two meals a day, and transportation to and from the center. Additionally, the center performs daily checks to make sure the children are free from abuse.

Manatee County Nursery School – Bradenton, FL
Manatee County Nursery School receives 65 percent of its budget from SSBG. This agency provides a variety of essential services to children who are living in poverty, many of whom suffer from developmental disorders or are victims of abuse and neglect. Cuts to SSBG forced the nursery to eliminate staff positions and reduce the amount of children served. Cuts were made to two programs, assistance to new parents and assistance to women getting an education, due to insufficient funds.

<u>Vulnerable Youth</u>
Support for youth at risk is often fragmented between the juvenile justice, mental health, and child welfare systems. Without support, vulnerable youth who do not have families or who must leave foster care when they turn 18 are at a high risk of homelessness, teen pregnancy, poverty, and entering the criminal justice system. SSBG allows states to cut across these different systems to provide youth the help they need.

Comprehensive School-Age Parenting Program, Inc. - Boston, MA
The focus of the Comprehensive School-Age Parenting Program (CSAPP) is to prevent teenage pregnancy and to help expectant and parenting teen mothers and fathers create healthy families. In 1999, as a nationally recognized school-based nonprofit agency, CSAPP offered primary and secondary prevention services at three high schools; two middle schools; and Boston's School for Deaf and Hard of Hearing. Staff provided counseling and case management services for 210 expectant teen mothers and teen fathers; pregnancy prevention education for 244 middle school and deaf youth; and information and referral services for 119 youth enrolled at participating sites. CSAPP receives 10 percent of its budget from SSBG. It has been level funded by the block grant for several years.

Beloit Inner City Council, Inc. – Beloit, WI
Beloit Inner City Council, Inc. which receives 9 percent of its funding from SSBG, focuses on prevention by providing youth with mentoring programs, after-school activities, outpatient drug and alcohol treatment, outreach for AIDS testing and counseling, and many other services. SSBG cuts have led to staff reductions and fewer children served.

Girl Scouts of the Calumet Council - Highland, IN

Girl Scouts of the Calumet Council provides girls age 5-17 with after-school activities that focus on building character and learning practical skills. While the Calumet Council received just $1,500 from SSBG in 1999, this small amount of money helped about 500 girls reap the benefits of an educational and enriching after-school program.

YWCA of Plainfield/North Plainfield – Plainfield, NJ
Because of cuts to SSBG, YWCA has been "unable to respond effectively to emergency situations," and was forced to cut its Adolescent and Teen At-Risk Program and its Emergency Housing Program. The YWCA reports that it serves less youth and had to reduce staff due to insufficient funding from SSBG.

<u>Child Care</u>
States use SSBG to supplement other state and federally funded child care programs such as the Child Care and Development Fund, and also to meet the requirements of the Child and Adult Care Food Program. In addition to day care, SSBG child care expenditures include recreation, meals and snacks, licensing and monitoring of facilities, and counseling for parents.

Community Child Care Center of Delray Beach – Delray Beach, FL
The Community Child Care Center of Delray Beach receives 60 percent of its budget from SSBG. In 1999, the center had to cut staff due to insufficient funds and, as a result, had to deny child care to families in need. The center provides comprehensive quality pre-school education for children of low-income working parents, teenage parents in school full-time, and parents in work training programs. The center also provides a Parent Services Program which includes education, training, family social activities, and respite care for children to age 12.

Children, Inc - Columbus, IN
Children, Inc. is the only not-for-profit child care center in Bartholomew County, Indiana. The center provides day care services and after-school care for toddlers to sixth graders. About 11 percent of Children, Inc.'s funding is from SSBG, which allows the center to ensure that approximately 40 children receive quality care. Previous cuts to SSBG forced Children, Inc. to cut programs and eliminate staff positions.

Little Children's World, Inc. - Branchville, NJ
Little Children's World, Inc. provides child care for children age 6 weeks to kindergarten. Twenty-five percent of the agency's funding is from SSBG. This money ensures that approximately 45 children have access to state certified teachers, beneficial early childhood learning programs, and meals. Little Children's World, Inc. receives less SSBG funding than five years ago, which has forced it to cut programs.

Emmitsburg Child Care Center – Frederick, MD
Approximately 5 percent of the Emmitsburg Child Care Center's funding in 1999 was from SSBG, significantly less than previous years. Because of the decrease in funding, the center had to turn away families with children in desperate need of affordable child care.

<u>Family and Adults in Need of Assistance</u>

A diverse array of SSBG services assist families and adults by supporting their physical and mental well-being, and by helping them overcome barriers to employment and self-sufficiency. Additionally, this funding supports victims of domestic violence with emergency shelter, counseling, transitional housing and other services.

SSBG funds, in coordination with other resources, help individuals and families learn English, obtain GEDs, locate affordable housing, learn a skill, and establish paternity for purposes of child custody. The need for these support services will increase as families reach their Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) time limits in the next two years.

Providence House Catholic Charities - Willingboro, NJ
"The Social Services Block Grant funding that supports domestic violence saves lives." SSBG funding is critical to Providence House, as it ensures that emergency shelter is accessible for victims 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. In 1998, 62 domestic violence victims in New Jersey were killed by their abuser, five of those murders took place in the region covered by Providence House. In 1999, SSBG funding helped 535 people escape violent situations, but previous cuts to SSBG have forced Providence House to place people in desperate situations on a waiting list before receiving counseling services.

Urban League of Union County – Elizabeth, NJ
The Urban League of Union County provides services that empower individuals to transition off welfare, and that are vital to the success of welfare reform. Nineteen percent of the agency's budget comes from SSBG, funding services that promote independence such as job counseling and placement, childcare, and pregnancy prevention. The Urban League of Union County had to curtail various youth programs, serve fewer clients, and cut staff because of recent reductions to SSBG.

Shelter From The Storm, Inc. - Palm Desert, CA
Shelter From The Storm, Inc. is dedicated to providing a safe haven for victims of domestic violence, offering them protection from their abusers by providing emergency shelter, outreach, transitional housing, counseling and support services. The shelter facility is one of the largest in California, and SSBG funding represents 4.2 percent of its budget, helping to assist over 3,000 women and children. So far, Shelter From The Storm, Inc. has been spared cuts in SSBG funding, however the deep cuts proposed to SSBG could force the agency turn away families in desperate situations.

East Valley Catholic Social Service – Mesa, AZ
In 1999, East Valley Catholic Social Service received about $34,000, 1 percent of its overall budget, from SSBG. This SSBG money fully funded the agency's case management program for domestic violence victims and helped approximately 55 women and children. The agency has been level funded for the past four years but if funding is cut, fewer clients will be served and the program will be curtailed.

Family Services Association of Howard County – Kokomo, IN
In 1999, Family Services Association of Howard County received $44,000, 3 percent of its overall budget, from SSBG and with this money, was able to serve approximately 110 people. Cuts to SSBG have forced this agency to scale back counseling for at-risk children

and families in order to preserve programs for victims of domestic violence, demonstrating that cuts to SSBG force agencies to make impossible decisions on who to help, and who to leave behind.

United Way of Metro Nashville/Rape and Sexual Assault Center – Nashville, TN
"The gradual erosion of SSBG dollars gradually erodes the whole program." In 1999, the Rape and Sexual Assault Center received $158,135, 12 percent of its overall budget, to help 150 victims of sexual violence. Unfortunately, as the need for the center's services has increased in the past five years, funding has decreased by 15 percent. The Rape and Sexual Assault Center has been forced to eliminate staff positions and serve fewer victims.

Catholic Charities - Nashville, TN
Catholic Charities in Nashville provides a wide range of services including counseling services, child care, adult day care, adoption services, job services for welfare families, transportation, a food kitchen, and clothing closets. In 1999, SSBG funding accounted for 6 percent of the agency's overall budget and helped about 260 individuals in need. Recent cuts to SSBG have forced Catholic Charities to drop two case management programs and a Parental Rights study.

Tennessee Opportunity Programs, Smyrna – TN
The Tennessee Opportunity Programs received $158,000 from SSBG in 1999, which was used to serve about 160 people through the homemaker program. Services offered include grocery shopping, preparing meals, connecting people with the proper services such as immunization for children and subsidized housing programs, and much more. SSBG funding to this program has been level for the past five years, an actual cut when the cost of living index is considered, forcing the program to place people on a waiting list.

Union County Legal Services Corporation - Elizabeth, NJ
In the last five years, the amount of SSBG funding to Union County Legal Services Corporation (UCLSC) has been substantially reduced. SSBG funded two programs at UCLSC: one to secure legal assistance for low-income families and the other to support legal assistance for victims of domestic violence. The SSBG reduction eliminated legal assistance for low-income families and forced UCLSC to turn away county residents facing homelessness as a result of an eviction problem, facing termination or substantial reduction in public benefit programs, or seeking help with an important family legal problem.

Persons with Disabilities
SSBG funds are used by states to fill the gaps in the mental retardation and disabilities service system and to help reduce the waiting lists for services. SSBG assists states ability to provide much needed special services, including respite care, family support, recreation, counseling, transportation, employment and independent living skills training. Thousands of people with disabilities are on waiting lists for these community services. Moreover, most service delivery systems are not prepared to meet the needs of the increasing number of adults with developmental and other disabilities living at home with aging parents as their primary caregivers.

In addition to persons with physical and developmental disabilities, persons with mental illness leaving institutions and hospitals look to community support services augmented by

SSBG. Such individuals often need the support of community mental health centers, supported living programs with intensive case management, residential treatment programs, and employment and training programs. SSBG is a source of funding for all of these programs.

Epilepsy Center Services – Toledo, OH
The Epilepsy Center notes that "some of our clients may have to spend hundreds of dollars per month for their anticonvulsant medications. This medication has to be taken regularly; it is a life risk situation to interrupt it. At various times they may not be able to afford it and come to us for financial assistance to continue uninterrupted treatment. Eliminating this type of assistance as a result of cuts in the Title XX [SSBG] funds can result in a life threatening situation." SSBG funds 69 percent of the Epilepsy Center's counseling, education, and medication services. The Center reports that SSBG cuts have forced it to eliminate educational programs and teen group support programs, serve fewer clients, and cut staff positions. The center anticipates that further cuts to SSBG would force it to reduce medication assistance to low income clients.

Southeast Arkansas Behavioral Healthcare System - Pine Bluff, AR
In 1999, Southeast Arkansas Behavioral Healthcare System received $68,436, 2 percent of its overall budget, from SSBG. This amount is significantly less than the agency received in previous years, forcing it to serve fewer clients than in the past.

Chan's Home Health Care - Brunswick, ME
Chan's Home Health Care provides hospice services by nurses, physical therapists, and medical social workers. SSBG accounts for approximately 75 percent of the agency's budget, helping over 1,000 people achieve medical security. Chan's Home Health Care has been level funded by SSBG for the past 5 years, because of this the agency was forced to consolidate valuable programs.

Elderly in the Community
Often times the most basic support to elderly persons and their families can mean the difference between remaining at home or moving into expensive nursing homes. SSBG is of vital importance to vulnerable and low-income older adults and the services it supports are essential for keeping frail seniors independent and out of institutions. The elderly population is expected to increase from 1995-2010, and the need for home-based services and support for families will grow dramatically.

Through Social Services Block Grant funding, home care services are available to those who cannot eat, bathe, dress or go to the toilet by themselves. Meals are provided in a group environment, and at home through programs such as Meals on Wheels, to prevent malnutrition, feelings of isolation, and institutionalization. Protective services are available to prevent abuse, neglect and exploitation of our nation's most vulnerable seniors. No other program provides significant funding for such protections.

Assistance for Independent Living, Inc. - Tempe, AZ
Assistance for Independent Living helps people maintain the dignity of an independent lifestyle safely within their own homes. Their mission is to prevent premature institutionalization by providing supportive services vital to independence, but which are not

covered by Medicare. Institutionalization in their community costs an average of $40,000 a year per individual, 60 percent of which is paid for by taxpayers through Medicaid. Assistance for Independent Living's services cost an average of $1,000 a year per individual. SSBG accounts for approximately 11 percent of the agency's overall budget and helped to serve about 70 elderly or physically disabled adults in 1999.

DuPage County Metropolitan Family Services - Wheaton, IL
Metropolitan Family Services currently receives about $22,000, 8 percent of its overall budget, from SSBG. This funding supports specialized crisis care for frail older adults in DuPage County through a program called Temporary Residence for Seniors. The seniors who utilize this crisis care are victims of elder abuse who are unable to stay in their homes or the homes of their caregivers, and homeless seniors. In addition to providing shelter and three meals a day, the Temporary Residence for Seniors provides socialization, mental health counseling, family counseling and case management services to assist the elderly in finding safe, affordable permanent housing. This program is the only one in the county that can provide for the unique physical and emotional needs of older individuals. Over the last five years, its SSBG funding has remained stagnant.

Rowan County Department of Social Services - Salisbury, NC
Seven percent of the Rowan County Department of Social Services budget comes from SSBG. Recent cuts to SSBG have forced the agency to curtail programs that provide in-home aid and adult day care, and the agency now serves fewer clients and has been unable to hire additional staff.

Area Agency on Aging of Southeast Arkansas
The Area Agency on Aging of Southeast Arkansas provides an array of services to older individuals in the community. Twenty-four percent of the agency's funds are from SSBG, and because of previous cuts to SSBG, the Area Agency on Aging had to cut staff and, consequently, serve fewer clients. The Senate Appropriations cut to SSBG could force this agency, which serves 300 people annually with SSBG funds, to shut down.

Utah State Adult Protective Services – Salt Lake City, UT
"Since 1997, reductions in federal SSBG funds have had an increasingly negative effect on abused, neglected and exploited disabled and elder adults in Utah." Utah State Adult Protective Services receives significantly less SSBG money than previous years. SSBG is the sole funding stream for direct client services and because of recent cuts, programs now serve fewer clients.

City of Memphis Housing and Community Development - Memphis, TN
The City of Memphis Housing and Community Development provides homemaker services to the elderly and persons with disabilities through home nursing service providers who run errands and do housekeeping. While one percent of the agency's overall budget comes from SSBG, recent cuts to SSBG funding have forced the agency to eliminate 2.5 positions and reduce the number of clients served from 125 to 102.

Senior Citizens, Inc. - Nashville, TN
SSBG funds Senior Citizen's, Inc. adult day care services and accounts for 24 percent of the overall budget. In a caring environment, older adults participate in social activities, exercise,

challenging programs and are provided hot nutritional meals (over 4,000 annually), transportation (more than 6,700 trips) and social services as needed. As described by an employee of Senior Citizens, Inc., "this [SSBG] funding is critical to the continuation of this service which is in great demand in Tennessee." Over the past five years, Senior Citizen's, Inc. has seen a 48 percent decline in SSBG funding, from $97,000 to $49,767. This extreme cut has forced the agency to reduce the number of adult day care recipients from 47 to 25, and turn 22 older Americans away.

Information and Referral, and Other Services

Information and referral services are those that assess client needs, and then provide information on available services and are provided to all SSBG recipient groups. Helping people reach necessary services is a key to most social service delivery systems.

Activities in recent state expenditure reports listed under "other" services include family reconciliation services, home support services to at-risk families being served by child welfare agencies, services to families with an elderly person or adult disabled family member, mental health day treatment services, deaf services and interpreting, crisis nursery care, and crisis counseling.

United Way of Connecticut/ 2-1-1 Infoline – Rocky Hill, CT

2-1-1 Infoline, Connecticut's 24 hour, 7 day a week information and referral service, receives over 200,000 calls per year. Infoline is a public/private partnership funded by the State of Connecticut, in part with SSBG funds, and by United Way. Four years ago when the first major cuts were made to SSBG, Infoline had to close all four regional offices and operate just one office. Any further cuts would force a reduction in the number of caseworkers operating Infoline, resulting in a substantial decrease in the number of citizens who are able to receive assistance through 2-1-1.

Northwest New Jersey Community Action Program, Inc (NOWESCAP)/First Call for Help – Phillipsburg, NJ

First Call for Help assists individuals in navigating the social services system in Warren County. In 1999, First Call for Help received $36,000 from SSBG; last year it received a mere $3,800. This severe, almost 90 percent reduction, devastated the program. First Call for Help was forced to reduce its hours of operation, cut staff, and ultimately serve fewer clients.

United Way of North Rock County/First Call - Janesville, WI

First Call serves as a health and human services information directory to link people to more than 1,500 agencies and services. First Call also runs the North County Volunteer Network. In 1999, First Call received $10,000, 13 percent of its overall budget, from SSBG, significantly less than previous years.

DRAFT

NEW YORK STATE LOCAL SOCIAL SERVICES DISTRICT IMPACT OF CONGRESSIONAL PROPOSALS FOR TITLE XX FFY 2000-2001

DECREASE MAXIMUM TANF TRANSFER TO TITLE XX FROM 10% TO 4.25% COMBINED WITH THE SENATE PROPOSAL TO REDUCE TITLE XX FROM $1.775 BILLION TO $600 MILLION

	FY 2000 SSBG Award $1.775B Total	FY 2000 Estimate TANF Transfer to SSBG	FY 2000 Total Federal $'s Available for Title XX Services	FY 2001 Estimate Reduce TANF Transfer from 10% to 4.25%	FY 2001 Proposal to Reduce SSBG from $1.775B to $600M	Total Loss From FY 2001 Proposal
Albany	$1,432,303	$4,277,364	$5,709,667	(2,436,856)	(948,144)	($3,384,999)
Allegany	$144,891	$559,514	$704,405	(318,931)	(95,775)	($414,706)
Broome	$765,250	$2,213,622	$2,978,872	(1,261,122)	(506,574)	($1,767,696)
Cattaraugus	$283,077	$748,431	$1,031,508	(426,388)	(187,389)	($613,777)
Cayuga	$311,868	$732,094	$1,043,962	(417,081)	(206,448)	($623,529)
Chautauqua	$538,070	$765,252	$1,303,322	(435,971)	(356,187)	($792,158)
Chemung	$314,608	$988,119	$1,303,026	(563,511)	(208,356)	($771,909)
Chenango	$168,921	$256,883	$425,804	(146,349)	(111,821)	($258,170)
Clinton	$318,404	$599,917	$918,321	(341,779)	(210,774)	($552,553)
Columbia	$166,506	$522,338	$688,844	(297,581)	(110,222)	($407,803)
Cortland	$128,773	$517,780	$646,533	(294,973)	(85,244)	($380,217)
Delaware	$157,840	$443,896	$601,836	(252,946)	(104,488)	($357,434)
Dutchess	$663,054	$1,616,762	$2,279,816	(921,085)	(438,923)	($1,360,008)
Erie	$3,705,506	$8,078,527	$11,784,033	(4,602,414)	(2,452,942)	($7,055,356)
Essex	$114,831	$215,934	$330,765	(123,020)	(76,016)	($199,036)
Franklin	$181,843	$248,110	$429,953	(141,351)	(120,376)	($261,726)
Fulton	$212,232	$573,072	$785,304	(326,485)	(140,492)	($460,976)
Genesee	$178,726	$263,110	$441,836	(149,896)	(118,312)	($268,208)
Greene	$146,244	$357,894	$504,138	(203,898)	(96,808)	($300,705)
Hamilton	$17,087	$39,824	$56,911	(22,688)	(11,311)	($33,999)
Herkimer	$168,770	$336,333	$504,103	(191,042)	(111,721)	($302,763)
Jefferson	$291,628	$914,545	$1,206,173	(521,026)	(193,050)	($714,076)
Lewis	$95,270	$144,749	$240,019	(82,465)	(63,066)	($145,531)
Livingston	$158,662	$312,051	$470,713	(177,778)	(105,030)	($282,808)
Madison	$191,983	$593,726	$785,706	(338,251)	(127,087)	($465,338)
Monroe	$3,431,606	$9,297,336	$12,728,942	(5,296,781)	(2,271,627)	($7,568,408)
Montgomery	$191,446	$372,233	$563,679	(212,065)	(126,732)	($338,797)
Nassau	$4,723,554	$5,084,198	$9,807,752	(2,896,516)	(3,126,860)	($6,023,376)
Niagara	$848,788	$2,094,347	$2,943,135	(1,193,169)	(561,874)	($1,755,043)
Oneida	$829,121	$3,202,075	$4,031,196	(1,824,253)	(548,856)	($2,373,107)
Onondaga	$1,671,006	$6,250,201	$7,921,207	(3,560,799)	(1,106,159)	($4,666,958)
Ontario	$234,830	$573,368	$808,198	(326,852)	(155,451)	($482,102)
Orange	$939,764	$3,396,641	$4,336,405	(1,935,099)	(622,087)	($2,557,198)
Orleans	$110,256	$202,695	$312,951	(115,477)	(72,988)	($188,464)
Oswego	$311,499	$1,350,201	$1,661,700	(769,222)	(206,204)	($975,426)
Otsego	$225,407	$508,521	$733,928	(289,709)	(149,213)	($438,922)
Putnam	$207,135	$307,801	$514,936	(175,357)	(137,118)	($312,475)
Rensselaer	$655,291	$1,303,289	$1,958,580	(742,496)	(433,784)	($1,176,280)
Rockland	$913,104	$2,415,142	$3,328,246	(1,375,928)	(604,449)	($1,980,378)
St. Lawrence	$413,749	$1,122,927	$1,536,676	(639,742)	(273,890)	($913,632)
Saratoga	$386,817	$898,448	$1,285,265	(511,854)	(256,062)	($767,916)
Schenectady	$481,224	$2,444,663	$2,925,887	(1,392,746)	(318,557)	($1,711,305)
Schoharie	$91,147	$240,408	$331,555	(136,963)	(60,337)	($197,299)
Schuyler	$71,688	$193,373	$264,868	(110,166)	(47,388)	($157,554)
Seneca	$113,091	$338,113	$451,204	(192,626)	(74,863)	($267,489)
Steuben	$324,368	$807,906	$1,132,264	(460,272)	(214,716)	($674,988)
Suffolk	$4,823,366	$5,669,162	$10,492,528	(3,229,776)	(3,192,932)	($6,422,708)
Sullivan	$213,869	$1,066,080	$1,281,939	(608,495)	(141,569)	($750,064)
Tioga	$120,348	$415,806	$536,154	(236,889)	(79,667)	($316,556)
Tompkins	$283,269	$658,057	$941,826	(374,901)	(187,516)	($562,417)
Ulster	$369,534	$1,842,676	$2,212,210	(1,049,733)	(244,687)	($1,294,420)
Warren	$184,493	$324,842	$508,335	(185,066)	(122,129)	($307,195)
Washington	$154,665	$428,641	$583,306	(244,201)	(102,384)	($346,586)
Wayne	$265,231	$478,116	$743,347	(272,387)	(175,576)	($447,963)
Westchester	$5,252,456	$9,596,812	$14,849,268	(5,467,395)	(3,476,078)	($8,944,373)
Wyoming	$124,793	$282,278	$407,071	(160,816)	(82,609)	($243,426)
Yates	$62,349	$106,352	$168,701	(60,590)	(41,273)	($101,863)
UPSTATE	$39,845,582	$89,594,830	$129,480,412	(51,043,030)	(26,403,132)	($77,446,161)
NEW YORK CITY	$77,338,977	$151,405,170	$228,744,147	(86,256,970)	(51,196,224)	($137,453,195)
STATEWIDE	$117,224,558	$241,000,000	$358,224,559	(137,300,000)	(77,599,356)	($214,899,356)
NYS Admin.	2,392,338	N/A	N/A		($1,583,660)	($1,583,660)
Transfer to WIC		$3,000,000		($3,000,000)		($3,000,000)
TOTAL NYS	$119,616,897	$244,000,000	$358,224,559	($140,300,000)	($79,183,016)	($219,483,016)

CRAIG ASSOCIATES GOVERNMENT RELATIONS

PATRICIA JOHNSON CRAIG, President

Fax Cover Sheet

To:	Margy Waller	**From:**	Kathryn Dyjak
Fax:	456-7431	**Pages:** (including this one)	11
Phone:		**Date:**	
Re:			

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Comments:

Enclosed are fact sheets we just completed on SSBG for different populations. Also, Enclosed is a fact sheet on texas and SSBG that was put together by a policy org in the State (FYI). Sorry so many pages.

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CWLA

Title XX Social Services Block Grant

Vulnerable Children and Youth

The Title XX Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) is a primary source of federal funds to states to support services that address the needs of abused and neglected children and vulnerable youth. In FY 1998, states used $624.7 million of their total $2.299 billion SSBG allocation to provide services to protect and care for abused and neglected children and vulnerable youth.

Child Protective Services

- **38 states** used over **$205 million** SSBG dollars to protect children from abuse and neglect in FY 1998. In 1998, child protective service agencies received an estimated 2,806,000 reports of child abuse and neglect.

Child protective services are designed to prevent or remedy abuse, neglect, or exploitation of children who may be harmed through physical or mental injury, sexual abuse or exploitation, and negligent treatment or maltreatment. These services include investigation, medical care, emergency shelter, case planning, child counseling, family counseling, legal assistance and foster care placement.

Adoption

- **$21.3 million** in SSBG funds were used by **30 states** to assist in the adoption of children in FY 1998. Of the over 500,000 children in foster care in 1998, 110,000 had a goal of adoption and 36,000 children were adopted from foster care.

Adoption services are designed to facilitate timely placements of children with adoptive families. These services include counseling the biological parents, recruitment of adoptive homes, and pre- and post- placement training and/or counseling.

Foster Care

- In FY 1998 **34 states** used almost **$231.4 million** SSBG dollars for foster care services to more than **306,000 children**. In 1998, 520,000 children were in out-of-home care, family foster care, kinship care or residential care. Many states use SSBG to pay foster care costs for the board and care of children not eligible for federal Title IV-E foster care assistance.

Foster care services are designed to secure a living arrangement for a child or youth that has been abused and neglected and who cannot safely live at home. These children and youth may live with a foster family including relatives, group home, emergency shelter, residential facility, pre-adoptive home or in a supervised independent living arrangement. Foster care services include needs assessments, case planning, case management, medical care, child counseling, parent or foster parent counseling and recruitment of foster families.

Independent and Transitional Living Services

- **$20.2 million** SSBG funds were used by **17 states** in FY 1998 to provide independent and transitional living services to **over 20,000 youth** and over 17,000 adults.

Supervised independent and post-foster care services for youth are designed to help older youth in foster care or homeless youth make the transition to independence. These services include educational assistance, employment training, training in daily life skills and housing assistance.

Residential Treatment Services

- Over **$111.2 million** SSBG funds in FY 1998 supported residential treatment to over **24,750 youth** and 12,000 adults in **20 states**.

Residential treatment services provide short-term residential care and comprehensive treatment for children who cannot be cared for at home or in foster care and need specialized services. These services include psychological evaluations, alcohol and drug treatment, family counseling, individual counseling, remedial education, vocational training, case management, and supervised recreation.

Special Services for Youth at Risk

- **$35.6 million** SSBG funds were used by **20 states for juveniles involved in the justice system in FY 1998.**

Support for youth at risk is often fragmented between the juvenile justice, mental health, and child welfare systems. SSBG allows states to cut across these different systems and provide youths the help they need. Services are targeted at youth who are, or who may become, involved with the juvenile justice system and their families and are designed to enhance family functioning and increase positive youth development. Services funded from SSBG include counseling, residential services and medical care.

Source: SSBG data compiled from 1998 SSBG annual state reports submitted to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

For more information contact Liz Meitner, Child Welfare League of America, 202-942-0257.

5/25/00

THE TITLE XX COALITION
ORGANIZATIONS IN SUPPORT OF HUMAN SERVICES
THE SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

Title XX Social Services Block Grant
Serving Children and Adults with Disabilities

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) was created in 1975 with the goals of self-sufficiency, self-support, preventing abuse of children or adults, and preventing inappropriate institutionalization. Through state partnerships with local governments and the nonprofit sector, the Social Services Block Grant fills gaps in the local human services systems. States use the flexibility of the block grant to augment service needs that cannot be met sufficiently through other funding sources.

Thousands of people with mental retardation and other disabilities are on waiting lists for services and supports in the community. In addition, most service delivery systems are not prepared to meet the needs of the increasing number of adults with developmental and other disabilities living at home with aging parents as their primary caregivers. The Social Services Block Grant money is used by some states to fill the gaps in the disabilities service system and to help reduce the waiting lists for services.

In June 1999, the U.S. Supreme Court issued the landmark *Olmstead* decision. This decision requires states to provide services and supports to people with disabilities in the most integrated setting appropriate. SSBG helps states provide such services and supports in the community.

Special Services for People with Disabilities

- **$247.2 million of SSBG funds,** more than almost any other service, were used by **25 states** for services to people with disabilities.

Special services for persons with developmental or physical disabilities, or persons with visual or auditory impairments, are services or activities used to maximize the potential of people with disabilities, help alleviate the effects of physical, mental or emotional disabilities, and to enable them to live in the least restrictive environment possible.

<u>Services may include</u>:

Training in mobility
Communication skills
Use of special aids or appliances
Counseling
Adult protective services
Respite care
Family support
Recreation
Transportation
Personal assistance services
Residential services
Medical services

Adult Protective Services

- **31 States used $82.8 million** SSBG **dollars to protect over 650,000 elderly persons and people with disabilities** from abuse and neglect in FY 1998. In the last year in which statistics are available (1996), adult protective service agencies received 293,000 reports of abuse and neglect.

Adult protective services are designed to prevent or remedy abuse, neglect, or exploitation of adults with or without disabilities who are unable to protect their own interests. Services include investigation, immediate intervention, emergency medical services, emergency shelter, developing case plans, initiation of legal action, counseling for the individual or family, assessment of family circumstances, arranging alternative or improved living arrangements, preparing for foster placement, and case management.

When are protective services required?

Neglect or abuse by family or caretaker
Self neglect
Lack of essential medical treatment
Inadequate financial resources
Inadequate food, clothing, or shelter

Transportation

18 States used over $18.23 million in FY 98 to help elderly and people with disabilities reach medical appointments, employment, and community resources

People with disabilities need assistance going to and from work, visits to the doctors and for recreation in the community. This is especially true in rural communities where public forms of transportation often do not exist or are not accessible.

Adult Day Care

$14.593 million SSBG funds were used by 24 states to improve the quality of life of over 250,000 elderly and people with disabilities.

Adult day care services, including temporary respite care, provide the opportunity for people with mental retardation or other disabilities, including elderly people who may be frail, to remain at home in the community and out of expensive institutions. Services may include temporary respite, an opportunity for social interaction, companionship, self-education, health support, counseling, meals, personal care services, and transportation.

Adult Foster Care

13 states used close to **$5 million** in SSBG funds to provide foster care support to **20,800 elderly persons and people with disabilities.**

Adult Foster Care provides a safe living arrangement for adults with social, physical, or mental disabilities, or who are victims of self-neglect or abuse who can no longer live in their homes but are capable of remaining in the community.

Source: 1998 SSBG annual state reports submitted to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Title XX Social Services Block Grant
Vulnerable Older Americans

The Title XX Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) is of vital importance to vulnerable and low-income older adults and in ***FY98 states spent nearly $400 million in SSBG funds for services to elderly persons and people with disabilities.*** *Often times the most basic of support to elderly persons and their families can mean the difference between remaining at home or moving into expensive nursing homes. SSBG is of vital importance to vulnerable and low-income older adults and the services it supports are essential for keeping frail seniors independent and out of institutions. The elderly population is expected to increase 17.4% from 1995-2010, and the need for protective, home-based services and support for families will grow dramatically.*

Adult Protective Services

- **31 States used $82.8 million** SSBG **dollars to protect over 650,000 elderly persons and people with disabilities** from abuse and neglect in FY 1998. In the last year in which statistics are available (1996), adult protective service agencies received 293,000 reports of abuse and neglect among the elderly. Studies show the incidence of elder abuse is much higher, and only about 20 percent of elder abuse is actually reported to adult protective service agencies.

Adult protective services are designed to prevent or remedy abuse, neglect, or exploitation of adults who are unable to protect their own interests. Services include investigation, immediate intervention, emergency medical services, emergency shelter, developing case plans, initiation of legal action, counseling for the individual or family, assessment of family circumstances, arranging alternative or improved living arrangements, preparing for foster placement, and case management.

<u>When are protective services required</u>?
Neglect or abuse by family or caretaker
Self neglect
Lack of essential medical treatment
Inadequate financial resources
Inadequate food, clothing, or shelter

Home and Community-Based Services

- **35 states** directed close to **$275 million of SSBG funds to home and community-based services**, more than any other SSBG category.

Home and community-based services are provided to older people and people with disabilities who have impairments that limit their ability to perform activities of daily living - eating, bathing, dressing, grooming, toileting, and getting out of bed or a chair. These services also assist elderly and disabled with tasks such as housework, laundry, meal preparation, and other chores. The availability of these services provided in the home and community, and the ability to pay for such services or receive financial assistance from such programs as SSBG, are often the key to keeping older and disabled persons in their homes and out of more expensive institutional settings.

Home Delivered and Congregate Meals

- Close to **103,000 elderly and disabled persons** benefited from **$19 million** in SSBG funds spent by states in FY98 for home delivered and congregate meals.

Meals are provided in a group environment, and at home through programs such as Meals on Wheels, to prevent malnutrition, feelings of isolation, and institutionalization. In addition to the actual meal, recipients often receive nutritional and dietary needs assessments, socialization services, and information and referral services.

Adult Day Care

- **$14.593 million SSBG funds were used by 24 states** to improve the quality of life of over 250,000 elderly and disabled persons.

Adult Day Care services provide the opportunity for frail elderly to live in the home, while receiving day care services in an outside facility. While the elderly person attends adult day care, family members can work or receive respite from the day-to-day strain of providing care for an elderly relative. Adult day care also provides an opportunity for social interaction, companionship, self-education, health support, counseling, meals, personal care services, and transportation.

Adult Foster Care

- **13 states** used close to **$5 million** in SSBG funds to provide foster care support to **20,800 elderly persons and people with disabilities.**

Adult Foster Care provides a safe living arrangement for adults with social, physical, or mental disabilities, or who are victims of self-neglect or abuse who can no longer live in their homes but are capable of remaining in the community.

Source: 1998 SSBG annual state reports submitted to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Title XX Social Services Block Grant
Helping People Handle Mental Illness and Substance Abuse Problems

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) funds critical mental health and substance abuse services such as counseling, information and referral, and residential services. SSBG funds provide needed services and augment existing programs. Recent cuts to SSBG, however, have undermined the provision of these critical services in almost every state.

SSBG are a more critical resource than many people realize. The National Association of State Mental Health Program Directors reported that close to $55 million of SSBG dollars were used by state mental health agencies in FY97. Seven states actually received more mental health funds from SSBG than from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), the primary source of federal dollars for mental health services.

SSBG services have specific goals for assistance to these vulnerable individuals. SSBG-supported programs must focus on keeping people functioning as independently as possible and achieving or maintaining economic self-support. When the U.S. Supreme Court issued the landmark *Olmstead* decision in June 1999, states were notified that they would have to provide services and supports to people with mental and physical disabilities in the most integrated setting appropriate. SSBG helps states provide such services and supports in the community.

Counseling

Close to **$44.2 million were used by 24 States** to address a range of issues from parent-child problems to drug abuse.

Counseling services funded by SSBG have the goal of resolving specific problems and improving overall functioning. Personal, family, situational, or occupational problems are addressed with the goal of bringing about a positive resolution of the problem, better individual or family functioning, or improved circumstances.

Substance Abuse Services

10 States used over $8 million of SSBG funds for substance abuse services designed to deter, reduce, or eliminate substance abuse or chemical dependency.

These services may include individual and family counseling, methadone treatment for opiate abusers, or detoxification treatment. Services may be provided in alternative living arrangements such as institutional settings and community-based halfway houses.

Residential Treatment

Over **$111.2 million** SSBG funds in FY 1998 supported residential treatment to over **24,750 youth** and 12,000 adults in **20 states.**

Residential treatment programs provide short-term residential care and comprehensive treatment and services for children or adults whose problems prevent them from being cared for at home and who need the specialized services provided by these facilities. Services may include: psychological evaluations; alcohol and other drug detoxification; individual, group, or family therapy; remedial education and GED preparation; vocational training; case management; transportation; and referral to other services.

Special Services for Youth at Risk

- **$35.6 million** SSBG funds were used by **20 states for juveniles involved in the justice system in FY 1998.**

SSBG allows states to provide special services to youth at risk of becoming involved in the justice system. Services are designed to enhance family functioning and enhance positive youth development. Such services include counseling, residential services, and medical care.

Special Services for the Disabled

- **$247.2 million of SSBG funds**, more than almost any other service, were used by **25 states** for services to persons with disabilities.

Special services for persons with disabilities are designed to maximize the potential of persons with disabilities, help alleviate the effects of physical, mental or emotional disabilities, and enable them to live in the lease restrictive environment possible. Services may include:
Individual or family counseling, respite care, family support, recreation, transportation, aid to assist with independent functioning, residential services, or medical services.

Adult Day Care

- **$14.593 million SSBG funds were used by 24 states** to improve the quality of life of over 250,000 elderly and people with mental or physical disabilities.

Adult day care provides opportunities for social interaction, companionship, self-education, health support, counseling, meals, personal care services, and transportation. This service may offer the only chance a person with a serious mental illness has to leave the home during the day, as well as offering family caregivers the chance to pursue employment.

Transportation

- **18 States used over $18.23 million** in FY 98 to help elderly people and people with disabilities reach medical appointments, employment, and community resources.

Persons with mental illnesses are not always able to won or operate a vehicle. Transportation services allow such persons the chance to receive other services and participate in other activities.

Source: 1998 SSBG annual state reports submitted to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

For more information, please contact Daniel Dodgen, Ph.D., at the American Psychological Association at (202) 336-6068.

What Does Title XX Do for Texans?

Texas' Basic Title XX Funding by Services Supported, Fiscal 1999

- **Protective services: 201,500 children and 246,000 adult clients**
- **Information and referral services: 179,000 children and 209,900 adults**
- **Foster care services: 22,510 children and 283 adults**
- **Special services for at-risk youth: 33,100 children**
- **Adoption services: 11,800 children**
- **Day care: 95,100 children**
- **Home-delivered meals: 12,000 children and adults**

Source: Texas Department of Human Services, Fiscal 1999 Title XX Expenditure Report.

In fiscal 1999, Texas' basic Title XX grant of $130 million helped fund services to 710,600 adults and 662,200 children. Among adults and children, the largest groups of clients were those receiving protective services. These include child protective services (CPS) intake and investigations and purchased services for children in state care; adult protective services and guardianship services; and investigation of abuse and neglect in Texas Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation (MHMR) facilities.

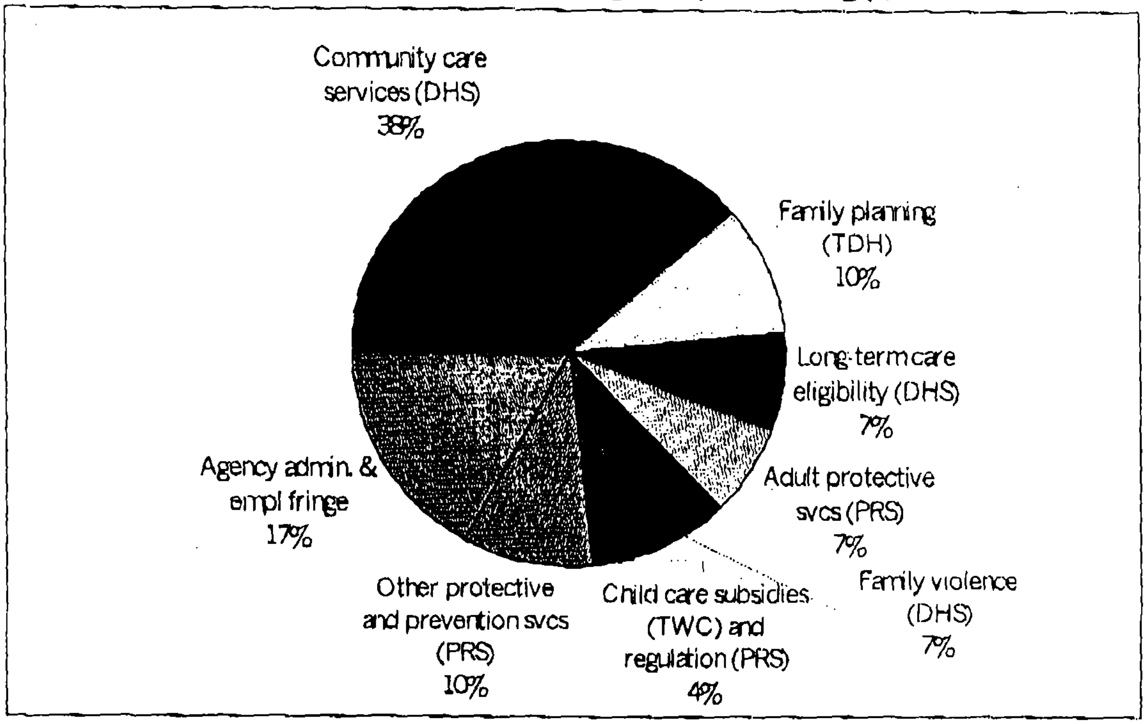
The services shown above in most cases receive funding from other state, federal and local sources. However, for some programs, Title XX is all or a major part of the program's funding. The state/local programs most dependent on the basic Title XX block grant in 1999 include:

- **MHMR investigations** (90% Title XX-funded) - abuse/neglect protective services and related case management and information/referrals services for adults and children served by MHMR state schools, hospitals, centers, community services, and their contracts and outreach programs.
- **Adult protective services** (89% Title XX-funded) - in-home investigations and guardianship services to protect Texas adults who are elderly or have disabilities from abuse, neglect, or exploitation.
- **Family planning** (14% Title XX-funded) - health, educational, and counseling services to help low-income men, women, and teens improve their health, reduce unintended pregnancies, and positively affect the outcomes of future pregnancies.
- **Long-term care eligibility services** (11% Title XX-funded) - case management services for clients eligible for Community Care for Aged and Disabled.

According to data collected by the Congressional Research Service, funds received by Texas through Title XX are more likely to be used for home-based services, home-delivered meals, family planning services, adult protective services, and special services for at-risk youth, than they are in other states. Nationally, almost 15 percent of Title XX dollars funded day care for children—the single largest use of the Title XX grant. Children's day care accounted for almost 5 percent of Texas basic Title XX block grant spending in fiscal 1999.

What Does Title XX Support in the State Budget?

Texas Title XX Grant by State Agency/Strategy, Fiscal 1999



Source: Agency Fiscal Year 2000 Operating Budgets or Legislative Requests.
Notes: DHS = Texas Department of Human Services; TDH = Texas Department of Health; DPRS = Department of Protective and Regulatory Services, TWC = Texas Workforce Commission. "Other PRS" category includes Child and Family CPS services; purchased services for children in the Child Protective Services system; investigation of MHMR facilities; and at-risk prevention services for youth.

Among Texas state agency programs, the community care strategy within the Department of Human Services (DHS) receives the lion's share of Title XX funding (38 percent of the basic Title XX grant in fiscal 1999). To help prevent unnecessary and costly institutionalization of adult Texans, the DHS community care strategy provides critical support programs such as home-based services, adult day care, home delivered meals, adult foster care, special services for adults with disabilities, and emergency response.

In addition to the amounts shown above, TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families) transfers to Title XX in fiscal 1999 provided $14 million for family planning services, $890,000 for family violence services at DHS, $1.8 million for children's mental health services at the Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation, and $3 million to fund a life-skills program for student parents in public schools.

UNITED STATES SENATE

Bob Graham
Florida

FAX TRANSMITTAL SHEET

TO: Margy Waller	**PHONE:**
FROM: Melanie Nathanson	**PHONE:**
DATE:	**TIME:**
NUMBER OF PAGES (including cover): 7	**524 Hart Senate Office Building, Washington D.C. 20510**

COMMENTS: NGA on SSBG

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Social Services Block Grant: Protecting the Most Vulnerable Citizens

The flexibility of the Title XX/Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) allows states to provide a wide-array of social services to a broad population of individuals and families in need. Governors believe that funding for SSBG is among the most valuable federal investments that can be made for the nation's most vulnerable citizens. The flexibility allows Governors to target the use of their SSBG funds to the services most in need in their state. It is important to note that many of the populations served through SSBG, primarily the elderly and the disabled, have no connection to the traditional welfare system, and cannot be served with other federal funds such as Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) funds. In other words, in many cases TANF funds cannot be used to make up for a loss in federal SSBG funds. Despite an ongoing need to provide social services to families, the elderly, and the disabled, federal funding for SSBG has been cut dramatically over the past few years, indicating a weakening of the federal commitment to needy Americans.

Recent Congressional Action

Governors are strongly opposed to the recently proposed cuts in funding for SSBG, and believe that funding and flexibility should be restored to the level agreed to as part of the 1996 welfare reform law. Further reductions in the federal commitment to SSBG will cause a disruption in the delivery of the most critical human services. Although the 1996 welfare reform law authorized guaranteed $2.38 billion in funding for SSBG each year, only $1.7 billion was provided this year. Most recently, the Senate Appropriations Committee recommended $600 million for SSBG in fiscal 2001. In addition, the amount of funds states are allowed to transfer from their TANF block grant into SSBG is scheduled to be reduced from 10 percent to 4.25 percent beginning in fiscal 2001. A more detailed chart outlining the dramatic reduction in SSBG funds and flexibility is attached.

Use of SSBG Funds and Impact of Cuts

SSBG is often referred to as the glue that holds state and local social service systems together as its flexibility allows states to use funds to fill in gaps where needed. While this is by no means a comprehensive list, the following outlines a few of the ways states currently use their SSBG funds and demonstrates the types of programs that could potentially be cut as a result of further reductions in federal funding.

Alaska

- Unlike many other states where a variety of programs are funded with SSBG, Alaska applies the entire SSBG allocation to child protection programs, primarily for front-line social workers. A reduction in social workers will result in delays in moving children from foster care to permanent homes in compliance with timelines required by the Adoption and Safe Families Act.

Arkansas

- Arkansas uses SSBG for over 25 specific programs, including supportive services for the blind, home delivered meals for the elderly, services for developmentally disabled children, adoption services, and adult day care.

Arizona

- A large portion of Arizona's SSBG funding is allocated at the local level for community-based services such as meals on wheels for the elderly, homeless shelter and domestic violence counseling. Funds are also provided to tribal populations for child protective services.

California

- In California, SSBG funds are used to support the Deaf Access Assistance Program through interpreter services, counseling, independent living skills, and community awareness. Through the In-Home Supportive Services Residual Program, SSBG funds are used to help aged, blind or disabled individuals remain safely in their homes by providing cleaning services, meal preparation, laundry and personal care services.

Delaware

- As a result of the proposed cuts, Delaware predicts not only reductions of current service levels, but the elimination of some programs that are critical to the elderly and disabled. Currently, SSBG funds are used for a broad range of programs including family preservation, substance abuse services, child care, pregnancy and parenting services, workshops for the visually impaired, and meals on wheels.

Florida

- In Florida, SSBG funds are used to investigate allegations of adult abuse, neglect and exploitation, assess the immediate risk to the victim, and provide emergency services or place victims in a safe environment. Funds are also used for several child protection services including an abuse hotline, and abuse investigations and interventions. SSBG funds are also used to provide developmental services to nearly 28,000 consumers with mental retardation, autism, spina bifida, and cerebral palsy.

Illinois

- Through the Illinois Department of Corrections, SSBG was used to provide employment and counseling services to 4,000 ex-offenders and persons referred by the courts in fiscal 1999. Through the Department of Human Services, counseling services were provided to 15,000 children and adults to strengthen families and prevent contact with the juvenile justice system, and approximately 73,000 adults and children were provided with comprehensive intervention of domestic violence.

Indiana

- In fiscal 1999, SSBG helped provide services to almost 51,000 elderly and disabled individuals in Indiana which allowed them to be cared for in their homes. In addition, child care was provided to 6,200 low-income children while their parents were working.

Iowa

- A significant portion of the SSBG funds in Iowa are used for services for adults with mental illness, mental retardation, or a developmental disability. Over 100,000 individuals in need receive SSBG-funded services in Iowa.

Maryland

- Maryland uses SSBG to fund services not otherwise eligible for open-ended entitlements including child protective services, adult protective services, foster care and case management, family preservation and intervention, and personal home-based care.

Massachusetts

- A portion of SSBG funds in Massachusetts are dedicated to Massachusetts Commission for the Blind. Through the Department of Social Services, SSBG funds are also used for a broad range of programs including foster care and adoption services, activities for at-risk youth, and services for battered women and children such as emergency shelters and crisis intervention.

Michigan

- With the goal of encouraging independence and protecting vulnerable children and adults, Michigan uses SSBG funds for adoption and foster care services, counseling services, pregnancy and parenting services, and protection services for children and adults.

Minnesota

- In Minnesota, all SSBG funds are passed directly to the local counties to be used at their discretion. In Hennepin County, for example, close to 30 different types of community-based services are funded with SSBG funds, including residential treatment facilities, day care for children and adults, and education and training services.

Mississippi

- The mission of SSBG in Mississippi is two-fold: to protect vulnerable individuals and to assist individuals in becoming or maintaining self-sufficiency. Programs funded included home delivered meals for the elderly, foster care services for children, protective services for children and adults and special services for the disabled.

Missouri

- The current proposal to cut more than $1 billion from federal SSBG funds would result in more than a $4 million cut to life-sustaining services to elderly in Missouri such as home delivered and congregate meals, transportation and in-home services. It would also result in a loss of over $16 million in child protective services such as child abuse and neglect investigations, and a loss of over $4 million for juvenile residential treatment facilities.

New Jersey

- In New Jersey, SSBG funds are used for a broad range of programs in coordination with many different state agencies. For example, legal services are provided through the Department of Treasury, juvenile justice services are provided through the Department of Law and Public Safety, and maternal health services are provided through the Department of Health and Senior Services.

New York

- In New York State, about 98 percent of the SSBG allocation is sent directly to the counties and New York City to be administered on the local level. Funds are used for protective services for children, child care, adult protective services, home-based care and foster care for children.

North Carolina

- As the availability of funds has decreased, SSBG is increasingly used only for mandated services such as supportive services for at-risk adults and children. Specifically, funds are used for adoption and foster care, adult protective services and home-based care. Programs for elderly and other at-risk adults without children are particularly in jeopardy with reductions in SSBG funding as there are few funding sources to meet these needs.

Ohio

- In Ohio, SSBG funds are distributed at the county level which allows them to be targeted toward specific local needs. Programs funded with SSBG include child welfare services, domestic violence programs, mental health services, mental retardation and developmental disabilities services, and substance abuse services.

Oregon

- Programs funded with SSBG in Oregon include parent training for fragile families, child abuse investigation and intervention, placement for foster children, substance abuse treatment and independent living services for youths aging out of foster care. A portion of SSBG funds are also used to provide social services to children of Oregon Indian Tribal organizations, such as mental health counseling and substance abuse treatment.

Pennsylvania

- In Pennsylvania, SSBG supports county programs ranging from child care to community mental retardation centers. A further cut in federal funds will cause a loss of services in child care, legal aid, rape crisis, domestic violence and homeless assistance.

South Dakota

- South Dakota uses SSBG funds for services for children and the elderly. Specifically, a large portion of funds is used for social workers who conduct family assessments and investigations of child abuse and neglect, as well as for foster care services. Services provided to the elderly include homemaker services designed to keep elderly in their homes as long as possible, and adult protective services.

Texas

- Texas uses SSBG funds to finance programs for children and the elderly. Specifically, this includes meals on wheels, adult foster care, children's mental health services, special services to persons with disabilities and child protective services.

Utah

- The majority of the SSBG funds in Utah are used for child welfare services including foster care and child protective services investigations. As a result of recent cuts in federal funding, SSBG funds will no longer be used to fund homeless services at the winter overflow facility for women and children.

Virginia

- In Virginia, further cuts in SSBG would result in a reduction of in-home services to the elderly and a loss of social workers including those who investigate child and adult abuse cases. Domestic violence programs and family preservation services would also be vulnerable to cuts.

Wisconsin

- In Wisconsin, where SSBG funds are administered at the county level, it would be difficult for local government entities to backfill further cuts in funding. Funds are used in many counties to prevent institutionalizing elderly and disabled individuals. Through the family preservation programs, SSBG funds are used to keep families together and prevent out-of-home foster care placements.

For more information, please visit our website at http://www.nga.org or contact Gretchen Odegard of the National Governors' Association at (202) 624-5361 or godegard@nga.org.

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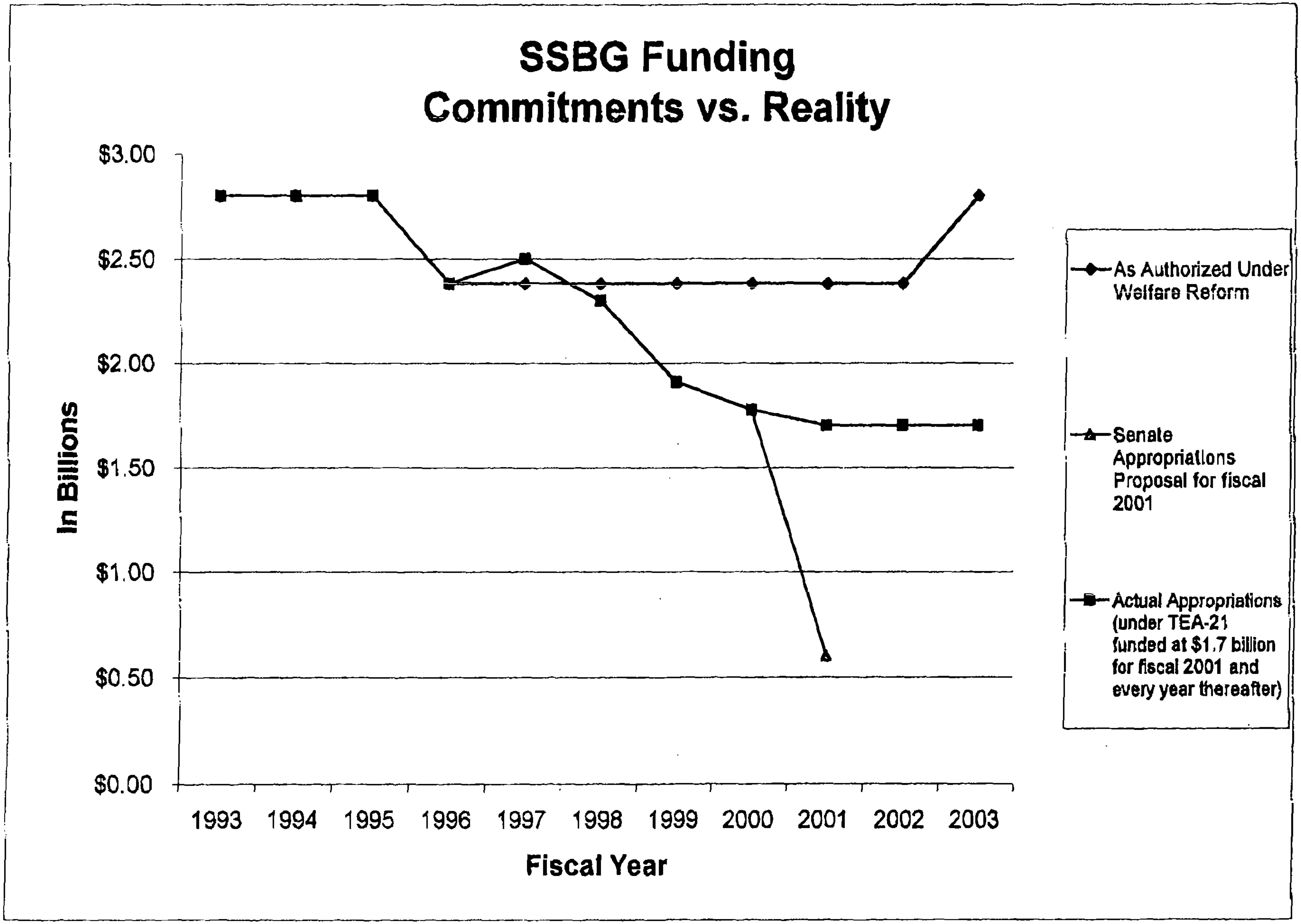
SSBG Funding
Commitments vs. Reality
$3.00
$2.50
$2.00
$1.50
$1.00
$0.50
$0.00
In Billions
1993
1994
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
Fiscal Year
As Authorized Under Welfare Reform
Senate Appropriations Proposal for fiscal 2001
Actual Appropriations (under TEA-21 funded at $1.7 billion for fiscal 2001 and every year thereafter)