GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

Office of the Director
AUG 25 2017

Ms. Theresa Taylor
Social Services Program Specialist
U. S. Department of Health and
Human Services
Office of Community Services
330 C Street, S.W.
Washington, DC 20201

Dear Ms. Taylor:

Enclosed is the Fiscal Year 2018 Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) Pre-Expenditure Report and Intended Plan for the District of Columbia. The plan includes projected expenditures based on the estimated Fiscal Year 2017 SSBG allocation for the District.

Should you have any questions regarding this report or need additional information, please contact Kathy Harris, Administrator, Family Services Administration (FSA), at (202) 698-4171 or alternatively, Dr. Sheila Jones, Chief Adult Protective Services, at (202) 299-2155.

Thank you for your continued support of the District of Columbia's social services programs, it is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Shan Ken for

Laura Green Zeilinger
Director

LGZ/sj

Enclosure

cc: Kathy Harris, Administrator, FSA/DHS

P.O. Box 91920, 64 New York Avenue, N.E., Sixth Floor, Washington, DC 20002 (202) 671-4200 Fax (202) 671-4326

SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT APPLICATION

NAME OF BLOCK GRANT: Social Services Block Grant

GRANT YEAR: October 1, 2017 – September 30, 2018

ADMINISTERING AGENCY: Department of Human Services

ADMINISTERING OFFICIAL:

Laura Green Zeilinger, Director
Department of Human Services
64 New York Avenue, N. E., 6th Floor
Washington, DC 20002
Telephone Number: (202) 671-4200
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SUBMITTED BY: Shawn Kern for 8/28/17

Laura Green Zeilinger, Director — Date

The activities described in this application shall be provided without discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, marital status, personal appearance, sexual orientation, family responsibility, matriculation, physical handicap or political affiliation.

The activities described in this application include only those programs under Title XXIII, Subtitle C, Section 2006, or Title XX of the Social Security Act, as amended by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (P.L. 97-35).

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FY'18
SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT
ANNUAL SERVICES PLAN AND APPLICATION

1. INTRODUCTION

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG), through an amendment of Title XX of the Social Security Act in 1981, provides federal financial assistance to states for the provision of services that are directed towards assisting families and individuals achieve economic self-sufficiency; preventing or remedying neglect, abuse or exploitation of children or adults; and preserving families and preventing institutionalization, when appropriate and possible.

In accordance with Section 2004 of the Social Security Act, the District of Columbia is submitting this Social Services Block Grant Pre-Expenditure Report. This report serves as an annual services plan and an application for funding, and, as such, outlines the intended use of federal payments that will be received during the period October 1, 2017 through September 30, 2018. The plan provides information related to the administration of relevant services, including the types of activities to be supported and the categories or characteristics of individuals to be served.

For over thirty (30) years, SSBG funds have been used by the District to supplement, expand, and strengthen traditional supportive services to families, children, and adult individuals in need. The services provided through the federal grant program continue to be a valuable safety net for a significant number of District residents who experience some form of financial, familial, social, or health related crisis.

A snapshot to substantiate the continued financial need is demonstrated in the graphic statistics presented in the *2017 Kids Count Website*[1]. The Community Partnership for the Prevention of Homelessness,[2] information from the U.S. Census Bureau, the D.C. Department of Health, and statistics from the Adult Protective Services Division of the Family Services Administration, and the D.C. Office of Early Childhood Education provide the following profile of the social, economic, and physical well-being of children, their families, and adults in the District of Columbia.

The *Kids Count Data Book* is an annual publication that assesses child well-being nationally and across the 50 states, as well as in the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico using an updated index of 16 indicators of child well-being, organized into four categories: Economic Well-Being, Health, Education, and Family and Community. *Kids Count* utilizes raw data and percentages because that is the best way to compare states to each other and to assess changes over time

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[1] *The 2017 Kids Count Website produced by the Annie E. Casey Foundation provides state profiles of child well-being.*

[2] *The Community Partnership for the Prevention of Homelessness in Washington, DC compiles and posts data taken from the Annual Point-in-Time Survey that measures the number of people who experience homelessness at some time during the year in the District.*

within a state. Albeit the Data Book includes data from the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico, this data is not included in their state rankings. It is therefore more useful to look at these geographies over time, or to compare the District of Columbia with other large cities of similar size, which has been considered in the statistics presented in this report.

Kids Count 2017 indicates that the child poverty rate in 2015 continued to drop, landing at 21%. Despite these gains, the data further indicates that children are living in unacceptable levels of poverty and many in high poverty neighborhoods. Economic hardship remains pervasive, as two out of every five children are living in families where parents lack secure employment. Further even in families with parents who work full time, their wages and benefits are often not enough to adequately support their families. While all our indicators are important, the child poverty rate demands immediate action given the role that economic hardship plays in nearly every other indicator. When young children grow up in poverty, they are at high risk of experiencing difficulties later in life such as having poor physical and mental health. Further data suggests that these children can enter into a spiraling conundrum wherein they become teen parents, drop out of school which can result in limited employment opportunities.

With regard to older adults, the data presented herein substantiate the need for continued inclusive services and community-based programs that address the needs of the elderly and other vulnerable populations. This comes as a poignant concern based on two emergent issues. First, approximately 10,000 individuals are turning 65 years of age per day and the desire is to maintain persons in the least restrictive environment while living in the community as long as possible. This leads to increased need for services and related interventions; and second, as the life expectancy continues to increased, the need for specialized services, such as Alzheimer's and dementia care continues to emerge as a growing need.

In May 2014, the Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) shows that overall poverty rate under the SPM is higher than the official poverty rate, and including IRA distributions does not significantly reduce poverty. For persons 65 and older this poverty measure shows a poverty level of 15.9% (an increase of over 75% over the official rate of 9.0%). Unlike the official poverty rate, the SPM takes into account regional variations in the cost of housing etc. and, even more significantly, the impact of both non-cash benefits received (e.g., SNAP/food stamps, low-income tax credits, WIC, etc.) and non-discretionary expenditures including medical out-of-pocket (MOOP) expenses. For persons 65 and over, MOOP was the major source of the significant differences between these measures. It is important to note that the SPM does not replace the official poverty measure.[3]

The data presented below indicates that residents of the District of Columbia continue to be in need of basic government services and programs that assist families with children and vulnerable adults. Social services programs help ensure that low-income and at-risk populations receive

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[3] *Bee, C. Adam, An Evaluation of Retirement Income in the CPS ASEC Using Form 1099-R Microdata, U.S. Census Bureau Working Paper, http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/income/publication/Bee-PAA-paper.pdf.*

Bridges, Benjamin, and Robert V. Gesumaria, The Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) and the Aged: How and Why the SPM and Official Poverty Estimates Differ, Social Security Bulletin , Vol. 73, No. 4, 2013.

assistance to protect and assist in moving persons toward self-sufficiency. These populations are identified as high priority for the District, and it is critical that social services programs be maintained to address the needs of at-risk populations. The data presented illustrate and support the continued need and level of commitment required to effectively address the issues. Therefore, the District will continue to use SSBG funds to serve the needs of its most vulnerable residents.

These data represent the most current information available:

- According to the U.S. Census Bureau (2016), the total population in the District was 681,170. Of this population, 17.3 percent lived below the poverty level compared to 15.9 percent nationally.
- *Kids Count 2017* reports that 32,000 (27 percent) of children residing in the District were living in poverty in 2015. In addition, 37 percent (43,000) of all children residing in the District of Columbia lived in high poverty areas in 2015. High poverty areas are defined as census tracts where the poverty rates of the total population are 30 percent or more.
- *Kids Count 2017* data indicates that 50,000 (11 percent) of children lived with at least one parent who lacked secure employment. Children living in families lacking secure parental employment are vulnerable. Without at least one parent employed full time, children are more likely to fall into poverty.
- *Kids Count 2017* data suggests that the highest poverty by Ward was reported in Ward 7 (39.9%) and Ward 8 (49.6%).
- According to *Kids Count 2017*, 15,000 (13%) children were living in extreme poverty in the District of Columbia in 2015.
- *Kids Count 2017* data indicates that 11,000 (9 percent) of children lived with a least one parent who lacked secure employment.
- *Kids Count 2017* data reflects that 12,000 (11 percent) of children live in a low-income household where no adults work.
- *Kids Count 2017* suggest that in 2015, 45,000 children in the District live in households with a high housing cost burden. This staggering statistic indicates that these children are in families that spend 30 percent or more of their pre-tax income on housing, leaving parents/caretakers with fewer resources to spend on basic needs.
- According to *Kids Count 2017*, there were 57,000 (55 percent) children who resided in a single-parent family in 2013. This data demonstrates improvement wherein 2012 reported 63,000 children who lived with only one parent. http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/106-children-in-single-parent-families?loc=10&loct=3#detailed/3/any/false/867,133,38,35,18/any/429,430
- *The Children's Defense Fund Report (2013)* indicates in 2013, 17,296 children applied for and were eligible for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). According

to Kids Count 2017, in 2015, 141,845 children in the District of Columbia participated in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).
http://www.childrensdefense.org
http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data

- According to the National Center for Children in Poverty, in 2015 the District of Columbia reported there were 58,475 families with 108,863 children. Of this number, 50,687 (47%) children lived in low-income working families.
http://www.nccp.org

- In 2015, 88,931 children were enrolled in Medicaid/CHIP in the District of Columbia. This continues to reflect an increase from previous years. For example, in 2012 the enrollment was (77,929), and (82,643 in 2014.

- *Kids Count* 2017 reports that 2,000 (5 percent) of teens in the District of Columbia are not enrolled in school or working. This represents the number of youth 16 to 19 who are not engaged in communities and may face significant economic hardship as they transition to adulthood.

- The District of Columbia population age 65 and older was 11.6 percent compared to 14.1 percent nationally (U.S. Census, Current Population Survey, 2016).

- According to the 2017 Point In Time (PIT) Report, the number of persons experiencing homelessness in the District of Columbia decreased by 10.5% from the 2016 PIT count. Similarly, the number of homeless families also decreased by 22 percent.
http://www.community-partnership.org/facts

- The life expectancy in the District of Columbia is 76.53 years versus the national average of 78.86 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2014)

- In 2013, nearly one-third of older adults residing in the District of Columbia live alone; compared to 29.3 percent of non-institutionalized elderly nationally living alone.

- In 2016, there were 1485 case investigations conducted by Adult Protective Services (APS). This represents a significant increase from the previous year (931 cases). The expectation is that this will remain the same or be slightly higher in FY'18, because of the increase in the number of referrals reported for allegations of self-neglect and financial exploitation.

- In 2015, in the District there were 501 births to teen mothers who were under 20 years of age. This represents 64 less births than the previous year.
http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/7435-births-by-ward-and-maternal-age?loc=10&loct=3#detailed/3/any/false/867,133,38,35,18/2712,189,252,253,370,371,4088,214,1204/14516

- In 2015, the District reported 10 percent (959) of births were low birth weight compared to national statistics of 8.2 percent.
http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/7459-low-weight-

births?loc=10&loct=3#detailed/3/any/false/867,133,38,35,18/any/14550,14551

- In 2015, the infant mortality rate in the District was 82 deaths per 1,000 live births, compared to a rate of 8.6 percent nationally. http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs

These data indicate that residents of the District of Columbia continue to be in need of basic government services and programs that assist families with children and vulnerable adults. Social services programs help ensure that low-income and at-risk populations receive assistance to protect them and help them move toward self-sufficiency. These populations are identified as high priority for the city, and it is critical that social services programs be maintained to address the needs of at-risk populations. These data also help to clarify the level of commitment needed to effectively address the issues. Therefore, the District will continue to use SSBG funds to serve the needs of its most vulnerable residents.

In FY'18, the SSBG funds will continue to be integrated with other funding for social services appropriated by the District of Columbia. SSBG funds will be targeted to a variety of areas, including child protective services and foster care for children, adult protective services, homemaker services, case management, child care, teen parent assessment and teen pregnancy prevention, and shelter services for individuals and families that are experiencing homelessness.

2. STATEMENT OF GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Compatible with the goals of the federal Social Services Block Grant program, the District of Columbia's program goals are as follows:

- to assist families and individuals in achieving or maintaining economic self-sufficiency;
- to prevent or remedy neglect, abuse, or exploitation of children who are unable to protect their own interests, or preserve, rehabilitate, or reunite families;
- to prevent or remedy neglect, abuse, or exploitation of adults who are unable to protect their own interests;
- to prevent or reduce inappropriate institutionalization by providing for community-based care, home-based care, or other alternate care which is less intensive care than institutionalization;
- to provide home-based services as a support to families, disabled adults and the frail elderly to prevent institutionalization;
- to provide substitute care services to children who cannot remain home with their biological parents or relatives;
- to provide child care services to children of parents who are receiving training, working, or income eligible for training; and

- to provide child care services to children who are disabled or in the protective services or foster care program.

3. FUNDED AGENCIES AND DESCRIPTION OF SERVICES ACTIVITIES TO BE SUPPORTED

Department of Human Services

The mission of the Department of Human Services (DHS), in collaboration with the community, is to provide temporary support and assistance to low-income families and individuals while helping them maximize their potential for economic security and self-sufficiency. To this end, DHS has the overall administrative responsibility for the planning, implementation, and monitoring of social services which include child care, protective services for adults, homemaker services, services to homeless families, services to teen parents, and efforts to reduce teen pregnancy in the District. These initiatives are funded through a combination of appropriated funds and the Social Services Block Grant.

Operationally, DHS conducts its work through two entities, Economic Security Administration (ESA) and the Family Services Administration (FSA). These two administrations are responsible for the effective management and implementation of services and programs.

A. *Economic Security Administration*

The Economic Security Administration determines eligibility for benefits under the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Medical Assistance, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) (formerly Food Stamps), Child Care Subsidy, Burial Assistance, Interim Disability Assistance, and Refugee Cash Assistance programs. ESA's Food Stamp Employment and Training Program (FSET) provide employment and training services to able-bodied adults without dependents who receive food stamps. ESA performs monitoring, quality control and reporting functions required by federal law and court orders.

B. *Family Services Administration*

The mission of the Family Services Administration (FSA) is to provide social services and crisis intervention services to meet the needs of vulnerable populations in the District of Columbia, including: abused, neglected, and exploited adults; refugees; teen parents and teens at-risk of pregnancy; homeless individuals and families; and families and individuals in poverty. The goals are to reduce risk and promote self-sufficiency.

FSA continues to work to enhance collaborative efforts among programs supported by a variety of funding sources. For example, FSA currently collaborates with, among others, the D.C. Office on Aging, the Office of the Attorney General, the Department of Behavioral Health, and The Community Partnership for the Prevention of Homelessness to ensure that services for vulnerable adults are coordinated.

Services available from FSA are currently implemented through the following programs:

- Adult Protective Services;
- Homeless Services; and
- Strong Families

Adult Protective Services

The Adult Protective Services (APS) program within FSA investigates allegations of adult abuse, neglect, self-neglect, and exploitation of vulnerable adults. The primary goals of APS are to prevent or remedy abuse, neglect, or exploitation of frail elderly or disabled adults to prevent unnecessary institutional placement of adults, and to assist adults and families to live as independently as possible. The program through its collaborative and contractual relationships provides an array of social and protective services to their target population.

APS provides intervention in accordance with the Adult Protective Services Act of 1984 (D.C. Law 5-156). The statute requires that APS investigations begin within ten (10) working days where the circumstances do not present the risk of life-threatening harm and within twenty-four (24) hours in cases alleging risk of life-threatening harm. The law further mandates that APS have the capacity to receive and investigate reports on a 24-hour, seven (7) day a week basis. APS serves, without regard to income, vulnerable, impaired clients eighteen years of age and older who are in need of protection.

The APS law was amended in 2006 through the enactment of the Karyn Barquin Act. This Act afforded APS the opportunity to address allegations and refer, where appropriate, services to impaired, self-neglecting individuals residing in the District. These are individuals who are at risk of self-neglect because of physical or mental impairments and an inability to protect themselves. Most of these clients have Alzheimer, dementia and other memory loss diseases that impact judgment and decision-making abilities, and nearly 30 percent of all of the APS referrals received through August of 2015 were for self-neglecting adults. With regard to eligibility for services, the majority of these persons qualify if they exhibit physical or mental impairment and is unable to take action to protect their own interests, and have no one able or willing to assist.

Adult Protective Services continues to engage in collaborative relationships with other government agencies and community-based organizations serving older and vulnerable adults. APS has maintained a continued partnership with the D.C. Office on Aging which provides monetary supports through the Imprest Fund. This fund assists APS in providing emergency services such as food, clothing, furniture, transportation, vermin, bed bug and other pest extermination, cleaning supplies, and heavy duty cleaning services. APS has entered into agreements with the District's Office of the Attorney General for dedicated legal representation and the Long-term Care Ombudsman for closer intervention when abuse or neglect is identified in an institutional setting. In FY 2017, APS continued its relationship with So Others Might Eat (Kuehner Place) to provide emergency placement for seniors 60 years and older until a

permanency plan is established. APS continues to collaborate with numerous community-based organizations and other related agencies to provide services and improve the quality of life for vulnerable adults in the District of Columbia.

Home Health Aide Services: APS manages home health aide services contracts to provide basic in-home support services for adults who are neglected, abused, or exploited or at risk of abuse or neglect. These services are executed by community-based service providers in the form of basic housekeeping assistance, personal care, assistance with management of personal affairs, home management tasks, and emergency care. This support is vital for clients who are not eligible for personal care services through Medicaid. As such, the provision of home health aide services function as a support to the client's care plan, and of importance, offering these services allows the person to age in place, thus reducing institutionalization in many instances.

One of the populations served by SSBG funds includes older and vulnerable adults requiring service intervention from Adult Protective Services. If funds are available, homemaker services are also provided to low-income vulnerable adults with health problems to prevent neglect and to help them remain in their own homes. These services assist vulnerable adults with their activities of daily living as enumerated earlier, for example, meal preparation, bathing, feeding, etc.). All clients must be residents of the District of Columbia.

The Adult Protective Services program is primarily funded by the Social Services Block Grant. SSBG grant funds are used to fund FSA positions for APS staff, home health aide services, and home health aide monthly monitoring.

Family Violence Prevention Services: APS also manages the Family Violence Prevention Services Grant. Under this initiative, appropriated funds are competed using a Request for Proposal process creating a sub-grantee relationship with community-based agencies that provide safe emergency shelter, counseling and case management services, as well as information, education, and outreach to survivors of domestic violence in the District of Columbia.

Homeless Services

The Homeless Services Program ensures the provision of services to families and individuals who are homeless in the District of Columbia and do not have the resources to obtain housing. Services are provided through an agreement with a community-based non-profit agency that manages a network of shelter providers. Shelter services are aimed at assisting individuals through a continuum-of-care that has resulted in a system composed of transitional shelter and housing (66%), permanent housing (19%), and severe weather or temporary shelter (15%). In addition to shelter, supportive services in the areas of employment, health, education, mental health, substance abuse, transportation, childcare, and legal are provided to enable customers to develop a high degree of self-sufficiency.

DHS provides significant funding and maintains oversight responsibility for services provided by the shelter network for families and individuals who are homeless in the District. DHS also serves as the catalyst for the expansion of the continuum-of-care through a public/private inter-agency workgroup that focuses on collaboration, planning, and advocacy for services for

residents who are homeless. Cooperating District government agencies include Departments of Behavioral Health, Health, Parks and Recreation, and D.C. Public Schools. Community-based service agencies, advocates, and the D.C. Housing Authority also participate in this workgroup. The City Administrator presides over this group.

The Homeless Shelter Services Program ensures the provision of transitional and permanent housing, emergency shelter, and case management and support services to homeless families and individuals through a network of community-based programs that enables persons who are homeless to stabilize their lives. The current continuum-of-care by which homeless people are assisted includes:

- Homelessness prevention services for rent and utility assistance;
- Street outreach services for the chronically homeless and for those who are mentally-ill and homeless. Services include safe haven, drop-in centers, and referrals for emergency shelter and transitional housing;
- Severe weather shelter for singles;
- Temporary shelter for families and leased apartment units managed through the shelter network;
- 24-hour congregate transitional rehabilitative shelters for homeless single adults with a focus on employment, education, substance abuse, and other services;
- Long-term transitional housing for single adults with substance abuse recovery, mental health, and employment needs;
- Case management services to help individuals and families obtain the clinical and support services needed to stabilize their lives as they move from homelessness to permanent supportive housing or independent housing;
- Permanent supportive housing with services for individuals and families designed to assist with issues such as mental illness, substance abuse, and HIV/AIDS, and other barriers to self-sufficiency.

Funds transferred from TANF into the Social Services Block Grant are used to provide shelter services for families with children in the District. A position for oversight and monitoring of the community-based contractor is also funded with SSBG funds.

Strong Families Program

The Strong Families Program provides comprehensive service delivery to strengthen families, foster healthy family development, and help families address many of the issues that create ongoing challenges in their lives. A fundamental goal of the program is to help prevent families from entering the child welfare, juvenile justice, or homeless systems by working with the families in a proactive manner. FSA staff is responsible for providing assessment and case management services. The Strong Families Program is funded with local appropriated funds.

Office of the State Superintendent of Education - Office of Early Childhood Education

A. Division of Early Learning (DEL)

As the result of the Public Education Reform Amendment Act of 2007, the Division of Early Learning (DEL, formerly Early Care and Education Administration) became a part of the Office of the State Superintendent of Education (OSSE) on April 1, 2008. DEL provides leadership and coordination to ensure that all children in the District of Columbia have access to high quality early childhood development programs from birth to the time they enter kindergarten. DEL works to develop an effective early childhood education system by implementing high standards for programs and professionals, creating supports to meet standards, adhering to rigorous accountability measures, engaging community stakeholders, and securing strong financial supports.

To improve the quality of these services, DEL has been organized into five units: Operations and Grants Management, Policy, Planning and Research, Licensing and Compliance, Quality Initiatives, and Early Intervention (Strong Start). The units are described below.

Operations and Grants Management Unit

This unit provides leadership, management and oversight for all budget development, federal fiscal reporting and grant development for DEL. It tracks and proactively assures efficient, coordinated contracting, including timely and accurate child care provider payments to ensure program integrity in the child care subsidy program.

Policy, Planning and Research Unit

This unit provides leadership for the development and implementation of the policy, planning, evaluation and research functions of DEL. Core duties include the development of all plans, including the Child Care Development Block Grant (CCDBG), Office of Special Education and Planning (OSEP), Health Resources Services Administration (HRSA), Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership (EHS-CC) and Head Start State Collaboration (HSSCO). Also, the Policy, Planning Research Unit develops and implements DEL's communications and outreach strategy, and develops partnerships for community engagement.

Licensing and Compliance Unit

The Licensing and Compliance Unit is responsible for the development, implementation, monitoring and compliance of the District's child care licensing system. It provides protocol development for inter-rater reliability of licensing staff; develops regulatory manuals and communications; models policies; tracks performance management; and collects data to drive decision making and inform quality improvement.

Quality Initiatives Unit

This unit leads the development and management of all DEL quality programs, including subsidized child care; pre-Kindergarten; the Quality Rating and Improvement System (QRIS); the Quality Improvement Network; and professional development. It supports programs aimed at helping families support their child's learning and development, including making informed choices about available early childhood services that best meet their needs.

Early Intervention Unit (Strong Start)

This unit manages the development and implementation of Part C of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. Strong Start is the District's Early Intervention Program for infants and toddlers with developmental delays and disabilities. It develops and implements effective processes for identifying children who may have developmental delays and disabilities, evaluating them for participation in the program, and providing effective, inclusive opportunities through an Individual Family Service Plan (IFSP)

Populations Served

DEL serves the following populations:

- Children six-weeks of age through 12 years and up to age 19 if the child has a disability and the family is eligible for and needs financial assistance to pay for child care.
- Children of pre-kindergarten age (three and four years old).
- Persons who work in early child care and education in the District of Columbia.
- Parents and guardians of children in the District who seek information on where to locate child care and guidelines for selecting child care.

4. PRE-EXPENDITURE PLAN

In FY'18, the SSBG funds will continue to be combined with other funding for social services appropriated by the District of Columbia. SSBG funds will be targeted to a variety of areas, including adult protective services, home health aide services, child care, and shelter services for individuals and families that are experiencing homelessness.

FY'18 Overview of SSBG Services Utilization within the Family Services Administration

During FY'18, SSBG funds will continue to be utilized to support programs and services provided within the Family Services Administration. In FY'18, ninety-four (94) percent of SSBG funds awarded to the District of Columbia by the federal government will be allocated to FSA programs in addition to the TANF funds transferred into SSBG. SSBG funds will continue to be used to provide direct services to clients and support planning and policy development efforts by assisting with the personnel and direct service costs of FSA.

During FY'18, SSBG funds will be used to:

- Investigate reports of abuse, neglect, and exploitation of vulnerable adults and provide adult protective services to reduce risk;
- Provide case management services for vulnerable adults in need of support and guidance;
- Provide and monitor home-based services, such as homemaker and chore services, provided to frail elderly and disabled adults through a sub-grant with a community-based non-profit homemaker agency;
- Provide and monitor services for homeless families and individuals through a sub-grant to The Community Partnership for the Prevention of Homelessness;
- Provide and monitor case management services for homeless families and individuals through contracts to community-based agencies; and
- Manage and monitor the Family Violence Prevention Services grant.

The Family Services Administration staff and sub-grant agency staffs will provide the services discussed above, and they will continue to use SSBG funds to support these vital services in FY'18. In FY'17, SSBG grant funds were used for services to client populations that included older and vulnerable adults, individuals and families who were homeless, teen parents, and those who experienced domestic violence. The expectation is that these populations will still be the focus for use of SSBG funds in FY'18. The District of Columbia is submitting information to support the SSBG grant funded programs at the FY'17 SSBG allocation estimate published on the website of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Community Services (www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/ssbg/docs/esalloc10.html). The FY'18 estimate for the SSBG allocation for the District of Columbia is $3,952,359.[4]

Plan for Services Based on FY'18 SSBG Funding Estimate

Table 1 presented below projects FY'18 services and expenditures based on the FY'17 estimate for the SSBG allocation for the District of Columbia of $3,952,359. This funding allows for the continuance and maintenance of the existing program initiatives supported by SSBG in FY'17.

The District of Columbia has approved locally appropriated funding to expand services for the homeless. In addition, funds transferred from TANF into the Social Services Block Grant will be used to fund services for homeless families. Home health aide services will be funded at the FY'17 level. This funding level will allow for the maintenance of the home health and chore aide services to keep vulnerable adults in their own homes to the extent possible. Home health aide and chore services will be offered the aforementioned vulnerable populations during the FY'18 fiscal year.

[4] *This is based on the FY'17 SSBG grant allocation for the District of Columbia as posted on the website of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.*

Table 1: SSBG Funded Services in the Family Services Administration with the Projected FY'18 SSBG Funding Levels

SERVICE AREA	NUMBER OF CLIENTS	FY'18 PROJECTED EXPENDITURES	FY'18 PROJECTED FROM SSBG FUNDING
Adult Protective Services – New cases investigated for abuse, neglect, self-neglect or exploitation	1485[5]	$3,076,818	$1,782,509
Homemaker/Chore Services for frail elderly and disabled adults	120[6]	$261,724	$53,299
Homeless Services for families and single adults.	7,473[7]	$251.377.524	$2,027,912
Case Management Services for homeless residents in supportive housing programs	7,161	$47,918,648	$0
Total SSBG expenditures in FSA			**$2,100,109**
Total FSA SSBG expenditures with TANF transfer included			$5,963,829

SSBG Services within the Office of Early Childhood Education (ECE)

In FY'18, the Office of Early Childhood Education will use SSBG funds to support direct child care services. Included in the group of providers receiving funds from the SSBG will be those incorporated as for-profit entities and who participate in the District's Child Care Subsidy. Program. The children in for-profit sites will then be eligible for the Child and Adult Care Food Program.

Plan for Services Based on Current SSBG Funding

Table 2 provides information about the number of clients that will be served and the projected expenditures for subsidized child care and early education services in the District during FY'18 through the Office of Early Childhood Education. The current funding allows for continued support for scholarships for child care providers, as well as implementation of new and enhanced initiatives to improve the quality of care for children in the program.

[5] *The number of cases projected for FY'18 is based on APS cases investigated in FY'16 and through July 31, 2017*

[6] *The number of clients projected for 2018 is 120. This is based on home health aide cases for frail elderly and disabled adults through July 31, 2017.*

[7] *According to The 2017 Point in Time Count conducted January 25, 2017, there were 7,473 homeless persons in the District of Columbia on a given day. This represents a 10.5& decrease from the January 201 count. The full report may be found on the website of the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments at mwcog.org. The enumeration is a one-day point-in-time snapshot of persons served by nine jurisdictions in the Washington, DC metropolitan region that have received funding through the Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Program funded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.*

Table 2: SSBG Funded Services in the Office of Early Childhood Education

SERVICE AREA	NUMBER OF CLIENTS[8]	PROPOSED FY'18 EXPENDITURES	FY'18 PROJECTED FROM SSBG FUNDING
Direct child care services for eligible children six weeks through twelve years of age and up to age 19 if the child has a disability.	12,150	$95,155,889	$230,526

5. SSBG ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

The Family Services Administration manages the Social Services Block Grant for the District of Columbia. There are no administrative expenses assessed against the SSBG grant. Administrative responsibilities for program planning, public information services, monitoring, and preparation of pre and post expenditure reports, as well as procurement and contracting are performed by FSA and ECE staff.

6. FY'18 SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT SERVICE CATALOGUE AND EXPENDITURES

The FY'18 Social Services Block Grant funds will be utilized to continue supporting vulnerable populations in the District of Columbia. The largest portion of SSBG funds will be allocated to FSA because SSBG is a supportive funding source for protective services for adults, general case management services. In addition, a portion of the SSBG funding is allocated to the Office of Early Childhood Education in the Office of the State Superintendent of Education for direct child care services.

During FY'18, funds will be disbursed to the Family Services Administration (FSA), and the Office of Early Childhood Education. The District may need to reallocate the distribution of SSBG funds in FY'18 to provide adequate funding for FSA programs. The projected FY'18 distribution of SSBG funds appears in Table 3.

Table 3: Projected Distribution of SSBG Funds for FY'18

Administration or Office	Percent Distribution of FY'18 SSBG Funds	Value of Distribution in Dollars
Family Services Administration	94%	$3,721,833
Office of Early Childhood Education	6%	$ 230,526
Total SSBG Funds	**100%**	**$3,952,359**

[8] *Includes the number of children projected to receive child care in Fiscal Year 2016.*

7. ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS AND CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIVIDUALS TO BE SERVED

While eligibility criteria will be consistent with the discrete requirements of each service or program, the primary criteria for participation in SSBG services or programs are based on clients' level of need and residency. All services provided by the District agencies that receive SSBG funds are limited to families, adults, or children who are residents of the District of Columbia.

The District provides a combination of social and supportive services that are designed to meet the special needs of children, the elderly, those who are emotionally and physically disabled, families with emergency or crisis needs, and TANF and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) families and individuals.

Most SSBG services shall be provided without regard to income. These services include protective services for children and adults, homemaker services for frail elderly and disabled adults active in adult protective services, foster care for children, and adoption services.

Home-based and child care services will be provided on a priority basis to recipients of TANF or SSI, children and adults in need of protective services, and children committed to the foster care system without regard to income. However, there will be an income requirement for adults not active in adult protective services but who receive homemaker services to help them remain in their own homes. The income eligibility will be based on relevant Federal and District laws, regulations, policies and procedures. Clients receiving homemaker services are asked to make a donation toward the cost of the service based on income, but service is never denied to anyone if a donation is not or cannot be made.

The only service funded under the SSBG which requires a client fee for services is child care. The client fee will apply only to income-eligible families whose income is 62% or above the median income (adjusted for family size). A sliding fee scale will be applied to a family whose income is between 62 and 106% of the median income, and no parent will pay more than 20% of the actual cost of any type of child care services.

8. DISTRICT DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

The Social Services Block Grant funds will be used to support social services in the District of Columbia, an urban community of approximately 681,170 residents (U.S. Census, Quick Facts, 2016). The geography of the District of Columbia is divided into four quadrants that cover eight wards and 61.05 square miles. Demographically the District of Columbia's population is 47.7% African American, 44.6% white, 4.1% Asian, and 0.6% other races (American Indians and Alaskan Natives; Hawaiian and other Pacific Islanders). The portion of the population who identify themselves as Hispanic or Latino origin is 10.9%. These individuals are distributed across three ethnic groups (Mexican, Cuban and Puerto Rican).

With regard to age, individuals 65 years of age and older comprise 11.4 percent of the population in the District of Columbia.[9] Given the dynamics of the aging "Baby Boomers," these statistics are expected to significantly increase over the next five to fifteen years. This increase is expected to be even greater among the elderly 85 years and older, as this is the fastest growing segment of the aging population.

The District of Columbia's per capita income is the second highest in the nation.[10] However, given the economic plight currently faced by our nation, a significant number of persons are experiencing poverty, home foreclosure, homelessness, as well as loss of employment. This recipe has precipitated an increased need to rely on direct social services for sustenance. This is related to the high crime and poverty rates that exist in these wards, factors that are closely related to increased health problems, educational disadvantages, and family and neighborhood disintegration.

9. CONCLUSION

The data and discussion presented herein substantiates the need and highlights the multiple use and intent of DHS, and the Office of Early Childhood Education within the Office of the State Superintendent for Education to utilize FY'18 Social Services Block Grant funding. This initiative is viewed as a vital resource to fund basic social services' programs to those persons in need. As such, utilization of the SSBG funds is yet another opportunity to improve the quality of life and witness good outcomes for low-income, older and vulnerable residents of the District of Columbia.

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[9] *Source U.S. Census Bureau: State and County Quick-Facts. Data derived from Population Estimates, Census of Population and Housing, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, State and County Housing Unit Estimates, County Business Patterns, Non-employer Statistics, Economic Census, Survey of Business Owners, Building Permits, Consolidated Federal Funds Report.*

[10] *U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of Economic Analysis.*

APPENDIX A

CERTIFICATIONS

APPENDIX B

LGBTQ Accessibility Policy

As the Authorized Organizational Representative (AOR) signing this application on behalf of the Department of Human Services

I hereby attest and certify that:

The needs of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and questioning program participants are taken into consideration in applicant's program design. Applicant considered how its program will be inclusive of an non-stigmatizing toward such participants. If not already in place, awardee and, if applicable, sub-awardees must establish and publicize policies prohibiting harassment based on race, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity (or oppression), religion, and national origin. The submission of an application for this funding opportunity constitutes an assurance that applicants have or will put such policies in place within 12 months of the award. Awardees should ensure that all staff members are trained to prevent and respond to harassment or bullying in all forms during the award period. Programs should be prepared to monitor claims, address them seriously, and document their corrective action(s) so all participants are assured that programs are safe, inclusive, and non-stigmatizing be design and in operation. In addition, any sub-awardees or subcontractors:

- Have in place or will put into place within 12 months of the award policies prohibiting harassment based on race, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity (or expression), religion, and national origin;
- Will enforce these policies;
- Will ensure that all staff will be trained during the award period on how to prevent and respond to harassment or bullying in all forms, and:
- Have or will have within 12 months of the award, a plan to monitor claims, address them seriously, and document their corrective action(s).

Sharon Kerk for

Laura Green Zeilinger, Director
Department of Human Services

8/28/17

Date

APPENDIX C

Definitions

A child is defined as:

- Six-weeks of age through 12 years and up to age 19 if the child has a disability and the family is eligible for and needs financial assistance to pay for child care.

- Pre-kindergarten age (three and four years old).

An adult is defined as:

Any District resident that is 18 years of age or older and is:

- Highly vulnerable to abuse, neglect, exploitation, or self-neglect because of a physical or mental impairment;
- Being or has recently been abused, neglected, exploited by another, or is a victim or self-neglect; and
- Likely to continue being abused, neglected, exploited by others, or engage in self-neglecting behaviors.

APPENDIX D

SSBG Single Audit

The SSBG award averages approximately $4M.This grant does not meet the threshold of $10M and therefore does not qualify for the single audit. All grants are included in the District of Columbia Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) and SSBG samples can be pulled during this audit.

CERTIFICATION REGARDING DEBARMENT, SUSPENSION AND OTHER RESPONSIBILITY MATTERS

Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, and Other Responsibility Matters--Primary Covered Transactions

Instructions for Certification

1. By signing and submitting this proposal, the prospective primary participant is providing the certification set out below.
2. The inability of a person to provide the certification required below will not necessarily result in denial of participation in this covered transaction. The prospective participant shall submit an explanation of why it cannot provide the certification set out below. The certification or explanation will be considered in connection with the department or agency's determination whether to enter into this transaction. However, failure of the prospective primary participant to furnish a certification or an explanation shall disqualify such person from participation in this transaction.
3. The certification in this clause is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when the department or agency determined to enter into this transaction. If it is later determined that the prospective primary participant knowingly rendered an erroneous certification, in addition to other remedies available to the Federal Government, the department or agency may terminate this transaction for cause or default.
4. The prospective primary participant shall provide immediate written notice to the department or agency to which this proposal is submitted if at any time the prospective primary participant learns that its certification was erroneous when submitted or has become erroneous by reason of changed circumstances.
5. The terms covered transaction, debarred, suspended, ineligible, lower tier covered transaction, participant, person, primary covered transaction, principal, proposal, and voluntarily excluded, as used in this clause, have the meanings set out in the Definitions and Coverage sections of the rules implementing Executive Order 12549. You may contact the department or agency to which this proposal is being submitted for assistance in obtaining a copy of those regulations.
6. The prospective primary participant agrees by submitting this proposal that, should the proposed covered transaction be entered into, it shall not knowingly enter into any lower tier covered transaction with a person who is proposed for debarment under 48 CFR part 9, subpart 9.4, debarred, suspended, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this covered transaction, unless authorized by the department or agency entering into this transaction.
7. The prospective primary participant further agrees by submitting this proposal that it will include the clause titled "Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility and Voluntary Exclusion-Lower Tier Covered Transaction," provided by the department or agency entering into this covered transaction, without modification, in all lower tier covered transactions and in all solicitations for lower tier covered transactions.
8. A participant in a covered transaction may rely upon a certification of a prospective participant in a lower tier covered transaction that it is not proposed for debarment under 48 CFR part 9, subpart 9.4, debarred, suspended, ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from the covered transaction, unless it knows that the certification is erroneous. A participant may decide the

method and frequency by which it determines the eligibility of its principals. Each participant may, but is not required to, check the List of Parties Excluded from Federal Procurement and Non-procurement Programs.

9. Nothing contained in the foregoing shall be construed to require establishment of a system of records in order to render in good faith the certification required by this clause. The knowledge and information of a participant is not required to exceed that which is normally possessed by a prudent person in the ordinary course of business dealings.

10. Except for transactions authorized under paragraph 6 of these instructions, if a participant in a covered transaction knowingly enters into a lower tier covered transaction with a person who is proposed for debarment under 48 CFR part 9, subpart 9.4, suspended, debarred, ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this transaction, in addition to other remedies available to the Federal Government, the department or agency may terminate this transaction for cause or default.

Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, and Other Responsibility Matters--Primary Covered Transactions

(1) The prospective primary participant certifies to the best of its knowledge and belief, that it and its principals:

(a) Are not presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded by any Federal department or agency;

(b) Have not within a three-year period preceding this proposal been convicted of or had a civil judgment rendered against them for commission of fraud or a criminal offense in connection with obtaining, attempting to obtain, or performing a public (Federal, State or local) transaction or contract under a public transaction; violation of Federal or State antitrust statutes or commission of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, making false statements, or receiving stolen property;

(c) Are not presently indicted for or otherwise criminally or civilly charged by a governmental entity (Federal, State or local) with commission of any of the offenses enumerated in paragraph (1)(b) of this certification; and

(d) Have not within a three-year period preceding this application/proposal had one or more public transactions (Federal, State or local) terminated for cause or default.

(2) Where the prospective primary participant is unable to certify to any of the statements in this certification, such prospective participant shall attach an explanation to this proposal.

Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility and Voluntary Exclusion--Lower Tier Covered Transactions

Instructions for Certification

1. By signing and submitting this proposal, the prospective lower tier participant is providing the certification set out below.

2. The certification in this clause is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was entered into. If it is later determined that the prospective lower tier participant knowingly rendered an erroneous certification, in addition to other remedies available to the Federal Government the department or agency with which this transaction originated may pursue available remedies, including suspension and/or debarment.

3. The prospective lower tier participant shall provide immediate written notice to the person to which this proposal is submitted if at any time the prospective lower tier participant learns that its certification was erroneous when submitted or had become erroneous by reason of changed circumstances.

4. The terms covered transaction, debarred, suspended, ineligible, lower tier covered transaction, participant, person, primary covered transaction, principal, proposal, and voluntarily excluded, as used in this clause, have the meaning set out in the Definitions and Coverage sections of rules implementing Executive Order 12549. You may contact the person to which this proposal is submitted for assistance in obtaining a copy of those regulations.

5. The prospective lower tier participant agrees by submitting this proposal that, [[Page 33043]] should the proposed covered transaction be entered into, it shall not knowingly enter into any lower tier covered transaction with a person who is proposed for debarment under 48 CFR part 9, subpart 9.4, debarred, suspended, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this covered transaction, unless authorized by the department or agency with which this transaction originated.

6. The prospective lower tier participant further agrees by submitting this proposal that it will include this clause titled ``Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility and Voluntary Exclusion-Lower Tier Covered Transaction," without modification, in all lower tier covered transactions and in all solicitations for lower tier covered transactions.

7. A participant in a covered transaction may rely upon a certification of a prospective participant in a lower tier covered transaction that it is not proposed for debarment under 48 CFR part 9, subpart 9.4, debarred, suspended, ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from covered transactions, unless it knows that the certification is erroneous. A participant may decide the method and frequency by which it determines the eligibility of its principals. Each participant may, but is not required to, check the List of Parties Excluded from Federal Procurement and Non-procurement Programs.

8. Nothing contained in the foregoing shall be construed to require establishment of a system of records in order to render in good faith the certification required by this clause. The knowledge and information of a participant is not required to exceed that which is normally possessed by a prudent person in the ordinary course of business dealings.

9. Except for transactions authorized under paragraph 5 of these instructions, if a participant in a covered transaction knowingly enters into a lower tier covered transaction with a person who is proposed for debarment under 48 CFR part 9, subpart 9.4, suspended, debarred, ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this transaction, in addition to other remedies available to the Federal Government, the department or agency with which this transaction originated may pursue available remedies, including suspension and/or debarment.

Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility an Voluntary Exclusion--Lower Tier Covered Transactions

(1) The prospective lower tier participant certifies, by submission of this proposal, that neither it nor its principals are presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this transaction by any Federal department or agency.

(2) Where the prospective lower tier participant is unable to certify to any of the statements in this certification, such prospective participant shall attach an explanation to this proposal.

Shawn Kerr for

Laura Green Zeilinger, Director
Department of Human Services

8/28/17

Date

CERTIFICATION REGARDING DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE REQUIREMENTS

This certification is required by the regulations implementing the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988: 45 CFR Part 76, Subpart, F. Sections 76.630(c) and (d)(2) and 76.645(a)(1) and (b) provide that a Federal agency may designate a central receipt point for STATE-WIDE AND STATE AGENCY-WIDE certifications, and for notification of criminal drug convictions. For the Department of Health and Human Services, the central point is: Division of Grants Management and Oversight, Office of Management and Acquisition, Department of Health and Human Services, Room 517-D, 200 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, DC 20201.

Certification Regarding Drug-Free Workplace Requirements (Instructions for Certification)

1. By signing and/or submitting this application or grant agreement, the grantee is providing the certification set out below.

2. The certification set out below is a material representation of fact upon which reliance is placed when the agency awards the grant. If it is later determined that the grantee knowingly rendered a false certification, or otherwise violates the requirements of the Drug-Free Workplace Act, the agency, in addition to any other remedies available to the Federal Government, may take action authorized under the Drug-Free Workplace Act.

3. For grantees other than individuals, Alternate I applies.

4. For grantees who are individuals, Alternate II applies.

5. Workplaces under grants, for grantees other than individuals, need not be identified on the certification. If known, they may be identified in the grant application. If the grantee does not identify the workplaces at the time of application, or upon award, if there is no application, the grantee must keep the identity of the workplace(s) on file in its office and make the information available for Federal inspection. Failure to identify all known workplaces constitutes a violation of the grantee's drug-free workplace requirements.

6. Workplace identifications must include the actual address of buildings (or parts of buildings) or other sites where work under the grant takes place. Categorical descriptions may be used (e.g., all vehicles of a mass transit authority or State highway department while in operation, State employees in each local unemployment office, performers in concert halls or radio studios).

7. If the workplace identified to the agency changes during the performance of the grant, the grantee shall inform the agency of the change(s), if it previously identified the workplaces in question (see paragraph five).
8. Definitions of terms in the Non-procurement Suspension and Debarment common rule and Drug-Free Workplace common rule apply to this certification. Grantees' attention is called, in particular, to the following definitions from these rules:

Controlled substance means a controlled substance in Schedules I through V of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 812) and as further defined by regulation (21 CFR 1308.11 through 1308.15);

Conviction means a finding of guilt (including a plea of nolo contendere) or imposition of sentence, or both, by any judicial body charged with the responsibility to determine violations of the Federal or State criminal drug statutes;

Criminal drug statute means a Federal or non-Federal criminal statute involving the manufacture, distribution, dispensing, use, or possession of any controlled substance;

Employee means the employee of a grantee directly engaged in the performance of work under a grant, including: (i) All direct charge employees; (ii) All indirect charge employees unless their impact or involvement is insignificant to the performance of the grant; and, (iii) Temporary personnel and consultants who are directly engaged in the performance of work under the grant and who are on the grantee's payroll. This definition does not include workers not on the payroll of the grantee (e.g., volunteers, even if used to meet a matching requirement; consultants or independent contractors not on the grantee's payroll; or employees of sub-recipients or subcontractors in covered workplaces).

Certification Regarding Drug-Free Workplace Requirements
Alternate I. (Grantees Other Than Individuals)

The grantee certifies that it will or will continue to provide a drug-free workplace by:
(a) Publishing a statement notifying employees that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance is prohibited in the grantee's workplace and specifying the actions that will be taken against employees for violation of such prohibition;
(b) Establishing an ongoing drug-free awareness program to inform employees about --
(1)The dangers of drug abuse in the workplace;
(2) The grantee's policy of maintaining a drug-free workplace;
(3) Any available drug counseling, rehabilitation, and employee assistance programs; and
(4) The penalties that may be imposed upon employees for drug abuse violations occurring in the workplace;
c) Making it a requirement that each employee to be engaged in the performance of the grant be given a copy of the statement required by paragraph (a);
(d) Notifying the employee in the statement required by paragraph (a) that, as a condition of employment under the grant, the employee will --
(1) Abide by the terms of the statement; and
(2) Notify the employer in writing of his or her conviction for a violation of a criminal drug statute occurring in the workplace no later than five calendar days after such conviction;
(e) Notifying the agency in writing, within ten calendar days after receiving notice under paragraph (d)(2) from an employee or otherwise receiving actual notice of such conviction. Employers of convicted employees must provide notice, including position title, to every grant officer or other designee on whose grant activity the convicted employee was working, unless the Federal agency has designated a central point for the receipt of such notices. Notice shall include the identification number(s) of each affected grant;
(f) Taking one of the following actions, within 30 calendar days of receiving notice under paragraph (d)(2), with respect to any employee who is so convicted --
(1) Taking appropriate personnel action against such an employee, up to and including termination, consistent with the requirements of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended; or

(2) Requiring such employee to participate satisfactorily in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program approved for such purposes by a Federal, State, or local health, law enforcement, or other appropriate agency;
(g) Making a good faith effort to continue to maintain a drug-free workplace through implementation of paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f).
(B) The grantee may insert in the space provided below the site(s) for the performance of work done in connection with the specific grant:

Place of Performance (Street address, city, county, state, zip code)

64 New York Avenue, N.E., 6th Floor

Washington, DC 20002

Check if there are workplaces on file that are not identified here.
Alternate II. (Grantees Who Are Individuals)

(a) The grantee certifies that, as a condition of the grant, he or she will not engage in the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance in conducting any activity with the grant;

(b) If convicted of a criminal drug offense resulting from a violation occurring during the conduct of any grant activity, he or she will report the conviction, in writing, within 10 calendar days of the conviction, to every grant officer or other designee, unless the Federal agency designates a central point for the receipt of such notices. When notice is made to such a central point, it shall include the identification number(s) of each affected grant.
[55 FR 21690, 21702, May 25, 1990]

Shan Ker for

Laura Green Zeilinger, Director
Department of Human Services

CERTIFICATION REGARDING ENVIRONMENTAL TOBACCO SMOKE

The Pro-Children Act of 2001, 42 U.S.C. 7181 through 7184, imposes restrictions on smoking in facilities where Federally-funded children's services are provided. HHS grants are subject to these requirements only if they meet the Act's specified coverage. The Act specifies that smoking is prohibited in any indoor facility (owned, leased, or contracted for) used for the routine or regular provision of kindergarten, elementary, or secondary education or library services to children under the age of 18. In addition, smoking is prohibited in any indoor facility or portion of a facility (owned, leased, or contracted for) used for the routine or regular provision of federally funded health care, day care, or early childhood development, including Head Start services to children under the age of 18. The statutory prohibition also applies if such facilities are constructed, operated, or maintained with Federal funds. The statute does not apply to children's services provided in private residences, facilities funded solely by Medicare or Medicaid funds, portions of facilities used for inpatient drug or alcohol treatment, or facilities where WIC coupons are redeemed. Failure to comply with the provisions of the law may result in the imposition of a civil monetary penalty of up to $1,000 per violation and/or the imposition of an administrative compliance order on the responsible entity.

Sherry Ke for

Laura Green Zeilinger, Director
Department of Human Services

8/28/17

Date

CERTIFICATION REGARDING LOBBYING

Certification for Contracts, Grants, Loans, and Cooperative Agreements

The undersigned certifies, to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, that:

(1) No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of the undersigned, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of an agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement.

(2) If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, the undersigned shall complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, "Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying," in accordance with its instructions.

(3) The undersigned shall require that the language of this certification be included in the award documents for all sub-awards at all tiers (including subcontracts, sub-grants, and contracts under grants, loans, and cooperative agreements) and that all sub-recipients shall certify and disclose accordingly. This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by section 1352, title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than $10,000 and not more than $100,000 for each such failure.

Statement for Loan Guarantees and Loan Insurance

The undersigned states, to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, that:

If any funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this commitment providing for the United States to insure or guarantee a loan, the undersigned shall complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, ``Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying," in accordance with its instructions. Submission of this statement is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by section 1352, title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required statement shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than $10,000 and not more than $100,000 for each such failure.

Sher Ka for

Laura Green Zeilinger, Director
Department of Human Services

8/28/17

Date