

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AND FAMILY SUPPORT PROGRAMS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>FY 2013 BUDGET</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE.....	263
AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION	264
APPROPRIATIONS HISTORY TABLE	265
AMOUNTS AVAILABLE FOR OBLIGATION	267
OBLIGATIONS BY ACTIVITY	268
SUMMARY OF CHANGES	269
JUSTIFICATION:	
GENERAL STATEMENT	270
PROGRAM DESCRIPTION AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS	270
BUDGET REQUEST.....	272
OUTPUTS AND OUTCOMES TABLE	275
RESOURCE AND PROGRAM DATA	276
STATE TABLES.....	281

This page intentionally left blank.

FY 2013 Proposed Appropriation Language

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs

For making payments to States or other non-Federal entities under titles I, IV–D, X, XI, XIV, and XVI of the Social Security Act and the Act of July 5, 1960, [\$2,305,035,000] \$2,756,485,000,¹ to remain available until expended; and for such purposes for the first quarter of fiscal year [2013, \$1,100,000,000] 2014, \$1,100,000,000,² to remain available until expended.

For making payments to each State for carrying out the program of Aid to Families with Dependent Children under title IV– A of the Social Security Act before the effective date of the program of Temporary Assistance for Needy Families with respect to such State, such sums as may be necessary: *Provided*, That the sum of the amounts available to a State with respect to expenditures under such title IV–A in fiscal year 1997 under this appropriation and under such title IV–A as amended by the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 shall not exceed the limitations under section 116(b) of such Act.

For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to States or other non-Federal entities under titles I, IV–D, X, XI, XIV, and XVI of the Social Security Act and the Act of July 5, 1960, for the last 3 months of the current fiscal year for unanticipated costs, incurred for the current fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary.

(Department of Health and Human Services Appropriations Act, 2012)

¹ Amounts reflect current law.

² Amounts reflect current law.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
 Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs

Authorizing Legislation

	FY 2012 Amount Authorized	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Amount Authorized	FY 2013 Budget Request
Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs: Titles I, IV-A and -D, X, XI, XIV and XVI of the Social Security Act and the Act of July 5, 1960 (24 U.S.C. chapter 9)	Indefinite	\$4,047,514,000	Indefinite	\$3,867,842,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
 Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs

Appropriations History Table

<u>Year</u>	<u>Budget Estimate to Congress</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
2004		
Appropriation	3,245,970,000	3,292,970,000
Advance	1,100,000,000	1,100,000,000
Indefinite		19,567,000
Total	4,345,970,000	4,412,537,000
2005		
Appropriation	2,825,802,000	2,873,802,000
Advance	1,200,000,000	1,200,000,000
Total	4,025,802,000	4,073,802,000
2006		
Appropriation	2,071,943,000	2,121,643,000
Advance	1,200,000,000	1,200,000,000
Total	3,271,943,000	3,321,643,000
2007		
Appropriation	2,759,997,000	3,199,104,000
Advance	1,200,000,000	1,200,000,000
Total	3,959,997,000	4,399,104,000
2008		
Appropriation	2,957,713,000	2,949,713,000
Advance	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Indefinite		323,164,000
Total	3,957,013,000	4,272,877,000
2009		
Appropriation	2,766,378,000	2,759,078,000
Advance	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Indefinite		557,621,000
Total	3,766,378,000	4,316,699,000
2010		
Appropriation	3,574,509,000	3,571,509,000
Advance	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Indefinite		94,174,000
Total	4,574,509,000	4,665,683,000
2011		
Appropriation	3,154,814,000	
Advance	1,100,000,000	1,100,000,000
Indefinite		3,059,464,000
Total	4,254,814,000	4,159,464,000

<u>Year</u>	Budget Estimate to <u>Congress</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
2012		
Appropriation	2,610,035,000	2,305,035,000
Advance	1,200,000,000	1,200,000,000
Indefinite		542,479,000
Total	3,810,035,000	4,047,514,000
2013		
Appropriation	2,767,842,000	
Advance	1,100,000,000	
Total	3,867,842,000	
2014		
Appropriation		
Advance	1,100,000,000	
Total		

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
 Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs

Amounts Available for Obligation

	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Current Law</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
Advance, B.A.	\$1,100,000,000	\$1,200,000,000	\$1,100,000,000	\$1,100,000,000
Definite, B.A.	0	2,305,035,000	2,756,485,000	2,767,842,000
Indefinite, B.A.	2,827,625,000	542,478,000	0	0
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	\$3,927,625,000	\$4,047,513,000	\$3,856,485,000	\$3,867,842,000
Recovery Act, B.A.	231,839,000	0	0	0
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority including Recovery Act	\$4,159,464,000	\$4,047,513,000	\$3,856,485,000	\$3,867,842,000
Offsetting Collections from Non-Federal Funds	3,463,000	3,463,000	3,463,000	3,463,000
Recoveries of prior year obligations	509,082,000	300,000,000	300,000,000	300,000,000
Total Obligations	\$4,903,848,000	\$4,350,976,000	\$4,159,948,000	\$4,171,305,000
Obligations less Recovery Act	4,672,009,000	4,350,976,000	4,159,948,000	4,171,305,000
<i>Advance Requested for FY 2014</i>			<i>\$1,100,000,000</i>	<i>\$1,100,000,000</i>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
 Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs

Obligations by Activity

	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2013	
			<u>Current Law</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
<u>Child Support Enforcement</u>				
State Child Support Administrative Costs	\$4,165,537,000	\$3,780,819,000	\$3,576,110,000	\$3,587,467,000
Federal Incentive Payments to States	465,542,000	526,158,000	539,838,000	539,838,000
Access and Visitation Grants	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Subtotal, Child Support Enforcement	4,641,080,000	4,316,977,000	4,125,948,000	4,137,305,000
<u>Other Programs</u>				
Payments to Territories - Adults	29,930,000	33,000,000	33,000,000	33,000,000
Repatriation	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Subtotal, Other Programs	30,930,000	34,000,000	34,000,000	34,000,000
Total, Obligations	\$4,672,009,000	\$4,350,977,000	\$4,159,948,000	\$4,171,305,000
<i>Advance Requested for FY 2014</i>			<i>\$1,100,000,000</i>	<i>\$1,100,000,000</i>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
 Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs

Summary of Changes

FY 2012 Enacted	
Total estimated budget authority	\$4,047,514,000
(Obligations)	(\$4,350,977,000)
FY 2013 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	\$3,867,842,000
(Obligations)	(\$4,171,305,000)
 Net change	 -\$179,672,000

	<u>FY 2012 Enacted</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Increases:</u>		
A. <u>Built-in:</u>		
1) Federal Incentive Payments to States: Adjust incentive pool based on CPI-U.	\$526,158,000	+\$13,680,000
Subtotal, Built-in Increases		+\$13,680,000
B. <u>Program:</u>		
1) State Child Support Administrative Costs: Increase due to net impact of proposals.	\$3,477,356,000	+\$11,357,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+\$11,357,000
Total, Increases		+\$25,037,000
<u>Decreases:</u>		
A. <u>Built-in:</u>		
1) State Child Support Administrative Costs: Technical baseline adjustment.	\$3,477,356,000	-\$204,709,000
Subtotal, Built-in Decreases		-\$204,709,000
Total, Decreases		-\$204,709,000
Net Change		-\$179,672,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
 Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs

Justification

	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate	FY13 Change from FY12 Enacted
Budget Authority	\$4,159,465,000	\$4,047,514,000	\$3,867,842,000	-\$179,672,000
Obligations	\$4,672,010,000	\$4,350,977,000	\$4,171,305,000	-\$179,672,000

Authorizing Legislation – Titles I, IV-A and IV-D, X, XI, XIV and XVI of the Social Security Act

2013 Authorization Indefinite with legislative changes pending Congressional action, except as identified in Sections 1113 and 1603 of the Social Security Act.

Allocation Method Formula Grant

General Statement

The Payments to States for Child Support Services and Family Support Programs support state-administered programs of financial assistance and services for low-income families to promote their economic security and self-sufficiency. In FY 2013 four programs will be funded: (1) state and tribal administrative expenses and incentive payments to states to provide Child Support services; (2) Access and Visitation Grants to enable states to establish and administer programs to support and facilitate non-custodial parents’ access to and visitation of their children; (3) payments for adult-only benefits under assistance programs for the aged, blind, and disabled residents of Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands; and (4) temporary cash and services for repatriated U.S. citizens and dependents returned from foreign countries as a result of illness, destitution, war, or other crisis.

Program Description and Accomplishments

Child Support Programs –The Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE) supports federal, state, and tribal efforts to foster parental responsibility and promote family self-sufficiency by ensuring that both parents support their children financially and emotionally. OCSE has a commitment to increasing the reliability of support payments throughout childhood. Child Support agencies locate non-custodial parents, establish paternity when necessary, and establish and enforce orders for support. A growing body of research supports the effectiveness of a range of strategies that can help strengthen the ability and willingness of noncustodial parents to support their children and move nonpaying cases into payment status. The program has evolved over the past decade to become more successful in helping parents work together to support their children and ensuring that low-income noncustodial parents can secure the resources they need to provide for their children. Many Child Support programs have implemented cost-effective and family-centered strategies that complement traditional law enforcement practices, particularly for those parents who have limited incomes and who face multiple challenges to supporting their children. For example, state and local Child Support agencies now engage in outreach, referral, case management and other activities in partnership with veterans, fatherhood, workforce, reentry, child welfare, and domestic violence programs to increase the ability of parents to support their children.

The Administration for Children and Families' strategic goal of increasing economic independence and productivity for families includes increasing reliable income through the enforcement of support. Child Support provides about 40 percent of income for the poor families who receive it, and 10 percent of income for all poor custodial families. As a result of federal legislative changes in 1996 and 2006, the program distributed 94 percent of collections directly to children and families in 2010 (\$25 billion); federal and state governments retained less than \$1.7 billion. In families that have never received Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), the program forwards collections directly to the custodial family. Families receiving TANF are required to assign their rights to support to the state as a condition of receipt of assistance; however, states may choose to distribute these collections to families instead of reimbursing the state and federal governments (with federal cost sharing of amounts disregarded and passed through to families of up to \$100 per child and \$200 for two or more children).

The federal government provides funding through a 66 percent match rate for general state administrative costs. Additionally, the federal government provides incentive payments that are based on state performance. The total amount of incentives provided to states is based on a formula set in statute and is estimated at \$526 million for FY 2012.

Prior to the enactment of the Deficit Reduction Act (DRA) of 2005, P.L. 109-171, states could use expenditures from federal incentive funds as part of the state match for the program. P.L. 109-171 prohibited this practice effective FY 2008. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (Recovery Act), P.L. 111-5, temporarily changed the program's authorization language to allow states to once again use federal incentive payments as their share of state expenditures eligible for federal match. This temporary authorization expired on September 30, 2010.

Federally recognized Indian tribes and Alaska Native organizations are eligible to apply for direct funding for Child Support programs. Those with approved applications receive 90 percent federal funding of their program needs for the first three years and 80 percent federal funding thereafter. Tribes also may apply for two-year start-up grants. There are currently 42 tribal child support program grantees and 12 tribes receiving two-year start-up funding.

Under the Child Support Performance Incentive Act of 1998 (CSPIA), states receive performance-based funding and are subject to performance penalties based on five measures related to paternity establishment, order establishment, current support collections, collection of arrears payments, and cost-efficiency. Since enactment of CSPIA, both program performance and investment of state dollars in the program substantially increased until 2009. The recent slowed economy and reduced state program budgets have impacted both state performance and investments.

In FY 2010 the Child Support program continued to recover from the economic downturn. With unemployment still high, child support collections increased slightly in FY 2010. Fiscal year 2010 collections increased by 0.6 percent over FY 2009 collections to \$26.6 billion. However, despite this increase, collections were still below the amount for FY 2008.

State Child Support programs have had to contend with major fiscal challenges, including significant state budget shortfalls, declining federal assistance, and rising costs. However, the impact of these challenges varies considerably from state to state. For example, although overall investments in the program increased until 2009, the number of full time equivalent staff in state programs began to decline in 2006. Between 2006 and 2010 there was a 36 percent decline in the number of state and local full-time equivalent employees.

Despite these challenges, OCSE has worked hard to bolster the rate of current support collections. OCSE and Child Support agencies have a wide variety of strategies to increase collections, including income

withholding, unemployment compensation interception, state or federal tax refund offsets, new approaches which facilitate stable employment for non-custodial parents, and new strategies to remove barriers to reliable payments. Emerging research finds that providing employment services as part of a case management strategy increases the amount and stability of support payments. Similarly, access and visitation services that facilitate noncustodial parents spending time with their children can also lead to greater, more regular payment of support.

Access and Visitation Grants – The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA) created the Access and Visitation Grants program. Funding for the program began in FY 1997 with a capped entitlement of \$10 million. Each governor designated a state agency which uses these grant funds to establish and administer programs to support and facilitate non-custodial parents' access to and visitation with their children. The statute specifies certain activities which may be funded including: voluntary and mandatory mediation, counseling, education, the development of parenting plans, supervised visitation, neutral drop-off and pick-up, and the development of guidelines for visitation and alternative custody arrangements. This funding is separate from funding for federal and state administration of the Child Support program.

Payments to Territories – Adults (Aged, Blind and Disabled) – State maintenance assistance programs for the aged, blind, and disabled were federalized under Title XVI of the Social Security Act as the Supplemental Security Income program on January 1, 1974. A small residual program, however, remains for the residents of Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. These grants are subject to spending limitations under Section 1108 of the Social Security Act. The limitations, which were established by P.L. 104-193 and most recently amended by P.L. 105-33, are: \$107,255,000 for Puerto Rico, \$4,686,000 for Guam, and \$3,554,000 for the Virgin Islands.

Repatriation – This program provides temporary assistance to citizens of the United States and to dependents of citizens of the United States, if they (A) are identified by the Department of State as having returned, or been brought, from a foreign country to the United States because of the destitution of the citizen of the United States or the illness of such citizen or any of his dependents or because of war, threat of war, invasion, or similar crisis, and (B) are without available resources. Section 1113 of the Social Security Act [42 U.S.C. 1313] caps the funding level for the repatriation program at \$1 million each fiscal year. In FY 2010, this cap was increased to \$25 million to support repatriation efforts resulting from the earthquake in Haiti.

The repatriation program traditionally reimburses states directly for assistance provided to individual repatriates and for state administrative costs. In January 1997, the program entered into a cooperative agreement with a national, private organization to assist the federal government with certain administrative and financial management activities. All individuals receiving assistance are expected to repay the cost of such assistance. These debts are collected by the Program Support Center, which is the HHS component charged with collecting debts owed by individuals.

Budget Request – The \$3.867 billion FY 2013 request for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs reflects current law of \$3.856 billion adjusted by +11 million. The proposal assumes Congressional action on several legislative proposals, including a new Child Support and Fatherhood Initiative. The proposal promotes strong families and responsible fatherhood by ensuring that children benefit when parents pay support, promoting access and visitation, and improving enforcement tools. This proposal also includes funding to encourage states to pass through child support payments to families. Lastly, the proposal requires states to establish access and visitation arrangements to promote parental engagement in children's lives.

Child Support and Fatherhood Initiative

The Child Support program plays an important role in facilitating family self-sufficiency and promoting responsible fatherhood. Building on this role, the FY 2013 Budget request includes a Child Support and Fatherhood Initiative to encourage non-custodial parents to support their children and play an active role in their lives.

Ensuring Children Benefit When Parents Pay Support

The proposed budget initiative invests \$1.371 billion over ten years to encourage states to pass through current child support collections to TANF families, rather than retaining payments for cost recovery purposes. Under the proposal, states would no longer be required to reimburse the federal government for any part of current child support payments that the state distributes to the family and would allow states to discontinue assigning child support payments to the state when a family is receiving TANF assistance. Together these two reforms are estimated to cost \$572 million over ten years. To encourage states to take up family distribution options, the proposal also includes short-term funding to offset a significant share of state costs in implementing this policy, an estimated \$699 million over ten years. The proposal also provides limited resources to help states make necessary improvements to their systems technology to support the distribution changes (\$100 million over ten years). The benefits to families of the three policy changes exceed their cost, and will result in an additional \$1.7 billion in child support payments received by families, reducing those families' reliance on other social services programs, including the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and Supplemental Security Income program (SSI). The associated savings to SNAP and SSI are displayed in the respective accounts.

In addition, the proposal requires child support payments made on behalf of children in Foster Care to be used in the best interest of the child, rather than as general revenue for the state (\$303 million over 10 years). It also prohibits the use of child support to repay Medicaid costs associated with giving birth—a practice retained by only a handful of states (\$80 million over 10 years). Recovery of this debt from noncustodial parents can discourage the participation of pregnant women in Medicaid, discourage fathers' attachment to the formal labor market, and reduce child support payments to the family. The associated costs to Foster Care and Medicaid are displayed in their respective accounts.

Promoting Access and Visitation

The budget provides \$580 million over ten years to support increased access and visitation services and integrates these services into the core child support program. As a first step in facilitating a relationship between non-custodial parents and their children, the proposed initiative would update the statutory purposes of the Child Support program to recognize the program's evolving mission and activities that help parents cooperate and support their children. The proposal also requires states to establish access and visitation responsibilities in all initial child support orders, just as custody arrangements are typically settled at the same time divorces are finalized. The proposal also would encourage states to undertake activities that support access and visitation, while implementing domestic violence safeguards, which are a critical component of this new state responsibility. These services will not only improve parent-child relationships and outcomes for children, but they will also result in improved collections. Research shows that when fathers are engaged in the lives of their children, they are more likely to meet their financial obligations. This creates a double win for children—an engaged parent and financial security.

Enforcement and Establishment

The FY 2013 proposal includes several additional proposals aimed at increasing and improving collections and program efficiency, which would collectively save \$109 million over ten years. They include:

- Mandate data comparisons with insurance claims, payments, settlements and awards;
- Require employers to report lump sum payment for intercept;
- Closing a loophole to allow garnishment of longshoremen's benefits;
- Improving the processes for freezing and seizing assets in multistate financial institutions;
- Providing tribal child support programs with access to the Federal Parent Locator Service and other enforcement tools and grant programs currently available to state child support programs, as well as sustained support for model tribal computer systems;
- Modifying the threshold at which states become subject to performance penalty based upon their paternity establishment percentage to better reflect state performance;
- Requiring each state's use of procedures to review and adjust child support debt owed to the state, and to discourage accumulation of unpaid child support debt during incarceration;
- Revising title IV-D to consolidate and clarify various data matching, safeguarding and disclosure authorities; and
- Requiring states to pass UIFSA 2008, model uniform state law, to ensure efficient international case processing as required by the Hague Child Support Treaty.

Taken together these proposals will strengthen the ability of both parents to support and care for their children as well as improve the performance of the Child Support program in meeting this goal.

Performance Analysis

Although collections increased in FY 2010 over FY 2009, collections are still below FY 2008 levels. Administrative data also indicate that collections offset from unemployment compensation benefits significantly increased, while collections from wage withholding decreased, reflecting the continued problem of high rates of unemployment. As wage withholding is the single most effective method of child support collections, declines in wage withholding collections may present greater challenges in the future to the program in maintaining performance goals for current support collections. Furthermore, states have reported on the profound impacts of the recession and state budget cutbacks on their programs. Although staffing has declined, the total IV-D caseload and current assistance caseload has increased for the second year in a row. In spite of these challenges, OCSE aims to increase the total distributed child support collections to \$28 billion in FY 2013. Further, in the latter part of FY 2010, OCSE began to see signs of improvements in employment. OCSE has been monitoring state submissions to the National Directory of New Hires to determine the impact of the recent recession and found that there was an increase of about 2 percent in New Hire submissions for FY 2010.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Target +/- FY 2012 Target
<u>20.1LT</u> : Increase annual child support distributed collections. (Outcome)	FY 2010: \$26.6 B (Historical Actual)	N/A	\$28B ³	N/A
<u>20A</u> : Maintain the paternity establishment percentage (PEP) among children born out-of-wedlock. (Outcome)	FY 2010: 95% Target: 94% (Target Exceeded)	92% ⁴	92%	Maintain
<u>20B</u> : Increase the percentage of IV-D cases having support orders. (Outcome)	FY 2010: 80% Target: 77% (Target Exceeded)	77%	77%	Maintain
<u>20C</u> : Maintain the IV-D (child support) collection rate for current support. ⁵ (Outcome)	FY 2010: 62% Target: 62% (Target Met)	62%	62%	Maintain
<u>20D</u> : Maintain the percentage of paying cases among IV-D (child support) arrearage cases. (Outcome)	FY 2010: 62% Target: 62% (Target Met)	62%	62%	Maintain
<u>20.2LT and 20E</u> : Increase the cost-effectiveness ratio (total dollars collected per \$1 of expenditures). (Efficiency)	FY 2010: \$4.88 Target: \$4.77 (Target Exceeded)	\$4.84	\$4.88	+\$0.04
<u>20i</u> : Total cases with orders established. (Output)	FY 2010: 12.7 million (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>20ii</u> : Total number of paternities established. (Output)	FY 2010: 1.7 million (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>20iii</u> : Total amount of current support distributed. (Output)	FY 2010: \$20 billion (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

³ The FY 2013 target for this performance measure has been revised in light of recent data trends and predicted economic conditions.

⁴ The performance level for FY2012 appears lower than the previous target to account for the fact that states have already cleaned up their caseload by establishing paternity orders for backlogged cases.

⁵ This performance measure is included in the FY 2010-2015 HHS Strategic Plan.

Resource and Program Data
State Child Support Administrative Costs

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$4,165,538,000	\$3,780,819,000	\$3,587,467,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$4,165,538,000	\$3,780,819,000	\$3,587,467,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	99	106	106
New Starts			
#	99	106	106
\$	\$4,165,538,000	\$3,780,819,000	\$3,587,467,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Resource and Program Data
Federal Incentive Payments to States

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$465,542,000	\$526,158,000	\$539,838,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$465,542,000	\$526,158,000	\$539,838,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	54	54	54
New Starts			
#	54	54	54
\$	\$465,542,000	\$526,158,000	\$539,838,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Resource and Program Data
Access and Visitation Grants

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	54	54	54
New Starts			
#	54	54	54
\$	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Resource and Program Data
Payments to Territories-Adults

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$29,930,000	\$33,000,000	\$33,000,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$29,930,000	\$33,000,000	\$33,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	3	3	3
New Starts			
#	3	3	3
\$	\$29,930,000	\$33,000,000	\$33,000,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Resource and Program Data
Repatriation

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Discretionary	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	1	1	1
New Starts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Continuations			
#	1	1	1
\$	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

FY 2013 Mandatory State/Formula Grants

Federal Share of State and Local Administrative Costs and Incentives				CFDA #	93.563
STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request		Difference +/- 2012
Alabama	\$52,681,106	\$48,901,894	\$46,772,162		-\$2,129,731
Alaska	19,778,849	18,359,963	17,560,367		-799,597
Arizona	48,765,273	45,266,973	43,295,546		-1,971,427
Arkansas	40,860,393	37,929,169	36,277,312		-1,651,857
California	742,422,618	689,163,054	659,149,241		-30,013,812
Colorado	64,266,454	59,656,137	57,058,047		-2,598,091
Connecticut	51,479,514	47,786,501	45,705,346		-2,081,155
Delaware	28,381,661	26,345,631	25,198,249		-1,147,381
District of Columbia	19,432,998	18,038,923	17,253,308		-785,615
Florida	232,365,224	215,695,917	206,302,122		-9,393,795
Georgia	104,547,525	97,047,544	92,821,016		-4,226,528
Hawaii	15,083,161	14,001,132	13,391,368		-609,765
Idaho	15,948,438	14,804,336	14,159,591		-644,745
Illinois	147,196,179	136,636,689	130,686,010		-5,950,679
Indiana	104,608,088	97,103,762	92,874,786		-4,228,976
Iowa	46,983,471	43,612,993	41,713,599		-1,899,394
Kansas	42,175,641	39,150,065	37,445,036		-1,705,029
Kentucky	69,093,308	64,136,725	61,343,500		-2,793,225
Louisiana	70,034,551	65,010,445	62,179,169		-2,831,277
Maine	21,379,303	19,845,605	18,981,307		-864,298
Maryland	123,013,549	114,188,861	109,215,810		-4,973,051
Massachusetts	62,472,611	57,990,980	55,465,409		-2,525,571
Michigan	166,587,507	154,636,931	147,902,322		-6,734,609
Minnesota	129,684,940	120,381,663	115,138,908		-5,242,754
Mississippi	33,750,795	31,329,596	29,965,158		-1,364,439
Missouri	56,556,196	52,498,994	50,212,605		-2,286,389
Montana	8,729,337	8,103,116	7,750,216		-352,900
Nebraska	30,958,277	28,737,407	27,485,861		-1,251,546
Nevada	36,582,307	33,957,983	32,479,075		-1,478,908
New Hampshire	17,031,452	15,809,658	15,121,130		-688,528
New Jersey	181,285,772	168,280,779	160,951,965		-7,328,814
New Mexico	37,383,842	34,702,018	33,190,706		-1,511,311
New York	291,684,419	270,759,699	258,967,815		-11,791,884
North Carolina	115,477,814	107,193,721	102,525,316		-4,668,405
North Dakota	12,998,898	12,066,389	11,540,885		-525,505

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012
Ohio	239,367,523	222,195,888	212,519,012	-9,676,876
Oklahoma	52,332,025	48,577,855	46,462,236	-2,115,619
Oregon	53,000,602	49,198,470	47,055,822	-2,142,648
Pennsylvania	177,588,527	164,848,765	157,669,419	-7,179,346
Rhode Island	17,943,687	16,656,451	15,931,044	-725,407
South Carolina	44,732,333	41,523,346	39,714,958	-1,808,388
South Dakota	7,323,701	6,798,317	6,502,243	-296,074
Tennessee	68,004,307	63,125,846	60,376,646	-2,749,200
Texas	274,770,817	255,059,438	243,951,317	-11,108,120
Utah	41,247,112	38,288,146	36,620,655	-1,667,491
Vermont	11,778,100	10,933,168	10,457,017	-476,152
Virginia	67,375,251	62,541,917	59,818,147	-2,723,770
Washington	120,497,032	111,852,873	106,981,556	-4,871,316
West Virginia	31,505,315	29,245,202	27,971,541	-1,273,661
Wisconsin	94,405,019	87,632,636	83,816,138	-3,816,498
Wyoming	8,479,543	7,871,242	7,528,440	-342,801
Subtotal	4,552,032,365	4,225,480,811	4,041,456,453	-184,024,357
Indian Tribes	35,303,905	42,000,000	48,000,000	6,000,000
Subtotal	35,303,905	42,000,000	48,000,000	6,000,000
Guam	3,971,865	3,758,043	3,601,270	-156,772
Puerto Rico	32,772,343	31,008,068	29,714,520	-1,293,548
Virgin Islands	4,999,208	4,730,079	4,532,757	-197,322
Subtotal	41,743,416	39,496,189	37,848,547	-1,647,643
Total States/Territories	4,629,079,686	4,306,977,000	4,127,305,000	-179,672,000
Other	2,000,000	0	0	0
Subtotal, Adjustments	2,000,000	0	0	0
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$4,631,079,686	\$4,306,977,000	\$4,127,305,000	-\$179,672,000

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

FY 2013 Mandatory State/Formula Grants

Access and Visitation Grants		CFDA # 93.597		
STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012
Alabama	\$149,264	\$137,856	\$137,856	0
Alaska	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Arizona	174,649	172,676	172,676	0
Arkansas	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
California	928,087	946,820	946,820	0
Colorado	119,804	121,309	121,309	0
Connecticut	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Delaware	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
District of Columbia	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Florida	498,385	502,438	502,438	0
Georgia	300,940	295,483	295,483	0
Hawaii	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Idaho	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Illinois	338,121	346,886	346,886	0
Indiana	185,719	192,761	192,761	0
Iowa	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Kansas	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Kentucky	130,074	123,634	123,634	0
Louisiana	149,318	145,278	145,278	0
Maine	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Maryland	160,159	160,674	160,674	0
Massachusetts	151,378	171,813	171,813	0
Michigan	283,398	284,554	284,554	0
Minnesota	130,672	133,346	133,346	0
Mississippi	108,176	107,089	107,089	0
Missouri	180,659	169,898	169,898	0
Montana	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Nebraska	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Nevada	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
New Hampshire	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
New Jersey	218,244	212,190	212,190	0
New Mexico	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
New York	540,894	545,183	545,183	0
North Carolina	286,100	279,933	279,933	0
North Dakota	100,000	100,000	100,000	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012
Ohio	349,998	346,015	346,015	0
Oklahoma	114,527	103,930	103,930	0
Oregon	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Pennsylvania	322,677	344,452	344,452	0
Rhode Island	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
South Carolina	142,114	136,311	136,311	0
South Dakota	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Tennessee	184,527	181,834	181,834	0
Texas	721,988	702,147	702,147	0
Utah	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Vermont	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Virginia	203,201	207,182	207,182	0
Washington	169,246	176,274	176,274	0
West Virginia	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Wisconsin	157,681	152,034	152,034	0
Wyoming	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Subtotal	9,700,000	9,700,000	9,700,000	0
Guam	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Puerto Rico	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Virgin Islands	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Subtotal	300,000	300,000	300,000	0
Total States/Territories	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	0
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$0

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

CHILDREN’S RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>FY 2013 BUDGET</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION	287
APPROPRIATIONS HISTORY TABLE	288
AMOUNTS AVAILABLE FOR OBLIGATION	289
BUDGET AUTHORITY BY ACTIVITY	290
JUSTIFICATION:	
GENERAL STATEMENT	291
PROGRAM DESCRIPTION AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS	291
BUDGET REQUEST.....	292
RESOURCE AND PROGRAM DATA	293

This page intentionally left blank.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children's Research and Technical Assistance

Authorizing Legislation

	FY 2012 Amount Authorized	FY 2012 Budget Estimate ¹	FY 2013 Amount Authorized	FY 2013 Budget Request
1. Training and Technical Assistance: Section 452(j) of the Social Security Act	The amount authorized and appropriated is equal to the greater of one percent of the total amount paid to the federal government for its share of child support collections for the preceding year or the amount appropriated for this activity for FY 2002.	\$12,318,000	The amount authorized and appropriated is equal to the greater of one percent of the total amount paid to the federal government for its share of child support collections for the preceding year or the amount appropriated for this activity for FY 2002.	\$12,318,000
2. Federal Parent Locator Service: Section 453(o) of the Social Security Act	The amount authorized and appropriated is equal to the greater of two percent of the total amount paid to the federal government for its share of child support collections for the preceding year or the amount appropriated for this activity for FY 2002.	24,635,000	The amount authorized and appropriated is equal to the greater of two percent of the total amount paid to the federal government for its share of child support collections for the preceding year or the amount appropriated for this activity for FY 2002.	24,635,000
3. Child Welfare Study: Section 429(e) of the Social Security Act	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
4. Welfare Research: Section 413(h) of the Social Security Act	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
Total request level		\$57,953,000		\$57,953,000

¹ For all tables in this chapter, the FY 2012 estimate level reflects the Administration's proposal for an extension of the Child Welfare Study.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children's Research and Technical Assistance

Appropriations History Table

<u>Year</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
2004	55,998,000
2005	55,398,000
2006	57,953,000
2007	57,953,000
2008	57,953,000
2009	57,953,000
2010	57,953,000
2011	57,953,000
2012	57,953,000
2013	57,953,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children's Research and Technical Assistance

Amounts Available for Obligation

	FY 2011 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2012 <u>Estimate</u>	FY 2013 <u>Estimate</u>
Pre-Appropriated, B.A.	\$57,953,000	\$57,953,000	\$57,953,000
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	\$57,953,000	\$57,953,000	\$57,953,000
Subtotal, Adjusted Budget Authority	\$57,953,000	\$57,953,000	\$57,953,000
Offsetting Collections from Federal Funds	25,860,000	26,190,000	28,000,000
Unobligated balance, start of year	5,015,000	6,887,000	0
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-19,000	0	0
Recoveries of prior year obligations	29,000	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	-6,887,000	0	0
Total Obligations	\$81,951,000	\$91,030,000	\$85,953,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children's Research and Technical Assistance

Budget Authority by Activity

	FY 2011 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2012 <u>Estimate</u>	FY 2013 <u>Estimate</u>
Training and Technical Assistance	\$12,318,000	\$12,318,000	\$12,318,000
Federal Parent Locator Service	24,635,000	24,635,000	24,635,000
Child Welfare Study	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
Welfare Research	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
Total, Budget Authority	\$57,953,000	\$57,953,000	\$57,953,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children's Research and Technical Assistance

Justification

	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Estimate	FY13 Change from FY12 Estimate
Budget Authority	\$57,953,000	\$57,953,000	\$57,953,000	\$0
Obligations	\$81,951,000	\$91,030,000	\$85,953,000	-\$5,077,000

Authorizing Legislation – Sections 413(h), 429(e), 452(j) and 453(o) of the Social Security Act

2013 Authorization Training and Technical Assistance and Federal Parent Locator Service authorized indefinitely based on a formula; Welfare Research and Child Welfare Study pending Congressional action

Allocation Method Direct Federal/Contract

General Statement

The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-193) and the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-171) authorize and appropriate funds for welfare research and technical support for states implementing welfare reform. These efforts include training and technical assistance to support the dissemination of information and technical assistance to the states on child support enforcement activities as well as the Federal Parent Locator Service which assists states in locating non-custodial parents.

Program Description and Accomplishments – The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA) included two provisions which target funding to strengthen the federal government's capacity to influence the effectiveness of the child support program.

The first provision, pertaining to an amount equivalent to the greater of either one percent of the federal share of child support collections in the prior year or the amount appropriated for this activity in FY 2002, is directed to cover the Department's costs in providing technical assistance to states (including technical assistance related to state automated systems), training of state and federal staff, staffing studies, information dissemination and related activities; and to support research, demonstration, and special projects of regional or national significance relating to the operation of state child support programs. These activities are key to successful state outcomes in promoting family self-sufficiency and attaining the anticipated benefits of the statute. Amounts under this provision are available until expended.

The second provision, pertaining to an amount equal to the greater of either two percent of the federal share of child support collections in the prior year or the amount appropriated for this activity in FY 2002, is directed to cover the Department's costs in operating the Federal Parent Locator Service (FPLS) to the extent that these costs are not recovered through fees. Under PRWORA, the mission and scope of the FPLS was significantly expanded to add two components--the Federal Child Support Case Registry, a database of child support cases, participants, and orders, and the National Directory of New Hires, a database of employment information. State and local child support enforcement agencies use FPLS

data to locate non-custodial parents, putative fathers, and custodial parties for the establishment of paternity and child support obligations, as well as to assist in the enforcement and modification of orders for child support, custody and visitation. States rely on FPLS to facilitate standardized and centralized communication and data exchanges with employers, multistate financial institutions, insurance companies and other federal agencies. FPLS data are also used by state and federal agencies to reduce erroneous payments and overall program costs in public assistance and benefit programs. The FPLS is crucial to helping the Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE) fulfill its mission in assisting states to secure the financial support upon which millions of our nation's children depend, and has contributed to an increase in the overall effectiveness and performance of the child support program. Amounts under this provision are available until expended.

Budget Request – The FY 2013 request for Children's Research and Technical Assistance is \$57,953,000, an increase of \$6,000,000 above the FY 2012 current law level, and the same as the FY 2012 request. This request will fund child support training and technical assistance efforts, the operation of the FPLS, and welfare research. This request includes a continuation of the \$15 million welfare research funding along with the TANF program and a permanent extension of the \$6 million child welfare study.

Resource and Program Data
Training and Technical Assistance

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Discretionary	\$540,000	\$550,000	\$550,000
Research/Evaluation		625,000	
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	1,855,000	4,017,000	2,250,000
Program Support	9,238,000	10,895,000	9,518,000
Total, Resources	\$11,633,000	\$16,087,000	\$12,318,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	9	10	10
New Starts			
#	3	8	8
\$	\$274,000	\$400,000	\$400,000
Continuations			
#	6	2	2
\$	\$266,000	\$150,000	\$150,000
Contracts			
#	22	20	22
\$	\$3,615,000	\$7,924,000	\$4,498,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	38	36	38
\$	\$1,033,000	\$1,606,000	\$1,137,000

Notes:

1. The numbers reflect total obligations which include obligations made from prior year unobligated balances.
2. Program Support – includes funding for information technology, salaries/benefits and associated overhead costs.

Resource and Program Data
Federal Parent Locator Service

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	\$33,582,000	\$37,617,000	\$36,931,000
Program Support	15,755,000	16,326,000	15,704,000
Total, Resources	\$49,337,000	\$53,943,000	\$52,635,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	0	0	0
New Starts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	10	12	12
\$	\$34,543,000	\$38,268,000	\$36,897,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	19	21	21
\$	\$8,954,000	\$9,402,000	\$9,402,000

Notes:

1. The numbers reflect total obligations which include obligations made from prior year unobligated balances, fees from the states to pay costs associated with offset notice preparation, and fees from state and federal agencies to pay costs associated with Federal Parent locator Services.
2. Program Support – Includes funding for information technology, salaries/benefits and associated overhead costs.

Resource and Program Data
Child Welfare Study

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation	\$5,992,000	\$5,960,000	\$5,960,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support		40,000	40,000
Total, Resources	\$5,992,000	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	0	0	0
New Starts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	1	1	1
\$	\$5,992,000	\$5,960,000	\$5,960,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Resource and Program Data
Welfare Research

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation	\$14,136,000	\$14,147,000	\$14,147,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	853,000	853,000	853,000
Total, Resources	\$14,989,000	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	2	2	2
New Starts			
#	2	2	2
\$	\$1,074,000	\$1,074,000	\$1,074,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	20	20	20
\$	\$13,072,000	\$13,083,000	\$13,083,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	9	8	8
\$	\$812,000	\$812,000	\$812,000

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>FY 2013 BUDGET</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION	299
APPROPRIATIONS HISTORY TABLE	300
AMOUNTS AVAILABLE FOR OBLIGATION	301
BUDGET AUTHORITY BY ACTIVITY	301
SUMMARY OF CHANGES	302
JUSTIFICATION:	
GENERAL STATEMENT	303
PROGRAM DESCRIPTION AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS	304
BUDGET REQUEST	306
OUTPUTS AND OUTCOMES TABLE	307
RESOURCE AND PROGRAM DATA	309
STATE TABLE.....	313

This page intentionally left blank.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Authorizing Legislation

	FY 2012 Amount Authorized	FY 2012 Budget Estimate	FY 2013 Amount Authorized ¹	FY 2013 Budget Request
• State Family Assistance Grants: Section 403(a)(1)(C) of the Social Security Act (SSA)	Such sums	16,488,667,000	Such sums	16,488,667,000
• Territories – Family Assistance Grants: Section 403(a)(1)(C) of the SSA	Such sums	77,875,000	Such sums	77,875,000
• Matching Grants to Territories: Section 1108(b)(2) of the SSA	Such sums	15,000,000	Such sums	15,000,000
• Supplemental Grants for Population Increases: Section 403(a)(3)(E) of the SSA	0	0	319,450,000	319,450,000
• Healthy Marriage / Responsible Fatherhood Grants: Section 403(a)(2)(D) of the SSA	150,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000
• Tribal Work Programs: Section 412(a)(2)(D) of the SSA	7,633,287	7,633,000	7,633,287	7,633,000
• Contingency Fund: Section 403(b)(2)(D) of the SSA	612,000,000	612,000,000	292,550,000	292,550,000
Total request level		\$17,351,175,000		\$17,351,175,000
Total request level against definite authorizations		\$17,351,175,000		\$17,351,175,000

¹ FY 2013 Amount Authorized reflects the Administration's proposal for an extension of TANF, including \$319 million for Supplemental Grants and \$293 million for the Contingency Fund.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Appropriations History Table

<u>Year</u>	<u>Request to Congress</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
2004		\$17,008,625,287
2005		17,008,625,827
2005/6		5,139,108,000
2005/6		11,988,328,513
2007		17,058,625,513
2008		17,058,625,513
2009		
Pre-appropriated		17,058,625,513
Recovery Act		5,000,000,000
Total		22,058,625,513
2010		
Appropriation		16,739,175,287
Recovery Act		319,450,226
Total		17,058,625,513
2011		
Appropriation	17,408,625,513	16,950,496,693
Contingency Fund	1,854,962,000	334,238,754
TANF Emergency Fund	2,500,000,000	
Total	21,763,587,513	17,284,735,447
2012 ²		
Appropriation	17,058,625,000	16,739,175,000
Contingency Fund	612,000,000	612,000,000
Total	17,760,625,000	17,351,175,000
2013		
Appropriation	17,351,175,000	

² The FY 2012 level is an estimate based on current law.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Amounts Available for Obligation

	FY 2011 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2012 <u>Estimate</u>	FY 2013 <u>Estimate</u>
Budget Authority	\$17,456,497,000	\$17,351,175,000	\$17,351,175,000
Rescission ³	-171,761,000	0	0
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	\$17,284,736,000	\$17,351,175,000	\$17,351,175,000
Total Obligations	\$17,284,736,000	\$17,351,175,000	\$17,351,175,000

Budget Authority by Activity

	FY 2011 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2012 <u>Estimate</u>	FY 2013 <u>Estimate</u>
State Family Assistance Grants	\$16,488,667,000	\$16,488,667,000	\$16,488,667,000
Territories -- Family Assistance Grants	77,875,000	77,875,000	77,875,000
Matching Grants to Territories	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
Supplemental Grants for Population Increases	211,322,000	0	319,450,000
Healthy Marriage Promotion and Responsible Fatherhood Grants	150,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000
Tribal Work Programs	7,633,000	7,633,000	7,633,000
Contingency Fund	334,239,000	612,000,000	292,550,000
Total, Budget Authority	\$17,284,736,000	\$17,351,175,000	\$17,351,175,000

³ The Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011 (P.L. 111-242) appropriated \$506 million for the Contingency Fund in FY 2011 and \$612 million for FY 2012. Subsequently, the Claims Resolution Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-291) reduced the Contingency Fund to \$334 million in FY 2011.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Summary of Changes

FY 2012 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	\$17,351,175,000
FY 2013 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	\$17,351,175,000
Net change	+\$0

	<u>FY 2012 Estimate</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Increases:</u>		
A. <u>Program:</u>		
1) Supplemental Grants for Population Increases:		
Reauthorize the funding to 17 states previously eligible since 2002	\$0	+\$319,450,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+\$319,450,000
Total, Increases		+\$319,450,000
<u>Decreases:</u>		
A. <u>Program:</u>		
1) Contingency Fund: Repurpose the Contingency Fund to assist states with needs stemming from a downturn in the economy		
	\$612,000,000	-\$319,450,000
Subtotal, Program Decreases		-\$319,450,000
Total, Decreases		-\$319,450,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Justification

FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Estimate	FY13 Change from FY12 Estimate
\$17,284,736,000	\$17,351,175,000	\$17,351,175,000	\$0

Authorizing Legislation – Section 403(a), 403(b), 412(a) and 1108 of the Social Security Act; Section 131 of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011; Section 811 of the Claims Resolution Act of 2010

2013 AuthorizationSuch sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation MethodFormula Grant/Competitive Grant

General Statement

Title I of Public Law 104-193, the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, created the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program. The legislation repealed the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and related programs and replaced them with a fixed block grant. The purpose of the TANF program is to provide state flexibility in operating programs designed to: (1) provide assistance to needy families so that children may be cared for in their own homes or the homes of relatives; (2) end dependence of needy parents by promoting job preparation, work, and marriage; (3) prevent and reduce the incidence of out-of-wedlock pregnancies; and (4) encourage the formation and maintenance of two-parent families.

The Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (DRA): (1) reauthorized the TANF program through 2010 and maintained program funding levels for Family Assistance Grants to States, Tribes and Territories, Matching Grants to Territories, and Tribal Work Programs, and allowed continued access to the Contingency Fund; (2) modified work participation rate calculations; (3) created and provided funds for grants focused on promotion of healthy marriage and responsible fatherhood and; (4) reinstated authority for the Supplemental Grants for Population Increases program through FY 2008. The Medicare Improvements for Patients and Providers Act of 2008 extended authority for Supplemental Grants through FY 2009, and the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 extended these grants through FY 2010. On December 8, 2010, President Obama signed into law the Claims Resolution Act of 2010, which included an extension of TANF through September 30, 2011 (with the exception of Supplemental Grants for Population Increases, which were extended through June 30, 2011). TANF was extended through December 31, 2011, in the Short-Term TANF Extension Act. On December 23, 2011, President Obama signed the Temporary Payroll Tax Cut Continuation Act of 2011, which extended the TANF program through February 29, 2012.

The FY 2013 request of \$17,351,175,000 for the TANF program includes a proposal to restructure the Contingency Fund and to make the Supplemental Grants for Population Increases a permanent part of TANF.

Program Description and Accomplishments

State Family Assistance Grants – Funding under the TANF program is provided primarily through State Family Assistance Grants, which were authorized and pre-appropriated through FY 2011 at \$16.5 billion each year. State allocations are based on AFDC spending levels in the mid 1990s. While states must meet certain work participation and maintenance of effort requirements, they have flexibility with their TANF funds to design programs that promote work, personal responsibility and self-sufficiency, and strengthen families.

States have wide flexibility under TANF to determine their own eligibility criteria, benefit levels, and the type of services and benefits available to TANF recipients. States must maintain a historical level of state spending on behalf of eligible families (the maintenance of effort requirement) and must meet minimum work participation rate requirements. In addition, families that have received federally funded assistance under TANF for five cumulative years are not eligible for federally funded assistance, subject to limited exceptions.

States may transfer up to a total of 30 percent of their TANF funds to either the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) program or the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) program, with no more than 10 percent transferred to SSBG. From the FY 2010 grants, states transferred \$1.4 billion to CCDBG and \$1.2 billion to SSBG.

Tribes are eligible to operate their own TANF programs and those that choose to do so receive their own Family Assistance Grants. The number of approved tribal TANF plans has steadily increased since the first three tribal TANF programs started in July 1997. As of December 2011, 66 tribal TANF grantees have been approved.

Territories – Family Assistance Grants – These grants provide funding to Guam, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands to operate their own TANF programs. Territories are subject to the same state plan, work, and maintenance of effort requirements as the states. A territory's allocation is based on historic funding levels, with a total of \$77.9 million made available annually.

Matching Grants to Territories – These grants are an additional source of funding to the territories. These Matching Grants are subject to a ceiling under section 1108 of the Social Security Act and additional maintenance of effort requirements. Matching Grant funds may be used for the TANF program and the Foster Care, Adoption Assistance, and Chafee Foster Care Independence programs. The federal matching rate for these funds is 75 percent, and up to \$15 million is made available annually for this purpose.

Supplemental Grants for Population Increases – These grants provide additional TANF funding to states that experienced increases in their populations and/or had low levels of welfare spending per poor person in the mid 1990s. To receive a supplemental grant, a state must have met the criteria in FY 1998. Territories and tribes are not eligible. Since 2002, when the award amounts were fixed, the same 17 states have received a total of \$319 million each year through FY 2010. The Supplemental Grants, as with regular TANF block grant funds, can be transferred to CCDBG and SSBG, subject to the overall transfer limits. The Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011 and the Claims Resolution Act of 2010 authorized the grants through June 30, 2011, at a funding level of \$211 million available for FY 2011. The grants have not been authorized for FY 2012.

Healthy Marriage Promotion and Responsible Fatherhood Grants – The DRA included \$150 million for the Healthy Marriage Promotion and Responsible Fatherhood Grants in FY 2006 through FY 2010. The Claims Resolution Act of 2010 amended the Social Security Act to provide \$150 million for FY 2011 for this purpose, specifying that funding should be equally split between healthy marriage and responsible

fatherhood activities. Program funds were used to award 120 Healthy Marriage and Responsible Fatherhood grants. Funds were also used to support research and evaluation activities and to implement a national responsible fatherhood clearinghouse and media campaign. Together, these activities are designed to promote and encourage healthy marriage and relationships, positive father and family interactions, and collaboration activities to address the needs of at-risk families in a comprehensive approach.

The Claims Resolution Act also amended the allowable activities under the healthy marriage grants to include marriage education, marriage skills, and relationship skills programs for any participant – not just unmarried pregnant women and expectant fathers. Further, the Claims Resolution Act stipulated that in making FY 2011 grants, HHS must give preference to entities that were awarded funds under these programs for any prior fiscal year and that have demonstrated the ability to successfully carry out the programs.

In addition, the Claims Resolution Act reauthorized demonstration projects to test the effectiveness of coordinating tribal TANF and child welfare services for tribal families at risk of child abuse or neglect. The Act stipulated that if the Secretary elected to award new grants up to \$2 million in funding must be equally allocated from the Healthy Marriage and Responsible Fatherhood funds. As a result, a total of 14 Tribal TANF-Child Welfare Coordination demonstration projects were funded that emphasize improving case management for families eligible for assistance, supportive services and assistance to tribal children in out-of-home placements and the tribal families caring for such children, including families who adopt the children, and prevention services and assistance to tribal families at risk of child abuse and neglect.

Tribal Work Programs – These grants are available to Indian tribes and Alaskan Native organizations that conducted a Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training program in FY 1995. The purpose of these grants is to allow Indian tribes and Alaskan Native organizations to operate programs to make work activities available to their members. Funding is authorized and pre-appropriated at \$7.6 million for each fiscal year through FY 2011. As of December 2011, there are 79 grantees for this program.

Contingency Fund – The Contingency Fund provides a funding reserve that can be used to assist states that meet certain criteria intended to reflect economic distress. To be eligible to receive contingency funds, a state must meet one of two criteria:

- 1) The state’s average unemployment rate for the most recent three-month period for which data are available must equal or exceed 6.5 percent, and this rate must be at least 10 percent higher than the average unemployment rate for the comparable three-month period in either or both of the last two calendar years or;
- 2) The average number of SNAP participants in the state for the most recent three-month period for which data are available must exceed by at least 10 percent the average number of food stamp participants in the state in the comparable three-month period of either FY 1994 or FY 1995.

States also must increase their state spending and meet a higher maintenance of effort requirement in order to qualify for contingency funds. Contingency funds can be used for any allowable TANF expenditure and can carry over from year to year. The Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011 appropriated \$506 million for the Contingency Fund in FY 2011 and \$612 million for FY 2012. Subsequently, the FY 2011 appropriation was reduced to \$334 million as a result of the Claims Resolution Act of 2010.

Overall funding for TANF-related programs during the last five years has been as follows:

2008 \$17,058,625,513

2009	\$17,058,625,513
2009 <i>Emergency Fund, Recovery Act</i>	\$5,000,000,000
2010	\$16,739,175,287
2010 <i>Supplemental Grants, Recovery Act</i>	\$319,450,226
2011	\$17,284,735,447
2012	\$17,351,175,000 ⁴

The TANF job entry rate performance measure (percentage of adult TANF recipients who become newly employed) in FY 2010 was approximately 25 percent and the job retention rate (percentage of adult TANF recipients/former recipients employed in one quarter that were still employed in the next two consecutive quarters) was just over 60 percent. The recent economic downturn has affected caseloads and TANF program capacity to transition families into the workforce. The FY 2010 results were both short of their performance targets (38.4 percent and 62.2 percent, respectively). As a result of the Recovery Act, during fiscal years 2009 and 2010, emergency funding through the TANF program was provided to 52 states and territories (including the District of Columbia) and 24 tribes to help cover costs associated with increased caseloads and spending on cash benefits, increased spending on short-term benefits, and increased spending on subsidized employment to assist states in their efforts to lead families to self-sufficiency. State efforts to expand subsidized employment programs with Recovery Act funds helped welfare recipients and other low income parents and young people attain employment.

Budget Request – The FY 2013 request for TANF is \$17,351,175,000 and does not result in any increased spending. The budget continues the TANF programs, including Healthy Marriage and Responsible Fatherhood grants. It also reduces the amount available in the Contingency Fund so that the Supplemental Grants for Population Increases – at the full \$319 million level each year – become a permanent part of this program.

When Congress takes up reauthorization, ACF will work with lawmakers to strengthen the program’s effectiveness in accomplishing its goals. This approach should include using performance indicators to drive program improvement and ensuring that states have the flexibility to engage recipients in the most effective activities to promote success in the workforce, including families with serious barriers to employment. ACF also wants to work with Congress to revise the Contingency Fund to make it more effective during economic downturns.

The program made revisions to its efficiency measure in 2008 to focus on states and territories meeting work participation rate targets. This measure captures the percentage of work participation rates that meet or exceed requirements, and ACF calculates state and territory performance relating to these targets annually. ACF also works with states and territories to ensure they meet required rates by reviewing and approving corrective compliance plans, which allow states and territories to improve future performance and to avoid financial penalties, as well as by offering technical assistance to help improve performance. In FY 2009, a baseline was established of 87 percent of state and territory work participation rates meeting or exceeding their targets. In FY 2013, the program aims to have 100 percent of states and territories meet or exceed work participation requirements.

⁴ The FY 2012 level is an estimate based on current law.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Target +/- FY 2012 Target
<u>22.1LT and 22A</u> : Increase the percentage of state work participation rates that meet or exceed requirements. (Efficiency)	FY 2009: 87% (Historical Actual)	100%	100%	Maintain
<u>22.2LT and 22B</u> : Increase the percentage of adult Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) recipients who become newly employed. ⁵ (Outcome)	FY 2010: 25.1% Target: 38.4% (Target Not Met)	Prior Result +0.3 percentage points (PP)	Prior Result +0.3PP	N/A
<u>22.3LT and 22C</u> : Increase the percentage of adult TANF recipients/former recipients employed in one quarter that were still employed in the next two consecutive quarters. (Outcome)	FY 2010: 60.4% Target: 62.2% (Target Not Met)	Prior Result + 0.5PP	Prior Result +1PP	N/A
<u>22.4LT and 22D</u> : Increase the percentage rate of earnings gained by employed adult TANF recipients/former recipients between a base quarter and a second subsequent quarter. (Outcome)	FY 2010: 30.1% Target: 30.0% (Target Met)	Prior Result +0.5PP	Prior Result +0.5PP	N/A
<u>22E</u> : Increase the rate of case closures related to employment, child support collected, and marriage. (Outcome)	FY 2010: 17.7% Target: 21.2% (Target Not Met)	Prior Result + 0.4PP	Prior Result + 0.4PP	N/A
<u>22i</u> : Average monthly number of TANF and separate state program (SSP) families receiving assistance. (Output)	FY 2010: 1,910,680 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>22ii</u> : Average monthly number of families meeting participation requirements. (Output)	FY 2009: 275,943 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>22iii</u> : Average monthly number of TANF adult recipients that are employed. (Output)	FY 2009: 228,791 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>22iv</u> : Average number of months of TANF families receiving cash assistance. (Output)	FY 2009: 37.3 months (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

⁵ This performance measure is included in the FY 2010-2015 HHS Strategic Plan.

Resource and Program Data
State Family Assistance Grants

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$16,488,667,000	\$16,488,667,000	\$16,488,667,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$16,488,667,000	\$16,488,667,000	\$16,488,667,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	116	117	117
New Starts			
#	1	1	0
\$	\$277,000	\$129,000	\$0
Continuations			
#	115	116	117
\$	\$16,488,390,000	\$16,488,538,000	\$16,488,667,000
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Resource and Program Data
Territories -- Family Assistance Grants

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$77,875,000	\$77,875,000	\$77,875,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$77,875,000	\$77,875,000	\$77,875,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	3	3	3
New Starts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Continuations			
#	3	3	3
\$	\$77,875,000	\$77,875,000	\$77,875,000
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Resource and Program Data
Supplemental Grants for Population Increases

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$211,322,000		\$319,450,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$211,322,000	\$0	\$319,450,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	17	0	17
New Starts			
#	17	0	17
\$	\$211,322,000	\$0	\$319,450,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Resource and Program Data
Healthy Marriage Promotion and Responsible Fatherhood Grants

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Discretionary	\$121,500,000	\$121,500,000	\$121,500,000
Research/Evaluation	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
Demonstration/Development	3,800,000	3,800,000	3,800,000
Training/Technical Assistance	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000
Program Support	7,800,000	7,800,000	7,800,000
Total, Resources	\$150,000,000	\$150,000,000	\$150,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	134	134	134
New Starts			
#	134	0	0
\$	\$121,500,000	\$0	\$0
Continuations			
#	0	134	134
\$	\$0	\$121,500,000	\$121,500,000
Contracts			
#	13	13	13
\$	\$18,900,000	\$18,900,000	\$18,900,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	3	1	1
\$	\$2,492,000	\$2,492,000	\$2,492,000

Notes:

1. Program Support – Includes funding for information technology support, salaries and benefits and overhead costs, printing costs, and travel.

Resource and Program Data
Tribal Work Programs

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$7,633,000	\$7,633,000	\$7,633,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$7,633,000	\$7,633,000	\$7,633,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	79	79	79
New Starts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Continuations			
#	79	79	79
\$	\$7,633,000	\$7,633,000	\$7,633,000
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

FY 2013 Mandatory State/Formula Grants

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families				CFDA #	93.558
STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012	
Alabama	\$93,315,207	\$93,315,207	\$93,315,207	0	
Alaska	45,260,334	45,260,334	45,260,334	0	
Arizona	200,141,299	200,141,299	200,141,299	0	
Arkansas	56,732,858	56,732,858	56,732,858	0	
California	3,659,389,581	3,659,389,581	3,659,389,581	0	
Colorado	136,056,690	136,056,690	136,056,690	0	
Connecticut	266,788,107	266,788,107	266,788,107	0	
Delaware	32,290,981	32,290,981	32,290,981	0	
District of Columbia	92,609,815	92,609,815	92,609,815	0	
Florida	562,340,120	562,340,120	562,340,120	0	
Georgia	330,741,739	330,741,739	330,741,739	0	
Hawaii	98,904,788	98,904,788	98,904,788	0	
Idaho	30,412,562	30,412,562	30,412,562	0	
Illinois	585,056,960	585,056,960	585,056,960	0	
Indiana	206,799,109	206,799,109	206,799,109	0	
Iowa	131,030,394	131,030,394	131,030,394	0	
Kansas	101,931,061	101,931,061	101,931,061	0	
Kentucky	181,287,669	181,287,669	181,287,669	0	
Louisiana	163,971,985	163,971,985	163,971,985	0	
Maine	78,120,889	78,120,889	78,120,889	0	
Maryland	229,098,032	229,098,032	229,098,032	0	
Massachusetts	459,371,116	459,371,116	459,371,116	0	
Michigan	775,352,858	775,352,858	775,352,858	0	
Minnesota	263,434,070	263,434,070	263,434,070	0	
Mississippi	86,767,578	86,767,578	86,767,578	0	
Missouri	217,051,740	217,051,740	217,051,740	0	
Montana	38,039,116	38,039,116	38,039,116	0	
Nebraska	57,513,601	57,513,601	57,513,601	0	
Nevada	43,907,517	43,907,517	43,907,517	0	
New Hampshire	38,521,261	38,521,261	38,521,261	0	
New Jersey	404,034,823	404,034,823	404,034,823	0	
New Mexico	110,578,100	110,578,100	110,578,100	0	
New York	2,442,930,602	2,442,930,602	2,442,930,602	0	
North Carolina	302,239,599	302,239,599	302,239,599	0	
North Dakota	26,399,809	26,399,809	26,399,809	0	

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012
Ohio	727,968,260	727,968,260	727,968,260	0
Oklahoma	145,281,442	145,281,442	145,281,442	0
Oregon	166,798,629	166,798,629	166,798,629	0
Pennsylvania	719,499,305	719,499,305	719,499,305	0
Rhode Island	95,021,587	95,021,587	95,021,587	0
South Carolina	99,967,824	99,967,824	99,967,824	0
South Dakota	21,279,651	21,279,651	21,279,651	0
Tennessee	191,523,797	191,523,797	191,523,797	0
Texas	486,256,752	486,256,752	486,256,752	0
Utah	75,609,475	75,609,475	75,609,475	0
Vermont	47,353,181	47,353,181	47,353,181	0
Virginia	158,285,172	158,285,172	158,285,172	0
Washington	380,544,968	380,544,968	380,544,968	0
West Virginia	110,176,310	110,176,310	110,176,310	0
Wisconsin	314,499,354	314,499,354	314,499,354	0
Wyoming	18,500,530	18,500,530	18,500,530	0
Subtotal	16,306,988,207	16,306,988,207	16,306,988,207	0
Indian Tribes	181,679,028	181,679,028	181,679,028	0
Subtotal	181,679,028	181,679,028	181,679,028	0
Guam	3,465,478	3,465,478	3,465,478	0
Puerto Rico	71,047,191	71,047,191	71,047,191	0
Virgin Islands	2,846,564	2,846,564	2,846,564	0
Subtotal	77,359,233	77,359,233	77,359,233	0
Total States/Territories	16,566,026,468	16,566,026,468	16,566,026,468	0
Discretionary Funds	149,687,619	150,000,000	150,000,000	0
Other	218,879,648	22,633,000	342,083,000	\$319,450,000
Subtotal, Adjustments	368,567,267	172,633,000	492,083,000	319,450,000
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$16,934,593,735	\$16,738,659,468	\$17,058,109,468	\$319,450,000

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

FOSTER CARE AND PERMANENCY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>FY 2013 BUDGET</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE.....	317
AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION.....	318
APPROPRIATIONS HISTORY TABLE	319
AMOUNTS AVAILABLE FOR OBLIGATION	321
BUDGET AUTHORITY BY ACTIVITY	322
SUMMARY OF CHANGES	323
JUSTIFICATION:	
GENERAL STATEMENT	324
PROGRAM DESCRIPTION AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS.....	325
BUDGET REQUEST.....	329
OUTPUTS AND OUTCOMES TABLE.....	331
RESOURCE AND PROGRAM DATA.....	333
STATE TABLES.....	337

This page intentionally left blank.

FY 2013 Proposed Appropriation Language

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

For making payments to States or other non-Federal entities under title IV-E of the Social Security Act, [\$5,153,000,000] *\$4,810,000,000*¹.

For making payments to States or other non-Federal entities under title IV-E of the Social Security Act, for the first quarter of fiscal year [2013] *2014*, [\$2,100,000,000] *\$2,200,000,000*².

For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to States or other non-Federal entities under section 474 of title IV-E of the Social Security Act, for the last 3 months of the current fiscal year for unanticipated costs, incurred for the current fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary. (Department of Health and Human Services Appropriations Act, 2012)

¹ Amounts reflect current law.

² Amounts reflect current law.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
 Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

Authorizing Legislation

	FY 2012 Amount Authorized	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Amount Authorized	FY 2013 Budget Request
1. Foster Care [Section 470 of the Social Security Act]	Such sums	\$4,288,000,000	Such sums	\$4,395,000,000
2. Chafee Foster Care Independence Program [Section 470 and 477 of the Social Security Act]	\$140,000,000	\$140,000,000	\$140,000,000	\$140,000,000
3. Adoption Assistance [Section 470 of the Social Security Act]	Such sums	\$2,495,000,000	Such sums	\$2,537,000,000
4. Guardianship Assistance [Section 470 of the Social Security Act]	Such sums	\$80,000,000	Such sums	\$90,000,000
5. Technical Assistance and Implementation Services for Tribal Programs [Section 476 of the Social Security Act]	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000
Total request level	Such sums	\$7,006,000,000	Such sums	\$7,165,000,000
Total request level against definite authorizations	\$143,000,000	\$143,000,000	\$143,000,000	\$143,000,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

Appropriations History Table

<u>Year</u>	<u>Budget Estimate to Congress</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
2004		
Appropriation	4,967,400,000	5,068,300,000
Advance	1,745,600,000	1,745,600,000
Total	6,713,000,000	6,813,900,000
2005		
Appropriation	5,307,900,000	5,307,900,000
Advance	1,767,700,000	1,767,700,000
Total	6,805,600,000	6,805,600,000
2006		
Appropriation	4,852,800,000	4,852,800,000
Advance	1,767,200,000	1,767,200,000
Total	6,620,000,000	6,620,000,000
2007		
Appropriation	5,243,000,000	4,912,000,000
Advance	1,730,000,000	1,730,000,000
Indefinite	--	213,000,000
Total	6,973,000,000	6,855,000,000
2008		
Appropriation	5,067,000,000	5,067,000,000
Advance	1,810,000,000	1,810,000,000
Total	6,877,000,000	6,877,000,000
2009		
Appropriation	5,113,000,000	5,050,000,000
Advance	1,776,000,000	1,776,000,000
Pre-appropriated		3,000,000
Indefinite		389,062,000
Total	6,889,000,000	7,218,062,000
2010		
Appropriation	5,532,000,000	5,532,000,000
Advance	1,800,000,000	1,800,000,000
Pre-appropriated	3,000,000	3,000,000
Total	7,335,000,000	7,335,000,000

<u>Year</u>	<u>Budget Estimate to Congress</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
2011		
Appropriation	4,769,000,000	0
Advance	1,850,000,000	1,850,000,000
Pre-appropriated	3,000,000	3,000,000
Indefinite		5,137,000,000
Total	6,622,000,000	6,990,000,000
2012		
Appropriation	5,603,000,000	5,153,000,000
Advance	1,850,000,000	1,850,000,000
Pre-appropriated	3,000,000	3,000,000
Total	7,256,000,000	7,006,000,000
2013		
Appropriation	5,062,000,000	
Advance	2,100,000,000	
Pre-appropriated	3,000,000	
Total	7,165,000,000	
2014		
Advance	2,200,000,000	

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

Amounts Available for Obligation

	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Current Law</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
Advance, B.A.	\$1,850,000,000	\$1,850,000,000	\$2,100,000,000	\$2,100,000,000
Definite, B.A.	0	5,150,000,000	4,810,000,000	5,062,000,000
Indefinite, B.A.	5,033,530,000	0	0	0
Pre-appropriated, B.A.	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	\$6,886,530,000	\$7,003,000,000	\$6,913,000,000	\$7,165,000,000
Recovery Act, B.A.	103,703,000	3,000,000	0	0
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority including Recovery Act	\$6,990,233,000	\$7,006,000,000	\$6,913,000,000	\$7,165,000,000
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-15,000	-261,000,000	0	0
Total Obligations	\$6,990,218,000	\$6,745,000,000	\$6,913,000,000	\$7,165,000,000
Obligations less Recovery Act	6,886,515,000	6,742,000,000	6,913,000,000	7,165,000,000
<i>Advance Requested for FY 2014</i>			<i>\$2,200,000,000</i>	<i>\$2,200,000,000</i>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

Budget Authority by Activity

	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Current Law</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
Foster Care	\$4,456,380,000	\$4,288,000,000	\$4,143,000,000	\$4,395,000,000
Tribal IV-E Technical Assistance (Pre-Appropriated)	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Adoption Assistance	2,362,123,000	2,495,000,000	2,537,000,000	2,537,000,000
Guardianship Assistance	28,730,000	80,000,000	90,000,000	90,000,000
Chafee Foster Care Independence Program	140,000,000	140,000,000	140,000,000	140,000,000
Total, Budget Authority	\$6,990,233,000	\$7,006,000,000	\$6,913,000,000	\$7,165,000,000
<i>Advance Requested for FY 2014</i>			<i>\$2,200,000,000</i>	<i>\$2,200,000,000</i>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

Summary of Changes

FY 2012 Enacted	
Total estimated budget authority	\$7,006,000,000
(Obligations)	(\$6,745,000,000)
FY 2013 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	\$7,165,000,000
Net change	+\$159,000,000

	<u>FY 2012 Enacted</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Increases:</u>		
A. <u>Built-in:</u>		
1) Adoption Assistance: Technical baseline change from 2012 enacted level.	\$2,495,000,000	+\$42,000,000
2) Guardianship Assistance: Technical baseline change from 2012 enacted level.	\$80,000,000	+\$10,000,000
Subtotal, Built-in Increases		+\$52,000,000
B. <u>Program:</u>		
1) Foster Care: Provide financial incentives to improve the child welfare system, and require that child support payments made on behalf of children in foster care be used in the best interest of the child.	\$4,288,000,000	+\$252,000,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+\$252,000,000
Total, Increases		+\$304,000,000
<u>Decreases:</u>		
A. <u>Built-in:</u>		
1) Foster Care: Technical baseline change from 2012 enacted level.	\$4,288,000,000	-\$145,000,000
Subtotal, Built-in Decreases		-\$145,000,000
Total, Decreases		-\$145,000,000
Net Change		+\$159,000,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
 Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

Justification

	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate	FY13 Change from FY12 Enacted
Budget Authority	\$6,990,233,000	\$7,006,000,000	\$7,165,000,000	+\$159,000,000
Obligations	\$6,990,218,000	\$6,745,000,000	\$7,165,000,000	+\$420,000,000

Authorizing Legislation – Sections 470 and 477(h)(2) of the Social Security Act

2013 Authorization Indefinite with legislative changes pending Congressional action; pre-appropriated funds of \$3,000,000 for tribal technical assistance; definite authorization of \$140,000,000 for the Chafee Foster Care Independence Program

Allocation Method Formula Grant

General Statement

Child Welfare programs are designed to enhance the capacity of families to raise children in a nurturing, safe environment; protect children who have been, or are at risk of being, abused or neglected; provide safe, stable, family-like settings consistent with the needs of each child when remaining at home is not in the best interest of the child; reunite children with their biological families when appropriate; improve child and family functioning and well-being; and secure adoptive homes or other permanent living arrangements for children whose families are not able to care for them. Ensuring the health and safety of the child always is of primary importance when a child is identified as potentially in need of any child welfare service. Key federal programs supporting child welfare services include Foster Care, Adoption Assistance, Guardianship Assistance, the Chafee Foster Care Independence Program, Promoting Safe and Stable Families, Child Welfare Services state grants, Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration, CAPTA state grants, the Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention grants, Abandoned Infants Assistance, Adoption Opportunities, and Adoption Incentives.

Payments for Foster Care and Permanency is an entitlement account, authorized by title IV-E of the Social Security Act, which assist states with the costs of maintaining eligible children in foster care, preparing children for living on their own, assisting relatives with legal guardianship of eligible children, and finding and supporting adoptive homes for children with special needs who are unable to return home. Administrative and training costs also are supported.

The Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008 (FCSIAA, P.L. 110-351) contains numerous provisions that affect the Foster Care and Adoption Assistance programs, including allowing federally-recognized Indian tribes, Indian tribal organizations and tribal consortia to apply to operate title IV-E programs directly beginning in FY 2010. The law also created a new Guardianship Assistance entitlement program that allows states and tribes operating title IV-E programs the option to provide kinship guardianship assistance payments under title IV-E for relatives taking legal guardianship of eligible children who have been in foster care. The Guardianship Assistance program option for states became effective upon enactment of P.L. 110-351 on October 7, 2008. Other significant changes to the

programs include amending the definition of child to provide title IV-E agencies the option to increase the age limit for assistance on behalf of certain children (beginning in FY 2011); a gradual de-linking of title IV-E Adoption Assistance from the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) eligibility requirements (beginning in FY 2010); and making available federal reimbursement under title IV-E training for additional defined categories of trainees, subject to a gradually increasing rate of federal financial participation (FFP) over five years.

Program Description and Accomplishments

Foster Care - The Foster Care program supports ACF's goals to improve the healthy development, safety, permanency, and well-being of children and youth. This program is an annually appropriated entitlement with specific eligibility requirements and fixed allowable uses of funds. It provides matching reimbursement funds to states for: foster care maintenance payments; costs for statewide automated information systems; training for staff, as well as foster and adoptive parents; and administrative costs to manage the program. Administrative costs include costs for the work done by caseworkers and others to plan for a foster care placement, arranging therapy for a foster child, training of foster parents, and home visits to foster children as well as more traditional administrative costs such as for automated information systems and eligibility determination.

The average monthly number of children for whom states receive federal foster care payments has declined from over 300,000 in FY 1999 to approximately 179,400 in FY 2011 and 165,000 projected for FY 2013. Title IV-E caseloads have been declining, which can be attributed to several factors, including a reduction in the overall foster care population, increased adoptions, and, notably, the erosion of eligibility. States can only claim reimbursement for IV-E eligible children, children whose biological families would have qualified for the defunct Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program under the 1996 income standards, not adjusted for inflation. Fewer and fewer families meet these static income standards over time thereby reducing the number of children who are title IV-E eligible. The federal IV-E participation stood at approximately 51.8 percent in FY 2000. Currently, the participation stands at approximately 43 percent of all children in foster care nationally.

Beginning in FY 2010, federally-recognized Indian tribes, Indian tribal organizations and tribal consortia (hereafter tribes) with approved title IV-E plans also became eligible for the program. In addition, \$3 million is directly appropriated for FY 2009 and each fiscal year thereafter for technical assistance to tribes, including grants to assist tribes in developing title IV-E plans. ACF has awarded planning grants to 12 tribes since FY 2009. In addition, the first direct tribal IV-E grantee is expected to become active in FY 2012.

Federal law requires that every child in foster care (including those not IV-E eligible) have a case plan that specifies the permanency goal for the child (e.g., reunification or adoption) and details the types of services the child and parents will receive to facilitate achievement of that goal. Despite this requirement, a portion of cases are reported as having no case goal or "case plan goal not yet determined" even when children have been in care for a year or more. Identifying an appropriate goal is a crucial first step in moving a child to permanency. The most recent data for FY 2010 show that 3.3 percent of children who have been in foster care for more than 12 months do not have a case plan goal. This FY 2010 result was an improvement over the previous year's actual result of 3.6 percent, but fell just short of meeting the FY 2010 target of 3.1 percent. Performance in this area has been consistently improving since FY 2005 when 8.3 percent of children had no stated goal. With actual performance so close to the target, ACF believes that attaining future goals is possible. ACF will continue to work with states to decrease the percentage of children in care for more than 12 months with no case plan goal.

Adoption Assistance - The Adoption Assistance program provides funds to states to subsidize families that adopt children with special needs who cannot be reunited with their families, thus preventing long, inappropriate stays in foster care. This is consistent with ACF's goals to improve healthy development, safety, and well-being of children and youth and to increase the safety, permanency, and well-being of children and youth. To receive adoption assistance benefits, a child must have been determined by the state to be a special needs child, e.g., older, a member of a minority or sibling group, or have a physical, mental, or emotional disability. Additionally, the child must have been: 1) unable to return home, and the state must have been unsuccessful in its efforts to find an adoptive placement without medical or financial assistance; and 2) receiving or eligible to receive Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), under the rules in effect on July 16, 1996, title IV-E Foster Care benefits, or Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits.

In accordance with FCSIAA, beginning in FY 2010, revised Adoption Assistance eligibility requirements that exclude consideration of AFDC and SSI income eligibility requirements are being phased in over a nine-year period, based primarily on the age of the child in the year the adoption assistance agreement is finalized. For FY 2013, the phase-in of the exclusion of consideration of AFDC and SSI applies to otherwise eligible children for whom an adoption assistance agreement is entered into and who have reached the age of 10. The revised eligibility requirements also apply to children based on time in care and to siblings of children to whom the revised eligibility criteria apply. In FY 2010, federally-recognized Indian tribes, Indian tribal organizations and tribal consortia with approved title IV-E plans also became eligible for the program.

Funds also are used for the administrative costs of managing the program and training staff and for adoptive parents. The number of children subsidized by this program and the level of federal reimbursement has increased significantly as permanent adoptive homes are found for more children. The average monthly number of children for whom payments were made has increased more than 85 percent, from just over 228,000 in FY 2000 to an estimated 430,400 in FY 2011 and 459,500 projected in FY 2012.

Guardianship Assistance - The FCSIAA added section 473(d) to the Social Security Act to create the title IV-E kinship guardianship assistance program. This new program became a title IV-E plan option for states effective October 7, 2008 and became an option for tribes beginning in FY 2010. The Guardianship Assistance Program (GAP) provides funds to IV-E agencies to provide a subsidy on behalf of a child to a relative taking legal guardianship of that child. To be eligible for GAP payments, a child must have been eligible for title IV-E foster care maintenance payments while residing for at least six consecutive months in the home of the prospective relative guardian. Further, the title IV-E agency must determine that: 1) being returned home or adopted are not appropriate permanency options for the child; 2) the child has a strong attachment to the prospective relative guardian and the guardian has a strong commitment to caring permanently for the child; and 3) a child 14 years or older has been consulted regarding the kinship guardianship arrangement. Additionally, the state or tribe may make GAP payments on behalf of siblings of an eligible child who are placed together with the same relative under the same kinship guardianship arrangement. Funds also are used for the administrative costs of managing the program and training staff and relative guardians.

As of January 2012, 30 states have submitted title IV-E plan amendments to enable them to make claims for federal support of eligible guardianship assistance and 28 states have been given final approval of those GAP amendments. This represents an increase of 18 states in 2012. The amendments from the remaining two states are under review or are being revised. ACF will continue to work closely with states, as well as tribes, to help them in implementing guardianship assistance programs.

As is also noted in the Promoting Safe and Stable Families chapter, establishing permanency for children who are in foster care is one of the primary missions of ACF. By definition, foster care is intended to be a temporary situation until children may safely exit to permanency, which includes the following: reunification with parent(s) or primary caretaker(s), living with other relative(s), guardianship, or adoption. Not only are children in foster care meant to achieve permanency, but ACF seeks to do this in a timely manner. Therefore new annual performance measures 7P1 and 7P2 are focused on the amount of time it takes for children in foster care to move into a permanent home. Historical data show that between FY 2004 - 2008, over 90 percent of children who exited foster care in less than 24 months exited to permanent homes; historical data for fiscal years 2004 – 2008 also shows that of the children who exited foster care after being in care for 24 months or longer, an average of only 72 percent exited foster care to a permanent home. Though no FY 2010 targets were set for either performance measure (since targets cannot be set retroactively for years already passed), small improvements occurred in both. For measure 7P1, the FY 2010 data show improvement over the FY 2009 baseline of 91.3 to 91.5 percent, meaning that 91.5 percent of children who exited foster care in less than 24 months went to permanent homes. There was also a slight improvement from the FY 2009 baseline for measure 7P2 which went from 72.3 percent to 72.4 percent of children exiting foster care to a permanent home after spending 24 months or longer in foster care. In future years, ACF seeks to maintain and improve upon the strong performance on measure 7P1 by increasing by 0.2 percentage points per year, the proportion of children who exit to permanency. For measure 7P2, ACF seeks to improve performance by 0.5 percentage points per year through FY 2013. To secure permanent placements, we need to do more to help children recover from the trauma of abuse and neglect in order to ensure improved long-term child outcomes.

The Foster Care, Adoption Assistance and Guardianship Assistance programs are annually appropriated entitlement programs. Federal financial participation in maintenance expenditures incurred by IV-E state agencies is provided at the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP), which varies among states from 50 percent to 83 percent in any given year. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-5; Recovery Act) adjusted the FMAP for the period October 1, 2008 through December 31, 2010 to increase the federal share of Medicaid and IV-E expenditures. On August 10, 2010, President Obama signed into law P.L. 111-226 which extended the FMAP provision through the end of the third quarter of FY 2011, but gradually reduced the size of the FMAP increase provided by the Recovery Act.

In addition, HHS has formulated a tribal FMAP to be used for direct title IV-E funding to tribes which takes into consideration the tribe's service area and population. The statute requires the application of the tribal FMAP, if higher than the state FMAP, for certain payments under title IV-E agreements and contracts between states and tribes. State guardianship assistance and adoption subsidy payments made on behalf of individual children vary from state to state but may not exceed foster family care rates for comparable children.

State administrative costs are matched at a 50 percent rate and training for state and local employees and for adoptive parents at a 75 percent rate. Under revisions enacted in P.L. 110-351, states now are allowed to claim title IV-E reimbursement for short-term training of additional categories of individuals. These categories include: relative guardians; private child welfare agency staff providing services to children receiving title IV-E assistance; child abuse and neglect court personnel; agency, child or parent attorneys; guardians ad litem; and court appointed special advocates. The FY 2009 matching rate of 55 percent increases by 5 percentage points per year to 75 percent in FY 2013.

Chafee Foster Care Independence Program – This program originated in 1986 and was permanently authorized as part of P.L. 103-66 in 1993. In FY 1999, the federal Independent Living Program was revised and amended by the enactment of Title I of P.L. 106-169, the John H. Chafee Foster Care Independence Act. The Foster Care Independence Act provided states with more flexibility and additional resources to support child welfare services designed to help youth make the transition from foster care to become positive, productive adults. This program provides services to foster children under

18, former foster youth (ages 18-21) and, as added by FCSIAA, youth who left foster care for kinship guardianship or adoption after age 16. This program helps these youth make the transition to independent living by providing a variety of services including, but not limited to, educational assistance, career exploration, vocational training, job placement, life skills training, home management, health services, substance abuse prevention, preventive health activities, and room and board.

States have the authority to extend the lower age limit of youth in foster care who are eligible for independent living services, and may use up to 30 percent of the Chafee Foster Care Independence Program (CFCIP) allotment to provide room and board and other independent living services to youth (up to age 21) formerly in foster care. Other provisions of the law include: 1) a formula for determining the amount of state allocation based on a state's percent of children in foster care in proportion to the national total of children in foster care, using data from the most recent year available; and 2) a "hold harmless" provision for the state allotments so that no state will receive less funding under CFCIP than it received in FY 1998 or \$500,000, whichever is greater. States have the option of providing Medicaid to foster care youth until age 21. In order to be awarded federal funds, states must provide a 20 percent match. Tribes with an approved title IV-E plan or a title IV-E tribal/state agreement have the option to receive directly from the Secretary a portion of the state's CFCIP to provide services to tribal youth.

The program is implementing the National Youth in Transition Database, as required by P.L. 106-169, which will offer data on recipient demographics and how well they transition over time, and will then develop ambitious performance measures and targets. Baseline data for two developmental performance measures (7W and 7X) will be reported in FY 2012.

In accordance with Section 477(d)(3) of the Act, states have two years within which to expend funds awarded for each fiscal year. Meeting this expenditure deadline is an important milestone to ensure that these funds reach the youth who need them. The Children's Bureau employs several methods to encourage the timely expenditure of grant funds including providing technical assistance to states on allowable costs and services and meeting match requirements under CFCIP. For FY 2008, ACF met the target for the number of states/jurisdictions fully expending Chafee funds, with 50 out of 52 states/jurisdictions fully expending their grant awards. While missing the target for the amount of unspent funds, the amount left unexpended represented a very small proportion of available funds; of the combined \$137,900,000 in grant awards, less than three-tenths of one percent, equal to approximately \$352,300, was unexpended. In FY 2009 although the number of states/jurisdictions and total amount of unexpended funds increased - 47 out of 52 states/jurisdictions spent their total allocation with a total of \$659,036 remaining unexpended - the total amount that was not spent remains lower than one-half of one percent of the total allocation.³

The Multi-Site Evaluation of Foster Youth Programs, the only rigorous evaluation of programs designed to help foster youth make the transition to adulthood, recently concluded. This evaluation, required by P.L. 106-169, was designed to examine existing programs of potential national significance as they currently operate. Final reports summarizing findings from all four programs evaluated – a life skills training program (Los Angeles, CA), a tutoring program (Los Angeles, CA), an employment services program (Kern County, CA), and a one-on-one intensive, individualized life skills program (State of Massachusetts) – were released in 2011. Three of the four sites (the California sites) were not found to produce significant impacts on key outcomes of interest for the transition to adulthood. Massachusetts' Adolescent Outreach Program did have significant findings that favored the treatment group, including being more likely to enroll in post-secondary education and stay in foster care past age 18. These findings must be taken with caution, however, since the higher rate of college attendance among treatment youth is almost entirely a function of the fact that they were more likely to remain involved

³ ACF considers any state that has expended 98 percent of their Chafee funds as fully expending their allotment.

with the child welfare system given that Massachusetts required youth to be enrolled in school or vocational training to stay in foster care past age 18. It is important to note that individual programs in the evaluation differed in their approach and are not representative of all services for foster youth aging out of care, nor does the evaluation speak to the effectiveness of the CFCIP overall.

Even though there were minimal significant findings, the Multi-Site Evaluation provided important learning about social service evaluation and tracking of foster youth that can be used in other ACF efforts, including the National Youth in Transition Database. In 2011, ACF launched a new effort to build on the work of the Multi-Site Evaluation and develop the next tests of Chafee-funded services and programs.

Budget Request – The FY 2013 request for the Foster Care and Permanency programs of \$7,165,000,000 reflects FY 2013 current law of \$6,913,000,000 adjusted by +\$252,000,000 to support proposed legislation to improve the Foster Care program. This is \$159,000,000 above the FY 2012 enacted level. In addition to the legislative proposals discussed below, this funding request supports continuing implementation of FCSIAA and ongoing baseline IV-E program changes under current law, and includes the \$3,000,000 in pre-appropriated funds for technical assistance for tribal programs. Further, \$2,200,000,000 will be needed for the first quarter of FY 2014 to assure the timely awarding of first quarter grants.

In FY 2013, \$4,395,000,000 is requested for the Foster Care program, an increase of \$252,000,000 million from the FY 2013 current law estimate of \$4,143,000,000.

Child welfare systems serve some of America's most vulnerable children. The psychological trauma experienced by children that come into contact with child welfare systems presents a serious barrier to their safety, permanency, well-being and for some, their chances for successful adoption. The Federal Government should be helping states to help those children achieve safety, permanency, and success in life. Current law, however, can discourage investment and innovation. The Administration looks forward to working with Congress to address these crucial issues.

Specifically, the FY 2013 Budget includes \$2.5 billion over 10 years in mandatory funds to support program improvements based on the following principles:

- Creating financial incentives to improve child outcomes in key areas, by reducing the length of stay in foster care, increasing permanency through reunification, adoption, and guardianship, decreasing rates of maltreatment recurrence and any maltreatment while in foster care, and reducing rates of re-entry into foster care;
- Improving the well-being of children and youth in the foster care system, transitioning to permanent homes, or transitioning to adulthood, to include:
 - Ensuring proper oversight and monitoring for psychotropic medications;
 - Providing appropriate therapeutic services using the best research available on effective interventions;
 - Building capacity in child welfare and mental health systems to ensure effective interventions are available; and
 - Training child welfare staff and clinicians to provide effective, evidence-based interventions that address the trauma and mental health needs of children in foster care.
- Reducing costly and unnecessary administrative requirements, while retaining the focus on children in need.

The request also includes \$303 million over ten years to support a proposal to require that child support payments made on behalf of youth in foster care are used in the best interest of the child, rather than as an

offset to state and federal child welfare costs. This proposal increases the funding required for Foster Care in FY 2013 by \$2 million over current law, and is estimated to cost approximately \$34 million per year once fully implemented.

The FY 2013 current law estimate for Foster Care of \$4,143,000,000 is \$145 million below the FY 2012 enacted level of \$4,288,000,000. An estimated average of 165,000 children per month will have payments made on their behalf in the Foster Care program in FY 2013. This continues the trend in the decline of IV-E eligible children over the last decade, which can be attributed to several factors, including a reduction in the overall foster care population, increased adoptions, and the linking of a child's eligibility to the income standards set in the defunct AFDC criteria. While there will be a continuing decline in the number of children participating in the Foster Care program and an end to the enhanced match rate from FY 2011, both administrative and training costs are expected to increase, in part due to the implementation of provisions and state options in FCSIAA.

An annual measure of the adoption rate was developed as an appropriate measure of success in moving children toward permanency through adoption, taking into account the size of the pool of children in foster care for whom adoption is the appropriate goal. In FY 2010, the adoption rate reached 12.2 percent, with 52,000 children adopted, exceeding the FY 2010 target of 10.2 percent. ACF expects to maintain this high level of performance, as the current performance has already surpassed the target for future years through FY 2013. The Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008 is also likely to support continued improvements in this performance measure by increasing incentives available to states under the Adoption Incentives program and by gradually increasing the population of children eligible for title IV-E adoption assistance.

In FY 2013, \$2,537,000,000 is requested for the Adoption Assistance program, which is the FY 2013 current law estimate. This is an increase of \$42 million over the FY 2012 enacted level. This reflects increasing numbers of children in the Adoption Assistance program. In FY 2013, an estimated average of 459,500 children per month will have payments made on their behalf.

In FY 2013, \$90,000,000 is requested for the Guardianship Assistance program, which is the FY 2013 current law estimate. This is \$10 million above the FY 2012 enacted level. This is the net effect of an increase in the expected number of children participating in the Guardianship Assistance program through both new states and tribes choosing to begin programs, increased utilization of guardianship in established state programs, and the end of the enhanced matching rates from FY 2011. An estimated average of 14,000 children per month will have payments made on their behalf in FY 2013.

The FY 2013 current law level for the Chafee Foster Care Independence Program is \$140,000,000. This will allow continued grants to states to support services and supports to children aging out of foster care. In addition, the discretionary component of the Chafee Foster Care Independence Program includes \$45,174,000 for education and training vouchers and a \$5,000,000 for a new initiative to provide services to disconnected youth (see the Children and Families Services chapter).

As previously noted, the Chafee Foster Care Independence Program under section 477 of the Social Security Act authorized the creation of a data collection and performance system, called the National Youth in Transition Database (NYTD). The NYTD collects information on independent living services provided to youth in foster care or who have aged out of foster care and also collects outcome information from youth in six areas: financial self-sufficiency, educational attainment, positive connections with adults, homelessness, high-risk behavior, and health insurance coverage. States began reporting information to NYTD in FY 2011. ACF expects to establish baseline data for developmental performance measures 7W and 7X in FY 2012.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

FOSTER CARE

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Target +/- FY 2012 Target
<u>7R</u> : Decrease the percent of foster children in care 12 or more months with no case plan goal (including case plan goal "Not Yet Determined"). ⁴ (Child Welfare Services, PSSF, Foster Care) (Efficiency)	FY 2010: 3.3% Target: 3.1% (Target Not Met but Improved)	Prior Result -0.5PP	Prior Result -0.5PP	N/A
<u>7S</u> : Decrease improper payments in the title IV-E foster care program by lowering the national error rate. (Foster Care) (Efficiency)	FY 2011: 5.25% Target: 4.7% (Target Not Met)	4.5%	4.3%	-0.4
<u>7.8LT and 7T</u> : Increase the adoption rate. (Foster Care, Adoption Opportunities, Adoption Incentives, Adoption Assistance) (Outcome)	FY 2010: 12.2% Target: 10.2% (Target Exceeded)	10.4%	10.5% ⁵	+0.1
<u>7xiii</u> : Number of adoptions from foster care. (Output)	FY 2009: 57,466 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>7xy</u> : Annual estimate of improper payments. (Output)	FY 2009: \$72.7 million (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

ADOPTION ASSISTANCE

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Target +/- FY 2012 Target
<u>7.8LT and 7T</u> : Increase the adoption rate. (Foster Care, Adoption Opportunities, Adoption Incentives, Adoption Assistance) (Outcome)	FY 2010: 12.2% Target: 10.2% (Target Exceeded)	10.4%	10.5% ⁶	+0.1
<u>7xiii</u> Number of adoptions from foster care. (Output)	FY 2009: 57,466 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

⁴ Existing performance measures starting with measure 7Q have been renumerated due to the addition of a new measure 7P.

⁵ The most recent actual results for this performance measure exceeded the FY 2013 target, as future performance on this measure is uncertain. The number of adoptions has been rising through the 2000's, but has recently begun to decline. The number of children in care has also been declining. ACF will continue to examine performance on this measure and will revise future performance targets as needed.

⁶ The most recent actual results for this performance measure exceeded the FY 2013 target, as future performance on this measure is uncertain. The number of adoptions has been rising through the 2000's, but has recently begun to decline. The number of children in care has also been declining. ACF will continue to examine performance on this measure and will revise future performance targets as needed.

CHAFEE INDEPENDENT LIVING PROGRAM

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Target +/- FY 2012 Target
7W (new): Increase or maintain the percentage of youth currently or formerly in foster care who report in the National Youth in Transition Database (NYTD) survey having a connection to at least one adult to whom they can go for advice or emotional support. (Developmental Outcome and Efficiency)	TBD	N/A	TBD	N/A
7X (new): Increase the percentage of youth currently or formerly in foster care who report in the NYTD survey having at least a high school diploma or GED. (Developmental Outcome)	TBD	N/A	TBD	N/A
7Y1: Promote efficient use of CFCIP funds by increasing the number of jurisdictions that completely expend their allocations within the two-year expenditure period. (Outcome and Efficiency)	FY 2009: 47 Target: 51 (Target Not Met)	Prior Result +2% (until maintenance goal of 52 states/juris is achieved)	Prior Result +2% (until maintenance goal of 52 states/juris is achieved)	N/A
7Y2: Promote efficient use of CFCIP funds by decreasing the total amount of funds that remain unexpended by states at the end of the prescribed period. (Outcome and Efficiency)	FY 2009: \$659,036 Target: \$317,103 (Target Not Met)	Prior Result -10%	Prior Result -10%	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Foster Care and Tribal

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$4,435,591,000	\$4,083,000,000	\$4,370,450,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development	298,000	1,421,000	1,421,000
Training/Technical Assistance	21,271,000	23,238,000	23,778,000
Program Support	2,206,000	2,341,000	2,351,000
Total, Resources	\$4,459,366,000	\$4,110,000,000	\$4,398,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	56	60	60
New Starts			
#	53	57	57
\$	\$4,439,095,000	\$4,084,421,000	\$4,371,871,000
Continuations			
#	3	3	3
\$	\$3,639,000	\$2,436,000	\$2,436,000
Contracts			
#	6	6	14
\$	\$14,528,000	\$20,985,000	\$21,525,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	4
\$	\$1,217,000	\$1,217,000	\$1,217,000

Notes:

1. FY 2011-2012 – Includes funding for provisions enacted in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 and the subsequent extension in P.L. 111-226.
2. Program Support – Includes funding for information technology support, staffing and travel for tribal technical assistance activities, and associated overhead costs.

Resource and Program Data
Adoption Assistance

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$2,362,123,000	\$2,415,000,000	\$2,537,000,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$2,362,123,000	\$2,415,000,000	\$2,537,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	57	61	61
New Starts			
#	57	61	61
\$	\$2,362,123,000	\$2,415,000,000	\$2,537,000,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Notes:

1. FY 2011-2012 – Includes funding for provisions enacted in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 and the subsequent extension in P.L. 111-226.

Resource and Program Data
Guardianship Assistance

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$28,730,000	\$80,000,000	\$90,000,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$28,730,000	\$80,000,000	\$90,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	40	44	44
New Starts			
#	40	44	44
\$	\$28,730,000	\$80,000,000	\$90,000,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Notes:

1. FY 2011-2012 – Includes funding for provisions enacted in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 and the subsequent extension in P.L. 111-226.

Resource and Program Data
Chafee Foster Care Independence Program

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$ 137,900,000	\$ 137,900,000	\$ 137,900,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation	256,000	375,000	360,000
Demonstration/Development	205,000	515,000	515,000
Training/Technical Assistance	959,000	664,000	670,000
Program Support	679,600	546,000	555,000
Total, Resources	\$ 139,999,600	\$ 140,000,000	\$ 140,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	58	59	59
New Starts			
#	56	58	56
\$	\$ 137,900,000	\$ 138,415,000	\$ 137,900,000
Continuations			
#	2	1	3
\$	\$ 238,200	\$ 33,000	\$ 548,000
Contracts			
#	4	3	3
\$	\$ 1,181,000	\$ 1,006,000	\$ 997,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	2	1	1
\$	\$ 409,000	\$ 267,000	\$ 271,000

Notes:

1. Program Support – Includes funding for information technology support, staffing, and associated overhead costs.

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

FY 2013 Mandatory State/Formula Grants

Title IV-E Foster Care		CFDA #			93.658
STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012	
Alabama	\$35,959,263	\$33,753,338	\$33,918,634	\$165,295	
Alaska	15,518,289	14,566,153	14,637,486	71,333	
Arizona	73,736,798	69,214,102	69,553,055	338,953	
Arkansas	40,021,470	37,566,182	37,750,150	183,968	
California	1,180,957,613	1,108,520,119	1,113,948,719	5,428,600	
Colorado	57,845,433	54,296,890	54,562,790	265,901	
Connecticut	56,921,124	53,429,566	53,691,219	261,653	
Delaware	4,559,967	4,280,298	4,301,259	20,961	
District of Columbia	31,703,371	29,758,394	29,904,125	145,732	
Florida	166,184,213	155,990,566	156,754,477	763,911	
Georgia	82,780,256	77,702,421	78,082,942	380,521	
Hawaii	23,574,161	22,128,012	22,236,377	108,364	
Idaho	10,769,861	10,109,387	10,158,894	49,507	
Illinois	188,411,689	176,855,140	177,721,228	866,088	
Indiana	108,135,064	101,502,190	101,999,262	497,072	
Iowa	23,861,124	22,397,408	22,507,092	109,684	
Kansas	24,991,882	23,459,035	23,573,917	114,883	
Kentucky	38,225,060	35,880,346	36,056,058	175,712	
Louisiana	43,522,072	40,852,437	41,052,498	200,061	
Maine	18,592,983	17,452,538	17,538,006	85,468	
Maryland	63,349,940	59,464,223	59,755,429	291,206	
Massachusetts	60,839,956	57,108,182	57,387,850	279,668	
Michigan	95,755,698	89,882,496	90,322,665	440,169	
Minnesota	41,481,909	38,937,567	39,128,251	190,683	
Mississippi	15,740,032	14,774,536	14,846,889	72,353	
Missouri	45,491,708	42,701,601	42,910,717	209,117	
Montana	12,452,824	11,689,155	11,746,399	57,244	
Nebraska	17,193,599	16,139,350	16,218,387	79,037	
Nevada	35,126,241	32,971,433	33,132,899	161,466	
New Hampshire	17,478,070	16,405,930	16,486,273	80,342	
New Jersey	89,388,655	83,906,036	84,316,938	410,901	
New Mexico	25,170,434	23,626,117	23,741,817	115,701	
New York	390,692,206	366,727,642	368,523,565	1,795,924	
North Carolina	76,271,069	71,592,671	71,943,272	350,601	
North Dakota	9,897,741	9,290,874	9,336,373	45,499	

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012
Ohio	175,867,351	165,079,628	165,888,050	808,421
Oklahoma	32,803,997	30,791,860	30,942,653	150,793
Oregon	90,742,477	85,176,046	85,593,166	417,121
Pennsylvania	224,948,056	211,150,086	212,184,122	1,034,036
Rhode Island	13,324,904	12,507,668	12,568,920	61,252
South Carolina	26,251,115	24,640,810	24,761,480	120,670
South Dakota	6,271,961	5,887,287	5,916,118	28,831
Tennessee	47,787,645	44,856,768	45,076,439	219,671
Texas	246,853,463	231,711,472	232,846,200	1,134,728
Utah	22,916,802	21,511,312	21,616,656	105,344
Vermont	9,483,998	8,902,268	8,945,864	43,596
Virginia	55,346,258	51,951,174	52,205,587	254,413
Washington	85,102,389	79,881,993	80,273,188	391,195
West Virginia	26,942,436	25,289,425	25,413,272	123,846
Wisconsin	61,325,875	57,564,371	57,846,273	281,902
Wyoming	2,307,203	2,165,493	2,176,097	10,605
Subtotal	4,350,877,705	4,084,000,000	4,104,000,000	20,000,000
Indian Tribes	0	0	16,000,000	16,000,000
Subtotal	0	0	16,000,000	16,000,000
Total States/Territories	4,350,877,705	4,084,000,000	4,120,000,000	36,000,000
Other	84,712,246	0	252,000,000	252,000,000
Training and Technical Assistance	23,775,565	26,000,000	26,000,000	0
Subtotal, Adjustments	108,487,811	26,000,000	278,000,000	252,000,000
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$4,459,365,516	\$4,110,000,000	\$4,398,000,000	\$288,000,000

¹In FY 2011, Other reflects funding to states for the FMAP increase under the Recovery Act and the FMAP increase extension.

²In FY 2013, Other reflects proposal for child welfare reform.

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

FY 2013 Mandatory State/Formula Grants

Title IV-E Adoption Assistance		CFDA # 93.659		
STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012
Alabama	\$12,508,195	\$13,333,277	\$14,007,045	\$673,767
Alaska	10,905,788	11,625,578	12,212,622	587,045
Arizona	79,535,457	84,782,717	89,066,145	4,283,428
Arkansas	14,756,051	15,729,600	16,524,260	794,660
California	413,508,336	440,791,244	463,058,799	22,267,555
Colorado	19,454,520	20,738,640	21,785,744	1,047,104
Connecticut	34,207,648	36,465,043	38,306,731	1,841,688
Delaware	1,771,250	1,887,851	1,983,498	95,647
District of Columbia	20,448,381	21,797,158	22,898,699	1,101,540
Florida	87,222,062	92,976,905	97,673,831	4,696,926
Georgia	37,188,387	39,641,663	41,644,650	2,002,987
Hawaii	13,754,076	14,661,488	15,402,219	740,730
Idaho	6,258,346	6,670,903	7,008,280	337,377
Illinois	93,551,849	99,724,558	104,762,113	5,037,555
Indiana	63,607,248	67,803,788	71,229,268	3,425,480
Iowa	33,616,266	35,833,983	37,644,484	1,810,501
Kansas	15,193,882	16,196,500	17,014,556	818,056
Kentucky	42,868,201	45,696,429	48,005,073	2,308,643
Louisiana	17,048,729	18,173,892	19,091,668	917,776
Maine	12,512,942	13,338,607	14,012,361	673,753
Maryland	25,153,791	26,813,660	28,167,955	1,354,295
Massachusetts	34,568,674	36,849,861	38,711,018	1,861,157
Michigan	114,023,357	121,546,234	127,686,710	6,140,476
Minnesota	29,742,400	31,704,376	33,306,414	1,602,038
Mississippi	6,522,897	6,953,387	7,304,532	351,145
Missouri	31,219,254	33,278,829	34,960,239	1,681,410
Montana	6,839,405	7,290,237	7,658,967	368,730
Nebraska	10,626,894	11,328,169	11,900,309	572,139
Nevada	15,181,241	16,182,642	17,000,400	817,758
New Hampshire	5,321,287	5,672,079	5,958,934	286,854
New Jersey	49,721,179	53,001,590	55,679,239	2,677,649
New Mexico	16,920,221	18,036,381	18,947,761	911,380
New York	197,536,500	210,570,485	221,207,184	10,636,699
North Carolina	51,019,116	54,385,232	57,132,707	2,747,475
North Dakota	4,986,736	5,316,042	5,584,294	268,252

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012
Ohio	152,039,220	162,070,528	170,257,991	8,187,463
Oklahoma	30,457,690	32,467,618	34,107,417	1,639,799
Oregon	37,103,686	39,552,121	41,549,799	1,997,678
Pennsylvania	95,503,646	101,805,351	106,947,792	5,142,442
Rhode Island	8,118,080	8,653,625	9,090,865	437,239
South Carolina	13,966,640	14,888,542	15,640,254	751,712
South Dakota	3,705,119	3,949,456	4,149,101	199,645
Tennessee	38,770,892	41,329,109	43,416,785	2,087,676
Texas	90,549,077	96,523,420	101,399,520	4,876,100
Utah	7,510,993	8,006,576	8,411,031	404,455
Vermont	8,032,316	8,561,951	8,994,824	432,873
Virginia	26,418,331	28,161,059	29,584,024	1,422,965
Washington	53,832,080	57,383,834	60,282,747	2,898,913
West Virginia	18,352,922	19,563,930	20,552,142	988,212
Wisconsin	50,972,115	54,335,131	57,080,074	2,744,943
Wyoming	890,249	948,722	996,927	48,205
Subtotal	2,265,523,622	2,415,000,000	2,537,000,000	122,000,000
Total States/Territories	2,265,523,622	2,415,000,000	2,537,000,000	122,000,000
Other	96,476,378	0	0	0
Subtotal, Adjustments	96,476,378	0	0	0
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$2,362,000,000	\$2,415,000,000	\$2,537,000,000	\$122,000,000

¹Other in FY 2011 reflects funding to states for the FMAP increase under the Recovery Act and the FMAP increase extension.

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

FY 2013 Mandatory State/Formula Grants

Chafee Foster Care Independence Program				CFDA #	93.674
STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012	
Alabama	\$2,174,877	\$1,749,078	\$1,749,078	0	
Alaska	683,316	588,801	588,801	0	
Arizona	3,209,948	3,246,419	3,246,419	0	
Arkansas	1,153,688	1,232,528	1,232,528	0	
California	18,990,900	18,866,508	18,866,508	0	
Colorado	2,500,762	2,281,975	2,281,975	0	
Connecticut	1,501,971	1,458,764	1,458,764	0	
Delaware	500,000	500,000	500,000	0	
District of Columbia	1,091,992	1,091,992	1,091,992	0	
Florida	6,045,111	6,130,927	6,130,927	0	
Georgia	2,530,101	2,254,185	2,254,185	0	
Hawaii	500,000	500,000	500,000	0	
Idaho	500,000	500,000	500,000	0	
Illinois	5,388,295	5,796,477	5,796,477	0	
Indiana	3,923,550	4,013,399	4,013,399	0	
Iowa	2,070,771	2,135,837	2,135,837	0	
Kansas	1,785,308	1,944,943	1,944,943	0	
Kentucky	2,167,937	2,282,955	2,282,955	0	
Louisiana	1,509,859	1,455,821	1,455,821	0	
Maine	565,888	565,888	565,888	0	
Maryland	2,224,722	1,993,622	1,993,622	0	
Massachusetts	3,044,324	2,928,643	2,928,643	0	
Michigan	5,591,145	5,365,583	5,365,583	0	
Minnesota	1,706,714	1,650,999	1,650,999	0	
Mississippi	1,047,373	1,171,065	1,171,065	0	
Missouri	3,126,978	3,230,073	3,230,073	0	
Montana	517,062	563,301	563,301	0	
Nebraska	1,661,642	1,726,819	1,726,819	0	
Nevada	1,507,650	1,571,229	1,571,229	0	
New Hampshire	500,000	500,000	500,000	0	
New Jersey	2,463,536	2,297,848	2,297,848	0	
New Mexico	633,788	611,034	611,034	0	
New York	11,585,958	11,585,958	11,585,958	0	
North Carolina	3,011,830	2,886,142	2,886,142	0	
North Dakota	500,000	500,000	500,000	0	

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012
Ohio	3,847,835	3,903,550	3,903,550	0
Oklahoma	2,748,409	2,568,693	2,568,693	0
Oregon	2,667,723	2,879,433	2,879,433	0
Pennsylvania	5,324,569	5,017,075	5,017,075	0
Rhode Island	666,281	681,977	681,977	0
South Carolina	1,557,810	1,466,937	1,466,937	0
South Dakota	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
Tennessee	2,120,931	2,188,799	2,188,799	0
Texas	8,418,737	9,465,945	9,465,945	0
Utah	870,393	943,521	943,521	0
Vermont	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
Virginia	1,869,814	1,741,231	1,741,231	0
Washington	3,122,620	3,305,814	3,305,814	0
West Virginia	1,336,663	1,339,434	1,339,434	0
Wisconsin	2,140,491	2,149,568	2,149,568	0
Wyoming	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
Subtotal	136,109,272	136,330,790	136,330,790	0
Indian Tribes	102,627	105,869	105,869	0
Subtotal	102,627	105,869	105,869	0
Puerto Rico	1,688,101	1,463,341	1,463,341	0
Subtotal	1,688,101	1,463,341	1,463,341	0
Total States/Territories	137,900,000	137,900,000	137,900,000	0
Training and Technical Assistance	2,099,250	2,100,000	2,100,000	0
Subtotal, Adjustments	2,099,250	2,100,000	2,100,000	0
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$139,999,250	\$140,000,000	\$140,000,000	\$0

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

PROMOTING SAFE AND STABLE FAMILIES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>FY 2013 BUDGET</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE	345
AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION	346
APPROPRIATIONS HISTORY TABLE	347
AMOUNTS AVAILABLE FOR OBLIGATION	349
BUDGET AUTHORITY BY ACTIVITY	349
SUMMARY OF CHANGES	350
JUSTIFICATION:	
GENERAL STATEMENT	351
PROGRAM DESCRIPTION AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS	352
BUDGET REQUEST.....	355
OUTPUTS AND OUTCOMES TABLE	356
RESOURCE AND PROGRAM DATA	357
STATE TABLES.....	360

This page intentionally left blank.

FY 2013 Proposed Appropriation Language

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

For carrying out section 436 of the Social Security Act, \$345,000,000 and section 437 of such Act, [~~\$63,184,000~~] \$63,065,000. (Department of Health and Human Services Appropriations Act, 2012)

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Authorizing Legislation

	FY 2012 Amount Authorized	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Amount Authorized	FY 2013 Budget Request
1. Promoting Safe and Stable Families [Sections 436, 437 and 438 of the Social Security Act]	\$545,000,000	\$408,065,000	\$545,000,000	\$408,065,000
2. Family Connection Grants [Section 427(h) of the Social Security Act]	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000
3. Personal Responsibility Education Program [Pre-Appropriated, Section 513 of the Social Security Act]	\$75,000,000	\$75,000,000	\$75,000,000	\$75,000,000
4. Abstinence Education [Pre-Appropriated, Section 510 of the Social Security Act]	\$50,000,000	\$50,000,000	\$50,000,000	\$50,000,000
Total request level		\$548,065,000		\$548,065,000
Total request level against definite authorizations	\$685,000,000	\$548,065,000	\$685,000,000	\$548,065,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Appropriations History Table

<u>Year</u>	<u>Budget Estimate to Congress</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
2004		
Appropriation	554,978,000	405,000,000
Rescission		-617,000
Total		404,383,000
2005		
Appropriation	505,000,000	404,383,000
Rescission		-787,000
Total		403,586,000
2006		
Appropriation	410,000,000	435,000,000
Pre-appropriated		20,000,000
Rescission		-900,000
Section 202 Transfer		-61,000
Total		454,039,000
2007		
Appropriation	434,100,000	434,100,000
Pre-appropriated		20,000,000
Total		454,100,000
2008		
Appropriation	434,100,000	409,437,000
Pre-appropriated		20,000,000
Rescission		-1,126,000
Total		428,311,000
2009		
Appropriation	408,311,000	408,311,000
Pre-appropriated		35,000,000
Total		443,311,000
2010		
Appropriation	408,311,000	533,311,000
Pre-appropriated		160,000,000
Total	408,311,000	568,311,000
2011		
Appropriation	408,311,000	428,311,000
Pre-appropriated		140,000,000
Rescission		-127,000
Total	408,311,000	568,184,000

<u>Year</u>	<u>Budget Estimate to Congress</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
2012		
Appropriation	428,311,000	408,184,000
Pre-appropriated		140,000,000
Rescission		-119,000
Total	428,311,000	548,065,000
2013		
Appropriation	408,065,000	
Pre-appropriated		140,000,000
Total	408,065,000	

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Amounts Available for Obligation

	FY 2011 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2012 <u>Estimate</u>	FY 2013 <u>Estimate</u>
Annual, B.A.	\$428,311,000	\$408,184,000	\$408,065,000
Pre-Appropriated, B.A.	140,000,000	140,000,000	140,000,000
Rescission	-127,000	-119,000	0
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	\$568,184,000	\$548,065,000	\$548,065,000
Unobligated balance, start of year	18,807,000	24,678,000	0
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-12,487,000	-13,000,000	0
Recoveries of prior year obligations	2,795,000	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	-24,678,000	0	-13,000,000
Total Obligations	\$552,621,000	\$559,743,000	\$535,065,000

Budget Authority by Activity

	FY 2011 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2012 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2013 <u>Estimate</u>
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	\$428,184,000	\$408,065,000	\$408,065,000
<u>Pre-appropriated:</u>			
Family Connection Grants	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
Personal Responsibility Education Program	75,000,000	75,000,000	75,000,000
Abstinence Education Program	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000
Total, Budget Authority	\$568,184,000	\$548,065,000	\$548,065,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Summary of Changes

FY 2012 Enacted		
Total estimated budget authority		\$548,065,000
(Obligations)		(\$559,743,000)
FY 2013 Estimate		
Total estimated budget authority		\$548,065,000
(Obligations)		(\$535,065,000)
Net change		+\$0

	<u>FY 2012 Estimate</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Increases:</u>		
A. <u>Program:</u>		
1) Abstinence Education: Reappropriate as discretionary funds for Pregnancy Prevention for Foster Youth.	\$50,000,000	+\$13,000,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+\$13,000,000
Total, Increases		+\$13,000,000
<u>Decreases:</u>		
A. <u>Program:</u>		
1) Abstinence Education: Rescind unclaimed state grants.	\$50,000,000	-\$13,000,000
Subtotal, Program Decreases		-\$13,000,000
Total, Decreases		-\$13,000,000
Net Change		\$0

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Justification

	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate	Change from 2012 Enacted
PSSF	\$443,184,000	\$423,065,000	\$423,065,000	\$0
Affordable Care Act Programs	125,000,000	125,000,000	125,000,000	0
Total, Budget Authority	\$568,184,000	\$548,065,000	\$548,065,000	\$0

Authorizing Legislation – Sections 427, 436-438, 510 and 513 of the Social Security Act

2013 Authorization \$545,000,000 for Promoting Safe and Stable Families, \$15,000,000 pre-appropriated for Family Connection Grants, \$75,000,000 pre-appropriated for the Personal Responsibility Education Program, and \$50 million pre-appropriated for the Abstinence Education Program

Allocation Method Formula Grant, Competitive Grant

General Statement

President Obama signed The Child and Family Services Improvement and Innovation Act (P.L. 112-34) into law on September 30, 2011, which reauthorized Promoting Safe and Stable Families and Child Welfare Services through FY 2016. PSSF is a capped entitlement program designed to enable each state and eligible Indian Tribes, tribal organizations, and tribal consortia to operate a coordinated program of family preservation services, community-based family support services, time-limited reunification services, and adoption promotion and support services. Specifically, PSSF services include:

- Family preservation services, which are designed to help families alleviate crises; maintain the safety of children in their own homes; support families who are preparing to reunify or adopt, and assist families to obtain support to address their multiple needs in a culturally sensitive manner. The definition also allows grantees to support infant safe haven programs.
- Family support services, which are primarily community-based preventive activities designed to promote the safety and well-being of children and families; promote parental competencies and behaviors that will increase the ability of families to successfully nurture their children; enable families to use other resources and opportunities available in the community; create supportive networks to enhance child-rearing abilities of parents and help compensate for the increased social isolation and vulnerability of families; and strengthen parental relationships and promote healthy marriages. The P.L. 112-34 amended the definition to include mentoring programs.
- Time-limited reunification services, which are provided to a child who is removed from home and placed in a foster care setting and to the parents or primary caregiver. These services are available only for 15 months from the date the child enters foster care. Time-limited reunification services facilitate the safe and timely reunification of the child with the family. Grantees may use funds for

counseling; substance abuse treatment services; mental health services; temporary child care; and therapeutic services for families, including crisis nurseries; and transportation to services. In addition, P.L. 112-34 authorized grantees to use funds for peer-to-peer mentoring and support groups for parents and primary caregivers, and for services and activities to facilitate access to and visitation of children in foster care by parents and siblings.

- Adoption promotion and support services, which are designed to encourage more adoptions of children out of the foster care system when adoptions are in the best interests of the children. They include pre- and post-adoption services designed to expedite the adoption process and support adoptive families.

The account also includes two programs funded under the Affordable Care Act: Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP) and Abstinence Education, which educate youth about the prevention of pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and prepare youth for adulthood.

Program Description and Accomplishments

Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Formula Grants – Funds are distributed to states based on the state's share of children in all states receiving Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits. States are entitled to payments equal to their allotments for use in paying not more than 75 percent of the costs of activities under the approved state plan. The remaining 25 percent of costs must be paid with funds from non-federal sources. States carry out a comprehensive planning process, consulting with a broad range of public and private agencies providing services to families, as well as with parents and families themselves, to ensure that services are coordinated and that funds are spent in a manner responsive to the needs of families.

In addition, three percent of both the mandatory and discretionary funds appropriated (after deducting the \$40 million specified for initiatives) are reserved for allotment to tribal consortia or Indian tribes that have submitted plans and whose allotment is greater than \$10,000. Tribal allotments are based on the number of children in the tribe relative to the number of children in all tribes with approved plans. The allotment to Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands and American Samoa is determined by formula.

Targeted Funds – There are several statutory provisions which target funds under the Promoting Safe and Stable Families program:

- From the mandatory funds, \$40 million is allocated to two purposes: (1) formula grants for states to improve the quality of caseworker visits with children in foster care, with an emphasis on improving caseworker decision making, training and retention, and (2) competitive grants for regional partnerships to provide services and activities to work with children and families impacted by a parent's or caretaker's substance abuse. P.L. 112-34 designates \$20 million targeted to each of these initiatives for each fiscal year.
- Nine million dollars of the mandatory appropriation and 3.3 percent of any discretionary appropriation are to be used for the basic State Court Improvement program (CIP) grants to assess and improve handling of court proceedings related to foster care and adoption. An additional \$20 million is allocated for grants to improve data collection and collaboration between courts and child welfare agencies, and train judges, attorneys and other legal persons in child welfare cases. Finally, under P.L. 112-34, an additional \$1 million in mandatory funding is

provided for grants to be awarded on a competitive basis among the highest courts of Indian tribes or tribal consortia.

- Six million dollars of the mandatory appropriation and 3.3 percent of any discretionary appropriation are set aside for evaluation, research and training, of which \$2 million must address the child welfare worker and substance abuse initiatives.
- The Fostering Connections to Success and Improving Adoptions Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-351), created the Family Connection Grant program for the purpose of helping children who are in, or at risk of entering, foster care reconnect with family members. It pre-appropriated \$15 million for competitive, matching grants to state, local, or tribal child welfare agencies, and private non-profit organizations to establish: 1) kinship navigator programs (a \$5 million set-aside); 2) programs using intensive family-finding efforts to locate biological family members and reestablish relationships; 3) programs using family group decision-making meetings; or 4) residential family treatment programs. No more than 30 new grants may be awarded per year and the grant durations must be between 1 to 3 years. The federal contribution declines from 75 percent for the first two years of the grant program to 50 percent in the third year. There is also funding set-aside for evaluation (3 percent) and technical assistance (2 percent) of the pre-appropriated funds.

Funding for the Promoting Safe and Stable Families program during the last five years has been as follows:

Fiscal Year	Mandatory	Discretionary	Pre-Appropriated	Total
2008	345,000,000	63,311,000	20,000,000	428,311,000
2009	345,000,000	63,311,000	35,000,000	443,311,000
2010	345,000,000	63,311,000	35,000,000	443,311,000
2011	365,000,000	63,184,000	15,000,000	443,184,000
2012	345,000,000	63,065,000	15,000,000	423,065,000

Establishing permanency for children who are in foster care is one of the primary missions of ACF. By definition, foster care is intended be a temporary situation until children may safely exit to permanency, which includes the following: reunification with parent(s) or primary caretaker(s), living with other relative(s), guardianship, or adoption. Not only are children in foster care meant to achieve permanency, but the goal is to reach permanency in a timely manner. Therefore new annual performance measures 7P1 and 7P2 are focused on the amount of time it takes for children in foster care to move into a permanent home. Historical data show that between FY 2004 - 2008, of those children who exited foster care in less than 24 months over 90 percent exited to permanent homes; historical data for fiscal years 2004 – 2008 also shows that of the children who exited foster care after being in care for 24 months or longer, an average of only 72 percent exited foster care to a permanent home. Though no FY 2010 targets were set for either performance measure (since targets cannot be set retroactively for years already passed), small improvements occurred in both. For measure 7P1, the FY 2010 data show improvement over the FY 2009 baseline of 91.3 to 91.5 percent, meaning that 91.5 percent of children who exited foster care in less than 24 months, went to permanent homes. There was also a slight improvement from the FY 2009 baseline for measure 7P2 which went from 72.3 percent to 72.4 percent of children exiting foster care to a permanent home after spending 24 months or longer in foster care.

Affordable Care Act Programs

The Affordable Care Act of 2010 funded two pre-appropriated programs designed to address the education of youth on abstinence, the prevention of pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections (STIs), and adulthood preparation topics.

Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP) – Section 513 of Title V of the Social Security Act provides \$75,000,000 per year for the Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP). The PREP program supports evidence-based programs that teach youth about abstinence and contraception to prevent pregnancy and STIs. States are required to target youth between the ages of 10 and 19 who are at high-risk for becoming pregnant or who have special circumstances, including living in foster care, being homeless, living with HIV/AIDS, being pregnant or a mother under 21 years of age, or residing in an area with high birth rates. Grantees also must address at least three mandated adulthood preparation subjects: healthy relationships, adolescent development, financial literacy, parent-child communication, educational and career success, and healthy life skills. The program sets aside \$10,000,000 in grants to support innovative strategies and provide targeted services. In addition, 10 percent of funds are for program support and evaluation.

This program contains several components.

- All fifty states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, Northern Mariana Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, and Palau are eligible to receive a portion of \$55,250,000 allotted to states to implement PREP. Individual state awards for each fiscal year will be based on the proportion of the number of youth between the ages of 10 and 19 in a state to the total number of youth between the ages of 10 and 19 in all of the states and US territories, with a minimum grant award of at least \$250,000. If a state fails to submit an application in FY 2010 or FY 2011, the state is ineligible to apply for funds from the amounts allotted to the state for each of the fiscal years FY 2012 through FY 2014. Those funds will be used to award competitive three year grants to local organizations and entities for the same purpose and in the same geographic regions.
- In addition to grants to states, \$3,250,000 is available for providing grants to tribes and tribal organizations to implement PREP.
- The Innovative Strategies program is funded through \$10,000,000 for competitive grants to entities to implement innovative youth pregnancy prevention strategies and target services to high-risk, vulnerable, and culturally under-represented youth populations, including: youth in, and aging out of, foster care; homeless youth; youth with HIV/AIDS; pregnant and parenting women who are under 21 years of age and their partners; and youth residing in areas with high birth rates for youth. The initial funding opportunity announcement supporting the grants was released jointly by ACF and the Office of Adolescent Health in FY 2010. Entities awarded grants under this program were required to agree to participate in a rigorous federal evaluation of their grant activities.
- Finally, \$6,500,000 is reserved for providing training, technical assistance and evaluation activities.

ACF is in the process of formulating developmental performance measures for the PREP program in coordination/consultation with Mathematica Policy Research and the Office of Adolescent Health's Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program. ACF plans to begin semi-annual data collection from grantees starting in

2012. In the President's FY 2014 Budget Request, ACF intends to provide developmental performance measures to reflect this initial progress.

Abstinence Education – Section 510 of Title V of the Social Security Act provides \$50,000,000 “...to enable the states to provide abstinence education, and at the option of the states, where appropriate, mentoring, counseling, and adult supervision to promote abstinence from sexual activity, with a focus on those groups which are most likely to bear children out-of-wedlock.” This formula grant program to states is allocated using a pro-rata method based on the ratio of the number of low-income children in each state to the total of all low-income children in all states. States are required to match every four dollars they receive of federal abstinence education funds with three non-federal dollars. The non-federal match must be used solely for the activities enumerated under Section 510 and must be state dollars, local government dollars, private dollars, such as foundation dollars, or in-kind support.

Budget Request – The FY 2013 request for Promoting Safe and Stable Families (PSSF) is \$423,065,000, which is the same as the FY 2012 enacted level. This Budget also includes funding for PREP at the pre-appropriated amount of \$75 million, and Abstinence Education at the pre-appropriated amount of \$50 million. The Budget proposes to cancel unobligated balances in Abstinence Education and repurpose these funds for comprehensive approaches to prevent pregnancy among youth in foster care (discussed below). This proposal is budget neutral. In total, the FY 2013 funding request for this account is \$548,065,000.

This request will support ACF's efforts around the previously noted (see Foster Care chapter) federal law that requires that every child in foster care have a case plan that specifies the permanency goal for the child (e.g., reunification or adoption) and details the types of services the child and parents will receive to facilitate achievement of that goal. In FY 2008, 3.4 percent of children in foster care had an undetermined case plan goal, performance that exceeded the 5.9 percent target. In FY 2009, ACF's performance declined slightly to 3.6 percent, but still exceeded the target of 5.4 percent. In FY 2010, performance in this area improved from the previous year to 3.3 percent of children without a case plan goal, but fell short of the target of 3.1 percent. With actual performance so close to the target, ACF believes that attaining future goals is possible. By FY 2013, the program expects to reduce the percentage of foster children without a case plan goal by at least 0.5 percentage points from the previous year's actual result.

Preventing Pregnancy for Youth in Foster Care

Youth in the foster care system are at particularly high risk of becoming teen parents. Available data in some states suggests that, approximately half of female youth transitioning out of foster care became pregnant before age 19.¹ The circumstances that cause youth to be placed in foster care and the nature of the foster care system itself put them at higher risk for pregnancy. Relationships and connections that ameliorate the risks of an unplanned and early pregnancy—close and trusting relationships with adults, connections to school and the community, and access to contraception and information on sexual health—are inconsistently available to youth in the foster care system.

The Budget proposes to cancel unobligated balances in Abstinence Education and repurpose these funds for comprehensive approaches to prevent pregnancy among youth in foster care. Historically, approximately \$12-15 million goes unobligated in Abstinence Education because some states do not draw down funds.

¹ Courtney, M., Dworsky, A., Ruth, G., Keller, T., Havlicek, J., Bost, N. (2005). *Midwest evolution of the adult functioning of former foster youth: Outcomes at age 19*. Chicago, IL. Chapin Hall Center for Children at the University of Chicago.

The proposal would create a new discretionary grant program to provide competitive funds to local and state child welfare agencies with the strongest and boldest plans to reduce pregnancy for youth in foster care. The application will require grantees to develop a comprehensive plan that may include, for example:

- Bringing key stakeholders from the child welfare, reproductive health, juvenile justice, and social services fields (including those in the non-profit, philanthropic, or private sector) to address prevention of pregnancy among youth in foster care;
- Identifying improvements in policy and practice to make the child welfare system more effective in preventing pregnancy;
- Looking across funding streams (i.e. PREP, Abstinence Education, IV-E Foster Care, discretionary child welfare programs) to develop a comprehensive plan to address pregnancy prevention in foster care;
- Addressing pregnancy prevention through age-appropriate, medically accurate, and evidence-based and effective program interventions;
- Training caseworkers, foster parents, and other adults who provide services for youth in foster care;
- Granting awards to entities to implement pregnancy prevention interventions with youth in foster care or train caseworkers, foster parents, and other adults;
- Developing programs and interventions in collaboration with private and philanthropic funds; and
- Working in collaboration with the court system to address pregnancy prevention.

The program will be designed to expand the evidence base for preventing pregnancy among youth in foster care, using both abstinence and comprehensive approaches. Key strategies will include adapting proven programs for the foster care population and evaluating approaches that are unique to the foster care population, such as working with the court system and training foster care parents. Funding would also cover federal costs associated with administering and evaluating the contracts and grants.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

	Most Recent Result	FY 2012	FY 2013	Target
7P1 (new): Of all children who exit foster care in less than 24 months, the percentage who exit to permanency (reunification, living with relative, guardianship or adoption). (PSSF, Guardianship Assistance) (Outcome)	FY 2010: 91.5% (Historical Actual)	Prior Result +0.2PP	Prior Result +0.2PP	N/A
7P2 (new): Of all children who exit foster care after 24 or more months, the percentage who exit to permanency (reunification, living with relative, guardianship or adoption). (PSSF, Guardianship Assistance) (Outcome)	FY 2010: 72.5% (Historical Actual)	Prior Result +0.5PP	Prior Result +0.5PP	N/A
7R: Decrease the percent of foster children in care 12 or more months with no case plan goal (including case plan goal "Not Yet Determined"). ² (Child Welfare Services, PSSF, Foster Care) (Efficiency)	FY 2010: 3.3% Target: 3.1% (Target Not Met but Improved)	Prior Result -0.5PP	Prior Result - 0.5PP	N/A

² Existing performance measures starting with measure 7Q have been renumbered due to the addition of a new measure 7P.

Resource and Program Data
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$400,099,000	\$378,984,000	\$378,984,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation	2,513,000	2,455,000	2,630,000
Demonstration/Development	32,789,000	34,010,000	34,264,000
Training/Technical Assistance	7,442,000	6,382,000	6,382,000
Program Support	300,000	1,234,000	805,000
Total, Resources	\$443,143,000	\$423,065,000	\$423,065,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	266	260	640
New Starts			
#	543	603	532
\$	\$404,885,000	\$408,262,000	\$378,984,000
Continuations			
#	64	15	83
\$	\$30,516,000	\$6,867,000	\$36,399,000
Contracts			
#	6	6	8
\$	\$5,942,000	\$5,652,000	\$5,377,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	2	2	3
\$	\$1,800,000	\$1,956,000	\$1,956,000

Notes:

1. Formula – Includes funding for state and tribal grants, court improvement grants, and caseworker visit grants.
2. Demonstration/Development – Includes funding for regional partnership grants focused on the impact of substance abuse and Family Connection Grants.
3. Program Support – Includes funding for information technology support and, grant paneling review in all years, and staffing and associated overhead in FY 2012-2013.

Resource and Program Data
Personal Responsibility Education Program (Pre-Appropriated)

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$45,861,000	\$43,934,000	\$43,934,000
Discretionary	6,500,000	36,824,000	14,566,000
Research/Evaluation	5,500,000	3,819,000	2,500,000
Demonstration/Development	9,348,000	10,203,000	9,700,000
Training/Technical Assistance	2,437,000	2,841,000	2,637,000
Program Support	2,278,000	2,057,000	1,663,000
Total, Resources	\$71,924,000	\$99,678,000	\$75,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	78	98	98
New Starts			
#	65	85	49
\$	\$52,361,000	\$80,758,000	\$58,500,000
Continuations			
#	13	13	49
\$	\$9,348,000	\$10,203,000	\$9,700,000
Contracts			
#	6	6	4
\$	\$8,516,000	\$6,936,000	\$4,995,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	4	4	5
\$	\$757,000	\$744,000	\$744,000

Notes:

1. Program Support – Includes funding for paneling, logistical support for grantees, data collection, information technology support, staffing, and associated overhead costs.

Resource and Program Data
Abstinence Education Program (Pre-appropriated)

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$37,553,000	\$37,000,000	\$37,000,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$37,553,000	\$37,000,000	\$37,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	37	37	37
New Starts			
#	37	37	37
\$	\$37,553,000	\$37,000,000	\$37,000,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

FY 2013 Discretionary/Mandatory State/Formula Grants

Promoting Safe and Stable Families				CFDA #	93.556
STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012	
Alabama	\$7,127,914	\$6,712,008	\$6,712,008	0	
Alaska	638,518	601,261	601,261	0	
Arizona	8,316,857	7,831,578	7,831,578	0	
Arkansas	4,284,771	4,034,760	4,034,760	0	
California	33,701,970	31,735,498	31,735,498	0	
Colorado	3,325,929	3,131,865	3,131,865	0	
Connecticut	2,079,151	1,957,835	1,957,835	0	
Delaware	927,511	873,392	873,392	0	
District of Columbia	858,562	808,466	808,466	0	
Florida	16,000,024	15,066,441	15,066,441	0	
Georgia	12,742,034	11,998,551	11,998,551	0	
Hawaii	960,419	904,380	904,380	0	
Idaho	1,313,999	1,237,329	1,237,329	0	
Illinois	14,789,546	13,926,593	13,926,593	0	
Indiana	7,135,574	6,719,222	6,719,222	0	
Iowa	2,759,949	2,598,909	2,598,909	0	
Kansas	2,128,593	2,004,392	2,004,392	0	
Kentucky	6,360,830	5,989,683	5,989,683	0	
Louisiana	7,672,628	7,224,939	7,224,939	0	
Maine	1,572,402	1,480,654	1,480,654	0	
Maryland	4,013,613	3,779,423	3,779,423	0	
Massachusetts	5,102,236	4,804,526	4,804,526	0	
Michigan	12,871,390	12,120,359	12,120,359	0	
Minnesota	3,435,635	3,235,170	3,235,170	0	
Mississippi	5,226,361	4,921,409	4,921,409	0	
Missouri	9,829,303	9,255,775	9,255,775	0	
Montana	860,534	810,323	810,323	0	
Nebraska	1,459,004	1,373,873	1,373,873	0	
Nevada	1,773,925	1,670,419	1,670,419	0	
New Hampshire	659,563	621,078	621,078	0	
New Jersey	4,955,069	4,665,946	4,665,946	0	
New Mexico	3,116,210	2,934,383	2,934,383	0	
New York	18,820,181	17,722,045	17,722,045	0	
North Carolina	11,332,984	10,671,718	10,671,718	0	
North Dakota	516,617	486,473	486,473	0	

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012
Ohio	12,914,939	12,161,367	12,161,367	0
Oklahoma	4,818,291	4,537,149	4,537,149	0
Oregon	4,705,659	4,431,089	4,431,089	0
Pennsylvania	12,083,488	11,378,430	11,378,430	0
Rhode Island	933,553	879,081	879,081	0
South Carolina	6,633,258	6,246,215	6,246,215	0
South Dakota	758,991	714,705	714,705	0
Tennessee	9,679,667	9,114,870	9,114,870	0
Texas	35,204,635	33,150,485	33,150,485	0
Utah	1,824,029	1,717,599	1,717,599	0
Vermont	528,449	497,615	497,615	0
Virginia	6,140,794	5,782,486	5,782,486	0
Washington	6,264,217	5,898,707	5,898,707	0
West Virginia	2,630,459	2,476,975	2,476,975	0
Wisconsin	5,307,087	4,997,425	4,997,425	0
Wyoming	272,144	256,265	256,265	0
Subtotal	329,369,466	310,151,139	310,151,139	0
Indian Tribes	11,645,531	11,041,937	11,041,937	0
Subtotal	11,645,531	11,041,937	11,041,937	0
American Samoa	216,742	217,101	217,101	0
Guam	391,034	391,820	391,820	0
Northern Mariana Islands	177,557	177,820	177,820	0
Puerto Rico	5,945,252	5,653,807	5,653,807	0
Virgin Islands	268,628	269,114	269,114	0
Subtotal	6,999,213	6,709,662	6,709,662	0
Total States/Territories	348,014,210	327,902,738	327,902,738	0
Discretionary Funds	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	0
Other	52,089,263	52,081,131	52,081,131	0
Training and Technical Assistance	8,085,084	8,081,131	8,081,131	0
Subtotal, Adjustments	95,174,347	95,162,262	95,162,262	0
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$443,188,557	\$423,065,000	\$423,065,000	\$0

¹Other funding includes State Court Improvement Program and formula grants on caseworker visits.

²Discretionary funding includes regional partnership grants on substance abuse and Fostering Connections grants.

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

FY 2013 Mandatory State/Formula Grants

Personal Responsibility Education Program			CFDA #	93.092
STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012
Alabama	\$783,691	\$783,691	\$783,691	0
Alaska	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Arizona	1,120,928	1,120,928	1,120,928	0
Arkansas	476,238	476,238	476,238	0
California	6,454,368	6,454,368	6,454,368	0
Colorado	794,967	794,967	794,967	0
Connecticut	599,877	599,877	599,877	0
Delaware	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
District of Columbia	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Florida	0	2,824,322	2,824,322	0
Georgia	1,757,161	1,757,161	1,757,161	0
Hawaii	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Idaho	284,709	284,709	284,709	0
Illinois	2,215,473	2,215,473	2,215,473	0
Indiana	0	1,094,957	1,094,957	0
Iowa	502,584	502,584	502,584	0
Kansas	478,422	478,422	478,422	0
Kentucky	702,324	702,324	702,324	0
Louisiana	762,572	762,572	762,572	0
Maine	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Maryland	961,478	961,478	961,478	0
Massachusetts	1,045,240	1,045,240	1,045,240	0
Michigan	1,728,394	1,728,394	1,728,394	0
Minnesota	866,929	866,929	866,929	0
Mississippi	531,355	531,355	531,355	0
Missouri	997,141	997,141	997,141	0
Montana	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Nebraska	295,289	295,289	295,289	0
Nevada	439,601	439,601	439,601	0
New Hampshire	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
New Jersey	1,407,330	1,407,330	1,407,330	0
New Mexico	346,405	346,405	346,405	0
New York	3,184,763	3,184,763	3,184,763	0
North Carolina	1,550,531	1,550,531	1,550,531	0
North Dakota	0	250,000	250,000	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012
Ohio	1,923,338	1,923,338	1,923,338	0
Oklahoma	620,339	620,339	620,339	0
Oregon	607,632	607,632	607,632	0
Pennsylvania	2,044,466	2,044,466	2,044,466	0
Rhode Island	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
South Carolina	755,337	755,337	755,337	0
South Dakota	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Tennessee	1,025,530	1,025,530	1,025,530	0
Texas	0	4,448,734	4,448,734	0
Utah	542,077	542,077	542,077	0
Vermont	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Virginia	0	1,308,714	1,308,714	0
Washington	1,071,141	1,071,141	1,071,141	0
West Virginia	275,036	275,036	275,036	0
Wisconsin	933,749	933,749	933,749	0
Wyoming	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Subtotal	42,836,415	52,763,142	52,763,142	0
Indian Tribes	0	3,250,000	3,250,000	0
Subtotal	0	3,250,000	3,250,000	0
American Samoa	0	250,000	250,000	0
Guam	0	250,000	250,000	0
Marshall Islands	0	250,000	250,000	0
Northern Mariana Islands	0	250,000	250,000	0
Palau	0	250,000	250,000	0
Puerto Rico	736,858	736,858	736,858	0
Virgin Islands	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Federated States of Micronesia	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Subtotal	1,236,858	2,486,858	2,486,858	0
Total States/Territories	44,073,273	58,500,000	58,500,000	0
Discretionary Funds	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	0
Other	11,350,916	25,000,000	0	-\$25,000,000
Training and Technical Assistance	6,500,000	6,500,000	6,500,000	0
Subtotal, Adjustments	27,850,916	41,500,000	16,500,000	-\$25,000,000
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$71,924,189	\$100,000,000	\$75,000,000	-\$25,000,000

¹Other includes funding for program support and evaluation.

²FY 2012 includes funds unobligated at the end of FY 2011, available for obligation in FY 1012.

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

FY 2013 Mandatory State/Formula Grants

Abstinence Education Grants Program				CFDA #	93.325
STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012	
Alabama	\$899,668	\$899,668	\$899,668	0	
Alaska	0	75,660	75,660	0	
Arizona	1,302,706	1,302,706	1,302,706	0	
Arkansas	619,176	619,176	619,176	0	
California	0	6,043,714	6,043,714	0	
Colorado	688,884	688,884	688,884	0	
Connecticut	0	317,096	317,096	0	
Delaware	0	109,660	109,660	0	
District of Columbia	0	108,432	108,432	0	
Florida	2,787,643	2,787,643	2,787,643	0	
Georgia	1,859,919	1,859,919	1,859,919	0	
Hawaii	128,422	128,422	128,422	0	
Idaho	0	245,474	245,474	0	
Illinois	0	1,935,432	1,935,432	0	
Indiana	0	1,017,892	1,017,892	0	
Iowa	358,102	358,102	358,102	0	
Kansas	397,282	397,282	397,282	0	
Kentucky	835,884	835,884	835,884	0	
Louisiana	877,185	877,185	877,185	0	
Maine	0	147,891	147,891	0	
Maryland	504,147	504,147	504,147	0	
Massachusetts	0	607,444	607,444	0	
Michigan	1,701,209	1,701,209	1,701,209	0	
Minnesota	569,374	569,374	569,374	0	
Mississippi	761,307	761,307	761,307	0	
Missouri	952,204	952,204	952,204	0	
Montana	0	151,844	151,844	0	
Nebraska	217,136	217,136	217,136	0	
Nevada	385,546	385,546	385,546	0	
New Hampshire	100,149	100,149	100,149	0	
New Jersey	892,439	892,439	892,439	0	
New Mexico	0	419,261	419,261	0	
New York	2,841,809	2,841,809	2,841,809	0	
North Carolina	1,652,476	1,652,476	1,652,476	0	
North Dakota	0	59,392	59,392	0	

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012
Ohio	1,912,235	1,912,235	1,912,235	0
Oklahoma	656,567	656,567	656,567	0
Oregon	537,780	537,780	537,780	0
Pennsylvania	1,527,137	1,527,137	1,527,137	0
Rhode Island	0	123,480	123,480	0
South Carolina	849,017	849,017	849,017	0
South Dakota	116,169	116,169	116,169	0
Tennessee	1,144,936	1,144,936	1,144,936	0
Texas	5,437,168	5,437,168	5,437,168	0
Utah	343,627	343,627	343,627	0
Vermont	0	53,982	53,982	0
Virginia	828,200	828,200	828,200	0
Washington	0	820,876	820,876	0
West Virginia	289,988	289,988	289,988	0
Wisconsin	701,667	701,667	701,667	0
Wyoming	0	52,248	52,248	0
Subtotal	35,677,158	47,966,936	47,966,936	0
American Samoa	0	55,128	55,128	0
Guam	51,213	51,213	51,213	0
Marshall Islands	0	13,501	13,501	0
Northern Mariana Islands	0	21,524	21,524	0
Palau	0	21,000	21,000	0
Puerto Rico	1,776,702	1,776,702	1,776,702	0
Virgin Islands	0	46,504	46,504	0
Federated States of Micronesia	47,492	47,492	47,492	0
Subtotal	1,875,407	2,033,064	2,033,064	0
Total States/Territories	37,552,565	50,000,000	50,000,000	0
Other	0	-13,000,000	-13,000,000	0
Subtotal, Adjustments	0	-13,000,000	-13,000,000	0
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$37,552,565	\$37,000,000	\$37,000,000	\$0

¹Adjustment reflects funds expected to lapse based on program history.

This page intentionally left blank.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>FY 2013 BUDGET</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE AND EXPLANATION OF LANGUAGE CHANGES.....	369
AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION	370
APPROPRIATIONS HISTORY TABLE	371
AMOUNTS AVAILABLE FOR OBLIGATION	373
BUDGET AUTHORITY BY ACTIVITY	373
JUSTIFICATION:	
GENERAL STATEMENT	374
PROGRAM DESCRIPTION AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS.....	374
BUDGET REQUEST.....	375
OUTPUTS AND OUTCOMES TABLE	376
RESOURCE AND PROGRAM DATA	377
STATE TABLE.....	379

This page intentionally left blank.

FY 2013 Proposed Appropriation Language

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Social Services Block Grant

For making grants to States pursuant to section 2002 of the Social Security Act, \$1,700,000,000: *Provided*, That notwithstanding paragraph (B) of section 404(d)(2) of such Act, the applicable percent specified under such subparagraph for a State to carry out State programs pursuant to title XX-A of such Act shall be 10 percent. (*Department of Health and Human Services Appropriation Act, 2012.*)

LANGUAGE ANALYSIS

Language Provision	Explanation
-A	This language is added to clarify between Subtitle A which is Block Grants to States for Social Services versus Subtitle B which is Elder Justice under Title XX.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Social Services Block Grant

Authorizing Legislation

	FY 2012 Amount Authorized	FY 2012 Budget Estimate	FY 2013 Amount Authorized	FY 2013 Budget Request
1. Social Services Block Grant [Section 2001 of the Social Security Act]	\$1,700,000,000	\$1,700,000,000	\$1,700,000,000	\$1,700,000,000
2. Health Profession Opportunity Grants [Section 2008 of the Social Security Act]	85,000,000	85,000,000	85,000,000	85,000,000
Total request level		\$1,785,000,000		\$1,785,000,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Social Services Block Grant

Appropriations History Table

<u>Year</u>	<u>Budget Estimate to Congress</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
2004		
Appropriation	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000
2005		
Appropriation	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000
2006		
Appropriation	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000
<i>Hurricane Relief</i>		550,000,000 ¹
Total		2,250,000,000
2007		
Appropriation	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000
2008		
Appropriation	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000
<i>Disaster Assistance Funds</i>		600,000,000 ²
Total	1,700,000,000	2,300,000,000
2009		
Appropriation	0	1,700,000,000
2010		
Appropriation	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000
<i>Pre-appropriated Health Profession Opportunity Grants</i>	85,000,000 ³	85,000,000
Total	1,785,000,000	1,785,000,000
2011		
Appropriation	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000
<i>Pre-appropriated Health Profession Opportunity Grants</i>	85,000,000 ³	85,000,000
Total	1,785,000,000	1,785,000,000
2012		
Appropriation	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000
<i>Pre-appropriated</i>		85,000,000

¹ As part of the Department of Defense, Emergency Supplemental Appropriations to Address Hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico, and Pandemic Influenza Act, 2006, Congress provided \$550 million in SSBG funds to be directed to states impacted by hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico.

² The Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance, and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P. L. 110-329) included \$600 million for SSBG to help states affected by Presidentially declared major natural disasters in 2008.

³ Of the \$85 million appropriated for this program, \$5 million was delegated to HRSA for the Training and Certification Program.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Budget Estimate to Congress</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
<i>Health Profession Opportunity Grants</i>	85,000,000 ³	
Total	1,785,000,000	1,785,000,000
2013		
Appropriation	1,700,000,000	
<i>Pre-appropriated Health Profession Opportunity Grants</i>	85,000,000	
Total	1,785,000,000	

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Social Services Block Grant

Amounts Available for Obligation

	FY 2011 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2012 <u>Estimate</u>	FY 2013 <u>Estimate</u>
Annual, B.A.	\$1,700,000,000	\$1,700,000,000	\$1,700,000,000
Pre-Appropriated, B.A.	85,000,000	85,000,000	85,000,000
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	\$1,785,000,000	\$1,785,000,000	\$1,785,000,000
Total Obligations	\$1,785,000,000	\$1,785,000,000	\$1,785,000,000

Budget Authority by Activity

	FY 2011 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2012 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2013 <u>Estimate</u>
Social Services Block Grant	\$1,700,000,000	\$1,700,000,000	\$1,700,000,000
Health Profession Opportunity Grants	85,000,000	85,000,000	85,000,000
Total, Budget Authority	\$1,785,000,000	\$1,785,000,000	\$1,785,000,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Social Services Block Grant

Justification

FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate	FY13 Change from FY12 Enacted
\$1,785,000,000	\$1,785,000,000	\$1,785,000,000	\$0

Authorizing Legislation – Sections 2001 and 2008 of the Social Security Act

2013 Authorization \$1,700,000,000;
\$85,000,000 in pre-appropriated funds for Health Profession Opportunity Grants

Allocation Method Formula & Competitive Grants

General Statement

The goals of the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) are to reduce or eliminate dependency; achieve or maintain self-sufficiency for families; help prevent neglect, abuse or exploitation of children and adults; prevent or reduce inappropriate institutional care; and secure admission or referral for institutional care when other forms of care are not appropriate. SSBG serves low-income children and families, people with disabilities, and the elderly with documented need. The program provides state and local flexibility in allocating federal funds and enables states to target populations that might not otherwise be eligible for services needed to remain self-sufficient and economically independent.

Program Description and Accomplishments – SSBG is an appropriated entitlement program. SSBG funds are distributed to the 50 states and the District of Columbia based on each state’s population relative to all other states. Distributions are made to Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas based on the same ratio allotted to them in 1981 as compared to the total 1981 appropriation. There are no matching requirements.

On March 23, 2010, President Obama signed into law the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (The Affordable Care Act), P.L. 111-148. Section 5507 amended title XX of the Social Security Act by adding Section 2008, Health Profession Opportunity Grants (HPOG). These demonstration projects support the establishment and maintenance of training, education, and career advancement programs to address health care professions workforce needs. In FY 2011, HHS awarded continuation grants to 32 organizations across 23 states. Health Profession Opportunity Grantee organizations consist of state entities, one tribal council, community colleges (including four tribal colleges), local workforce investment boards, and other community based organizations. The grants are in the second year of a five year project period. Two technical assistance contracts were awarded to provide additional support to the grantees. One contractor provides individualized technical assistance, preparing strategic planning tools and making site visits to each grantee; the other contractor provides group technical assistance by hosting grantee meetings, webinars and conference calls and making resources available on the internet. HHS is also implementing a multi-pronged evaluation to assess the success of these projects. Individuals eligible to receive education and training include TANF recipients receiving assistance under the state TANF program and other low-income individuals. Funds are used to provide training in a variety of high-demand health related occupations, including nursing, medical billing and coding, medical laboratory technology, and health information technology. Grantees are offering educational and training programs

that may lead to more than 50 unique occupations. All grantees are offering multiple supportive services, including financial aid, child care, transportation, and case management. Grantees are required to coordinate with the state agency responsible for administering the state TANF program, the local workforce investment board, the state workforce investment board, and the state apprenticeship agency. Grantees are also encouraged to coordinate with other local strategic partners. The funding for the demonstration projects is pre-appropriated through FY 2014. The full authorization level is \$85 million, however in FY 2010 through FY 2012, \$5 million is set aside by statute for the development of training and certification programs for personal or home care aides. The authority for operating the program for personal or home care aides has been delegated to HRSA, the agency with specialized expertise in this area. Beginning in FY 2013, the full \$85 million will be available to ACF. The additional funding will support activities based on our assessment of strategic and programmatic needs.

ACF's Office of Community Services (OCS) has implemented an accountability measure that is designed to decrease the percentage of SSBG funds identified as "administrative costs" in state post-expenditure reports. In FY 2010, the program decreased administrative costs as a percent of total costs to three percent, a significant improvement over the FY 2004 baseline of 10 percent and besting the FY 2010 target by three percentage points. This reduction in administrative costs allowed a greater percentage of funding to be expended for direct services.

SSBG has a unique structure as a block grant that allows for provision of a diverse array of services at the discretion of the state grantees. States have flexibility to determine the services and activities to be supported with grant funds, so long as those services and activities are targeted to the five goals identified in the statute: 1) to prevent, reduce, or eliminate dependency; 2) to achieve or maintain self-sufficiency; 3) to prevent neglect, abuse, or exploitation of children and adults; 4) to prevent or reduce inappropriate institutional care; and 5) to secure admission or referral for institutional care when other forms of care are not appropriate. Trend data compiled in the SSBG annual reports indicate that states often use their SSBG grants to supplement discrete activities and categorical grant programs for which there are identifiable and approved measures, as associated with those statutory goals. For example, SSBG funds are included in outcome measures for Child Care Development Block Grant and Child Welfare Services.

ACF has been re-examining measurement of success for SSBG. Based on this process, ACF has added a new performance measure to compare estimated state expenditures as reported on the pre-expenditure report with actual expenditures as reported on the post-expenditure report. The performance measure will be capped at 100 percent, reflecting how close a state came to spending at least the SSBG allocation dollars up to the level planned in each service category in the pre-expenditure report. This indicator is a measure of the degree to which planning materials submitted by states project the actual expenditures of SSBG funds, which is important for monitoring. The expectation is that this new performance measure will help ACF to identify states with the most significant variance between planned and actual expenditures, and will allow for focused technical assistance to these states. Although not all states currently use a comparable format for pre- and post-expenditure reports, the majority of states currently do use a comparable format. ACF is developing new guidance and technical assistance to promote the new performance measure and the submission of comparable reports. Based on an initial analysis of existing pre- and post-expenditure reports, the pre-baseline target is estimated at 80 percent for states, meaning that states are currently estimated to spend at least 80 percent of SSBG allocation funds in projected service categories. Continuing technical assistance will focus on providing guidance to states on this developmental performance measure.

Budget Request – The FY 2013 request for the Social Services Block Grant program is \$1,785,000,000, the same as the FY 2012 enacted level. This request will provide the same level of funding to states as in FY 2012. Additionally, this request includes \$85 million in pre-appropriated funds for Health Profession Opportunity Grants which will support 35 grants.

In FY 2013, SSBG expects to keep administrative costs to less than four percent through continued technical assistance and working with grantees to appropriately identify expenditures that may be mis-categorized as administrative costs to other activities and services. Future performance targets for this measure were updated from six percent to four percent in order to maintain rigor, given the most recent data trend. Some of the improvement in performance may be attributed to the fact that states are more familiar with the process of reporting expenditures by specific SSBG service category, rather than combining expenditures associated with providing a specific service into the "administrative" spending category. This performance measure identifies the sum effort of all states to reduce administrative costs in order to assure that SSBG funds social services for children and adults to as great an extent as possible.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Target +/- FY 2012 Target
21A: Decrease administrative costs as a percent of total costs. (Efficiency)	FY 2010: 3% Target: 6% (Target Exceeded)	4%	4%	Maintain
21B: Decrease the percentage of variance between projected expenditures, by service for each state, and actual expenditures. (Developmental Outcome)	FY 2010: 80% (Pre-baseline)	TBD	TBD	N/A
21i: Number of individuals receiving services funded by SSBG. (Output)	FY 2009: 22.6 million (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Social Services Block Grant

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$1,700,000,000	\$1,700,000,000	\$1,700,000,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$1,700,000,000	\$1,700,000,000	\$1,700,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	57	57	57
New Starts			
#	57	57	57
\$	\$1,700,000,000	\$1,700,000,000	\$1,700,000,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Resource and Program Data
Health Profession Opportunity Grants

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Discretionary	\$67,046,000	\$67,046,000	\$72,046,000
Research/Evaluation	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	2,104,000	2,080,000	2,080,000
Program Support	850,000	874,000	874,000
Total, Resources	\$80,000,000	\$80,000,000	\$85,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	32	32	35
New Starts			
#	0	0	3
\$	\$0	\$0	\$5,000,000
Continuations			
#	32	32	32
\$	\$67,046,000	\$67,046,000	\$67,046,000
Contracts			
#	5	5	5
\$	\$12,104,000	\$12,080,000	\$12,080,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Notes:

1. Program Support – Includes funding for information technology support, staffing and associated overhead costs.
2. Total Resources – Of the \$85 million appropriated for this program, \$5 million was delegated to HRSA for the Training and Certification program through FY 2012. Beginning in FY 2013, the entire \$85 million is provided to ACF.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012
Alabama	\$25,928,224	\$26,170,915	\$26,170,915	0
Alaska	3,846,101	3,888,791	3,888,791	0
Arizona	36,319,265	34,998,781	34,998,781	0
Arkansas	15,910,587	15,965,786	15,965,786	0
California	203,527,234	203,979,910	203,979,910	0
Colorado	27,668,480	27,536,806	27,536,806	0
Connecticut	19,373,246	19,569,572	19,569,572	0
Delaware	4,873,872	4,916,538	4,916,538	0
District of Columbia	3,301,976	3,294,668	3,294,668	0
Florida	102,078,238	102,944,491	102,944,491	0
Georgia	54,123,974	53,043,671	53,043,671	0
Hawaii	7,131,822	7,448,177	7,448,177	0
Idaho	8,511,862	8,583,122	8,583,122	0
Illinois	71,090,410	70,252,704	70,252,704	0
Indiana	35,368,495	35,501,340	35,501,340	0
Iowa	16,562,583	16,679,979	16,679,979	0
Kansas	15,521,265	15,621,932	15,621,932	0
Kentucky	23,755,410	23,759,723	23,759,723	0
Louisiana	24,735,353	24,821,976	24,821,976	0
Maine	7,259,147	7,273,294	7,273,294	0
Maryland	31,383,841	31,612,444	31,612,444	0
Massachusetts	36,307,200	35,850,817	35,850,817	0
Michigan	54,897,717	54,116,776	54,116,776	0
Minnesota	28,998,098	29,041,054	29,041,054	0
Mississippi	16,254,993	16,247,106	16,247,106	0
Missouri	32,970,258	32,791,706	32,791,706	0
Montana	5,368,720	5,417,432	5,417,432	0
Nebraska	9,892,977	9,999,928	9,999,928	0
Nevada	14,553,992	14,786,568	14,786,568	0
New Hampshire	7,293,695	7,208,186	7,208,186	0
New Jersey	47,948,654	48,139,042	48,139,042	0
New Mexico	11,066,135	11,274,807	11,274,807	0
New York	107,603,864	106,102,651	106,102,651	0
North Carolina	51,655,287	52,210,481	52,210,481	0
North Dakota	3,561,809	3,682,698	3,682,698	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012
Ohio	63,558,897	63,166,850	63,166,850	0
Oklahoma	20,302,524	20,540,107	20,540,107	0
Oregon	21,065,756	20,976,621	20,976,621	0
Pennsylvania	69,407,410	69,550,469	69,550,469	0
Rhode Island	5,799,434	5,763,214	5,763,214	0
South Carolina	25,116,211	25,325,668	25,325,668	0
South Dakota	4,473,339	4,457,952	4,457,952	0
Tennessee	34,669,953	34,747,395	34,747,395	0
Texas	136,462,292	137,681,734	137,681,734	0
Utah	15,333,082	15,133,346	15,133,346	0
Vermont	3,423,685	3,426,176	3,426,176	0
Virginia	43,405,019	43,808,721	43,808,721	0
Washington	36,695,999	36,819,474	36,819,474	0
West Virginia	10,020,495	10,145,863	10,145,863	0
Wisconsin	31,137,681	31,138,462	31,138,462	0
Wyoming	2,996,991	3,086,072	3,086,072	0
Subtotal	1,690,513,552	1,690,501,996	1,690,501,996	0
American Samoa	48,518	60,074	60,074	0
Guam	293,103	293,103	293,103	0
Northern Mariana Islands	58,621	58,621	58,621	0
Puerto Rico	8,793,103	8,793,103	8,793,103	0
Virgin Islands	293,103	293,103	293,103	0
Subtotal	9,486,448	9,498,004	9,498,004	0
Total States/Territories	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000	0
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$1,700,000,000	\$1,700,000,000	\$1,700,000,000	\$0