

Funding source	Award Type	What it funds	Impact of losing funding
CAPTA- Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act	Capped Award	Costs for staff conducting child abuse investigations, contract with Child Safe Clinic for consultations with child abuse clinician	Create a budget gap for staffing, limits amount of support we can get from Child Safe Clinic.
IV-D- Access and Visitation	Capped Award	Provides funds for supervised visitation. Goal is to increase contact between children and non-custodial parents.	Already minimal funding for supervised visitation will be further eroded. May mean some programs have to close, further limiting availability to families who need this service for safety reasons.
Children's Justice Act	Capped Award	Funds are distributed amongst three grant recipients: The Vermont Children's Alliance, Vermont Network, and the Vermont Judiciary's Guardian Ad Litem (GAL) Program. The monies are used to help improve investigations and judicial handling of child abuse and neglect by funding training for GALs, Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANE nurses), forensic interviewers, and Child Advocacy Center (CAC) directors. Grant monies are also used for things such as audio visual recording equipment to support the work of Special Investigation Units (SIUs) or SANE examination equipment.	If eliminated, the state would need to decide whether to fund using state dollars or discontinue these efforts, which would have a negative impact on child victims of abuse.
Juvenile Justice Delinquency Act	Capped Award	The State Advisory Group, the Council of Equitable Youth Justice oversees these funds and provide grants that support improving the juvenile justice system, reducing ethnic and racial disparities in the juvenile justice system and preventing delinquency. Additionally, these funds promote developmentally appropriate strategies for working with youth and families, and work to prevent young people from getting involved with the justice system.	Initiatives intended to address improve the juvenile justice system may be discontinued, which would negatively impact short- and long-term outcomes for youth involved in the system. We would lose funding to support treatment for youth/young adults who present with domestic violence charges, youth at teen drop in centers, and opportunities for alternatives to traditional prosecution for youth who have engaged in Fish and Wildlife violations.
Title IV-B Part 2	Capped Award	Four areas of spending of these funds, including adoption finalizations, supports to families served by FSD in open Family Support and Conditional Custody Cases	Less support to families being joined through adoption to navigate the adoption process, fewer children available for adoption will be matched to forever families, concrete supports to families will be unavailable. This is a rare funding source that allows flexible spending to assist families remain stable and safe.
Adoption Incentive	Entitlement Award	These funds are used to pay for services to support youth who are joining a family through adoption or reunification in another state. The success of those placements are increased when the family has access to support services to get through the transition and to help navigate the specific challenges that the family may face.	The state would have to decide to not place children out of state, make those placements without support services in place, or use state funds to cover the cost of those services to increase success of those adoptions/reunifications.
Title IV-E	Entitlement Award	Several areas of funding: Foster Care - funds room and board costs for out of home care for eligible children in foster care; Subsidized Adoption - funds to adoptive parents for special services for disabled children who have been adopted out of foster care; Chafee and Education and Training vouchers - these are funds to support youth transitioning out of foster care for education and training and other concrete and social supports; Candidacy - funds work of FSD staff who are supporting children not in foster care, but at risk of entering care; Staff and Caregiver Training - funds the majority of the training provided to FSD staff and caregivers; Administrative Costs - funds a portion the operation of the foster care system.	Because caring for children is foster care is a statutorily mandated activity, the state would have to pay for the full room and board cost of children in foster care. The state is unable to adjust existing adoption subsidy agreements with adoptive parents, per Federal law, so the state would need to assume full cost of adoption subsidy agreements. State would have to decide whether to offer additional subsidy agreements, which could decrease the number of special needs children who get adopted. The work that qualifies for candidacy funding would continue but would be state funded. The state would have to decide whether to continue to support with state funds youth transitioning out of foster care; Training would need to be assumed by the state, but would possibly be reduced. Admin costs would be assumed by state funds. Also note, that loss of IV-E would impact payments for child care for children in foster care (CDD budget).
SSBG- Social Services Block Grant	Capped Award	Funds used throughout AHS. For FSD, funds transportation, evaluation and counseling services, and respite care for children/youth in and out of foster care. Also provides for concrete supports to stabilize families.	These costs would be fully state funded as transportation is a mandated support FSD must offer per Federal guidelines. Availability of evaluations to inform case planning and permanency decisions would likely be reduced, however, judges often order evaluations in the course of proceedings. Some concrete supports would not be available which could increase the number of children in foster care if families can't be stabilized.
TANF- Temporary Aid to Needy Families	Capped Award	Funds staff conducting child abuse investigations and assessments and supports the administrative costs of the system.	This work is statutorily mandated so the full cost would shift to the state.
Medicaid Admin	Entitlement Award	Funds a portion of staff work in which they are connecting families with needed resources, such as counseling or substance abuse treatment.	This work flows out of our investigations and assessments of child abuse and neglect allegations so will continue, but the cost would shift to the state.
CHIP	Entitlement Award	Funds cost of medical treatment for eligible children in foster care	These costs would need to shift to another source, such as Medicaid, if possible, or the state, as it is a requirement that FSD provide for the medical needs of children in foster care.
Global Commitment/Medicaid	Entitlement (Regular Medicaid) and Capped (Investment GC)	Funds a portion of staff work in which they are connecting families with needed resources, such as counseling or substance abuse treatment, funds treatment portion of residential placements, funds contracted services provided to families and youth served by FSD.	The work of the staff will continue and need to be state funded. The services provided to families with children in foster care, families joined through adoptions, youth accessing the youth development program, and families at risk of having children enter custody or recently reunified from custody could be eliminated or would need to be state funded. If these services were eliminated, it is likely that more children would enter foster care and would remain in foster care longer than necessary.