

SECTION 10. TITLE XX SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM

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OVERVIEW, ALLOCATION FORMULA, AND FUNDING

Title XX of the Social Security Act, also referred to as the Social Services Block Grant, is a capped entitlement program. Block grant funds are given to States to help them achieve a wide range of social policy goals. Funds are allocated to the States on the basis of population. The allotments for Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands and the Northern Marianas from the national total are based on their allocation for fiscal year 1981 adjusted to reflect the new total funding level. OBRA 1987 (Public Law 100–203) extended eligibility for title XX funds to American Samoa. The Federal funds are available to States without a State matching requirement.

Table 10–1 shows the title XX funding levels, in both nominal and real 1997 dollars, from fiscal years 1977 through 1997. Over the 20-year period (1977–97), title XX funding has declined in real terms by \$4,993 million, a reduction of 67 percent. Table 10–2 shows the total funds available to each State and territory under title XX in selected fiscal years from 1989 through 1997.

PROGRAM GOALS

The purpose of the Title XX Social Services Block Grant Program is to provide assistance to States to enable them to furnish services directed at one or more of five broad goals:

- Achieving or maintaining economic self-support to prevent, reduce, or eliminate dependency;
- Achieving or maintaining self-sufficiency, including reduction or prevention of dependency;
- Preventing or remedying neglect, abuse, or exploitation of children and adults unable to protect their own interests, or preserving, rehabilitating or reuniting families;

TABLE 10-1.—TITLE XX SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT FUNDING LEVELS, 1977-97
[In millions of dollars]

Fiscal year	Entitlement ceiling	
	Nominal dollars	1997 dollars
1977	¹ \$2,796	\$7,493
1978	¹ 2,791	6,978
1979	¹ 2,991	6,790
1980	² 2,791	5,582
1981	² 2,991	5,384
1982	³ 2,400	4,008
1983	⁴ 2,675	4,334
1984	2,700	4,185
1985	⁵ 2,725	4,088
1986	⁶ 2,584	3,773
1987	2,700	3,834
1988	2,700	3,699
1989	2,700	3,510
1990	⁷ 2,762	3,425
1991	2,800	3,304
1992	2,800	3,220
1993	2,800	3,108
1994	2,800	3,052
1995	2,800	2,968
1996	2,381	2,452
1997 ⁸	2,500	2,500
Change between 1977 and 1997:		
Dollar amount	- 296	- 4,993
Percentage change	- 11	- 66.6

¹ Includes \$16 million for Puerto Rico, Guam and the Virgin Islands and \$80 million in fiscal year 1977 and \$75 million in fiscal years 1978 and 1979 for title XX staff training.

² Includes \$16.1 million for Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands and the Northern Marianas and \$75 million for title XX staff training.

³ Public Law 97-35 eliminated separate funding for title XX staff training.

⁴ Includes \$225 million appropriated in the emergency jobs bill (Public Law 98-8).

⁵ Includes \$25 million earmarked for training of day care providers, licensing officials and parents including training in the prevention of child abuse in child care settings.

⁶ The entitlement ceiling for fiscal year 1986 was \$2.7 billion. However, the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings legislation sequestration of funds for fiscal year 1986 reduced the funding by \$116 million to \$2.584 billion.

⁷ The entitlement ceiling for fiscal year 1990 was \$2.8 billion. However, the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings legislation sequestration of funds for fiscal year 1990 reduced the funding by \$37.8 million to \$2.762 billion.

⁸ The entitlement ceiling for 1997 and subsequent years is \$2.38 billion; however, Congress appropriated \$2.5 billion in fiscal year 1997.

Note.—Nominal dollars converted to constant 1997 dollars using the fiscal year CPI-U.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

TABLE 10-2.—TITLE XX SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT ALLOCATIONS BY STATE AND TERRITORY, SELECTED YEARS 1989-97

[In millions, by fiscal year]

State	1989	1991	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Alabama	\$45.1	\$46.5	\$46.2	\$45.1	\$45.1	\$38.4	\$40.3
Alaska	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.4	5.5	5.8
American Samoa	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Arizona	36.5	39.9	41.0	41.4	41.8	36.1	38.9
Arkansas	26.4	27.1	28.3	26.2	26.2	22.3	23.4
California	300.5	320.7	333.2	335.4	336.9	286.5	300.1
Colorado	36.4	37.4	38.9	37.3	37.9	32.7	34.9
Connecticut	35.5	36.6	38.8	36.3	35.8	30.1	31.3
Delaware	7.1	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	6.4	6.7
District of Columbia	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.4	5.3	5.4
Florida	130.0	139.7	144.8	146.6	147.2	125.6	133.2
Georgia	68.0	71.8	72.5	73.1	73.7	63.5	67.4
Guam	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Hawaii	11.8	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.7	10.8	11.3
Idaho	11.2	11.4	11.3	11.5	11.6	10.1	10.8
Illinois	128.7	131.6	128.0	127.4	127.0	107.4	112.2
Indiana	61.3	62.9	62.1	61.9	61.8	52.4	54.9
Iowa	31.8	32.1	31.1	30.9	30.7	25.8	27.0
Kansas	27.4	28.3	27.7	27.5	27.5	23.2	24.4
Kentucky	41.5	42.2	41.3	41.0	41.0	34.8	36.5
Louisiana	50.1	49.9	47.2	46.9	46.8	39.4	41.2
Maine	13.1	13.7	13.7	13.6	13.5	11.4	11.8

TABLE 10-2.—TITLE XX SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT ALLOCATIONS BY STATE AND TERRITORY, SELECTED YEARS 1989-97—Continued

[In millions, by fiscal year]

State	1989	1991	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Maryland	49.7	52.4	53.5	53.7	53.6	45.6	47.8
Massachusetts	65.0	66.7	67.4	66.2	65.5	55.2	57.7
Michigan	101.9	104.7	104.1	103.4	103.0	87.0	90.7
Minnesota	46.9	48.8	49.0	48.9	48.9	41.5	43.6
Mississippi	29.2	29.7	28.8	26.6	28.5	24.3	25.5
Missouri	56.4	58.2	57.3	57.0	56.7	48.0	50.4
Montana	9.1	9.1	8.9	8.9	9.0	7.7	8.2
Nebraska	17.8	18.1	17.7	17.6	17.5	14.8	15.5
Nevada	10.7	11.9	13.5	14.2	14.5	12.8	13.9
New Hampshire	11.4	12.3	12.4	12.2	12.1	10.3	10.9
New Jersey	84.9	87.5	86.5	85.7	85.0	72.3	75.5
New Mexico	16.5	17.1	17.0	17.1	17.3	14.8	15.8
New York	198.0	202.9	201.4	199.4	197.8	167.1	173.5
North Carolina	70.5	73.5	74.2	74.4	74.7	63.8	67.5
North Dakota	7.6	7.6	7.2	7.0	6.9	5.8	6.1
Northern Mariana Islands	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ohio	119.8	123.0	121.4	120.8	120.2	101.8	106.0
Oklahoma	36.8	36.7	35.2	35.1	35.1	29.7	31.1
Oregon	30.1	31.3	31.8	32.3	32.5	27.8	29.5
Pennsylvania	132.4	135.9	133.0	132.1	131.1	110.5	115.1
Puerto Rico	14.0	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	12.3	12.9
Rhode Island	10.9	11.2	11.2	11.1	11.0	9.2	9.5

South Carolina	37.6	39.3	39.0	39.3	39.3	39.3	33.4	35.0
South Dakota	7.9	8.1	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	6.6	6.9
Tennessee	53.5	55.4	54.6	54.7	54.8	54.8	46.8	49.4
Texas	185.8	190.7	190.2	191.5	192.7	192.7	165.5	175.5
Utah	18.5	19.1	19.3	19.5	19.8	19.8	17.1	18.2
Vermont	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.2	5.3	5.5
Virgin Islands	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Virginia	64.5	68.1	69.3	69.4	69.6	69.6	59.6	62.6
Washington	49.7	52.6	54.5	55.4	56.1	56.1	48.2	51.0
West Virginia	21.4	21.3	20.1	19.9	19.8	19.8	16.7	17.4
Wisconsin	53.3	55.0	54.8	54.7	54.7	54.7	46.2	48.5
Wyoming	5.6	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.3	4.5
Total	2,700.0	2,800.0	2,800.0	2,800.0	2,800.0	2,800.0	2,381.0	2,500.0

- Preventing or reducing inappropriate institutional care by providing for community-based care, home-based care, or other forms of less intensive care; and
- Securing referral or admission for institutional care when other forms of care are not appropriate, or providing services to individuals in institutions.

States are given wide discretion to determine the services to be provided and the groups that may be eligible for services, usually low income families and individuals. In addition to supporting social services, the law allows States to use their allotment for staff training, administration, planning, evaluation, and purchasing technical assistance in developing, implementing, or administering the State social service program. States decide what amount of the Federal allotment to spend on services, training, and administration.

Some restrictions are placed on the use of title XX funds. Funds cannot be used for the following: most medical care except family planning; rehabilitation and certain detoxification services; purchase of land, construction, or major capital improvements; most room and board except emergency short-term services; educational services generally provided by public schools; most social services provided in and by employees of hospitals, nursing homes, and prisons; cash payments for subsistence; child day care services that do not meet State and local standards; and wages to individuals as a social service except wages of welfare recipients employed in child day care.

DATA ON SERVICES, RECIPIENTS, AND EXPENDITURES

In the past, limited information has been available on the use of title XX funds by the States. Under the Title XX Social Services Block Grant Program, each State must submit a report to the Secretary of Health and Human Services on the intended use of its funds. These preexpenditure reports are only required to include information about the types of activities to be funded and the characteristics of the individuals to be served.

The Family Support Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-485) strengthened reporting requirements. That legislation required States to submit annual reports containing detailed information on the services actually funded and the individuals served through title XX funds. The Department of Health and Human Services published a final rule on November 15, 1993 implementing the reporting requirements and providing uniform definitions of services. Although all States are now submitting these reports, HHS has released very little summary information.

Table 10-3 is a comparison of the primary services offered by the States taken from a Departmental summary of expenditure reports for fiscal years 1983 through 1995. Based on these reports, at least 35 States in 1995 used title XX funds for each of the following services: protective services for children; child day care; home-based services; foster care for children; adoption services; prevention/intervention services; and adult protective services.

TABLE 10-3.—COMPARISON OF THE NUMBER OF STATES¹ OFFERING SELECTED SERVICES, SELECTED FISCAL YEARS 1983-95

Services	1983	1986	1988	1990	1992	1993	1994	1995
Adoption	36	39	29	35	34	36	38	35
Case management ² .....	.....	.....	26	26	33	38	34	33
Counseling	30	38	22	21	24	23	30	22
Day care—adults	37	31	23	26	28	27	28	29
Day care—children	50	52	51	45	47	49	45	51
Education/training	28	43	19	17	17	19	19	18
Emergency ³ .....	.....	.....	15	16	17	21	19	14
Employment ³ .....	.....	.....	21	23	22	23	16	19
Family planning	35	30	26	26	26	23	19	20
Foster care—adults	25	19	12	10	11	16	14	15
Foster care—children	34	31	29	30	31	37	41	41
Health-related	26	36	22	23	30	34	27	21
Home-based ⁴	51	55	45	46	46	45	46	45
Home delivered/congregate meals	23	28	20	20	22	20	18	22
Housing services	14	18	10	16	14	14	14	12
Information and referral	36	34	23	25	27	26	26	27
Legal	17	17	17	13	16	19	14	12
Independent/transitional living services	18	20	17	16	17	16	15	21
Prevention/intervention ⁵	11	35	33	27	31	36	36	42
Protective—adults	44	46	34	30	32	36	35	35
Protective—children	52	54	38	42	46	50	49	44
Residential care/treatment	19	29	21	25	29	27	31	26
Social support ⁶	2	25	27	45	37	35	37	27
Special services for children	19	28	27	19	18	22	15	16
Special services for the disabled	36	41	39	34	38	38	34	33
Special services for youth at risk ² .....	.....	.....	16	14	18	17	16	19
Substance abuse services ..	7	13	10	11	15	12	13	12
Services for unmarried parents	10	10	13	13	14	20	15	17
Transportation	25	33	30	25	27	30	27	29
Other ⁷	5	36	20	19	19	13	18	32

¹ Includes 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the 5 eligible insular areas.

² Identified as separate service for the first time in 1987. This is not meant to imply that the service was first available in 1987.

³ Identified as a separate service for the first time in 1988. This is not meant to imply that the service was first available in 1988.

⁴ Home-based services include: homemaker, chore, home health, companionship, and home maintenance.

⁵ Prevention/intervention services include: investigation/assessment, family centered early intervention, home evaluation and supervision, preventive and restorative.

⁶ Social support services include: socialization, recreation, camping, physical activity, living skills (money management), day treatment, family development, social adjustment, community living services, family management, life skills education, personal and financial management.

⁷ Other services include: social services in correctional facilities, services to Hispanics, homeless services, Indian reservation services, and refugee minority programs.

Source: Fiscal Year Post-expenditure Reports, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Table 10–4 shows the percentage of title XX expenditures for each category of service. The table is based on an unpublished analysis conducted by the Congressional Research Service and the Committee on Ways and Means of the 1995 expenditure data submitted to HHS from 50 States and the District of Columbia. Although the majority of States used a common form for reporting these data, some discretion was used in categorizing expenditures on a national basis. While every category may not be absolutely comparable in every State, the table provides a reasonably accurate picture of the use of title XX funds across the country.

TABLE 10–4.—USE OF TITLE XX FUNDS, BY EXPENDITURE CATEGORY, FISCAL YEAR 1995

Service category	Percent of funds
Adoption services	1.1
Case management	4.3
Congregate meals	0.1
Counseling services	1.3
Day care—adults	0.8
Day care—children	14.8
Education/training services	0.9
Employment services	1.1
Family planning services	1.1
Foster care services—adults	0.7
Foster care services—children	10.4
Health-related services	0.6
Home-based services	10.3
Home-delivered meals	0.6
Housing services	0.2
Independent/transitional living services	0.4
Information and referral services	0.8
Legal services	0.4
Pregnancy and parenting	0.4
Prevention/intervention	6.8
Protective services—adults	2.1
Protective services—children	11.0
Recreation services	0.1
Residential treatment	3.9
Special services—youth at risk	2.0
Special services—disabled	3.9
Substance abuse services	0.3
Transportation	0.6
Other services	5.6
Other expenditures	0.4
Administrative costs	12.9
Total	100.0

Source: Prepared by the Congressional Research Service and Committee on Ways and Means staff from data submitted by 50 States and the District of Columbia to the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

The table indicates that the single largest category of spending in fiscal year 1995 was child day care, accounting for almost 15 percent of expenditures. However, child welfare-related services are shown in several categories (adoption services, foster care services for children, and protective services for children), which, when added together, represent more than 22 percent of title XX expenditures. Home-based services also are a significant category of expenditure, accounting for more than 10 percent of spending. States devoted almost 13 percent of their expenditures to administrative costs.

TRANSFER OF FUNDS AMONG BLOCK GRANTS

Public Law 97-35, which created the title XX block grant, gave States the authority to transfer up to 10 percent of their annual allotment to one or any combination of the three health care block grants and the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Block Grant. (The three health care block grants are: the Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant; the Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant; and the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Services Block Grant.) In turn, most other block grant statutes allow States to transfer funds to the title XX program.

According to the fiscal year 1993 preexpenditure reports submitted to HHS by States, two States planned to transfer title XX funds to other programs. Florida planned to transfer funds to the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration Block Grant Program, and North Carolina planned to transfer funds to the Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant and the Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant Programs. Sixteen States planned to transfer funds from the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Block Grant to supplement title XX funds. However, the Augustus F. Hawkins Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1990 eliminated the authority to transfer LIHEAP funds to other block grants, beginning for fiscal year 1994.

Welfare reform legislation enacted in 1996 (Public Law 104-193) replaced the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) Program with a block grant to States called Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). The welfare reform law authorized States to transfer up to 30 percent of their TANF allotments to title XX or to the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG). However, as originally enacted, Public Law 104-193 required that, for every dollar transferred to title XX, States must transfer \$2 to the CCDBG. This provision was revised by the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (Public Law 105-33) so that States are allowed to transfer up to 10 percent of their TANF allotment to title XX, regardless of how much, if any, they transfer to the CCDBG. The welfare reform law stipulates that any TANF funds transferred to title XX must be used for families with incomes no higher than 200 percent of the Federal poverty guidelines, and may be used to provide vouchers for families who are not eligible for cash assistance under TANF because of time limits, or for children who are denied cash assistance under TANF because they were born into families already receiving benefits for another child.

SOCIAL SERVICES IN EMPOWERMENT ZONES AND ENTERPRISE COMMUNITIES

The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 made \$1 billion available on an entitlement basis under title XX for the Secretary of HHS to make grants to States for social services in qualified empowerment zones and enterprise communities (the legislation also provided certain tax incentives for zones and communities). On December 21, 1994, President Clinton selected 105 designees to participate in this program (6 urban and 3 rural empowerment zones, 60 urban and 30 rural enterprise communities, 2 supplemental empowerment zones and 4 enhanced enterprise communities).

An empowerment zone or enterprise community is qualified for purposes of the title XX grant if it has been designated a zone or community under part I, subchapter U, chapter I of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and if its strategic plan (required in an application for designation under the Internal Revenue Code) is qualified.

A qualified plan is a plan that: (1) includes a detailed description of the activities proposed for the area that are to be funded with the grant; (2) contains a commitment that the funds provided will not be used to supplant Federal or non-Federal funds for services and activities which promote the purposes of the grant; (3) to the extent a State does not use the funds on certain program options, explains the reasons why not; and (4) explains how the plan was developed in cooperation with the local government or governments with jurisdiction over the zone or community.

With respect to each empowerment zone, the Secretary was required to make one grant (\$50 million if urban, \$20 million if rural) to each State in which the zone lies on the date of its designation, and a second grant of the same amount on the first day of the following fiscal year. With respect to each enterprise community, the Secretary made one grant of up to \$3 million to each State in which the community lies on the date of its designation. States have up to 10 years from the date of their designation in which to expend these additional title XX funds, although they must be obligated within the first 2 years.

States, in conjunction with the local governments with jurisdiction over the zone or community, have broad discretion in the use of grant funds. Funds must be used for social services directed at three goals of the basic title XX grant program: achieving or maintaining economic self-support to prevent, reduce or eliminate dependency; achieving or maintaining self-sufficiency, including reduction or prevention of dependency; or preventing or remedying neglect, abuse, or exploitation of children and adults unable to protect their own interests, or preserving, rehabilitating or reuniting families. The funds also must be used in accordance with the strategic plan and on activities that benefit residents of the zone or community.

Despite the similar purposes for which funds may be used, the range of allowable services is narrower in some respects, and broader in others, under the title XX empowerment zone provisions relative to the basic title XX program. For example, the basic title

XX program includes a broader range of purposes than those outlined above for the empowerment zone program. On the other hand, certain restrictions of the basic title XX program (e.g., restrictions that limit drug treatment services to initial detoxification, and restrictions on the use of funds for the payment of wages) are waived under the empowerment zone program, in order to carry out certain specified program options.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Social services for recipients of public aid were not funded under the original Social Security Act of 1935, although it was later argued that cash alone would not sufficiently address the needs of the poor. State social services expenditures for welfare recipients became eligible for 50 percent Federal funding in 1956, but many States chose not to participate. In 1962, States were given additional incentive to provide social services, especially preventive and rehabilitative services, to poor families when Congress increased the Federal matching rate to 75 percent. The 1962 amendments also expanded eligibility for social services to both former and potential welfare recipients. No limit was placed on the Federal expenditure level (Spar, 1981).

In 1967, the Social Security Act again was amended to authorize funding for so-called "hard" social services, such as job training and child care, in a more aggressive effort to move people from welfare to work. The new legislation also required States to establish a single organizational unit in the State agency responsible for administering social services, and provided an enhanced match of 85 percent for social services provided during the first year after the law took effect.

Administration of the Federal social services program was formally separated from administration of the Federal Cash Assistance Program in 1967, as part of a reorganization within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. In 1972, States were required by regulation to separate the administration of cash assistance and social services.

Federal spending for social services increased from \$281.6 million in fiscal year 1967 to \$1.688 billion in fiscal year 1972, prompting legislation (Public Law 92-512) which placed a ceiling on Federal expenditures for social services of \$2.5 billion and directed that funds be divided among States according to their relative populations. The law also limited to 10 percent the amount of funds that could be spent on services to former or potential welfare recipients.

Legislation signed into law on January 4, 1975, established title XX of the Social Security Act. Under title XX, the \$2.5 billion ceiling on Federal social services expenditures was retained, along with the population-based allocation formula. The legislation was designed to give maximum flexibility to the States in designing their social services programs, but included public participation planning requirements, limitations on the use of funds for certain activities, and certain eligibility requirements.

By fiscal year 1981, the entitlement ceiling for the title XX social services program was \$2.9 billion. An additional \$16.1 million was available apart from title XX for social services expenditures by the

territories, and \$75 million was available to the States for staff training costs related to title XX activities, bringing the total for all Federal social services expenditures to \$2.991 billion. Under Public Law 96-272, enacted in 1980, the title XX entitlement ceiling was scheduled to increase to \$3 billion for fiscal year 1982, and by \$100 million a year until it reached \$3.3 billion in fiscal year 1985.

However, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA) of 1981 (Public Law 97-35) amended title XX to establish a block grant, under which funding for social services and for staff training for those providing social services were combined. The legislation also reduced the title XX entitlement ceiling to \$2.4 billion for fiscal year 1982 and provided for increases to \$2.45 billion for fiscal year 1983, \$2.5 billion for fiscal year 1984, \$2.6 billion for fiscal year 1985 and \$2.7 billion for fiscal year 1986 and years thereafter. The law also eliminated Federal mandates regarding priority recipients, and eliminated provisions relating to the targeting of services to low-income individuals and families.

The emergency jobs bill (Public Law 98-8), enacted in March 1983, appropriated an additional \$225 million for the title XX block grant for fiscal years 1983-84. These additional funds were allocated to the States on the basis of a formula intended to respond to the needs of the unemployed served by the jobs bill. Half of the funds were allocated on the basis of population; one-third based on the number of unemployed individuals in the State; and one-sixth among States with an average unadjusted unemployment rate from June 1982 through November 1982 of 9.4 percent or higher. In October 1983, as part of legislation to extend the Federal Supplemental Compensation Program (Public Law 98-135), the title XX ceiling was increased by \$200 million for fiscal year 1984 to \$2.7 billion and by \$100 million for fiscal year 1985 to \$2.8 billion.

Because of Congressional concern about reports of child sexual abuse in day care centers, a \$25 million increase in title XX funding for fiscal year 1985 was appropriated for use by the States in providing training of child day care staff, State licensing and enforcement officials, and the parents of children in child day care. The earmarked funds were included in the continuing resolution for fiscal year 1985 (Public Law 98-473). States were required to have in effect by September 30, 1985, procedures for screening and conducting background and criminal history checks of child care staff, or one-half of the day care training allotment was to be deducted from the regular State title XX allocation in fiscal year 1986 or 1987. According to HHS, only six States enacted such procedures by the required date. As required by Public Law 98-473, in January 1985, the Secretary of HHS distributed to States a Model Child Care Standards Act that addressed staff training and supervision, employment history checks, and parent visitation.

The 1987 Budget Reconciliation Act (Public Law 100-203) included a \$50 million increase in the title XX entitlement ceiling for fiscal year 1988, but these funds were not appropriated.

The Medicare and Medicaid Patient and Program Protection Act of 1987 (Public Law 100-93) amended title XX to exclude individuals and entities that committed acts of fraud or abuse under the

Medicaid, Medicare, Maternal and Child Health, or the title XX programs from receiving title XX funds.

OBRA 1989 (Public Law 101-239) included a permanent \$100 million increase in the title XX entitlement ceiling to \$2.8 billion, beginning for fiscal year 1990.

OBRA 1993 (Public Law 103-66) made \$1 billion available to states under title XX for those places designated as qualified empowerment zones or enterprise communities (see above).

Although \$2.8 billion was the permanently authorized entitlement ceiling at the time, Congress appropriated only \$2.381 billion for title XX in fiscal year 1996 (Public Law 104-134). The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (Public Law 104-193) subsequently set the annual entitlement ceiling for title XX at \$2.38 billion in each of fiscal years 1997-2002. Under this legislation, the entitlement ceiling is scheduled to return to the permanent level of \$2.8 billion in fiscal year 2003. Despite the newly established ceiling of \$2.38 billion, Congress appropriated \$2.5 billion for title XX in fiscal year 1997 (Public Law 104-208).

REFERENCE

Spar, K. (1981). *Title XX of the Social Security Act: Program description, current issues* (81-58 EPW). Washington, DC: Congressional Research Service.