DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

FISCAL YEAR

2007

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

JUSTIFICATION OF ESTIMATES FOR APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEES

I am pleased to present the FY 2007 Congressional Justification for the Administration for Children and Families (ACF). The FY 2007 budget request, including mandatory (pre-appropriated and entitlement) and discretionary programs, is $46.7 billion – an increase of $796 million above the FY 2006 enacted level. In addition, this budget request would support 1,319 full-time equivalent (FTE) positions in FY 2007 – 8 FTE below the FY 2006 enacted level. This request continues support for the President's and Secretary's priority initiatives and reflects the goals and objectives in the Department's FY 2004-2009 Strategic Plan. In addition, the PART process continues to be a critical tool for evaluating program effectiveness and developing budget and legislative strategies.

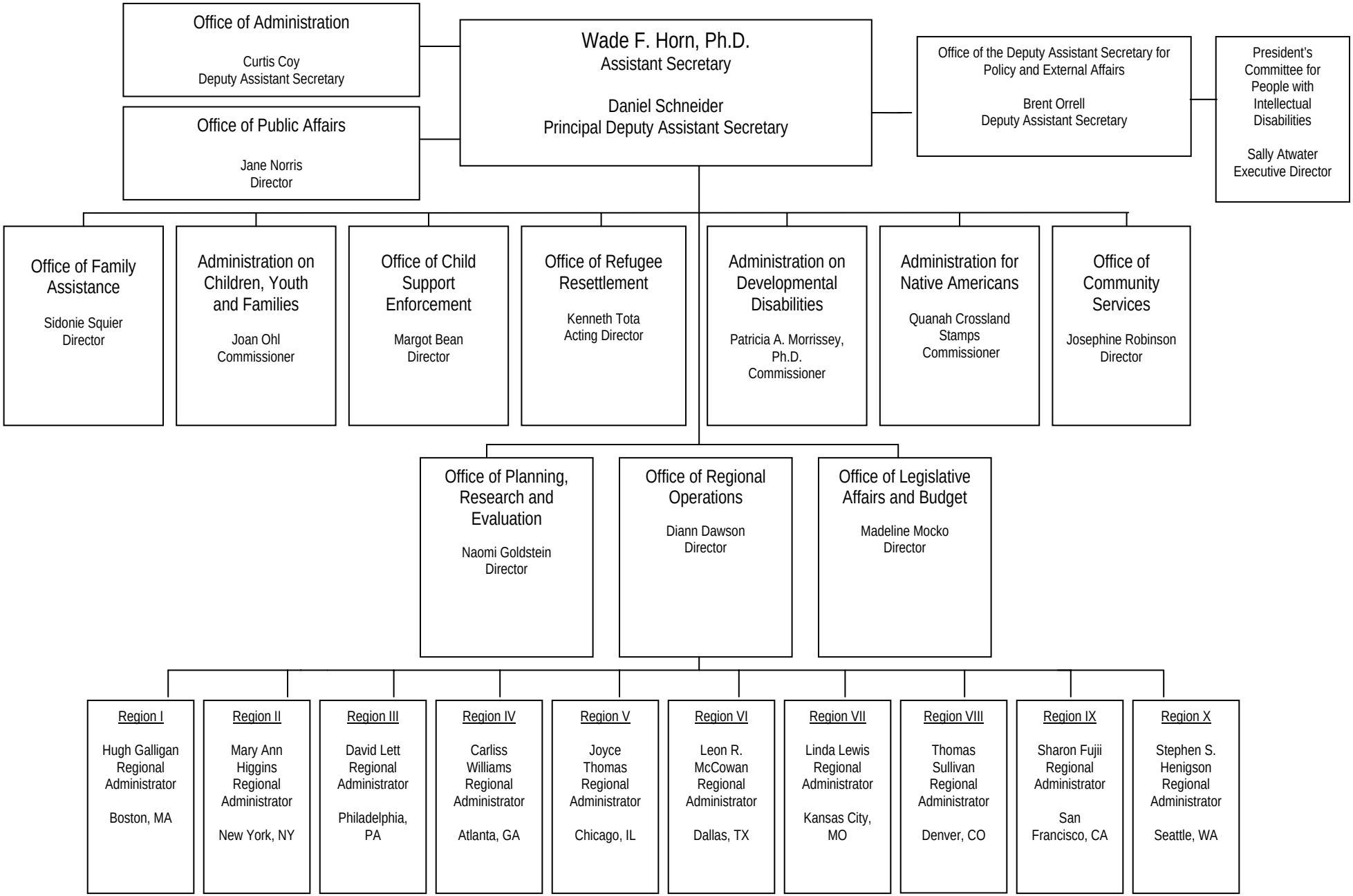
This submission includes the FY 2007 Annual Performance Plan and FY 2005 Annual Performance Report as required by the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (GPRA) along with a more direct link of the budget discussion with program performance. Performance measurement and reporting at ACF provide a comprehensive set of measures and outcomes in fifteen major areas offering results-oriented information that enables ACF to share with stakeholders its progress toward achieving four strategic goals:

- Increase economic independence and productivity for families;
- Improve healthy development, safety, and well-being of children and youth;
- Increase the health and prosperity of communities and Tribes; and
- Manage resources to improve performance.

ACF's implementation of performance management has created a consistent framework for linking agency-wide goals with program priorities and targeting resources to meet the needs of children and families. It has provided a shared vision of what needs to be accomplished with our partners and provides a consistent and effective way to measure our achievements and to strive for continued improvement.

Wade F. Horn, Ph.D.
Assistant Secretary for
Children and Families

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Administration for Children and Families



OVERVIEW OF THE FY 2007 PERFORMANCE BUDGET REQUEST

STATEMENT OF THE ACF MISSION

The mission of the Administration for Children and Families is to promote the economic and social well-being of children, youth, families, and communities, focusing particular attention on vulnerable populations such as children in low-income families, refugees, Native Americans, and people with developmental disabilities. ACF administers programs carried out by state, territorial, county, city, and tribal governments as well as by private, non-profit, and community- and faith-based organizations designed to meet the needs of a diverse cross-section of society.

DISCUSSION OF STRATEGIC GOALS

To measure progress in supporting ACF strategic goals, ACF's performance plan under the Government Performance and Results Act includes 75 performance measures organized under these four strategic goals. Each ACF strategic goal is briefly discussed below.

ACF Strategic Goal 1 – Increase economic independence and productivity for families

This goal focuses on increasing employment, independent living, and parental responsibility. ACF programs that support this goal include Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, Refugee and Entrant Assistance, Social Services Block Grant, Assets for Independence, Child Support Enforcement, Child Care, and Runaway and Homeless Youth.

ACF Strategic Goal 2 – Improve healthy development, safety and well-being of children and youth

America's future – its civil society, economy and social fabric – depends upon how well the nation protects and nurtures its children. In ACF, Head Start, Child Care, child welfare, youth and TANF programs together provide a broad range of services that contribute to the cognitive and social development, school readiness, health and safety of children and youth.

ACF Strategic Goal 3 – Increase the health and prosperity of communities and Tribes

Strong neighborhoods and communities provide positive, healthy environments for children and families. ACF achieves its goal of increasing the health and prosperity of communities and tribes by strengthening local community partnerships, improving civic participation, and working with tribes and Native American communities to build capacity and infrastructure for social and economic development.

ACF Strategic Goal 4 – Manage resources to improve performance

ACF is committed to being a customer-focused, citizen-centered organization in providing assistance to America's most vulnerable populations. ACF is responsible for managing a wide array of discretionary and mandatory programs. It is essential that the organization manage resources to improve performance, provide high quality, cost-effective and efficient services, meet customers' needs and expectations, and use state-of-the-art information technology to improve management and data systems. One key performance objective supports this strategic goal: "getting to green" on the President's Management Agenda.

The following chart displays the relationship between HHS and ACF strategic goals:

	ACF Strategic Goals			
	Increase economic independence and productivity for families.	**Improve healthy development, safety, and well-being of children and youth**	**Improve the health and prosperity of communities and tribes.**	**Manage resources to improve performance.**
HHS Strategic Goals				
1: Reduce the major threats to the health and well-being of Americans		X	X	
2: Enhance the ability of the Nation's health care system to effectively respond to bioterrorism and other public health challenges				
3: Increase the percentage of the Nation's children and adults who have access to health care services, and expand consumer choices		X		
4: Enhance the capacity and productivity of the Nation's health science research enterprise				
5: Improve the quality of health care services		X	X	
6: Improve the economic and social well-being of individuals, families, and communities, especially those most in need	X	X	X	
7: Improve the stability and healthy development of our Nation's children and youth	X	X		
8: Achieve excellence in management practices				X

OVERVIEW OF ACF PERFORMANCE

ACF's general approach to performance includes a strong focus on outcomes. In the FY 2007 performance budget, 60 of ACF's performance measures (80 percent) are outcome measures and 13 (17 percent) are outcome-oriented efficiency measures. Altogether, 71 measures (95 percent) are either outcome or outcome-oriented efficiency measures. The Department has twenty HHS-wide objectives designed to better integrate HHS functions to ensure coordinated, seamless, and results-oriented management and operations across all agencies. One of these objectives, Achieve Performance Accountability, calls for HHS agencies to implement results-oriented management by creating meaningful, results-oriented performance contracts for Operating and Staff Division heads and for all employees, which ACF has done.

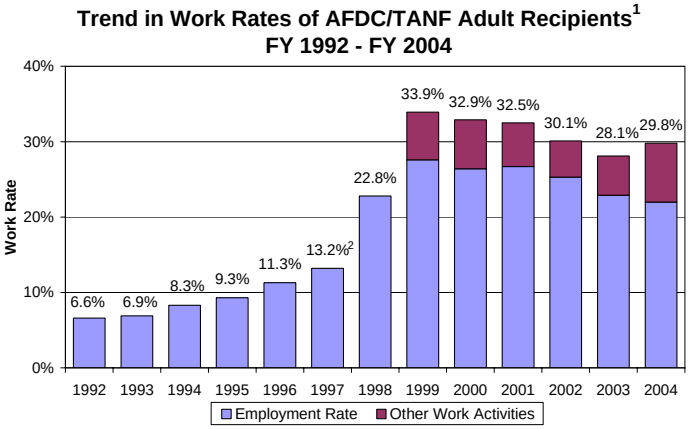
Eight programs were assessed as part of the FY 2007 budget process using OMB's Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART): three Adoption Programs, two Refugee Resettlement programs, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, Mentoring Children of Prisoners, and the Social Services Block Grant. The results of PART reviews have guided the development of improved outcome and efficiency measures. For example, ACF has developed new outcome performance measures for Adoption programs (e.g., closing the gap between the percentage of children 9 and older waiting to be adopted and those actually adopted), and has changed the performance measure to capture the adoption rate rather than the number of adoptions. We also have created new efficiency measures, such as one for the ORR Matching Grant program to increase the number of Matching Grant program refugees who are self-sufficient (not dependent on any cash assistance) within the first six months (180 days after arrival), per million dollars awarded to grantees.

The sections below present highlights of performance under each ACF strategic goal.

ACF Strategic Goal 1 – Increase economic independence and productivity for families

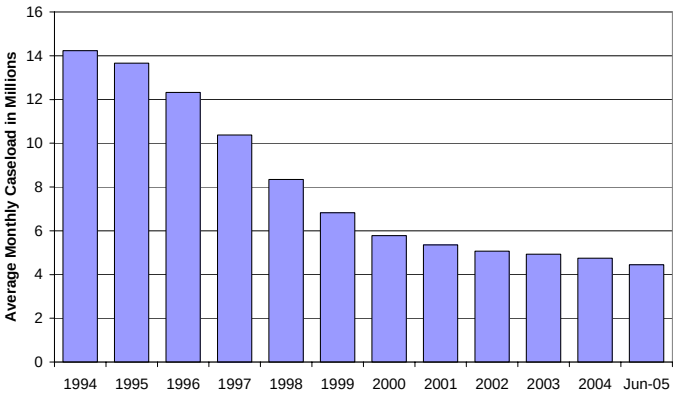
TANF HELPED TO IMPROVE THE ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE OF LOW-INCOME FAMILIES

- Many adult welfare recipients are working. In FY 2004, almost 30 percent of adult recipients were working (including employment, work experience, and community service), compared to less than seven percent in 1992 and 11 percent in 1996.



[1]FY 1992 to 1998 is the overall employment rate. For FY 1999-2004, the rate is divided into the employment rate and other work activities.
[2]FY 1997 rate is based on AFDC data for the first three quarters of the fiscal year.

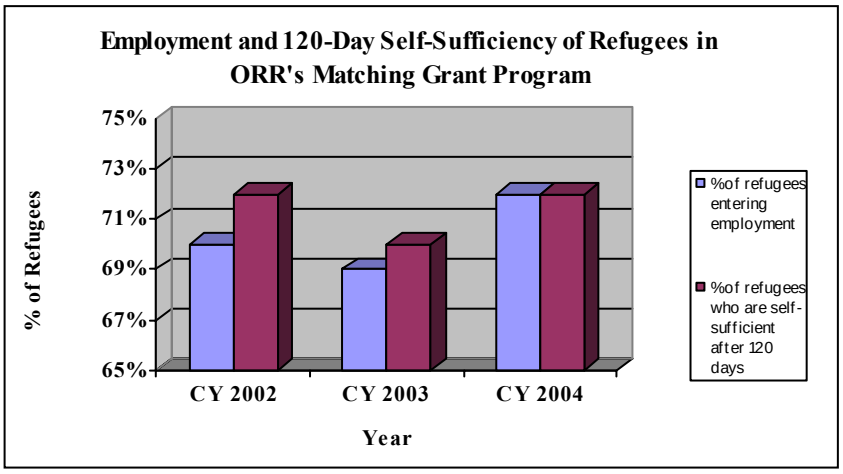
- The number of TANF recipients has continued to decline through June 2005.



ACF HELPED TO IMPROVE THE ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE OF LOW-INCOME REFUGEE FAMILIES

- The ACF Office of Refugee Resettlement's Matching Grant program emphasizes refugee self-sufficiency (independence from cash assistance) and is characterized by a strong focus on early employment and intensive services to qualified refugees during the first four months after their arrival in the U.S.

- Matching Grant program grantees have been very successful at helping participants obtain employment and gain self-sufficiency. Though grantees are working with an increasingly diverse and hard-to-employ group of refugees, they have been able to maintain and build upon the successes of their clients. In CY 2004, the percent of refugees in the Matching Grant program who were able to enter employment within 120 days of arrival was 72 percent. The percent of refugees who were self-sufficient (independent from cash assistance) after only 120 days in the U.S. also was 72 percent. In CY 2003, performance on both of these measures had showed declines from the previous year, in part due to changes in the composition of the refugee population. The strong performance in CY 2004 reflects the grantees' ability to respond to these changes.

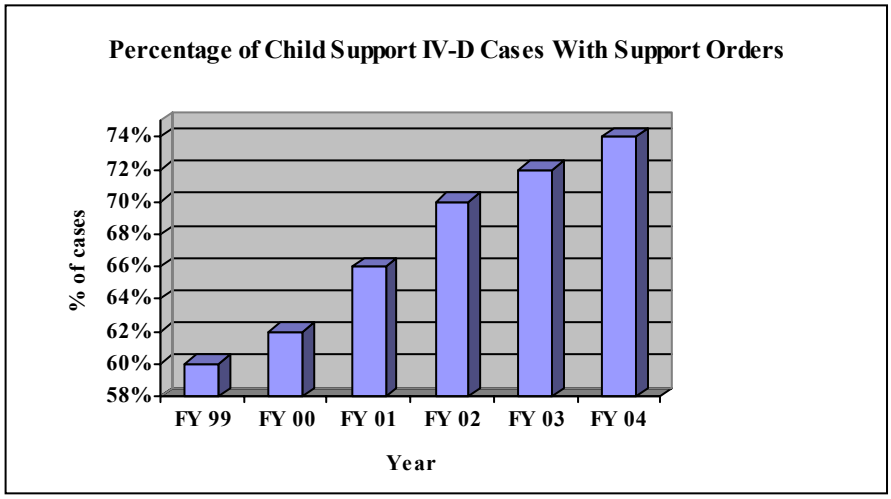


ACF INCREASED FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY NON-CUSTODIAL PARENTS

- Established approximately 1.2 million new child support orders in FY 2004. As shown in the chart, the percentage of child support IV-D cases with support orders rose to a high of 74 percent, exceeding the FY 2004 target of 70 percent.

- Collected $21.9 billion for child support in FY 2004 representing a 3.2 percent increase over FY 2003.

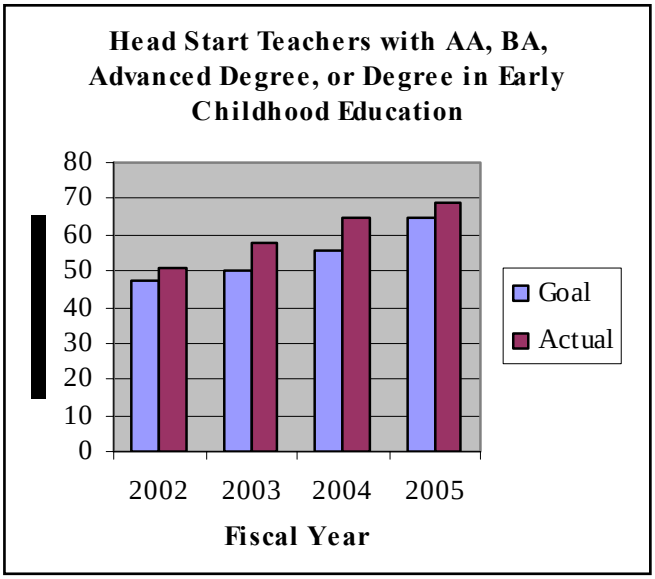
- Collected almost $1.5 billion in delinquent child support in tax year 2004, on behalf of 1.4 million families, using the tax refund and administrative offset.



ACF Strategic Goal 2 – Improve healthy development, safety and well-being of children and youth

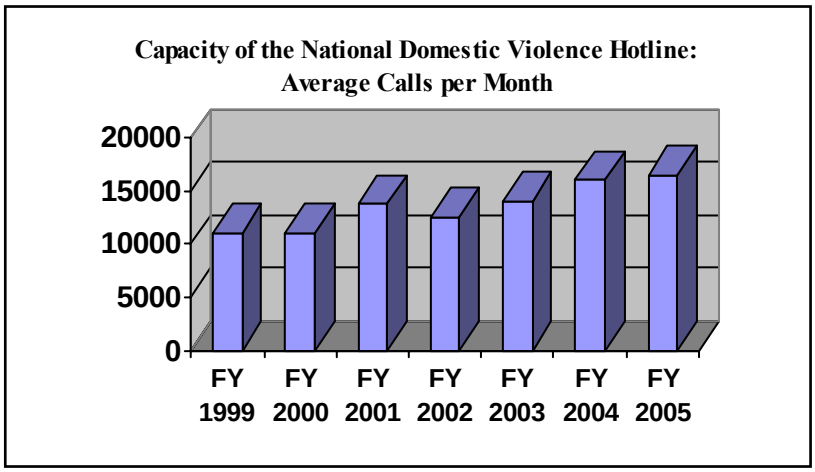
ACF IMPROVED THE DEVELOPMENT AND LEARNING READINESS OF PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN

- In FY 2005, 69 percent of Head Start teachers had an AA, BA, advanced degree, or a degree in a field related to early childhood education, exceeding the FY 2005 target of 65 percent.
- Head Start children completing the program are achieving an average gain of 32 percent in word knowledge compared to an average gain of 19 percent among all children during the pre-K year.



ACF Strategic Goal 3 – Increase the health and prosperity of communities and Tribes

- The National Domestic Violence Hotline increased its capacity to respond to an average of 16,500 calls per month, exceeding the FY 2005 target of 14,500.



ACF Strategic Goal 4 – Manage resources to improve performance

ACF has achieved substantial progress under all five of the original initiatives, as well as the newest sixth initiative, in the President's Management Agenda (PMA). ACF achieved a score of "green" for progress in each of the six initiatives through the third quarter of FY 2005; this success follows similar consistent green ratings for progress in each of the original five initiatives throughout FY 2004.

- In the initiative "strategic management of human capital," ACF has reduced management layers through restructuring and consolidating offices, thereby improving the manager to staff ratio from 1:5 in FY 2002, to 1:7.9 in FY 2005.

- In the initiative "competitive sourcing," ACF implemented performance decisions in accordance with OMB Circular A-76 to contract facilities/physical security, training services, and controlled correspondence.

- In the initiative "expanding e-government," ACF has been selected as a Departmental Center of Excellence for grants processing – one of two centers HHS-wide – to assist other HHS OPDIVs to re-engineer grants business processes uniformly for non-research grants. In e-grants, ACF has exceeded the OMB requirement of 25 percent posting of electronic applications by posting 90 percent.

- In the initiative "improving financial performance," ACF's Federal Manager's Financial Integrity Act review revealed no material internal control weaknesses and ACF's systems remain FMFIA compliant.

- In the initiative "budget-performance integration," all ACF programs have developed logic models that link resources (such as staff and funding), activities, and outcomes, and many programs have developed new outcome and efficiency measures.

- In the initiative "eliminating improper payments," ACF developed and reported a national error rate of 1.6 percent for the Head Start program in the FY 2005 Performance and Accountability Report (PAR) – a significant reduction from the 3.9 percent reported in the FY 2004 PAR.

OVERVIEW OF THE BUDGET REQUEST

The FY 2007 budget request for the Administration for Children and Families, including mandatory (pre-appropriated and entitlement) and discretionary programs, is $46.7 billion – an increase of $796 million above the FY 2006 enacted level. Approximately two-thirds of the FY 2007 request, or $32.9 billion, is for mandatory programs, including Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Child Care Entitlement, Child Support Enforcement, and Foster Care and Adoption Assistance. The remaining one third of the budget, or $13.8 billion, is for discretionary programs, including the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG), Head Start, and Refugee and Entrant Assistance. In addition, the ACF request would support 1,319 full-time equivalent (FTE) positions in FY 2007 – 8 FTE below the FY 2006 enacted level.

This request will allow ACF to sustain the important initiatives put forth in recent years, reflect the goals and objectives in the Department's FY 2004-2009 Strategic Plan, and continue reliance on the PART process as a critical tool for evaluating program effectiveness and developing budget and legislative strategies. Of particular note, the budget requests an increase in funding for Community-Based Abstinence Education (+$27.8 million above the FY 2006 enacted level), Compassion Capital Fund (+$35 million), Adoption Incentives (+$11.8 million), and refugee programs (+$49.5 million). The budget also includes a legislative proposal for $100 million in mandatory funding for TANF Family Formation and Healthy Marriage Grants. A summary of PART reviews for FYs 2004-2007 is shown at the end of this *Overview*.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
All-Purpose Table – FY 2005-2007

Budget Line-Item	FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Estimate
DISCRETIONARY PROGRAMS:			
LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM:			
Block Grant	1,884,799,000	1,980,000,000	1,782.000,000
Block Grant Pre-Appropriated in Reconciliation Bill			*250,000,000*
Contingency Fund	297,600,000	181,170,000	--
Contingency Fund Pre-Appropriated in Reconciliation Bill			*750,000,000*
Total, LIHEAP, B.A.	2,182,399,000	2,161,170,000	2,782,000,000
CHILD CARE & DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT:			
Child Care & Development Block Grant	2,073,001,000	2,052,260,000	2,052,260,000
Research and Evaluation Fund	9,920,000	9,821,000	9,821,000
Total, Child Care & Development Block Grant, B.A.	2,082,921,000	2,062,081,000	2,062,081,000
PROMOTING SAFE & STABLE FAMILIES (Discretionary), B.A.	98,586,000	89,100,000	89,100,000
CHILDREN & FAMILIES SERVICES PROGRAMS:			
Head Start			
Current Funding	5,454,314,000	5,399,771,000	5,396,971,000
Advance from Prior Year	1,388,800,000	1,386,000,000	1,388,800,000
Advance Funding Enacted/Requested	[1,400,000,000]	[1,388,800,000]	[1,388,800,000]
Subtotal, Head Start	6,843,114,000	6,785,771,000	6,785,771,000
Hurricane Relief Funding	--	*90,000,000*	--
Early Learning Opportunities Fund	35,712,000	--	--
Runaway and Homeless Youth Program			
Basic Center Program	48,786,000	48,298,000	48,298,000
Transitional Living Program, incl. Maternity Group Homes	39,938,000	39,539,000	39,539,000
Subtotal, Runaway and Homeless Youth Program	88,724,000	87,837,000	87,837,000
Education & Prevention Grants to Reduce Sexual Abuse of Runaway, Homeless and Street Youth	15,178,000	15,027,000	15,027,000
Community-Based Abstinence Education (Discretionary), B.A.	99,198,000	108,900,000	136,665,000
PHS Evaluation Funds	*4,500,000*	*4,500,000*	*4,500,000*
Abstinence Education Program (Pre-Appropriated Mandatory)	*50,000,000*	*50,000,000*	*50,000,000*
Subtotal, Abstinence Education, Program Level	*153,698,000*	*163,400,000*	*191,165,000*
Mentoring Children of Prisoners	49,598,000	49,493,000	40,000,000
Child Abuse Programs			
CAPTA State Grants	27,280,000	27,007,000	27,007,000
Child Abuse Discretionary Activities	31,640,000	25,780,000	25,780,000
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention	42,858,000	42,430,000	42,430,000
Subtotal, Child Abuse Programs	101,778,000	95,217,000	95,217,000
Child Welfare Programs			
Child Welfare Services	289,650,000	286,754,000	286,754,000
Child Welfare Training	7,409,000	7,335,000	7,335,000
Adoption Opportunities	27,116,000	26,848,000	26,848,000
Abandoned Infants Assistance Programs	11,955,000	11,835,000	11,835,000
Subtotal, Child Welfare Programs	336,130,000	332,772,000	332,772,000
Independent Living Education and Training Vouchers	46,623,000	46,157,000	46,157,000
Adoption Incentives	9,028,000	17,820,000	29,654,000

Children's Health Act Programs			
Infant Adoption Awareness	9,826,000	9,728,000	9,728,000
Special Needs Adoption Programs	2,976,000	2,946,000	2,946,000
Subtotal, Children's Health Act Programs	12,802,000	12,674,000	12,674,000
Developmental Disabilities Programs			
State Councils	72,496,000	71,771,000	71,771,000
Protection and Advocacy	38,109,000	38,718,000	38,718,000
Projects of National Significance	11,542,000	11,414,000	11,414,000
University Centers for Excellence	31,549,000	33,212,000	33,212,000
Subtotal, Developmental Disabilities	153,696,000	155,115,000	155,115,000
Voting Access for Individuals with Disabilities	14,879,000	15,720,000	15,720,000
Native American Programs	44,786,000	44,332,000	44,332,000
Social Services Research & Demonstration, B.A.	26,012,000	5,868,000	--
PHS Evaluation Funds	*6,000,000*	*6,000,000*	*6,000,000*
Subtotal, Social Services Research & Demonstration, P.L.	*32,012,000*	*11,868,000*	*6,000,000*
Compassion Capital Fund, incl. Helping America's Youth	54,549,000	64,350,000	100,000,000
Federal Administration	185,210,000	183,365,000	188,123,000
Center for Faith-Based and Community Initiatives	1,375,000	1,386,000	1,386,000
Subtotal, Federal Administration	186,585,000	184,751,000	189,509,000
Community Services Programs			
Community Services Block Grant	636,793,000	630,425,000	--
Community Services Discretionary Activities:			
Community Economic Development	27,295,000	27,022,000	--
Rural Community Facilities	7,241,000	7,293,000	--
Job Opportunities for Low Income Individuals (JOLI)	5,436,000	5,382,000	--
National Youth Sports	17,856,000	--	--
Community Food and Nutrition	7,180,000	--	--
Individual Development Accounts	24,704,000	24,452,000	24,452,000
Subtotal, Community Services Programs	726,505,000	694,574,000	24,452,000
Violent Crime Reduction			
Family Violence Prevention and Services/Battered Women's Shelters	125,630,000	124,731,000	124,731,000
Domestic Violence Hotline	3,224,000	2,970,000	2,970,000
Subtotal, Violent Crime Reduction	128,854,000	127,701,000	127,701,000
Total, Children & Families Services Programs, B.A.	8,973,751,000	8,844,079,000	8,238,603,000
REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE:			
Transitional and Medical Services	204,993,000	265,547,000	282,333,000
Victims of Trafficking	9,915,000	9,816,000	14,816,000
Social Services	152,243,000	154,004,000	149,610,000
Victims of Torture	9,915,000	9,816,000	9,916,000
Preventive Health	4,796,000	4,748,000	4,748,000
Targeted Assistance	49,081,000	48,590,000	48,590,000
Unaccompanied Alien Children	53,771,000	77,302,000	105,022,000
Total, Refugee and Entrant Assistance, B.A.	484,714,000	569,823,000	614,935,000
Total, Discretionary Programs, B.A.	13,822,371,000	13,726,253,000	13,786,719,000[1]
Total, Mandatory Programs, B.A.	*50,000,000*	*50,000,000*	*50,000,000*
PHS Evaluation Funds, P.L.	*10,500,000*	*10,500,000*	*10,500,000*
Hurricane Relief Funding	--	*90,000,000*	--
Total, Program Level	13,882,871,000	13,876,753,000	13,847,219,000
MANDATORY PROGRAMS:			
PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT & FAMILY SUPPORT PROGRAMS:			
State Child Support Administrative Costs	3,637,491,000	3,611,494,000	3,600,162,000

[1] Includes $1 billion pre-appropriated, mandatory funding in S.1932, The Deficit Reduction Act of 2005, for the LIHEAP program.

Federal Incentive Payments to States	446,000,000	458,000,000	471,000,000
CSE Hold Harmless Payments	--	--	--
Access and Visitation Grants	10,000,000	10,000,000	12,000,000
Subtotal, Child Support Enforcement	4,093,491,000	4,079,494,000	4,083,162,000
Payments to Territories	32,885,000	38,000,000	38,000,000
Repatriation	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,300,000
Subtotal, Other Payments	33,885,000	39,000,000	39,300,000
Subtotal, AFDC Programs	19,567,000	-	-
Total, Payments to States for CSE & FS Programs, Obligations	4,127,376,000	4,118,494,000	4,122,462,000
Payments to States for CSE & FS Programs, Net B.A	4,073,802,000	3,321,643,000	3,959,997,000
PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR FOSTER CARE & ADOPTION ASSISTANCE:			
Foster Care	4,895,500,000	4,685,000,000	4,786,000,000
Independent Living	140,000,000	140,000,000	140,000,000
Adoption Assistance	1,770,100,000	1,883,000,000	2,047,000,000
Total, Payments to States for Foster Care and Adoption Assistance, B.A	6,805,600,000	6,708,000,000	6,973,000,000
SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT:			
B.A	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000	1,200,000,000
Hurricane Relief Funding	--	*550,000,000*	--
PROMOTING SAFE & STABLE FAMILIES:			
B.A	305,000,000	345,000,000	345,000,000
State Court Improvement Program Pre-Appropriated in Reconciliation Bill	--	*20,000,000*	*20,000,000*
Total, Promoting Safe and Stable Families, P.L.	*305,000,000*	*365,000,000*	*365,000,000*
TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES (TANF):			
State Family Assistance Grant	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	319,450,000	319,450,000	319,450,000
Contingency Fund	[1,957,898,000]	[1,899,600,000]	[1,768,000,000]
Contingency Fund	--	--	232,000,000
Bonus for Decreasing Illegitimacy	100,000,000	--	--
High Performance Bonus	200,000,000	--	--
Family Formation Grants	-	--	100,000,000
Federal Loans	68,811,000	--	--
Healthy Marriage and Responsible Fatherhood Pre-Appropriated in Reconciliation Bill	--	*150,000,000*	*150,000,000*
Native Employment Works Program	7,633,000	7,633,000	7,633,000
Total, TANF, B.A	17,277,436,000	17,058,625,000	17,390,625,000
CHILDREN'S RESEARCH & TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE:			
Training & Technical Assistance	11,466,000	12,318,000	12,318,000
Federal Parent Locator Service	22,932,000	24,635,000	24,635,000
Child Welfare Study	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
Children's Welfare Research	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
Total, Children's Research & Technical Assistance, B.A	55,398,000	57,953,000	57,953,000
CHILD CARE ENTITLEMENT:			
Mandatory	1,177,525,000	1,177,525,000	1,177,525,000
Matching	1,478,343,000	1,673,843,000	1,673,843,000
Training & Technical Assistance	6,792,000	7,292,000	7,292,000
Tribal Mandatory Funds	54,340,000	58,340,000	58,340,000
Total, Child Care Entitlement, B.A	2,717,000,000	2,917,000,000	2,917,000,000
TOTAL, DISCRETIONARY PROGRAMS, B.A	13,822,371,000	13,726,253,000	13,786,719,000[2]
TOTAL, MANDATORY PROGRAMS, B.A[3]	32,984,236,000	32,178,221,000	32,913,575,000
TOTAL, BUDGET AUTHORITY	46,806,607,000	45,904,474,000	46,700,294,000
PHS EVALUATION FUNDS, PROGRAM LEVEL	*10,500,000*	*10,500,000*	*10,500,000*
HURRICANE RELIEF FUNDING	--	*640,000,000*	--
TOTAL, PROGRAM LEVEL	46,817,107,000	46,554,974,000	46,710,794,000

[2] Includes $1 billion pre-appropriated, mandatory funding in S.1932, The Deficit Reduction Act of 2005, for the LIHEAP program.

[3] Includes $50 million for pre-appropriated mandatory abstinence education program.

PROGRAM ASSESSMENT RATING TOOL (PART) SUMMARY
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
FY 2004-2007

(Dollars in Millions)				
	FY 2006 Enacted	**FY 2007 Request**	**FY 2006 +/- FY 2007**	**Narrative Rating**
FY 2004 PARTs				
1. Head Start	$6,785.8	$6,785.8	$--	Results Not Demonstrated
2. Refugee and Entrant Assistance (Social Services and Targeted Assistance)	202.6	198.2	-4.4	Adequate
3. Foster Care	4,685.0	4,786.0	+101.0	Results Not Demonstrated
FY 2005 PARTs				
1. Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	$2,161.2	$2,782.0	+$620.8	Results Not Demonstrated
2. Community Services Block Grant	630.4	--	-630.4	Results Not Demonstrated
3. Child Support Enforcement Program	3,321.6	3,960.0	+638.4	Effective
4. Developmental Disabilities Programs	155.1	155.1	--	Adequate
5. Runaway and Homeless Youth	87.8	87.8	--	Results Not Demonstrated
6. Foster Care	4,685.0	4,786.0	+101.0	Adequate
FY 2006 PARTs				
1. Assets for Independence (Individual Development Accounts)	$24.5	$24.5	--	Adequate
2. Child Welfare: CAPTA State Grants	27.0	27.0	--	Results Not Demonstrated
3. Child Welfare: CBCAP	42.4	42.4	--	Results Not Demonstrated
4. Child Welfare: Independent Living (Mandatory)	140.0	140.0	--	Results Not Demonstrated
5. Child Care (Discretionary/ Mandatory)	4,799.9	4,979.1	+179.2	Moderately Effective

6. Violent Crime Reduction Programs (Shelters and Hotline)	127.7	127.7	--	Results Not Demonstrated
FY 2007 PARTs				
1. Adoption Opportunities	$26.8	$26.8	--	Adequate
2. Adoption Assistance	1,883.0	2,047.0	+164	Adequate
3. Adoption Incentives	17.8	29.7	+11.8	Adequate
4. Mentoring Children of Prisoners	49.5	40.0	-9.5	Results Not Demonstrated
5. Refugee and Entrant Assistance (Transitional and Medical Services)	265.5	282.3	+16.8	Effective
6. Victims of Trafficking	9.8	14.8	+5.0	Moderately Effective
7. Social Services Block Grant	1,700.0	1,200.0	-500.0	Results Not Demonstrated
8. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	17,058.6	17,390.6	+332.0	Moderately Effective

Narrative on Status of Programs Assessed Through the PART Process:

For all ACF programs that have been through the PART process, progress on PART Follow-up Actions is detailed in the PART Summary exhibits displayed on www.ExpectMore.gov.

- Head Start – Funding for this program, which was rated Results Not Demonstrated, should be continued at the FY 2006 level due to the significant progress being made in completing the program's PART Follow-Up Actions. In Head Start, spring assessments of children in every Head Start center were completed through the National Reporting System, which examined success in preparing children for school. The first results of the Head Start Impact Study were released, providing a wealth of analyses to inform program improvement efforts. A new Secretary's Advisory Committee will make recommendations about further development of the National Reporting System and other performance monitoring activities that assess progress of grantees in improving children's school readiness.

- Refugee and Entrant Assistance (Social Services and Targeted Assistance) – As recommended during the PART process, the program currently is undergoing an independent program evaluation. The program also has made progress in setting and meeting long-term and annual goals on measures related to entered employment and job retention. The FY 2007 request is $4.4 million below the FY 2006 enacted level.

- LIHEAP – This program was rated Results Not Demonstrated in the PART process. The program also is working to develop long-term, annual, and efficiency measures. The FY 2007 request for the LIHEAP program is $1.78 billion and assumes enactment of the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005,

which includes an additional $1 billion, for a total of $2.78 billion, an increase of $621 million over the FY 2006 enacted level.

- Community Services Block Grant – The program received a rating of Results Not Demonstrated, mainly due to the lack of appropriate performance measures. Also, grants are not awarded on a competitive basis and grantees are not held accountable for program results. The FY 2007 budget proposes to eliminate the program in light of the key program weaknesses

- Child Support Enforcement – The program was rated Effective during the PART Process, and continues to work to achieve its performance goals. Following PART Follow-Up Actions, the program is engaging in efforts to improve collection of unpaid or overdue child support, address undistributed collections, and increase the access of children to health care coverage.

- Developmental Disabilities Programs – As recommended by the PART assessment, the program is working to strengthen performance measures and monitor results and progress made toward the program goals. It also is developing an efficiency measure to demonstrate how well the program is performing, and exploring opportunities for developing and conducting independent evaluations. Funding is continued at the FY 2006 level.

- Runaway and Homeless Youth – The Runaway and Homeless Youth (RHY) program, which was rated Results Not Demonstrated, has developed a long-term strategic goal to increase the percent of youth who remain employed or are full-time students after completing the transitional living program; the program also has developed an efficiency measure. Independent research will be conducted to evaluate Transitional Living program effectiveness. Further, the RHY program is preparing for and will go through a PART reassessment during the next fiscal year. RHY programs in FY 2007 are continued at the FY 2006 level.

- Foster Care – Though the program was found to be managed effectively, the PART assessment concluded that the program's financing system placed the focus on procedures rather than outcomes for children and families, and cited a lack of independent evaluations of the entire program. In accordance with PART Follow-up Actions, the program has proposed legislation to authorize an option to states to participate in an alternative financing system for child welfare that will better meet the needs of each state's foster care population. It also is implementing and reporting on a new efficiency measure, and researching opportunities for independent program evaluations.

- Assets for Independence – In the PART, the program was found to address the specific problem of asset poverty, and was commended for incorporating evaluation in its program design. However, the program was found to lack grantee-supported performance goals. As recommended by the PART assessment, the program is developing grantee-supported performance outcome measures and targets that demonstrate improved efficiencies or cost effectiveness. It also is exploring legislative and regulatory avenues for improving program performance. Funding is continued at the FY 2006 level.

- CAPTA – For this program, which received a Results Not Demonstrated rating, funding should be continued at the requested level due to significant progress being made in completing the program's PART Follow-up Actions. The CAPTA State Grants program has implemented a newly-developed performance measure for child protective services to respond more quickly to reported cases of child abuse and neglect. The program also is developing an efficiency measure.

- CBCAP – This program, which received a rating of Results Not Demonstrated, is tracking progress on the performance measure for an annual decrease in the rate of first-time child maltreatment, as

recommended by the PART assessment. An efficiency measure is being developed as well. Funding is continued at the FY 2006 level.

- Independent Living – This program, which was rated Results Not Demonstrated in the PART process, was found to lack appropriate performance goals, including an efficiency measure to determine the program's effectiveness, and was cited for missing a data collection system to gather much needed information on the target population. In response to PART Follow-up Actions, the program currently is working to implement the National Youth in Transition Database, develop annual and long-term performance measures using the new database, and develop an efficiency measure.

- Child Care Development Fund – The program was found to be well-managed and results-focused, with strong oversight practices and effective collaboration with partners. As recommended in the PART, the program is continuing to measure and show progress in achieving long-term performance goals, meeting with stakeholders to examine data sources and measurement options for a long-term measure, and taking steps to improve grantee oversight and measure erroneous payments.

- Violent Crime Reduction – As recommended by the PART assessment, which rated the program Results Not Demonstrated, the Family Violence Prevention and Services Program has been working extensively with the "Documenting our Work" partners and other partners to improve violent crime reduction services, develop meaningful outcome performance measures, and create improved ways of measuring program success annually and long-term. In addition, the program is developing an efficiency measure. Funding is continued at the FY 2006 level.

- Adoption Opportunities – Based on weaknesses identified in the PART, the program is working to develop procedures to measure efficiencies and cost effectiveness in program execution. Funding is continued at the FY 2006 level.

- Adoption Assistance – The program was found to be effectively targeted to the intended beneficiaries, and was commended for having adequate procedures for measuring and achieving efficiencies and cost effectiveness, but lacks ambitious targets for the adoptions goals. Based on a PART Follow-up Action that the program improve its capacity to measure and mitigate erroneous payments, the program is focusing on meeting standards for low risk status through annual OMB financial risk assessment procedures and will explore potential programmatic and policy changes that may help the program set more ambitious adoption targets.

- Adoption Incentives – The PART found that the program is generally well administered in providing financial incentives to states to increase the number of adoptions, but lacks ambitious targets for the adoption goals and an efficiency measure. In response, the program will explore potential programmatic and policy changes that may help the program set more ambitious adoption targets and has taken steps to develop an appropriate efficiency measure. The budget proposes an $11.8 million increase in funding, based on the projected states' earning potential for adoption incentive bonuses.

- Mentoring Children of Prisoners – As recommended in the recent PART process, where the program was rated Results Not Demonstrated, the program is currently working to recalibrate targets and timeframes to reflect feasible levels of mentoring matches that can be achieved. The program also is re-examining its funding model and unit cost indicators to determine appropriate levels of budgetary resources needed to achieve new targets. Funding requested for this program in FY 2007 is $9.5 million below the FY 2006 enacted level as a result of the low PART score and the program's limited success in establishing mentoring relationships.

- Refugee and Entrant Assistance (Transitional and Medical Services) – This program was found to be Effective during the PART process, and was particularly commended for being focused on achieving meaningful outcome performance goals, working well with partners and stakeholders, and demonstrating improved efficiencies in recent years. As recommended in the PART process, the program is now working with grantees to improve data collection and monitoring. ACF is proposing a $16.8 million increase in funding for this program in FY 2007.

- Victims of Trafficking – The program was found to be well-managed and focused on outcomes, and commended for working well with partners to set program performance goals. Based on Follow-up Actions developed during the PART process, the program is working to improve strategic planning, improve procedures for effective allocation of funds, and enhance its ability to track the progress of victims. ACF is proposing a $5 million increase in funding for this program in FY 2007.

- Social Services Block Grant – This program was found to lack a national system of performance measures against which program performance can be measured and improvements sought, and critiqued for an absence of evaluations of sufficient scope of SSBG-funded activities and programs. The program's flexibility and lack of state reporting requirements pose a challenge in developing measures. Based on PART Follow-up Actions, the program is currently consulting with states on approaches to developing annual and long-term performance measures, and working to identify other accountability methods to ensure that SSBG funds are spent efficiently and effectively. Funding requested for FY 2007 is $500 million below the FY 2006 enacted level.

- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families – The PART found that the program has produced gains in employment and earnings among welfare recipients, as well as reduced caseloads, poverty, and welfare dependency. The assessment also found that the program had weakened work participation requirements, and had insufficient incentives for promoting marriage and reducing out-of-wedlock births. S.1932, The Deficit Reduction Act of 2005, recalibrates the current workload reduction credit base year from 1995 to 2005, reestablishing meaningful work participation requirements and includes $150 million for Healthy Marriage and Responsible Fatherhood activities. The program also is reassessing its performance measures to improve strategic planning, and working with states to reduce improper payments.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

For making payments under [title XXVI of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, $2,000,000,000] *section 2602(b) of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act*, *$1,782,000,000.*

[For making payments under title XXVI of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, $183,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2006: Provided, That these funds are for the unanticipated home energy assistance needs of one or more States, as authorized by section 2604(e) of such Act, and notwithstanding the designation requirement of section 2602(e) of such Act.]

Department of Health and Human Services Appropriations Act, 2006

LANGUAGE ANALYSIS

Language Provision	Explanation
" … [title XXVI of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, 2,000,000,000] *section 2602(b) of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act*…"	The new language is added to update the authority for this program.
[For making payments under title XXVI of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, $183,000,000 to remain available until September 30, 2006: Provided, That these funds are for the unanticipated home energy assistance needs of one or more States, as authorized by section 2604(e) of such Act, and notwithstanding the designation requirement of section 2602(e) of such Act.]	This language is deleted to reflect the fact that no funding is requested in FY 2007 for the LIHEAP Contingency Fund.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Administration for Children and Families
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

Amounts Available for Obligation

	2005 Enacted	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Block Grant…….....	$1,884,799,000	$1,980,000,000	$1,782,000,000
Block Grant included in Reconciliation Bill……	NA	NA	250,000,000[1]
Contingency Fund…….……	[297,600,000]	[181,170,000]	0
Contingency Fund included in Reconciliation Bill……	NA	NA	[750,000,000][1]
Contingency Fund – Available From prior year…….……	NA	20,350,000	NA
Contingency Funds Released……	$277,250,000	$100,000,000	N/A

[1] Assumes the enactment of S. 1932 (The Deficit Reduction Act of 2005) which provides $250M for the LIHEAP block grant and $750M for the Contingency Fund.

Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

Regular Program	
2006 Enacted	$1,980,000,000
2007 Estimate	$2,032,000,000
Net Change	+$52,000,000
Contingency Funds	
2006 Enacted	$181,170,000
2007 Estimate	$750,000,000
Net Change	+$568,830,000

	2006 Current Budget Base	Change from Base
Increases:		
Block Grant	$1,980,000,000	+$52,000,000
Contingency Fund	$181,170,000	+$568,830,000
Total Increases		+$620,830,000
Net Change		+$620,830,000

Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

Budget Authority by Activity

	2005 Enacted	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Program Funds	$1,857,222,000	$1,952,478,000	$1,754,478,000
Block Grant included in Reconciliation Bill	0	0	250,000,000[1]
Leveraging Incentive Funds	27,280,000	27,225,000	27,225,000
Training and Technical Assistance	297,000	297,000	297,000
Contingency Fund	297,600,000	181,170,000	0
Contingency Fund included in Reconciliation Bill	0	0	750,000,000[1]
Contingency Funds Released	[277,250,000]	[100,000,000]	0
Total, Adjusted Budget Authority	$2,182,399,000	$2,161,170,000	$2,782,000,000

Budget Authority by Object

	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Travel……..	$12,000	$12,000	$0
Training and technical assistance ...…	285,000	285,000	0
Grants, subsidies and contributions…	2,160,873,000	2,781,703,000	+620,830,000
Total, Budget Authority…….	$2,161,170,000	$2,782,000,000	+$620,830,000

[1] Assumes the enactment of S. 1932 (The Deficit Reduction Act of 2005) which provides $250M for the LIHEAP block grant and $750M for the Contingency Fund.

Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

Authorizing Legislation

	2006 Amount Authorized	2006 Enacted	2007 Amount Authorized	2007 Estimate
Home Energy Assistance Activity:				
Section 2602(b) of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act	$5,100,000,000	$1,952,478,000	$5,100,000,000	$2,004,478,000
Leveraging Incentive Fund, Section 2602(d) of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act	$30,000,000 ($50M if amount appropropriated under (b) is not less than $1.4B)	27,225,000	$30,000,000 ($50M if amount appropriated under (b) is not less than $1.4B)	27,225,000
Energy Emergency Contingency Fund, Section 2602(e) of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act	$600,000,000	181,170,000	$600,000,000	750,000,000
Training and Technical Assistance, Section 2609A(a) of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act	$300,000	297,000	$300,000	297,000
Appropriation		$2,161,170,000		$2,782,000,000

Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

APPROPRIATIONS HISTORY TABLE

	Budget Estimate to Congress	House Allowance	Senate Allowance	Appropriation
1998 – Appropriated in FY 97 for obligation in FY 98	$1,000,000,000	$1,000,000,000	$1,000,000,000	$1,000,000,000
Emergency Funding	[300,000,000]	[300,000,000]	[300,000,000]	
Emergency Funds Disbursed	---	---	---	160,000,000[1]
1999 – Appropriated in FY 98 for obligation in FY 99	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,200,000,000	1,100,000,000
House Action on Advance Funding	---	(1,100,000,000)	---	1,100,000,000
Emergency Funding[2]	[300,000,000]	[300,000,000]	[300,000,000]	[300,000,000]
Reallocation of PY Funds	---	---	---	2,207,431
Emergency Funds Disbursed	---	---	---	175,298,765[3]
2000 Emergency Sup.	---	---	---	600,000,000
Emergency Funds Disbursed	---	---	---	744,350,000[4]
2001 – Appropriated in FY 00 for obligation in FY 01	1,100,000,000	1,100,000,000	1,100,000,000	1,100,000,000

[1] Because of extreme and life-threatening hot weather, $150,000,000 was released during the summer of 1998 to: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas. In addition, $10,000,000 was released to Alaska to buy fuel oil for the coming winter for villages facing high heating costs that were difficult to meet due to the disastrously low salmon run.

[2] Advance Funding requested in FY 99 for FY 00.

[3] Due to excessively hot weather during late June and early July of 1999, $100 million was released to 17 eastern states and the District of Columbia, including 15 Indian tribes. In August, an additional $55 million was released to 9 additional states that had experienced extreme heat. In September, $20,298,765 was released to North Carolina to assist with energy-related flood damage.

[4] In October 1999, $5,000,000 was released to New Jersey to assist with energy-related damage due to Hurricane Floyd. In January 2000, $45,000,000 was released to 11 States who depend heavily on heating oil and liquid petroleum, whose costs were higher than the previous year's. By the end of the fiscal year, $744,350,000 had been released to offset the increasing costs of fuel.

	Budget Estimate to Congress	House Allowance	Senate Allowance	Appropriation
Block Grant	---	---	---	300,000,000
Emergency Funding	[300,000,000]	[300,000,000]	[300,000,000]	[300,000,000]
Emergency Suppl.	---	300,000,000	300,000,000	300,000,000
Emergency Funds Disbursed	---	---	---	455,650,000[5]
2002 Block Grant	1,100,000,000	1,100,000,000	---	---
Emergency Funding	[300,000,000]	[300,000,000]	[300,000,000]	[300,000,000]
Emergency Sup. Carryover from FY 01	---	---	---	[300,000,000]
Emergency Funds Disbursed	---	---	---	100,000,000[6]
2003 Block Grant	1,400,000,000	---	1,700,000,000	1,788,300,000
Emergency Funding	[300,000,000]	---	[300,000,000]	[0]
Emergency Sup. Carryover from FY 01	---	---	---	[300,000,000]
Emergency Sup. Funds Disbursed	---	---	---	200,000,000[7]
2004 Block Grant	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000	2,000,000,000	1,789,380,000
Emergency Funding	[300,000,000]	[100,000,000]	[0]	[99,410,000]
Emergency Funds Disbursed	---	---	---	99,410,000[8]
2005 Block Grant	1,900,500,000	1,911,000,000	1,901,090,000	1,884,799,000
Emergency Funding	[300,000,000]	[100,000,000]	[99,410,000]	[297,600,000]
Emergency Funds Disbursed				277,250,000[9]

[5] The emergency supplemental for FY 2001 was available until expended. A balance of $155,650,000 was carried over into FY 2001 and that amount, together with the $300,000,000 in new budget authority for emergency contingencies, had been obligated by the end of December 2000 to offset continuing increases in fuel prices and an unusually cold November and December.

[6] $100,000,000 was released in August, 2002 due to record breaking heat-wave over a sustained period of time. Since the $300,000,000 from the FY 2001 emergency supplemental was not distributed, the funds were carried over to FY 2003.

[7] Of the $300,000,000 in emergency supplemental from FY 2001, $200,000,000 was released in January, 2003 due to higher than normal energy prices, especially home heating oil. The remaining $100,000,000 was transferred into the regular FY 2003 LIHEAP block grant appropriation.

[8] $99,410,000 was released in February, 2004 due to higher than normal energy prices and because of much colder weather in many states in January 2004.

[9] $250,000,000 was released due to higher than normal energy prices. An additional $27,250,000 was released in September 2005 to assist states hit hardest by Hurricane Katrina. $20,350,000 remains available for release in FY 2006.

	Budget Estimate to Congress	House Allowance	Senate Allowance	Appropriation
2006 Block Grant	1,800,000,000	2,006,799,000	1,883,000,000	1,980,000,000
Emergency Funding	[200,000,000]	[0]	[300,000,000]	[181,170,000]
Emergency Funds Disbursed				100,000,000[10]
2007 Block Grant from The Deficit Reduction Act of 2005				250,000,000
Emergency Funding from The Deficit Reduction Act of 2005				750,000,000
Block Grant	1,782,000,000			
Emergency Funding	0			
Emergency Funds Disbursed				

[10] $100,000,000 was released on January 05, 2006 to states, tribes, and territories to help families in need pay their heating and energy bills. A balance of $20,350,000 from FY 2005 was carried over into FY 2006 and that amount, together with the $81,170,000 in new budget authority remains available for release in FY 2006.

Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

Justification

	2005 Enacted	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Program Grants	$1,857,222,000	$1,952,478,000	$2,004,478,000	+$52,000,000
Leveraging Grants	27,280,000	27,225,000	27,225,000	0
Subtotal	1,884,502,000	1,979,703,000	2,031,703,000	+52,000,000
Contingency Fund	297,600,000	181,170,000	750,000,000	+568,830,000
Training and Technical Assistance	297,000	297,000	297,000	0
Contingency Funds Released	[277,250,000]	[100,000,000]	NA	N/A
Total, BA	$2,182,399,000	$2,161,700,000	$2,782,000,000	+$620,830,000

General Statement

Consistent with the Administration for Children and Families' strategic goal to build healthy, safe and supportive communities and tribes, the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) provides assistance to low income households in meeting the costs of home energy heating and cooling their homes.

Approximately 24 percent of LIHEAP recipients are "working poor" households that do not receive any other public assistance through TANF, food stamps, SSI, or subsidized housing. Approximately 35 percent of LIHEAP recipients are elderly households. LIHEAP funds are not intended to meet the entire home energy costs of low-income households. Rather, LIHEAP funds are intended to supplement other available federal assistance as well as the households' own resources and State resources.

Legislation enacted in 1994 made it easier for states to use LIHEAP funds more effectively to target assistance to households with high energy burdens or need and authorized States to use a portion of their funds to assist households in reducing their need for home energy. Through a collaborative process to develop performance objectives and measures, states increasingly are targeting resources more effectively.

A leveraging incentive fund has been successful in encouraging States to develop increased non-federal energy assistance resources to be used in conjunction with LIHEAP funds. Beginning in FY 1996, a Residential Energy Assistance Challenge Grant program (REACH) became a component of the leveraging incentive fund. It assists a limited number of LIHEAP grantees in developing and operating programs to help LIHEAP-eligible households reduce their energy vulnerability.

The Energy Policy Act of 2005, (Public Law 109-58), reauthorized this program through FY 2007 at a funding level of $5.1 billion. The law adds a new provision allowing LIHEAP recipients to purchase

renewable energy products, in addition to gas, coal, electricity and other heating and cooling energy sources.

Additionally, this budget assumes the enactment of S. 1932 (the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005) which provides $250,000,000 to the LIHEAP block grant and $750,000,000 to the LIHEAP Contingency Funds programs in FY 2007.

LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Authorizing Legislation – Section 2602(b) of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act.

	2005 Enacted	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Program Funds	$1,884,799,000	$1,980,000,000	$1,782,000,000	-$198,000,000
Block Grant included in Reconciliation Bill	--	--	*250,000, 000*[1]	*+250,000,000*
Total, Budget Authority	$1,884,799,000	$1,980,000,000	$2,032,000,000	+$52,000,000

2007 Authorization…..$5,100,000,000.

Statement of the Budget Request — The 2007 budget request $1,782,000,000 and assumes enactment of the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005, which includes an additional $250,000,000, for a combined total of $2,032,000,000 for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program. These funds will continue to provide home energy assistance to low-income households.

Program Description — The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) provides home energy assistance to low-income households through payments to eligible households and to energy suppliers. Funds are provided through block grants to states, Indian tribes and tribal organizations, Puerto Rico and four other territories for their use in programs tailored to meet the unique requirements of their jurisdictions. This program assists eligible households in meeting the costs of home energy, defined by the statute to include sources of residential heating and cooling.

States may give priority to households with the highest home energy costs or need in relation to income. States are allowed flexibility in determining payment levels and types of payments, including unrestricted cash payments, payments to vendors on behalf of eligible households, or energy vouchers. Generally, states elect to provide benefits in the form of payments to vendors on behalf of recipient households. Up to ten percent of the funds payable to a state may be used to pay planning and administrative costs. A grantee may hold up to ten percent of the funds payable to it for obligation in the subsequent year.

Funding for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program during the last five years, exclusive of contingency funds, has been as follows:

2002	$1,700,000,000
2003	$1,788,300,000
2004	$1,789,380,000
2005	$1,884,799,000
2006	$1,980,000,000

Performance Analysis — The LIHEAP program received a PART rating of Results Not Demonstrated in FY 2003. The assessment found that: (1) while the net effect of LIHEAP assistance has been to move

[1] Assumes the enactment of S. 1932 (The Deficit Reduction Act of 2005) which provides $250M for the LIHEAP Block Grant program.

low income heating burdens closer to that of all households, the program lacks performance data to support this suggestion, and (2) the program does not have a system of evaluating program management and correcting deficiencies. In response to these findings, ACF is studying the feasibility of using home energy morbidity and mortality as an outcome measure. ACF also has an efficiency measure that deals with the ratio of state LIHEAP administrative costs (numerator) to the number of households receiving LIHEAP assistance (denominator).

Performance Goal	Results	Context
Increase the targeting index of LIHEAP recipient households having at least one member 60 years or older.	The baseline is 79 for FY 2003. The target for FY 2004 was 82 and the target was not achieved (actual 78).	ACF implemented a federal LIHEAP outreach campaign beginning in FY 2004. This campaign involved the targeted distribution of ACF's LIHEAP brochure nationwide. ACF's target is to increase the index score to 94 by FY 2007. By then, the scope of ACF's LIHEAP outreach campaign will have been broadened to reach more LIHEAP eligible households with an elderly member.

Rationale for the Budget Request – The FY 2007 request for the LIHEAP program includes $1,782,000,000 and assumes enactment of the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005, which includes an additional $250,000,000, for a total of $2,032,000,000, an increase of $52,000,000 from the FY 2006 enacted level. This request will enable states to meet the increasing demands for LIHEAP assistance, ensure that low-income households are not without heating or cooling, and provide protection to our most vulnerable populations, the elderly, households with small children, and person with disabilities.

LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE CONTINGENCY FUND

Authorizing Legislation – Section 2602(e) of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act.

	2005 Enacted	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Contingency Fund	$297,000,000	$181,170,000	$0	-$181,170,000
Contingency Fund included in Reconciliation Bill	--	--	*750,000, 000*[1]	*+750,000,000*
Total, Budget Authority	$297,000,000	$181,170,000	$0	+$568,830,000

2007 Authorization…..$600,000,000.

Statement of the Budget Request – The 2007 budget request assumes enactment of the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005, which includes $750,000,000 for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Contingency Fund. These funds will assist states in meeting unanticipated energy emergencies.

Program Description – This program is designed to provide additional funds to states that are adversely affected by extreme heat or cold, or other causes of energy-related emergencies.

Funding for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Contingency Fund during the last five years has been as follows:

2002 Appropriated	$300,000,000
2002 Funds available to be distributed	($600,000,000)
2002 Funds disbursed……	($100,000,000)
2003 Appropriated	$0
2003 Funds available to be distributed	($300,000,000)
2003 Funds disbursed	($200,000,000)
2004 Appropriated	$99,410,000
2004 Funds disbursed	($99,410,000)
2005 Appropriated	$297,600,000
2005 Funds disbursed	($277,250,000)
2006 Appropriated	$181,170,000
2006 Funds disbursed	($100,000,000)[2]

Performance Analysis – No performance measures have been established for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Contingency Fund. Performance measurement for the Contingency Fund is part of the broader LIHEAP performance area.

[1] Assumes the enactment of S. 1932 (The Deficit Reduction Act of 2005) which provides $750M for the Contingency Funds program.
[2] $100,000,000 was released on January 05, 2006 to states, tribes, and territories to help families in need pay their heating and energy bills. A balance of $20,350,000 from FY 2005 was carried over into FY 2006 and that amount, together with the $81,170,000 in new budget authority remains available for release in FY 2006.

Rationale for the Budget Request – The Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 includes $750,000,000 for the LIHEAP Contingency Fund. This will enable states to meet unanticipated energy emergencies, such as severe winter weather, extreme summer heat, and increased costs of fuel oil, natural gas and propane, taking into account the extent to which the state is affected by the emergency and other factors that may be relevant.

Resource and Program Data
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Resource Data:			
Service Grants:			
Formula	$1,857,222,400	$1,952,478,000	$2,004,478,000
Leveraging	22,219,000	20,418,750	20,418,750
REACH	5,061,000	6,806,250	6,806,250
Contingency Funds	[297,600,000]	181,170,000	750,000,000
Contingency Funds Released	277,250,000[1]	[100,000,000][2]	NA
Contingency Funds – Carryover PY	NA	20,350,000	NA
Research/Evaluation	0	0	0
Demonstration/Development	0	0	0
Training/Technical Assistance	281,080	285,000	285,000
Program Support[23]	12,520	12,000	12,000
Total, Resources	$2,162,046,000	$2,181,520,000	$2,782,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	484	283	283
New Starts:			
#	471	270	270
$	2,161,462,950	2,079,413,550	2,031,413,550[3]
Continuations:			
#	13	13	13
$	289,450	289,450	289,450
Contracts:			
#	3	2	2
$	244,580	247,398	247,398
Interagency Agreements:			
#	3	1	1
$	36,860	37,602	37,602

[1] $277M was released due to higher than normal energy prices. An additional $27.3M was released in September 2005 to assist states hit hardest by Hurricane Katrina. $20.4M remains available for release during FY 2006.
[2] Of the $181M that was appropriated in FY 2006, $100M was released on January 05, 2006 leaving a balance of $81.2M in FY 06 contingency funds. In addition, a balance of $20.4M was carried over from FY 2005 to FY 2006 and that amount, together with the $81.2M balance remains available for release in FY 2006 (a total of $101.5M remains available.)
[3] Does not reflect release of contingency funds since no decisions have been made at this time.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

FY 2007 DISCRETIONARY STATE/FORMULA GRANTS

PROGRAM: Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program - Block Grants (CFDA # 93.568)

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Estimate	Difference +/- 2006
Alabama	$15,850,903	$16,663,884	$17,635,039	$971,155
Alaska	6,927,975	7,439,500	7,525,315	85,815
Arizona	7,084,279	7,447,627	7,881,666	434,039
Arkansas	12,171,609	12,795,882	13,541,611	745,729
California	84,939,890	89,286,908	94,490,448	5,203,540
Colorado	29,812,046	31,342,366	31,704,192	361,826
Connecticut	38,923,479	40,919,836	41,391,850	472,014
Delaware	5,166,343	5,431,321	5,747,852	316,531
District of Columbia	6,044,880	6,354,918	6,428,222	73,304
Florida	25,233,276	26,527,472	28,073,464	1,545,992
Georgia	19,955,889	20,979,412	22,202,070	1,222,658
Hawaii	2,009,668	2,112,742	2,137,114	24,372
Idaho	11,073,681	11,641,642	11,775,930	134,288
Illinois	107,733,468	113,259,040	119,295,997	6,036,957
Indiana	48,772,024	51,273,848	51,865,373	591,525
Iowa	34,570,110	36,343,186	36,762,408	419,222
Kansas	15,863,725	16,678,001	17,650,701	972,700
Kentucky	25,384,265	26,686,205	28,241,448	1,555,243
Louisiana	16,307,773	17,144,187	18,143,331	999,144
Maine	24,294,556	25,540,609	25,835,221	294,612
Maryland	29,803,216	31,331,801	33,157,784	1,825,983
Massachusetts	77,828,704	81,820,482	82,764,288	943,806
Michigan	101,670,611	106,792,178	108,028,073	1,235,895
Minnesota	73,689,465	77,468,944	78,362,555	893,611
Mississippi	13,649,858	14,349,950	15,186,249	836,299
Missouri	43,032,954	45,240,083	47,876,625	2,636,542
Montana	11,584,267	12,178,414	12,318,895	140,481
Nebraska	17,092,646	17,969,500	18,176,821	207,321
Nevada	3,623,152	3,808,981	4,030,964	221,983
New Hampshire	14,737,281	15,493,145	15,671,860	178,715
New Jersey	72,100,047	75,798,007	76,672,343	874,336
New Mexico	8,840,513	9,392,231	9,500,571	108,340
New York	235,609,872	247,980,132	250,840,604	2,860,472
North Carolina	34,546,781	36,318,661	38,435,272	2,116,611
North Dakota	12,108,102	12,174,120	12,314,548	140,428

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Estimate	Difference +/- 2006
Ohio	95,306,355	100,194,550	101,350,302	1,155,752
Oklahoma	13,371,394	14,007,976	14,825,741	817,765
Oregon	22,717,587	23,880,116	24,158,407	278,291
Pennsylvania	126,770,906	133,272,895	134,810,209	1,537,314
Rhode Island	12,779,861	13,435,331	13,590,309	154,978
South Carolina	12,668,596	13,318,359	14,094,539	776,180
South Dakota	9,902,550	10,410,444	10,530,532	120,088
Tennessee	25,713,716	27,032,554	28,607,982	1,575,428
Texas	41,990,515	44,144,179	46,716,853	2,572,674
Utah	13,580,677	14,285,427	14,452,056	166,629
Vermont	11,046,117	11,612,664	11,746,617	133,953
Virginia	36,303,649	38,165,637	40,389,889	2,224,252
Washington	36,495,036	38,367,274	38,809,943	442,669
West Virginia	16,798,695	17,660,288	18,689,510	1,029,222
Wisconsin	66,331,099	69,733,174	70,537,552	804,378
Wyoming	5,341,380	5,626,106	5,693,426	67,320
Subtotal	**1,835,155,441**	**1,929,132,189**	**1,980,670,571**	**51,538,382**
Tribes	19,551,760	20,701,609	21,092,805	391,196
American Samoa	41,608	43,742	44,907	1,165
Guam	91,224	95,903	98,457	2,554
Northern Mariana Islands	31,684	33,310	34,197	887
Puerto Rico	2,264,421	2,380,560	2,443,961	63,401
Virgin Islands	86,262	90,687	93,102	2,415
Subtotal	**22,066,959**	**23,345,811**	**23,807,429**	**461,618**
Total States/Territories	**1,857,222,400**	**1,952,478,000**	**2,004,478,000**	**52,000,000**
Discretionary Funds	27,280,000	27,225,000	27,225,000	0
Technical Assistance	293,154	297,000	297,000	0
Subtotal adjustments	**27,573,154**	**27,522,000**	**27,522,000**	**0**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$1,884,795,554**	**$1,980,000,000**	**$2,032,000,000**	**$52,000,000**

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

FY 2007 DISCRETIONARY STATE/FORMULA GRANTS

PROGRAM: Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program - Contingency Funds (CFDA #93.568)

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Estimate	Difference +/- 2006
Alabama	$4,031,208	$657,541	n/a	n/a
Alaska	1,410,417	394,023	n/a	n/a
Arizona	613,997	236,289	n/a	n/a
Arkansas	1,343,626	571,429	n/a	n/a
California	6,755,441	4,408,935	n/a	n/a
Colorado	2,556,857	1,674,401	n/a	n/a
Connecticut	7,911,642	2,304,322	n/a	n/a
Delaware	1,081,228	271,819	n/a	n/a
District of Columbia	615,175	313,533	n/a	n/a
Florida	4,356,847	255,805	n/a	n/a
Georgia	2,548,214	855,734	n/a	n/a
Hawaii	152,479	11,810	n/a	n/a
Idaho	1,146,976	381,958	n/a	n/a
Illinois	9,489,618	6,560,144	n/a	n/a
Indiana	5,099,913	2,652,306	n/a	n/a
Iowa	4,307,807	2,040,338	n/a	n/a
Kansas	1,513,503	922,536	n/a	n/a
Kentucky	2,744,766	972,439	n/a	n/a
Louisiana	13,501,467	661,252	n/a	n/a
Maine	6,330,367	1,539,757	n/a	n/a
Maryland	4,430,835	1,512,135	n/a	n/a
Massachusetts	14,087,925	4,654,644	n/a	n/a
Michigan	10,875,645	6,649,592	n/a	n/a
Minnesota	10,334,560	4,241,251	n/a	n/a
Mississippi	13,652,398	622,027	n/a	n/a
Missouri	5,032,667	2,183,857	n/a	n/a
Montana	1,197,570	594,969	n/a	n/a
Nebraska	1,931,317	980,066	n/a	n/a
Nevada	348,337	134,993	n/a	n/a
New Hampshire	3,525,075	913,159	n/a	n/a
New Jersey	11,838,148	4,517,555	n/a	n/a
New Mexico	982,691	523,567	n/a	n/a
New York	42,295,169	14,983,956	n/a	n/a
North Carolina	6,066,834	1,252,535	n/a	n/a
North Dakota	1,939,090	535,121	n/a	n/a

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Estimate	Difference +/- 2006
Ohio	9,397,312	5,435,524	n/a	n/a
Oklahoma	1,369,845	693,302	n/a	n/a
Oregon	2,284,296	515,592	n/a	n/a
Pennsylvania	18,689,287	7,652,908	n/a	n/a
Rhode Island	2,359,915	841,654	n/a	n/a
South Carolina	1,943,247	412,083	n/a	n/a
South Dakota	1,741,807	517,279	n/a	n/a
Tennessee	2,569,569	776,212	n/a	n/a
Texas	4,169,988	1,584,092	n/a	n/a
Utah	1,121,373	833,789	n/a	n/a
Vermont	2,704,939	680,219	n/a	n/a
Virginia	5,414,695	1,346,258	n/a	n/a
Washington	3,411,703	745,059	n/a	n/a
West Virginia	1,682,018	725,040	n/a	n/a
Wisconsin	8,978,167	3,874,797	n/a	n/a
Wyoming	540,860	290,808	n/a	n/a
Subtotal	**274,428,830**	**98,910,414**	**0**	**0**
Tribes	2,482,600	954,158	n/a	n/a
American Samoa	5,601	2,240	n/a	n/a
Guam	12,280	4,912	n/a	n/a
Northern Mariana Islands	4,265	1,706	n/a	n/a
Puerto Rico	304,812	121,925	n/a	n/a
Virgin Islands	11,612	4,645	n/a	n/a
Subtotal	**2,821,170**	**1,089,586**	**0**	**0**
Total States/Territories	**277,250,000**	**100,000,000**	**0**	**0**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$277,250,000[1]**	**$100,000,000[2]**	**$750,000,000**	**$0**

[1]$250M was released in FY 2005 due to higher than normal energy prices. An additional $27.3M was released in September 2005 to assist states hit hardest by Hurricane Katrina. $20.4M remains available for release during FY 2006.

[2] Of the $181.2M that was appropriate in FY 2006, $100M was released on January 05, 2006 leaving a balance of $81.2M in FY 2006 Contingency Fund. In addition, a balance of $20.4M from FY 2005 was carried over into FY 2006 and that amount, together with the $81.2M balance remains available for release in FY 2006 (a total of $101.5M remains available.)

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Payments to States for Child Care and Development Block Grant

For carrying out [sections 658A through 658R of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (The]*the* Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 [)], [$2,082,910,000] *$2,062,081,000* shall be used to supplement, not supplant State general revenue funds for child care assistance for low-income families: *Provided,* That [$18,967,040] *$18,777,370* shall be available for child care resource and referral and school-aged child care activities, of which [$992,000] *$982,080* shall be for the Child Care Aware toll-free hotline: *Provided further,* That in addition to the amounts required to be reserved by the States under section 658G, [$270,490,624] *$267,785,718* shall be reserved by the States for activities authorized under 658G of which [$99,200,000] *$98,208,000* shall be for activities that improve the quality of infant and toddler care: *Provided further,* That [$9,920,000] *$9,821,000* shall be for use by the Secretary for child care research, demonstration, and evaluation activities.

Department of Health and Human Services Appropriations Act, 2006

LANGUAGE ANALYSIS

Language Provision	Explanation
[sections 658A through 658R of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (The]*the*	Language deleted because it is redundant.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Administration for Children and Families
Child Care and Development Block Grant

Amounts Available for Obligation

	2005 Enacted	2006 Estimate	2007 Estimate
Child Care and Development Block Grant	$2,089,729,000	$2,072,990,000	$2,052,260,000
Research and Evaluation Fund	10,000,000	9,920,000	9,821,000
Enacted Rescission	-16,808,000	-20,829,000	
Subtotal, Adjusted Appropriation	$2,082,921,000	$2,062,081,000	$2,062,081,000
Total Obligations	$2,082,921,000	$2,062,081,000	$2,062,081,000

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

2006 Enacted	$2,062,081,000
Total estimated budget authority	2,062,081,000
(Obligations)	2,062,081,000
2007 Estimate	$2,062,081,000
(Obligations)	2,062,081,000
Net change	0
(Obligations)	0

Child Care and Development Block Grant

Budget Authority by Activity

	2005 Enacted	2006 Estimate	2007 Estimate
Child Care and Development Block Grant	$2,073,001,000	$2,052,260,000	$2,052,260,000
Research and Evaluation Fund……	9,920,000	9,821,000	9,821,000
Total, BA	$2,082,921,000	$2,062,081,000	$2,062,081,000

Budget Authority by Object

	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Rental payments to GSA (23.1) …….……	$15,000	$15,000	$0
Advisory and assistance services (25.1)……..……	6,694,000	6,694,000	0
Other Services (25.2)…….	23,000	23,000	0
Purchase of goods and services from government accounts (25.3)……	681,000	681,000	0
Grants, subsidies and contributions (41.0)……	2,054,668,000	2,054,668,000	0
Total, BA	$2,062,081,000	$2,062,081,000	$0

Child Care and Development Block Grant

Authorizing Legislation

	2006 Amount Authorized[1]	2006 Enacted	2007 Amount Authorized	2007 Estimate
Section 658B of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act	$2,100,000,000	$2,062,081,000	$2,100,000,000	$2,062,081,000

[1] Reauthorization of the the Child Care and Development Block Grant is pending before Congress.

APPROPRIATIONS HISTORY TABLE
Child Care and Development Block Grant

Year	Budget Estimate To Congress	House Allowance	Senate Allowance	Appropriation
1997	$1,048,825,000	$950,000,000	$956,120,000	$956,120,000
1998	65,672,000	937,000,000	963,120,000	1,002,672,000
1999	1,182,672,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	999,974,000
2000	1,182,672,000	1,182,672,000	1,182,672,000	1,182,672,000
2001				
Advance	1,182,672,000	1,182,672,000	1,182,672,000	1,182,672,000
Appropriation	817,328,000	400,000,000	817,328,000	817,196,000
Advance FY02	2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000	0	0
2002	2,199,987,000	2,199,987,000	2,000,000,000	2,099,994,000
Rescission				*-15,000*
				2,099,976,000
2003	2,099,994,000	2,099,994,000	2,099,994,000	2,099,994,000
Rescission				*-13,649,961*
				2,086,344,039
2004	2,099,729,000	2,099,729,000	2,099,729,000	2,099,729,000
Rescission				*-12,419,000*
				2,087,310,000
2005	2,099,729,000	2,099,729,000	2,099,729,000	2,099,729,000
Rescission				*-16,808,000*
				2,082,921,000
2006	2,082,910,000	2,082,910,000	2,082,910,000	2,082,910,000
Rescission				*-20,829,000*
				2,062,081,000
2007	2,062,081,000			

Child Care and Development Block Grant

Justification

Authorizing Legislation – Section 658B of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act.

	2005 Enacted	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Child Care and Development Block Grant	$2,073,001,000	$2,052,260,000	$2,052,260,000	$0
Research and Evaluation Fund	9,920,000	9,821,000	9,821,000	0
Total, BA	$2,082,921,000	$2,062,081,000	$2,062,081,000	$0

2007 Authorization…..$2,100,000,000 (reauthorization level pending Congressional action).

General Statement

The Child Care and Development Block Grant was created by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 (OBRA 1990) as a discretionary funded program. The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) of 1996 (P.L. 104-193) made changes to this program by combining the child care entitlement programs (AFDC Child Care, Transitional Child Care and At-Risk Child Care) into the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) Act of 1990, as amended. The entitlement portion consisted of mandatory and matching funds made available under section 418 of the Social Security Act, while the discretionary funding was authorized by the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act. The combined funding from these streams was designated the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF).

The Child Care and Development Block Grant makes funds available for child care services and activities to improve the availability, accessibility, and affordability of child care. The program allows states maximum flexibility in developing child care programs and enables states to use resources most effectively to meet local needs. Child care subsidies funded through the Block Grant assist low-income families who are working or attending training/education. A minimum of four percent of funds are set aside for activities to provide comprehensive consumer education to parents and the public, activities that increase parental choice and activities designed to improve the quality and availability of child care (such as implementing state health and safety and licensing regulations and resource and referral services). Additional appropriation earmarks also designate funds for improving the quality and availability of care. Quality child care promotes literacy and prepares children to succeed in school.

Two percent of the Block Grant funds are reserved for Indian tribes, and one half of one percent is reserved for the territories. A quarter of a percent is reserved for technical assistance.

Statement of the Budget Request – The 2007 budget request of $2,062,081,000 for the Child Care and Development Block Grant program will provide funding to assist states in meeting the critical child care

needs of families and will provide funding to allow the continuation of efforts to further document emerging trends in the child care field and encourage evidence-based practices.

Program Description – The Child Care and Development Block Grant provides grants to states, federally recognized tribes, and territories for the purposes of: providing low-income families with financial assistance for child care; improving the quality and availability of child care; and establishing or expanding and conducting early child development programs and before- and after-school programs. Federal funds enable states, tribes and territories to provide child care services through grants, contracts, and certificates to low-income families for a parent who is working or attending training or educational programs. This program is designed to help low-income families succeed at work and remain self-sufficient.

Funding for the Child Care and Development Block Grant for the last five years has been as follows:

Fiscal Year	Block Grant	Research and Evaluation Fund	Total
2002	$2,089,970,000	$9,972,000	$2,099,942,000
2003	$2,076,409,000	$9,935,000	$2,086,344,000
2004	$2,077,504,000	$9,806,000	$2,087,310,000
2005	$2,073,001,000	$9,920,000	$2,082,921,000
2006	$2,052,260,000	$9,821,000	$2,062,081,000

These child care block grant funds will: (1) allow each state maximum flexibility in developing child care programs and policies that best suit the needs of children and parents within each state; (2) promote parental choice to empower working parents to make their own decisions on child care that best suits their family's needs; (3) encourage states to provide consumer education information to help parents make informed choices about child care; (4) assist states in providing child care to parents trying to achieve and maintain independence from public assistance and assist other low-income working parents to maintain quality child care services for their children; and (5) assist states in implementing the health, safety, licensing, and registration standards established in state regulations.

In accordance with ACF's goal of ensuring healthy, safe and affordable child care for America's working families, this program also will support research, demonstration, and evaluation activities designed to provide a sound basis for policy development, consumer education, and innovation toward improved child care services and systems for the 21st century. Prior-year funds have been used for a number of critical efforts, including:

- Rigorous evaluation of alternative state child care subsidy policies designed to identify effective strategies for improving outcomes for families and children.
- A multi-year, multi-site study of alternative approaches that show promise for improving the knowledge, skills, and performance of child care providers.
- Enhancement of states' capacity to collect administrative data and conduct policy-relevant research and analysis.
- Development of the Child Care and Early Education Research Connections archive to provide web-based access to reports, papers, briefs, data and other research-related information to child care researchers and policymakers.
- Promotion of research partnerships involving a variety of stakeholders to link research, policy and practice.

Performance Analysis – A PART review was conducted during the FY 2006 budget process and the Child Care program was rated Moderately Effective. This process resulted in the Child Care Bureau (CCB) modifying most of its long-term goals and short-term measures to improve their precision as indicators of performance.

The child care program has two long-term goals. The first goal is designed to promote employment and self-sufficiency by measuring how many children of low-income working families are being served through CCDF and whether there are increases in the proportion of centers and homes that serve CCDF families. ACF has established baselines for the measures under this goal, but does not yet have results available to compare to the baseline year.

The second long-term goal is designed to promote the quality of care and school-readiness of children ages 3 to 5 by measuring how many states have implemented state early learning guidelines in literacy, language, pre-reading and numeracy for children and the extent to which there are increases in the number of regulated/accredited child care centers and homes nationwide. ACF has established a baseline for the school readiness measure but does not yet have results available. For the second measure, ACF met its target in CY 2004 (see box below for more detail).

Performance Goal	Results	Context
Increase by 10% the number of regulated child care centers and homes nationwide accredited by a recognized early childhood development professional organization.	The results for this measure indicate that the CY 2004 annual target was met. The number of accredited child care facilities has increased every year since 2001.	During CY 2004 several factors influenced the level of accredited programs: ▪ A number of states used CCDF quality dollars to support accreditation efforts through grants and technical assistance. ▪ A growing number of states established quality rating systems, often tied to accreditation, that inform parents and the public about the quality of particular early care and education settings. Many states also rewarded accredited programs with higher subsidy payment rates. ▪ The National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC) revised its accreditation system. The new system became fully operational in 2005. The effects on this measure could be substantial because NAEYC accredits a large proportion of child care facilities. ▪ States indicated that increasing numbers of providers are now being accredited using state-recognized systems. The Child Care Bureau is exploring options for collecting this state-specific information.

Rationale for the Budget Request – The 2007 request is the same as the FY 2006 enacted level. This request will continue ACF's commitment to providing resources that allow families to become and remain self-sufficient and productive members of society. These funds also allow families to access quality child care, which promotes child development, literacy, and school readiness. This request will support continuing research, demonstration, and evaluation activities. Increasing our knowledge of what child care services and systems work best and disseminating that knowledge throughout the country are important steps in improving the quality of care provided to our children. Research and evaluation will provide information and data for policy makers to make decisions about how best to use resources and develop innovative child care strategies. In consultation with researchers, policy makers and practitioners, ACF developed a comprehensive research agenda to develop the capacity to support ongoing and future child care research while at the same time answering key questions for child care policy, planning, and program administration.

Resource and Program Data
Child Care and Development Block Grant

	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Resource Data:			
Service Grants:			
Formula	$2,067,793,697	$2,047,104,800	$2,047,104,800
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	4,707,303	4,655,200	4,655,200
Program Support[1]	500,000	500,000	500,000
Total, Resources	$2,073,001,000	$2,052,260,000	$2,052,260,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	322	313	313
New Starts:			
#	0	0	0
$			
Continuations:			
#	322	313	313
$	$2,067,793,697	$2,047,104,800	$2,047,104,800
Contracts:			
#	4	4	4
$	$4,707,303	$4,655,200	$4,655,200
Interagency Agreements:			
#	0	0	0
$			

[1] Includes funding for information technology support and other associated overhead.

Resource and Program Data
Research and Evaluation Fund

	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Resource Data:			
Service Grants:			
Formula	$0	$0	$0
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation	8,837,027	9,471,000	9,471,000
Demonstration/Development	700,000	0	0
Training/Technical Assistance	0	0	0
Program Support[1]	382,973	350,000	350,000
Total, Resources	$9,920,000	$9,821,000	$9,821,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	26	27	19
New Starts:			
#	6	6	12
$	$179,115	$81,000	$3,785,417
Continuations:			
#	20	21	7
$	$7,359,878	$6,694,434	$4,100,000
Contracts:			
#	4	4	6
$	$1,831,967	$2,442,940	$1,275,583
Interagency Agreements:			
#	1	1	3
$	$250,000	$272,500	$415,000

[1] Includes funding for information technology support and other associated overhead.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

FY 2007 DISCRETIONARY STATE/FORMULA GRANTS

PROGRAM: Child Care & Development Block Grant (CFDA #93.575)

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Estimate	Difference +/- 2006
Alabama	$41,574,362	40,569,247	40,569,247	$0
Alaska	4,058,874	4,032,103	4,032,103	0
Arizona	49,264,832	49,980,468	49,980,468	0
Arkansas	25,160,651	24,687,403	24,687,403	0
California	229,313,555	229,047,995	229,047,995	0
Colorado	23,439,958	23,741,548	23,741,548	0
Connecticut	14,528,318	14,307,909	14,307,909	0
Delaware	4,605,062	4,526,784	4,526,784	0
District of Columbia	3,278,602	3,096,666	3,096,666	0
Florida	113,701,293	114,859,336	114,859,336	0
Georgia	74,992,988	75,706,524	75,706,524	0
Hawaii	8,440,286	8,101,560	8,101,560	0
Idaho	11,593,332	11,587,689	11,587,689	0
Illinois	78,276,335	75,972,064	75,972,064	0
Indiana	41,625,800	41,414,867	41,414,867	0
Iowa	18,472,550	18,221,623	18,221,623	0
Kansas	19,029,645	18,827,351	18,827,351	0
Kentucky	36,065,643	35,446,875	35,446,875	0
Louisiana	48,102,061	47,004,335	47,004,335	0
Maine	6,963,613	6,853,702	6,853,702	0
Maryland	27,004,464	26,273,487	26,273,487	0
Massachusetts	26,244,647	25,617,424	25,617,424	0
Michigan	59,473,984	58,727,019	58,727,019	0
Minnesota	25,913,854	25,804,310	25,804,310	0
Mississippi	33,165,186	32,286,028	32,286,028	0
Missouri	39,484,161	38,888,146	38,888,146	0
Montana	5,877,949	5,700,737	5,700,737	0
Nebraska	12,008,236	11,887,859	11,887,859	0
Nevada	13,303,688	13,532,374	13,532,374	0
New Hampshire	4,892,086	4,723,736	4,723,736	0
New Jersey	37,390,537	36,875,232	36,875,232	0
New Mexico	18,814,211	18,524,124	18,524,124	0
New York	109,664,681	107,493,625	107,493,625	0
North Carolina	65,039,493	65,053,659	65,053,659	0
North Dakota	4,027,359	3,833,368	3,833,368	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Estimate	Difference +/- 2006
Ohio	68,799,842	67,684,535	67,684,535	0
Oklahoma	31,772,547	31,239,984	31,239,984	0
Oregon	22,330,947	22,324,660	22,324,660	0
Pennsylvania	62,847,805	62,762,166	62,762,166	0
Rhode Island	5,964,250	5,810,818	5,810,818	0
South Carolina	37,591,497	37,055,908	37,055,908	0
South Dakota	5,875,210	5,725,671	5,725,671	0
Tennessee	45,485,688	45,109,029	45,109,029	0
Texas	210,973,077	210,982,533	210,982,533	0
Utah	22,446,029	22,359,156	22,359,156	0
Vermont	2,993,744	2,946,396	2,946,396	0
Virginia	40,273,777	39,833,838	39,833,838	0
Washington	33,570,676	33,005,803	33,005,803	0
West Virginia	14,288,728	13,682,218	13,682,218	0
Wisconsin	30,374,011	29,782,518	29,782,518	0
Wyoming	2,885,501	2,803,303	2,803,303	0
Subtotal	**1,973,265,625**	**1,956,315,713**	**1,956,315,713**	**0**
Indian Tribes	41,658,425	41,241,620	41,241,620	0
American Samoa	2,514,556	2,680,745	2,680,745	0
Guam	4,190,927	4,063,930	4,063,930	0
Northern Mariana Islands	1,594,221	1,700,190	1,700,190	0
Puerto Rico	41,463,358	38,254,959	38,254,959	0
Virgin Islands	2,114,902	1,865,540	1,865,540	0
Subtotal	**93,536,389**	**89,806,984**	**89,806,984**	**0**
Total States/Territories	**2,066,802,014**	**2,046,122,697**	**2,046,122,697**	**0**
Technical Assistance	5,207,303	5,155,203	5,155,203	0
Research Set-Aside	9,920,000	9,821,000	9,821,000	0
Child Care Aware	991,931	982,100	982,100	0
Subtotal Adjustments	**16,119,234**	**15,958,303**	**15,958,303**	**0**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$2,082,921,248**	**$2,062,081,000**	**$2,062,081,000**	**$0**

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SERVICES PROGRAMS

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children and Families Services Programs

For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act, the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act, the Head Start Act, the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, sections 310 and 316 of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act, as amended, the Native American Programs Act of 1974, title II of Public Law 95-266 (adoption opportunities), the Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997 (Public Law 105-89), sections 1201 and 1211 of the Children's Health Act of 2000, the Abandoned Infants Assistance Act of 1988, sections 261 and 291 of the Help America Vote Act of 2002, part B(1) of title IV and sections 413,[429A,] 1110, and 1115 of the Social Security Act,[and sections 40155, 40211, and 40241 of Public Law 103-322; for making payments under the Community Services Block Grant Act,] sections 439(h)[, 473A,] and 477(i) of the Social Security Act, and title IV of Public Law 105-285, and for necessary administrative expenses to carry out said Acts and titles I, IV, V, X, XI, XIV, XVI, and XX of the Social Security Act,[the Act of July 5, 1960 (24 U.S.C. ch. 9),] the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, title IV of the Immigration and Nationality Act, section 501 of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980,[sections 40155, 40211, and 40241 of Public Law 103-322, and section 126] and titles IV and V of Public Law 100-485, [$8,922,213,000]*$8,238,603,000*, of which [$18,000,000]*$29,654,000*, to remain available until September 30, [2007]*2008*, shall be for grants to States for adoption incentive payments, as authorized by section 473A of[title IV of] the Social Security Act[(42 U.S.C. 670-679)] and may be made for adoptions completed before September 30, [2006]*2007*: *Provided,* That [$6,843,114,000]*$6,785,771,000* shall be for making payments under the Head Start Act, of which $1,388,800,000 shall become available October 1, [2006]*2007*, and remain available through September 30, [2007: *Provided further,* That $701,590,000 shall be for making payments under the Community Services Block Grant Act: *Provided further,* That not less than $7,367,000 shall be for section 680(3)(B) of the Community Services Block Grant Act:]*2008: Provided further,* That in addition to amounts provided herein, $6,000,000 shall be available from amounts available under section 241 of the Public Health Service Act to carry out the

provisions of section 1110 of the Social Security Act:[*Provided further,* That to the extent Community Services Block Grant funds are distributed as grant funds by a State to an eligible entity as provided under the Act, and have not been expended by such entity, they shall remain with such entity for carryover into the next fiscal year for expenditure by such entity consistent with program purposes: *Provided further,* That the Secretary shall establish procedures regarding the disposition of intangible property which permits grant funds, or intangible assets acquired with funds authorized under section 680 of the Community Services Block Grant Act, as amended, to become the sole property of such grantees after a period of not more than 12 years after the end of the grant for purposes and uses consistent with the original grant: *Provided further,* That funds appropriated for section 680(a)(2) of the Community Services Block Grant Act, as amended, shall be available for financing construction and rehabilitation and loans or investments in private business enterprises owned by community development corporations:] *Provided further,* That [$65,000,000]*$100,000,000* is for a compassion capital fund to provide grants to charitable organizations to emulate model social service programs and to encourage research on the best practices of social service organizations: *Provided further,* That [$15,879,000]*$15,720,000* shall be for activities authorized by the Help America Vote Act of 2002, of which [$11,000,000]*$10,890,000* shall be for payments to States to promote access for voters with disabilities, and of which [$4,879,000]*$4,830,000* shall be for payments to States for protection and advocacy systems for voters with disabilities: *Provided further,* That [$110,000,000]*$136,665,000* shall be for making competitive grants to provide abstinence education (as defined by section 510(b)(2) of the Social Security Act) to adolescents, and for federal costs of administering the grant: *Provided further,* That grants under the immediately preceding proviso shall be made only to public and private entities which agree that, with respect to an adolescent to whom the entities provide abstinence education under such grant, the entities will not provide to that adolescent any other education regarding sexual conduct, except that, in the case of an entity expressly required by law to provide health information or services the adolescent shall not be precluded from seeking health information or services from the entity in a different setting than the setting in which abstinence education was provided: *Provided further,* That within amounts provided herein for abstinence education for

adolescents, up to $10,000,000 may be available for a national abstinence education campaign: *Provided further,* That in addition to amounts provided herein for abstinence education for adolescents, $4,500,000 shall be available from amounts available under section 241 of the Public Health Service Act to carry out evaluations (including longitudinal evaluations) of adolescent pregnancy prevention approaches: *Provided further,* That $2,000,000 shall be for improving the Public Assistance Reporting Information System, including grants to States to support data collection for a study of the system's effectiveness.

[Of the funds provided under this heading in Public Law 108-447 to carry out section 473A of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 670-679), $22,500,000 are rescinded.]

Department of Health and Human Services Appropriations Act, 2006.

[For an additional amount for "Children and Families Services Programs", $90,000,000, for Head Start to serve children displaced by hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico in calendar year 2005, notwithstanding sections 640(a)(1) and 640(g)(1) of the Head Start Act, and to cover the costs of renovating those Head Start facilities which were affected by these hurricanes, to the extent reimbursements from FEMA and insurance companies do not fully cover such costs: *Provided,* That the amount provided under this heading is designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 95 (109th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2006.]

Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act to Address Hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico and Pandemic Influenza, 2006.

LANGUAGE ANALYSIS

Language Provision	Explanation
"…[429A,] …"	This section can be deleted because it is included in the previously referenced part B(1) of title IV of the Social Security Act (SSA).
"…[and sections 40155, 40211, and 40241 of Public Law 103-322; for making payments under the Community Services Block Grant Act,]..."	This language can be deleted because section 40155 is included in the previously referenced Runaway and Homeless Youth Act and sections 40211 and 40241 are included in the previously referenced Family Violence Prevention and Services Act. This language can be deleted because no funding is being requested for the Community Services Programs in FY 2007.
"…[, 473A,]…"	This section can be deleted because it is included in the previously referenced Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997.
"…[the Act of July 5, 1960 (24 U.S.C. ch. 9),]…"	This language, which provides the authorization for the Repatriation Program, can be deleted since authority for the program is contained in title XI (section 1113) of the Social Security Act, which is previously cited.
"…[sections 40155, 40211, and 40241 of Public Law 103-322, and section 126]…"	This language can be deleted because section 40155 is included in the previously referenced Runaway and Homeless Youth Act and sections 40211 and 40241 are included in the previously referenced Family Violence Prevention and Services Act.
"…[title IV of]…"	This language can be deleted because a reference simply to section 473A is sufficient.
"…[(42 U.S.C. 670-679)]…"	This section can be deleted because the reference to the underlying Social Security Act is sufficient.

"…[Provided further, That $701,590,000 shall be for making payments under the Community Services Block Grant Act: *Provided further,* That not less than $7,367,000…680(3)(B) of the Community Services Block Grant Act]…"	This language can be deleted because no funding is being requested for the Community Services Programs in FY 2007.
"…[Provided further, That to the extent Community Services Block Grant funds …or investments in private business enterprises owned by community development corporations:]…"	This language can be deleted because no funding is being requested for the Community Services Programs in FY 2007.
"[Of the funds provided…$22,500,000 are rescinded.]"	This language can be deleted because the rescission language relates to FY 2006.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Administration for Children and Families

Children and Families Services Programs

Amounts Available for Obligation[1]

	2005 Enacted	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Appropriation: Annual …….....	$9,069,535,000	$8,933,413,000	$8,236,903,000
Pre-Appropriated Mandatory…	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000
Advance funding of Head Start included in annual appropriation…….	[1,386,000,000]	[1,388,800,000]	[1,388,800,000]
Enacted rescission…….	-73,284,000	-89,334,000	0
Subtotal, Adjusted Appropriation…….	$9,046,251,000	$8,894,079,000	$8,286,903,000
Unobligated balance start of year…….	7,455,750	24,495,466	0
Unobligated balance rescinded…….	0	-22,500,000	0
Unobligated balance end of year.....	-24,495,466	0	0
Total, obligations discretionary only……..…	$8,979,211,284	$8,846,074,466	$8,236,903,000
Total, obligations……...…	$9,029,211,284	$8,896,074,466	$8,286,903,000

[1] Excludes the following amounts for reimbursements: FY 2005 $15,715,000, FY 2006 $22,185,000, FY 2007 $22,185,000.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children and Families Services Programs
(Discretionary only)

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

FY 2006 Enacted	
Total estimated budget authority	$8,844,079,000
(Obligations)	($8,846,074,466)
FY 2007 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	$8,238,603,000
(Obligations)	($8,238,603,000)
Net change budget authority	-$605,476,000

	2006 Current Budget Base		Change from Base	
	(FTE)	Budget Authority	(FTE)	Budget Authority
Increases:				
A. Built-in:				
1) Increase in personnel compensation and related benefit costs associated with January 2007 civilian pay raise, annualization of FY 2006 pay raise, and within grade increase……..…..				$5,494,000
2) Inflationary increases in rent and other non-pay costs……..				+1,087,000
Subtotal, Built-in Increases	1,327	$8,844,079,000	-11	+6,581,000
B. Program:				
1) Compassion Capital Fund program increase……				+35,650,000
2) Community-Based Abstinence Education program increase…….				+27,765,000
3) Adoption Incentives increase.....				+11,834,000
Subtotal, Program Increases				+$75,249,000
Total Increases				+$81,830,000

	2006 Current Budget Base		Change from Base	
	(FTE)	Budget Authority	(FTE)	Budget Authority
Decreases:				
B. Program				
1) Reduction in Community Services Programs……..….				-670,122,000
2) Reduction in Mentoring Children of Prisoners Program……				-9,493,000
3) Reduction in Social Service Research and Demonstration……...……...				-5,868,000
4) Reduction in staff due to program eliminations and productivity improvements……..…...……..				-1,823,000
Subtotal, Program Decreases				-$687,306,000
Total Decreases				-$687,306,000
Net Change……..				-$605,476,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children and Families Services Programs

Budget Authority by Activity
(Dollars in thousands)

	2005 Enacted	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Head Start	$6,843,114	$6,785,771	$6,785,771
Hurricane Relief	*0*	*90,000*	*0*
Early Learning Opportunities Fund	35,712	0	0
Runaway and Homeless Youth Program	88,724	87,837	87,837
Education and Prevention Grants to Prevent Sexual Abuse of Runaway, Homeless and Street Youth	15,178	15,027	15,027
Community-Based Abstinence Education	99,198	108,900	136,665
Abstinence Education Program (*Mandatory Pre-appropriated)*	*50,000*	*50,000*	*50,000*
Mentoring Children of Prisoners	49,598	49,493	40,000
Child Abuse State Grants	27,280	27,007	27,007
Child Abuse Discretionary Activities	31,640	25,780	25,780
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention	42,858	42,430	42,430
Child Welfare Services	289,650	286,754	286,754
Child Welfare Training	7,409	7,335	7,335
Adoption Opportunities	27,116	26,848	26,848
Abandoned Infants Assistance Program	11,955	11,835	11,835

	2005 Enacted	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Independent Living Education and Training Vouchers	46,623	46,157	46,157
Adoption Incentives	9,028	17,820	29,654
Children's Health Act Programs	12,802	12,674	12,674
Developmental Disabilities: State Councils	72,496	71,771	71,771
Developmental Disabilities: Protection and Advocacy	38,109	38,718	38,718
Developmental Disabilities: Projects of National Significance	11,542	11,414	11,414
Developmental Disabilities: University Centers For Excellence	31,549	33,212	33,212
Voting Access for Individuals with Disabilities	14,879	15,720	15,720
Native American Programs	44,786	44,332	44,332
Social Services Research and Demonstration	26,012	5,868	0
Compassion Capital Fund	54,549	64,350	100,000
Community Services Block Grant	636,793	630,425	0
Community Services Discretionary Activities	39,972	39,697	0
National Youth Sports	17,856	0	0
Community Food and Nutrition	7,180	0	0

	2005 Enacted	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Individual Development Accounts	24,704	24,452	24,452
Battered Women's Shelters and Domestic Violence Hotline	128,854	127,701	127,701
Federal Administration	185,210	183,365	188,123
Center for Faith-Based and Community Initiatives	1,375	1,386	1,386
Total Discretionary, B.A.	$8,973,751	$8,844,079	$8,238,603
Total Mandatory, B.A.	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000
Total Hurricane Relief	*$0*	*$90,000*	*$0*
Total, BA	$9,023,751	$8,984,079	$8,288,603

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children and Families Services Programs

Budget Authority by Object

	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Full-time equivalent employment ceiling ...	1,327	1,319	(8)
Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hours	0	0	0
Average GS grade	12.4	12.4	0
Average GS salary	70,781	72,494	1,713
Personnel Compensation:			
Full-Time Permanent (11.1)	105,313,000	107,650,000	2,337,000
Other Than Full-Time Permanent (11.3)	3,238,000	3,304,000	66,000
Other Personnel Compensation (11.5)	1,588,000	1,628,000	40,000
Special Personnel Services Payments (11.8)	40,000	41,000	1,000
Total Personnel Compensation (11.9)	110,179,000	112,623,000	2,444,000
Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1)	22,776,000	23,323,000	547,000
Subtotal, Pay Costs	132,955,000	135,946,000	2,991,000
Travel (21.0)	4,405,000	4,286,000	(119,000)
Rental Payments to GSA (23.1)	19,658,000	20,847,000	1,189,000
Rental Payments to Others (23.2)	525,000	525,000	0
Communications, Utilities and Miscellaneous Charges (23.3)	3,326,000	3,326,000	0
Printing and Reproduction (24.0)	2,590,000	2,630,000	40,000
Other Contractual Services:			
Advisory and Assistance Services (25.1)	134,999,000	128,514,000	(6,485,000)
Other Services (25.2)	7,770,000	7,569,000	(201,000)
Purchases from Govt. Accounts (25.3)	94,130,000	91,531,000	(2,599,000)
Operation & Maint. of Facilities (25.4)	100,000	100,000	0
R & D Contracts (25.5)	1,050,000	700,000	(350,000)
Subtotal Other Contractual Services	238,049,000	228,414,000	(9,635,000)
Supplies and Materials (26.0)	749,000	703,000	(46,000)
Equipment (31.0)	79,000	63,000	(16,000)
Grants (41.0)	8,533,738,000	7,841,863,000	(691,875,000)
Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs	8,803,119,000	8,102,657,000	(700,462,000)
Total	$8,936,074,000[1]	$8,238,603,000	($697,471,000)

[1] Represents $8,844,079,000 in new budget authority, $90,000,000 in hurricane relief, and $1,995,000 in carryover for Adoption Incentives.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children and Families Services
Salaries and Expenses
(Budget Authority)

	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Personnel Compensation:			
Full-Time Permanent (11.1)	105,313,000	107,650,000	2,337,000
Other Than Full-Time Permanent (11.3)	3,238,000	3,304,000	66,000
Other Personnel Compensation (11.5)	1,588,000	1,628,000	40,000
Special Personnel Services Payments (11.8)	40,000	41,000	1,000
Total Personnel Compensation (11.9)	110,179,000	112,623,000	2,444,000
Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1)	22,776,000	23,323,000	547,000
Subtotal Pay Costs	132,955,000	135,946,000	2,991,000
Travel (21.0)	4,405,000	4,286,000	(119,000)
Rental Payments to Others (23.2)	525,000	525,000	0
Communications, Utilities and Miscellaneous Charges (23.3)	3,326,000	3,326,000	0
Printing and Reproduction (24.0)	2,590,000	2,630,000	40,000
Other Contractual Services:			
Consulting Services (25.1)	134,999,000	128,514,000	(6,485,000)
Other Services (25.2)	7,770,000	7,569,000	(201,000)
Purchases from Govt. Accounts (25.3)	94,130,000	91,531,000	(2,599,000)
Operation & Maintenance of Facilities (25.4)	100,000	100,000	0
Subtotal Other Contractual Services	236,999,000	227,714,000	(9,285,000)
Supplies and Materials (26.0)	749,000	703,000	(46,000)
Subtotal Non-pay Costs	248,594,000	239,184,000	(9,410,000)
Total Current Law Salaries and Expenses	$381,549,000	$375,130,000	($6,419,000)

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children and Families Services Program

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS IN HOUSE, SENATE AND CONFERENCE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE REPORTS

FY 2006 House and Senate Appropriations Committees Report Language

Item
[*Head Start migrant and seasonal programs]* – The Committee is aware that in May of 2005, the Secretary made $35,000,000 in additional fiscal year 2005 funds available to Migrant and Seasonal Head Start programs and that these funds, which will be awarded on competitive basis, will allow for at least 4,000 additional children to access Migrant and Seasonal Head Start. The Committee acknowledges that these expansion funds will increase access to this important program, however additional funding may be necessary to adequately serve this population. The Committee requests that the Secretary submit a report on the Head Start Bureau's ongoing plans to ensure that Migrant and Seasonal Head Start programs are able to serve a larger percentage of the children eligible for services. The Committee continues to point to the 2001 study published by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services that documented that only 19 percent of eligible children were able to access Migrant and Seasonal Head Start. (H. Rpt. 109-143, p. 129)

Item
[*Head Start migrant and seasonal programs]* – The Committee is aware that in May 2005, the Secretary made $35,000,000 in additional fiscal year 2005 funds available to Migrant and Seasonal Head Start programs and that these funds, which will be awarded on competitive basis, will allow for at least 4,000 additional children to access Migrant and Seasonal Head Start. The Committee acknowledges that these expansion funds will increase access to this important program, however additional funding may be necessary to adequately serve this population. The Committee requests that the Secretary submit a report on the Bureau's ongoing plans to ensure that Migrant and Seasonal Head Start programs are able to serve a larger percentage of the children eligible for services. The Committee continues to point to the 2001 study published by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services which documented that only 19 percent of eligible children were able to access Migrant and Seasonal Head Start. (S. Rpt. 109-103, p. 202)

Action taken or to be taken
In fiscal year 2005, ACF announced the availability of up to $35 million in Head Start funding to serve as many as 4,000 additional children of migrant farm workers. Eighteen applications were received in response to this announcement. These applications were reviewed by a three person panel composed of individuals knowledgeable about migrant Head Start.

ACF will be sending a team to visit those applicants with the best rated proposals to discuss with these applicants their funding proposal and in 2006 grant awards will be issued, thereby, allowing these programs to serve additional migrant children and families.

Item
[Services for pregnant and parenting youth] – It is the Committee's continued expectation that current transitional living program grantees will continue to provide transitional living program grantees will continue to provide transitional living opportunities and supports to pregnant and parenting homeless youth, as is their current practice. To further ensure that pregnant and parenting homeless youth are able to access transitional living opportunities and supports in their communities, the Committee encourages the Secretary, acting through the network of federally-funded runaway and homeless youth training and

technical assistance providers, to offer guidance to grantees and others on the programmatic modifications required to address the unique needs of pregnant and parenting youth and on the various sources of funding available for residential services to this population. (H. Rpt. 109-143, p. 131)

Item
[***Services for pregnant and parenting youth]*** – It is the Committee's expectation that current and future TLP grantees will continue to provide transitional living opportunities and support to pregnant and parenting homeless youth, as is their current practice. To further ensure that pregnant and parenting homeless youth are able to access transitional living opportunities and support in their communities, the Committee encourages the Secretary, acting through the network of federally-funded runaway and homeless youth training and technical assistance providers, to offer guidance to grantees and others on the programmatic modifications required to address the unique needs of pregnant and parenting youth and on the various sources of funding available for residential services to this population. (S. Rpt. 109-103, p. 203)

Action taken or to be taken
ACF awarded cooperative agreement grants to ten runaway and homeless youth training and technical assistance providers for the purpose of providing intensive, skill-based training and technical assistance to newly funded and inexperienced RHY grantees. One of the core services established in each agreement is the provision of training and technical assistance to Transitional Living Program (TLP) grantees on the programmatic modifications required to address the unique needs of pregnant and parenting youth and the programs that serve them.

ACF in collaboration with the training and technical assistance provider for the Southeast hosted a national pregnant and parenting teen services meeting for those Transitional Living Programs serving pregnant and/or parenting teens in 2005. ACF will continue to expand this effort by hosting conferences, forums and the provision of one-on-one training and technical assistance during 2006.

FY 2006 House Appropriations Committee Report Language (H. Rpt 109-143)

Item
[Head Start family literacy services] **—** The Committee notes that the current Head Start Act includes the provision of training and technical assistance in the area of family literacy services--a provision that is retained in the House version of Head Start reauthorization legislation. Pending the final resolution of the Head Start reauthorization process, the Committee encourages the Secretary to ensure the continuity of the important services that are being provided through the Head Start Family Literacy Project. (p. 130)

Action taken or to be taken
In FY 2005 Head Start entered into a five-year cooperative agreement with the California Institute on Human Services at Sonoma State University in California. Head Start will support this agreement with $3 million a year. With these funds the Institute will provide family literacy training and technical assistance to Head Start and Early Head Start programs nationwide so that they may provide high quality family literacy services of sufficient intensity and duration to ensure positive child and family outcomes.

Item
[Abstinence education program] – The Committee encourages ACF to seek appropriate partnerships with the Corporation for National and Community Services to utilize its corps of volunteers to support and strengthen the community-based abstinence education program. The Corporation's programs include volunteer and mentoring personnel that could be accessed to further bolster the goals of abstinence-only education. (p. 138)

Action taken or to be taken

ACF invited senior officials from the Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS) to present at a Community-Based Abstinence Education (CBAE) training and technical assistance conference in February 2006. In addition, we anticipate additional opportunities to collaborate with CNCS through conferences, training and on-going communication throughout the year. It is ACF's desire that through this collaboration, significant numbers of CBAE grantees will be able to utilize CNCS volunteers to strengthen program performance.

Item

[Use of the five percent set-aside for abstinence-only programs] – The Committee is concerned that the funding for training and technical assistance is not being used effectively to help communities develop abstinence-only programs and to support existing community-based programs. The Administration for Children and Families (ACF) should fully utilize the set-aside to ensure that programs around the country are using appropriate and approved curricula that are evidence-based and comply with the appropriate federal legislation. To that end, the Committee directs ACF to issue a report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations by no later than 90 days of enactment of this Act on the use of the five percent set-aside since the transfer of the program from the Health Resources and Services Administration and the intended use of the fiscal year 2006 funds. Also include in this report the funds from the National Abstinence Education Campaign that are being used for training and technical assistance. (p. 138)

Action taken or to be taken

Following is information on ACF use of the technical assistance and capacity-building set-aside in fiscal year 2005 and planned use in fiscal year 2006.

Fiscal Year 2005 - $3.1 million

The Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Appropriations Bill, 2005 provided that up to five percent of the appropriated funds for abstinence community based grants, "…be used to provide technical assistance and capacity-building support to grantees." The delegation of authority for ACF to administer the Community-Based Abstinence Education program was signed on May 31, 2005. To comply with the language in the appropriation bill, ACF implemented a Training and Technical Assistance Allocation and Management Plan, consisting of the following three tasks:

Task #1. Contract with National Capacity Building Organization ($2.3 million)

Many abstinence education providers are small and relatively young organizations that may not have the organizational capacity and sophistication to successfully manage large federal grants. Therefore, ACF awarded a contract to train grantees to implement sound business practices; help grantees ensure their curricula reflects current medical and scientific research, ensuring that programs comply with Congressional standards; train grantee staff evaluate their programs effectively; and help grantees communicate clearly to constituent groups. Additionally, a portion of this contract will support a national grantee conference.

Task #2 – Centers for Groups at High Risk for Out-of-wedlock Pregnancies ($500,000)

Different populations require unique outreach to effectively deliver abstinence education services within their respective communities. Title 5 of the Social Security Act recognized this need when it defined abstinence education as focused "…on those groups which are most likely to bear children out-of-wedlock." For this reason, ACF has completed the statement of work for a contract to study successful approaches for delivering abstinence-until-marriage education services to groups that are at high risk for out-of-wedlock pregnancies. The contract will study culturally appropriate abstinence-until-marriage

messages, resources and training for African-American, Hispanic/Latino-American and Native American populations, and disseminate these results to grantees. This contractor will work with grantees to broaden their programs to effectively serve underserved populations.

Task #3 – Abstinence-Until-Marriage Grantee Evaluation Conference ($300,000)

This conference provided a forum for abstinence-until-marriage program grantees to share the results of program evaluations and identify needed elements for successful evaluation (and for program success). The conference educated grantees about evaluation, assisted grantees in conducting high-quality evaluations, and facilitated manuscript submissions to peer-reviewed journals for those with high-quality evaluations.

Fiscal Year 2006 - $5.5 million

The Department of Health and Human Services Appropriations Act, 2006 included a five percent training and technical assistance set-aside and asked that HHS fully utilize the set-aside "to ensure that programs around the country are using appropriate and approved curricula that are evidence-based and comply with the appropriate federal legislation." In response, ACF devised a Training and Technical Assistance Allocation and Management Plan consisting of five tasks (the first four of which build on the fiscal year 2005 plan):

Task #1. Continuation and Modification of Contract with National Capacity Building Organization ($3.7 million)

The contract is for one year, with two option years. Modify this contract awarded in fiscal year 2005 to accommodate a number of additional tasks including design and management of a government website devoted to abstinence-until-marriage education issues, development of a routine communications function with grantees, distribution to local communities of the media spots generated by the National Education Campaign, logistics and meeting planning, developmental support for unsuccessful applicants, and monitoring grantees through site visits and meetings with grantees.

Task #2 – Centers for Groups at High Risk for Out-of-wedlock Pregnancies ($500,000)

Contract with a research firm to study grantees, identify best practices in dealing with high risk populations, and disseminate the best practices to the entire field of federally funded abstinence education grantees.

Task #3 – Abstinence Until Marriage Grantee Evaluation Conference ($400,000)

Task #4 – Training, Travel and Communications for Federal Staff to Monitor CBAE Grantees ($300,000)

Task #5– Surveys of Abstinence Education Curricula and Comprehensive Sex Education Curricula ($600,000)

Abstinence education grantees are faced with a myriad of choices among competing curricula. As a guide to help grantees make informed choices, we would have conducted, through a competitive contract, a curricula review of all abstinence curricula currently available. Federal staff will then utilize the information to help deliver technical assistance to grantees who need clarification to comply with the laws governing the program. We would also have a review of comprehensive sex education curricula conducted, competed under a separate contract, to better inform abstinence grantees under the

Community-Based Abstinence Education program of what is included in a comprehensive sex education curricula and why these curricula are different than what is funded under this program.

Funds from National Education Campaign Used for Training and Technical Assistance
None of the funds targeted to the National Education Campaign is set-aside for training and technical assistance. However, in a general sense, all of the funds devoted to the abstinence National Education Campaign are being used to assist CBAE grantees. These funds will provide high-level media support for the education services that abstinence grantees are delivering on a regional and local level. In fiscal year 2006, we anticipate utilizing $150,000 of the technical assistance funds to distribute some of the work products generated by the campaign to CBAE grantees and $50,000-$100,000 to have the National Education Campaign contractors present their findings at a training and technical assistance conferences.

FY 2006 Senate Appropriations Committee Report Language (S. Rpt 109-103)

Item
[Construction] — The Committee understands the serious need for additional and expanded Head Start facilities among Native American populations and in rural areas. The Committee believes that the Department could help serve these needy communities by providing minor construction funding, as authorized, in remote Native American communities. (p. 201)

Action taken or to be taken
HHS will work with its Native American Head Start grantees to identify those communities which have facilities that are in need of minor repair. In FY 2005, Head Start made available approximately $450,000 to Native American grantees for facility renovation. In FY 2006, we will again assess grantee needs and allocate appropriate resources.

Item
[Head Start teacher qualifications] — The Committee strongly supports the effort to strengthen the qualifications of Head Start teachers. While the Committee is pleased that the percentage of teachers with an associate, baccalaureate, or advanced degree in early childhood education, or a degree in a related field with experience in teaching preschool children has reached 65 percent, the Committee encourages Head Start to continue to work toward the goal of 100 percent. The Committee expects the Department to focus staff development efforts on increasing the educational level of Head Start teachers in order to meet this goal. (p. 201)

Action taken or to be taken
HHS is pleased to report that more than 69% of Head Start teachers now have an associate, baccalaureate, or advanced degree in early childhood education and that 37% have at least a Bachelor's degree. The Department will continue its efforts in this area.

Item
[Head Start transportation] — The Head Start Bureau shall continue to provide the Committee with the number and cost of buses purchased, by region with Head Start in the annual congressional budget justification. (p. 202)

Action taken or to be taken
During the 2004-2005 program year, Head Start programs purchased 473 buses at an estimated cost of $21,285,000. Specific data on the number and cost of buses purchased by ACF region is provided below:

04-05 Program Year	# Buses	
Region I	11	$495,000
Region II	31	$1,395,000

Region III	36	$1,620,000
Region IV	104	$4,680,000
Region V	86	$3,870,000
Region VI	74	$3,330,000
Region VII	20	$900,000
Region VIII	7	$315,000
Region IX	49	$2,205,000
Region X	14	$630,000
Indians	23	$1,035,000
Migrants	18	$810,000
TOTAL	473	$21,285,000

[Social work training research and support] – Given research on failings in the Child and Family Services Reviews [CFSRs] and the States' continuing challenges in recruiting and retaining qualified child welfare personnel, particularly those who hold a degree in social work, the Committee encourages ACF to continue to provide grants to schools of social work and traineeships to social work students being trained in the specialty of child welfare. The Committee also encourages ACF to provide funding for research into how specially trained social work personnel affect outcomes for children and families. (p. 205)

Action taken or to be taken

The Administration for Children and Families (ACF) has set in motion grant activities to explore the effectiveness of child welfare training programs for improving both child welfare practice and child welfare client outcomes. This strategy includes a national evaluation of training initiatives involving youth transitioning out of foster care through the independent living program and 47 child welfare training grants.

In addition, ACF is seeking to develop and maintain a strong university–public agency partnership with the goal of identifying and developing the appropriate staff competencies for working effectively in the field of child welfare. Eight projects involving training models to recruit and retain a strong workforce in child welfare currently are being implemented. Emphasis is placed on demonstrating a comprehensive and effective framework for developing, recruiting and retaining public child welfare staff. This includes activities designed to increase the percentage of professionally educated staff; strengthen supervisory and managerial capacity; develop organizational commitment through improved communication, employee decision making and input; develop turnover prevention strategies and evidenced-based practice related to recruitment and retention of a diverse workforce; and, strengthen relationships between public child welfare and schools of social work.

Finally, ACF sponsored a national Child Welfare Workforce Development and Workplace Enhancement Institute: Knowledge Development and Application in October, 2005 highlighting such workforce issues as leadership, organizational development, evidence-based and research-supported practices in recruiting and retaining staff, and the role of training in an overall workforce environment. Individuals from 40 states participated, with approximately 50 percent of participants from institutions of higher learning (primarily from schools of social work) and the remaining 50 percent from child welfare provider agencies and national child welfare organizations.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

Children and Families Services Programs

Authorizing Legislation[1]

	2006 Amount Authorized	2006 Appropriation	2007 Amount Authorized	2007 Budget Request
1. Head Start [Section 639 of the Head Start Act] **	Such sums	$6,785,771,000	Such sums	$6,785,771,000
2. Head Start Transition Grants [Section 639(b)(1)] **	Not more than $35,000,000 and not less than the amount obligated for FY 1998	(35,000,000)	Not more than $35,000,000 and not less than the amount obligated for FY 1998	(35,000,000)
3. Indian and Migrant Program [Section 640(a)(2)(A)] **	Not less than the amount obligated for FY 1998	(468,667,516)	Not less than the amount obligated for FY 1998	(468,667,516)
4. Training and Technical Assistance [Section 640(a)(2)(C)] **	Not less than 2% of the appropriated amount under section 639(a); not less than $3M to Family Literacy program	(172,644,000)	Up to 2% of the appropriated amount under section 639(a); not less than $3M to Family Literacy program	(104,787,000)
5. Collaboration grants [Section 640(a)(5) (A)] **	Such sums	(8,200,000)	Such sums	(8,200,000)
6. Infants and Toddlers Program [Section 640(a)(6)(A)] **	10% of the amount appropriated under section 639(a)	(678,577,100)	10% of the amount appropriated under section 639(a)	(678,577,100)

[1] This table includes annotations for expiring legislation, indicating the date that authorization expired as follows: a single asterisk (*) indicates that the program expired at the end of FY 2002; a double asterisk (**) indicates that the program expired at the end of FY 2003; a triple asterisk (***) indicates that the program expired at the end of FY 2005; and a quadruple asterisk (****) indicates that the program expired at the end of FY 2006. None expired at the end of FY 2004.

	2006 Amount Authorized	2006 Appropriation	2007 Amount Authorized	2007 Budget Request
7. Quality Improvement [Section 640(a)(3)(A)(i)] **	Up to 25 % of amount exceeding previous year's adjusted appropriation	0	Up to 25 % of amount exceeding previous year's adjusted appropriation	0
8. Head Start Fellowships [Section 648A(d)(6)] **	No more than $1,000,000	(1,000,000)	No more than $1,000,000	(1,000,000)
9. Head Start Research, Demonstration, Evaluation [Section 639(b)(3)] **	Such sums	(19,800,000)	Such sums	(19,800,000)
10. National Head Start Impact Research [Section 639(b)(2)] **	No more than $5,000,000	(5,000,000)	No more than $5,000,000	(5,000,000)
11. Early Head Start Training and Technical Assistance [Section 645 (A)(g)(2)(A)] **	No less than 5% and not more than 10% of appropriated total under section 640(a)(6)(A)	(33,929,000)	No less than 5% and not more than 10% of appropriated total under section 640(a)(6)(A)	(33,929,000)
12. Runaway and Homeless Youth Basic Center Program [Section 388(a)(1) of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act]	Such sums	48,298,000	Such sums	48,298,000

	2006 Amount Authorized	2006 Appropriation	2007 Amount Authorized	2007 Budget Request
13. Runaway and Homeless Youth Transitional Living Program including Maternity Group Homes [Section 388(a)(1) of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act]	45% of the RHY appropriated amount and increasing to 55% as warranted	39,539,000	45% of the RHY appropriated amount and increasing to 55% as warranted	39,539,000
14. Education and Prevention Grants to Reduce Sexual Abuse of Runaway, Homeless and Street Youth [Section 388(a)(4) of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act]	Such sums	15,027,000	Such sums	15,027,000
15. Community-Based Abstinence Education [Section 1110 of the Social Security Act using definitions contained in Section 510(b)(2) of the Act]	Such sums	108,900,000	Such sums	136,665,000
16. Mentoring Children of Prisoners [Section 439(h) of the Social Security Act]****[2]	Such sums	49,493,000	50,000,000	40,000,000

[2] This budget includes a reauthorization proposal for the Mentoring Children of Prisoners program.

	2006 Amount Authorized	2006 Appropriation	2007 Amount Authorized	2007 Budget Request
17. CAPTA State Grants [Section 112(a)(1) of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act]	Such sums	27,007,000	Such sums	27,007,000
18. Child Abuse Discretionary Activities [Section 112 (a)(2) of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act]	30% of amount appropriation (no more than 40% of this amount is available for demonstrations)	25,780,000	30% of amount appropriation (no more than 40% of this amount is available for demonstrations)	25,780,000
19. Community-Based Child Abuse Grants for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect [Section 210 of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act]	Such sums	42,430,000	Such sums	42,430,000
20. Child Welfare Services [Section 420 of the Social Security Act]	$325,000,000	286,754,000	$325,000,000	286,754,000
21. Child Welfare Training [Section 426 of the Social Security Act]	Such sums	7,335,000	Such sums	7,335,000
22. Adoption Opportunities [Section 205 of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment and Adoption Reform Act]	Such sums	26,848,000	Such sums	26,848,000

	2006 Amount Authorized	2006 Appropriation	2007 Amount Authorized	2007 Budget Request
23. Abandoned Infants Assistance [Section 104(a)(1) of the Abandoned Infants Assistance Act]	Such sums	11,835,000	Such sums	11,835,000
24. Independent Living Training Vouchers [Section 477(h)(2) of the Social Security Act]	$60,000,000	46,157,000	$60,000,000	46,157,000
25. Adoption Incentives [Section 473(h) of Social Security Act]	$43,000,000	17,820,000	$43,000,000	29,654,000
26. Children's Health Activities [Section 330 F & G of title III of the Public Health Service Act] ***	Such sums	12,674,000	Such sums	12,674,000
27. State Councils [Section 129(a) of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act]	Such sums	71,771,000	Such sums	71,771,000
28. Protection and Advocacy [Section 145 of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act]	Such sums	38,718,000	Such sums	38,718,000

	2006 Amount Authorized	2006 Appropriation	2007 Amount Authorized	2007 Budget Request
29. Projects of National Significance [Section 163 of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act]	Such sums	11,414,000	Such sums	11,414,000
30. University Centers for Excellence [Section 156 of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill Rights Act]	Such sums	33,212,000	Such sums	33,212,000
31. Voters Access for Individuals with Disabilities [Section 264 and 292 of the Help America Vote Act of 2002] ***	$35,000,000	15,720,000	$35,000,000	15,720,000
32. Programs for Native Americans [Section 816(a) of the Native American Programs Act of 1974] *	Such sums	44,332,000	Such sums	44,332,000
33. Social Services Research and Demonstration [Section 1110 of the Social Security Act]	Such sums	5,868,000	Such sums	(6,000,000)[3]

[3] This account is funded with PHS Evaluation funds.

	2006 Amount Authorized	2006 Appropriation	2007 Amount Authorized	2007 Budget Request
34. Compassion Capital Fund [Section 1110 of the Social Security Act]	Such sums	64,350,000	Such sums	100,000,000
35. Individual Development Accounts [Section 416 of the Assets for Independence Act] **	$25,000,000	24,452,000	$25,000,000	24,452,000
36. Battered Women's Shelters [Section 310 of the Family Violence Prevention Act]	$175,000,000	124,731,000	Such sums	124,731,000
37. Domestic Violence Hotline and Internet Grant [Section 316 (g) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act]	$3,500,000 (Secretary may make a portion available for internet grants to the extent the appropriated amount exceeds $3M)	2,970,000	$3,500,000 (Secretary may make a portion available for internet grants to the extent the appropriated amount exceeds $3M)	2,970,000
38. Federal Administration	Such sums	184,751,000	Such sums	189,509,000
Unfunded Authorizations:				
1. Community Services Block Grant [Section 674(a) Community Services Block Grant Act] **	Such sums	630,425,000	Such sums	0

	2006 Amount Authorized	2006 Appropriation	2007 Amount Authorized	2007 Budget Request
2. Rural Community Facilities Program [Section 680(a)(3) of the Community Services Block Grant Act, as amended] **	From amounts reserved under 674(b)(3) of the Community Services Block Grant Act	7,293,000	From amounts reserved under 674(b)(3) of the Community Services Block Grant Act	0
3. Transitional Housing Assistance Program [Section 319 of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act]	$25,000,000	0	$25,000,000	0
4. Community Economic Development Program [Section 674(b)(3) of the Community Services Block Grant Act] **	Not more than 9% of section 674(a)	27,022,000	Not more than 9% of section 674(a)	0
5. Job Opportunities for Low Income Individuals [Title V, Section 505 of the FSA of 1998, P.L. 100-485 and Section 112 of the PRWORA 1996, P.L. 104-193]	$25,000,000	5,382,000	$25,000,000	0

	2006 Amount Authorized	2006 Appropriation	2007 Amount Authorized	2007 Budget Request
6. Grants for Training and Collaboration on the Intersection Between Domestic Violence and Child Maltreatment [Section 41203 of the Violence Against Women Act]	$0	0	$5,000,000	0
7. Collaborative Grants to Increase the Long-Term Stability of Victims [Section 41404 of the Violence Against Women Act]	$0	0	$10,000,000	0
8. Projects to Address Needs of Children Who Witness Domestic Violence [Section 310 (a)(2) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act]	When appropriated amounts under Section 310 of the FVPSA exceeds $130M the Secretary shall reserve and make available a portion of the excess amount	0	When appropriated amounts under Section 310 of the FVPSA exceeds $130M the Secretary shall reserve and make available a portion of the excess amount	0
Mandatory Authorization:				
1. Abstinence Education Program [Section 510 of the Social Security Act][4]	Such sums	$50,000,000	50,000,000	$50,000,000
Total discretionary request level		$8,844,079,000		$8,238,603,000

[4] This budget includes a reauthorization proposal for the Abstinence Education Program.

	2006 Amount Authorized	2006 Appropriation	2007 Amount Authorized	2007 Budget Request
Total request level		$8,894,079,000		$8,288,603,000
Total request level against definite authorizations		$523,986,000		$445,307,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children and Families Services Programs

APPROPRIATIONS HISTORY TABLE

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	House Allowance	Senate Allowance	Appropriation
1997	$5,234,257,263	$4,544,643,000	$4,560,652,000	$4,765,969,428
Rescission				508,000
1998	5,251,298,000	4,856,435,000	4,779,434,000	5,363,061,000
1999	5,498,900,000	5,598,052,000	5,611,094,000	5,676,058,614
2000	5,944,100,000	5,946,820,683	6,113,784,000	6,032,087,000
Rescission				6,142,000
2001	6,587,953,000	6,135,216,000	6,684,635,000	7,956,354,000
Rescission				506,000
2002	8,181,492,000	8,275,442,000	8,592,496,000	8,429,183,000
Rescission				2,327,000
2003	8,519,632,000	8,505,723,000	8,649,392,000	8,645,275,00
Rescission				12,843,000
2004	8,577,382,000	8,679,670,000	8,855,501,000	8,763,192,000
Rescission				53,409,000
2005	9,106,025,000	8,985,633,000	9,094,146,000	8,996,569,000
Rescission				73,284,000
2006	8,377,293,000	8,688,707,000	9,037,153,000	8,844,079,000
Hurricane Relief Funding				*90,000,000*
Rescission				89,334,000
2007	8,238,603,000			

Children and Families Services Programs

Justification

	2005 Enacted	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Budget Authority	$8,996,251,000	$8,844,079,000	$8,238,603,000	-$605,476,000
FTE	1,330	1,327	1,319	-8

General Statement

The FY 2007 request for Children and Families Services Programs is $8,238,603,000, a net decrease of $605,476,000 from the 2006 enacted level. This budget would support 1,319 FTE in FY 2007, a decrease of 8 from the 2006 enacted level.

Highlights of the FY 2007 request for Children and Families Services Programs include:

- Community-Based Abstinence Education (+$27.8 million) – This increase would fund 50 more grants than in FY 2006.

- Compassion Capital Fund (+$35.7 million) – This increase will support 16 more intermediary organizations serving grassroots faith-based and community organizations nationwide under the Demonstration program and 10 more youth gang grants to continue support of the First Lady's Helping America's Youth Initiative than in FY 2006.

HEAD START

Authorizing Legislation – Section 639 of the Head Start Act.

	2005 Enacted	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Current Funding	$5,454,314,000	$5,399,771,000	$5,396,971,000	-$2,800,000
Advance from Prior Year	1,388,800,000	1,386,000,000	1,388,800,000	+2,800,000
Advance Funding Enacted/Requested	[1,400,000,000]	[1,388,800,000]	[1,388,800,000]	
Total, BA	$6,843,114,000	$6,785,771,000	$6,785,771,000	$0
Hurricane Relief Funding		*$90,000,000*[1]		

2007 Authorization….Such sums as may be appropriated (legislation to reauthorize the program is pending Congressional action).

Statement of the Budget Request – The FY 2007 budget request for the Head Start program of $6,785,771,000 will provide sufficient funds to ensure the provision of comprehensive, high quality Head Start services to approximately 917,000 disadvantaged children and families.

Program Description – The Head Start program provides grants to local public and private non-profit and for-profit agencies to provide comprehensive child development services to economically disadvantaged children and families, with a special focus on helping preschoolers develop the early reading and math skills they need to be successful in school. In FY 1995, the Early Head Start program was established to serve children from birth to three years of age in recognition of the mounting evidence that the earliest years matter a great deal to children's growth and development.

Head Start programs promote school readiness by enhancing the social and cognitive development of children through the provision of educational, health, nutritional, social and other services to enrolled children and families. They engage parents in their children's learning and help them in making progress toward their educational, literacy and employment goals. Significant emphasis is placed on the involvement of parents in the administration of local Head Start programs.

Head Start grantees must, unless a waiver is granted, contribute 20 percent of the total cost of the program from non-federal funds. No more than 15 percent of total costs may be for program administration. Each Head Start program must make at least ten percent of its enrollment opportunities available to children with disabilities.

Funding for the Head Start program during the last five years has been as follows:

	Current	Advance	Total
2002	$5,136,570,000	$1,400,000,000	$6,536,570,000
2003.....	$5,267,533,000	$1,400,000,000	$6,667,533,000

[1] Represents one-time emergency funding provided in the Department of Defense, Emergency Supplemental Appropriations to Address Hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico, and Pandemic Influenza Act, 2006 to serve children displaced by these hurricanes and to cover the costs of renovating damaged Head Start facilities.

2004	$5,383,108,000	$1,391,740,000	$6,774,848,000
2005.....	$5,454,314,000	$1,388,800,000	$6,843,114,000
2006.....	$5,399,471,000	$1,386,000,000	$6,785,771,000
2006.....	*$90,000,000*[2]	*$0*	*$90,000,000*

Performance Analysis – A PART review was conducted as part of the FY 2004 budget process, and the program was rated Results Not Demonstrated. This process resulted in the program creating a new assessment tool, proposing legislation to better integrate services, and developing a long-term performance measure to assess the progress of grantees.

Head Start has a total of eleven performance measures that assess children's achievements in literacy, numeracy, social skills, and health, as well as the program's achievements in classroom quality. Seven of these measures have targets; of the remaining four measures, one – using data from the National Reporting System – is still in the developmental stage, and targets for another measure related to underenrollment will be established for the first time this year. Data for FY 2005 are not yet available on the remaining two measures.

Performance Goal	Results	Context
Increase the percentage of teachers with AA, BA or advanced degrees in Early Childhood Education.	The program exceeded the 65 percent FY 2005 target. As of FY 2005, 69 percent of teachers have one of these degrees.	This performance goal reflects the requirements included in the 1998 reauthorization of the Head Start program that, by September 30, 2003, at least half of all Head Start teachers have at least an AA degree in Early Childhood Education.

Rationale for the Budget Request – The FY 2007 request of $6,785,771,000 is the same as the FY 2006 enacted level and will allow local programs to serve approximately 917,000 low-income children and families. This request assumes enactment of the Administration's reauthorization proposal for the Head Start program currently under consideration by Congress, including the change to the current statutory set-aside for training and technical assistance (T&TA) to afford the Secretary more discretionary authority to allocate these resources each year in a manner that would maximize benefits to children and families.

Head Start will maintain its strong commitment to providing comprehensive child development services to economically disadvantaged children and families, with a special focus on helping children develop the early reading and math skills they need to be successful in school. As part of this commitment, we will continue to fund the two comprehensive evaluation efforts designed to measure Head Start's overall effectiveness—the Family and Children Experiences Survey (FACES) and the National Impact Study.

As another part of this commitment, ACF will continue efforts begun in FY 2006 to improve our stewardship responsibilities. We will continue efforts to strengthen our monitoring system to make it more accurate, objective and consistent across regions. We are, as well, improving our management information systems, including development of an integrated data base which will contain all the data available to ACF on each Head Start grantee. This integrated system will allow us to take a much more holistic look at a grantee's performance.

[2] Represents one-time emergency funding provided in the Department of Defense, Emergency Supplemental Appropriations to Address Hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico, and Pandemic Influenza Act, 2006 to serve children displaced by these hurricanes and to cover the costs of renovating damaged Head Start facilities.

Further, Head Start will continue the National Reporting System (NRS) in which all four and five year old children will be assessed at the beginning and end of the program year in order to determine some of the skills with which they enter Head Start, their levels of achievement when they leave Head Start and the progress they make during the Head Start year. Children will be assessed in such areas as language comprehension, vocabulary, phonemic and numeracy awareness, letter recognition and, for children whose native language is other than English, progress toward acquisition of the English language.

Resource and Program Data
Head Start

	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Resource Data:			
Service Grants:			
Formula			
Discretionary	$6,609,290,000	$6,554,737,000	$6,622,594,000
(Head Start)	(5,959,194,000)	(5,910,007,000)	(5,977,864,000)
(Early Head Start)	(650,096,000)	(644,730,000)	(644,730,000)
Hurricane Relief Funding		*90,000,000*	
Research/Evaluation	20,000,000	19,800,000	19,800,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	174,078,000	172,644,000	104,787,000
(Head Start)	(139,862,000)	(138,715,000)	(70,858,000)
(Early Head Start)	(34,216,000)	(33,929,000)	(33,929,000)
Program Support[1]	38,980,000	38,590,000	38,590,000
Total, Resources	$6,842,348,000	*$6,875,771,000* [2]	$6,785,771,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	1,756	1,756	1,756
New Starts:			
#	27	0	0
$	$7,060,000	$0	$0
Continuations:			
#	1,729	1,756	1,756
$	$6,697,438,604	$6,646,830,678	$6,647,410,456
Contracts:			
#	27	27	27
$	$75,225,841	$75,000,000	$75,000,000
Interagency Agreements:			
#	5	5	5
$	$56,745,322	$57,245,322	$57,245,322

[1] Includes funding for grants/panel review costs, federal oversight responsibilities and technology costs.
[2] 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 $90 million in Head Start funding to serve children displaced by these hurricanes and to cover the costs of renovating those Head Start facilities which were affected by these hurricanes. These funds will be distributed based on Head Start grantees' needs.

Additional Head Start Program Data

	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Number of Grantees	1,604	1,604	1,604
Children in Head Start Projects:	906,993	906,993	916,851
(Head Start)	845,336	845,336	855,194
(Early Head Start)	61,657	61,657	61,657
Average Cost Per Child	$7,287	$7,227	$7,223
(Head Start)	$7,049	$6,991	$6,991
(Early Head Start)	$10,544	$10,457	$10,457
Number of Staff	213,000	213,000	215,000
Volunteers	1,360,000	1,360,000	1,375,000
Number of Classrooms	49,235	49,235	49,750

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

FY 2007 DISCRETIONARY STATE/FORMULA GRANTS

PROGRAM: Head Start (CFDA #93.600)

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Estimate	Difference +/- 2006
Alabama	$106,345,300	$105,445,702	$105,445,702	$0
Alaska	12,439,387	12,334,160	12,334,160	0
Arizona	103,225,141	102,351,937	102,351,937	0
Arkansas	64,354,806	63,810,415	63,810,415	0
California	829,439,955	822,423,688	822,423,688	0
Colorado	68,156,887	67,580,333	67,580,333	0
Connecticut	51,760,059	51,322,209	51,322,209	0
Delaware	13,200,569	13,088,903	13,088,903	0
District of Columbia	25,040,757	24,828,932	24,828,932	0
Florida	262,433,345	260,213,365	260,213,365	0
Georgia	168,058,734	166,637,089	166,637,089	0
Hawaii	22,825,080	22,631,998	22,631,998	0
Idaho	22,753,002	22,560,529	22,560,529	0
Illinois	270,041,013	267,756,678	267,756,678	0
Indiana	95,943,402	95,131,796	95,131,796	0
Iowa	51,412,029	50,977,124	50,977,124	0
Kansas	50,790,886	50,361,235	50,361,235	0
Kentucky	107,557,925	106,648,069	106,648,069	0
Louisiana	145,513,021	144,282,095	144,282,095	0
Maine	27,537,146	27,304,203	27,304,203	0
Maryland	77,826,021	77,167,673	77,167,673	0
Massachusetts	108,060,960	107,146,849	107,146,849	0
Michigan	233,924,073	231,945,258	231,945,258	0
Minnesota	71,811,284	71,203,817	71,203,817	0
Mississippi	161,258,325	159,894,206	159,894,206	0
Missouri	118,674,224	117,670,333	117,670,333	0
Montana	20,893,223	20,716,482	20,716,482	0
Nebraska	35,962,321	35,658,108	35,658,108	0
Nevada	24,215,081	24,010,240	24,010,240	0
New Hampshire	13,350,255	13,237,322	13,237,322	0
New Jersey	128,669,007	127,580,568	127,580,568	0
New Mexico	52,160,073	51,718,840	51,718,840	0
New York	432,036,314	428,381,625	428,381,625	0
North Carolina	140,897,879	139,705,993	139,705,993	0
North Dakota	17,128,979	16,984,081	16,984,081	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Estimate	Difference +/- 2006
Ohio	246,237,400	244,154,425	244,154,425	0
Oklahoma	80,833,384	80,149,597	80,149,597	0
Oregon	59,310,519	58,808,799	58,808,799	0
Pennsylvania	227,563,294	225,638,287	225,638,287	0
Rhode Island	21,956,386	21,770,652	21,770,652	0
South Carolina	82,281,921	81,585,880	81,585,880	0
South Dakota	18,775,080	18,616,257	18,616,257	0
Tennessee	119,021,587	118,014,758	118,014,758	0
Texas	477,432,841	473,394,133	473,394,133	0
Utah	37,663,509	37,344,905	37,344,905	0
Vermont	13,523,137	13,408,742	13,408,742	0
Virginia	98,833,397	97,997,344	97,997,344	0
Washington	100,094,355	99,247,635	99,247,635	0
West Virginia	50,507,940	50,080,683	50,080,683	0
Wisconsin	90,635,323	89,868,619	89,868,619	0
Wyoming	12,338,291	12,233,919	12,233,919	0
Subtotal	**5,872,704,827**	**5,823,026,490**	**5,823,026,490**	**0**
Indian Tribes	186,936,785	185,355,446	185,355,446	0
Migrant Program	265,729,116	283,312,070	283,312,070	0
Outer Pacific	7,291,964	7,230,279	7,230,279	0
Puerto Rico	248,651,708	246,548,310	246,548,310	0
Virgin Islands	7,975,600	7,908,133	7,908,133	0
Subtotal	**736,585,173**	**730,354,238**	**730,354,238**	**0**
Unallocated Expansion	0	0	66,829,562	+66,829,562
Total States/Territories	**6,609,290,000**	**6,553,380,728**	**6,620,210,290**	**+66,829,562**
Technical Assistance	174,078,000	172,644,272	105,814,710	-66,829,562
Research/Evaluation	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	0
Program Support	38,979,678	39,746,000	39,746,000	0
Subtotal Adjustments	**233,057,678**	**232,390,272**	**165,560,710**	**-66,829,562**
TOTAL, B.A.	**6,842,347,678**	**6,785,771,000**	**6,785,771,000**	**0**
Hurricane Relief Funding		***90,000,000*** [1]		

[1] This one-time amount in hurricane relief funding will be distributed as grantees assess their needs.

RUNAWAY AND HOMELESS YOUTH PROGRAM

Authorizing Legislation – Section 388(a)(1) of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act.

	2005 Enacted	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Basic Centers	$48,786,000	$48,298,000	$48,298,000	$0
Transitional Living (including Maternity Group Homes)	39,938,000	39,539,000	39,539,000	0
Total, BA	$88,724,000	$87,837,000	$87,837,000	$0

2007 Authorization.…Such sums as may be appropriated.

Statement of the Budget Request – The FY 2007 budget request for the Runaway and Homeless Youth Program of $87,837,000 will provide continued funding for Basic Centers and Transitional Living services to youth who find themselves homeless.

Program Description – The Runaway and Homeless Youth Program provides grants to public and private organizations to establish and operate runaway and homeless youth shelters and Transitional Living Programs including maternity group homes. Grants are used to develop or strengthen community-based shelters that are not a part of the law enforcement, juvenile justice, child welfare and mental health systems.

Under Part A, the **Basic Center Program** funds grants to community-based public and private agencies for the provision of outreach, crisis intervention, temporary shelter, counseling, family unification and aftercare services to runaway and homeless youth and their families. Basic Centers can provide 15 days of shelter for up to 20 youth with an exception in those jurisdictions that require a higher limit in order to be licensed as a Basic Center program. Funds available for the Basic Center Program are allotted among the states using a formula based on the population of youth less than 18 years of age as a proportion of the national population.

Under Part B, the **Transitional Living Program** funds grants to public and private organizations to support projects that provide not more than 20 youth with stable, safe longer-term residential services for 540 days to homeless youth ages 16-21. An additional 180 days is allowed if the youth has not reached age 18. These services include counseling in basic life skills, interpersonal skill building, educational advancement, job attainment skills, and physical and mental health care. These services are designed to help youth that are homeless develop the skills necessary to make a successful transition to self-sufficient living. These community-based, adult-supervised group homes provide safe, stable, nurturing environments for youth who cannot live safely with their own families.

In addition, under the Transitional Living Program, a **Maternity Group Homes** component provides women who are vulnerable to abuse, neglect and poverty targeted community-based, adult-supervised group homes for them and their children. Maternity Group Home programs provide a range of coordinated services such as child care, education, job training, health and nutrition, counseling and advice on parenting and life skills to young mothers to assist them in moving forward with their lives.

Funding also is provided for the national toll-free runaway and homeless youth crisis hotline that responds to approximately 120,000 calls a year. Of these calls, 44 percent come from youth, 36 percent

come from parents and the remaining 20 percent are general information and client-related calls.

Funding for the Runaway and Homeless Youth program during the last five years has been as follows:

2002	$88,023,000
2003	$89,978,000
2004	$89,431,000
2005	$88,724,000
2006	$87,837,000

Performance Analysis – A PART review was conducted as part of the FY 2005 budget process and the program was rated Results Not Demonstrated. This process resulted in the program modifying some of it long-term goals and short-term measures to improve their precision as indicators of performance.

Performance Goal	Results	Context
Increase the proportion of youth living in safe and appropriate settings after exiting ACF-funded RHY services.	In FY 2005 the Transitional Living Program (TLP residential services) improved from 77.7 percent safe exits to 81.8 percent. The much larger Basic Center Program (BCP emergency shelters) remained basically stable, with a slight drop of 0.4 percent from the FY 2004 level. For the combined programs, 89.3 percent of youth were living in safe/appropriate settings after exiting RHY services. The target was 92 percent.	While the FY 2005 target was not met, the RHY program improved results for TLP by applying recent caseload analysis findings. This involved focusing more grantee attention on youths' completions of their programs, effective exit care, discharge planning, and aftercare, as well as targeted in-service activities and treatment. Further, the TLP efficiency measure exceeded its target, i.e., the completion (graduation) rate increased 4 full percentage points and the "expulsion" rate declined by 2.6 percent, also as a result of ACF's focus on discharge planning, etc. Similar BCP research was completed in FY 2005 and ACF expects that the application of insights derived from that research will cause a similar improvement.

Rationale for the Budget Request – The FY 2007 budget request for the Runaway and Homeless Youth Program is $87,837,000, the same funding level as the FY 2006 enacted amount. In FY 2007, this funding request will support 328 Basic Center Programs and 193 Transitional Living Programs, including maternity group homes that provide transitional living opportunities to pregnant and parenting homeless youth.

In addition, in order to reach more vulnerable youth, ACF will begin using vouchers to provide maternity group home services. We estimate that $4 million will be available to support approximately 100 vouchers to pregnant and parenting homeless youth. A grant will be competitively awarded to a national organization for the purpose of issuing vouchers. The organization also would be responsible for recruiting and accrediting Maternity Group Home programs nationwide and coordinating with existing grantees to identify those teens seeking these types of specialized services.

Resource and Program Data
Basic Centers Program

	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Resource Data:			
Service Grants:			
Formula			
Discretionary	$43,847,000	$43,468,000	$43,468,000
Research/Evaluation	181,000	188,000	194,000
Demonstration/Development	840,000	840,000	840,000
Training/Technical Assistance[1]	3,246,000	3,127,000	3,116,000
Program Support[2]	672,000	675,000	680,000
Total, Resources	$48,786,000	$48,298,000	$48,298,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	342	328	328
New Starts:			
#	104	88	112
$	$13,970,000	$10,869,000	$12,354,000
Continuations:			
#	238	240	216
$	$32,980,000	$35,701,000	$34,216,000
Contracts:			
#	3	3	3
$	$1,694,000	$1,515,000	$1,514,000
Interagency Agreements:			
#	1	1	1
$	$100,000	$119,000	$120,000

[1] Includes training and technical assistance, the National Clearinghouse, logistical support, management information system and hotline.
[2] Includes information technology support, printing, contract fees, and grants/panel reviews.

Resource and Program Data
Transitional Living Program

	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Resource Data:			
Service Grants:			
Formula			
Discretionary	$36,214,000	$35,585,000	$35,585,000
Research/Evaluation	250,000	446,000	446,000
Demonstration/Development	1,140,000	1,140,000	1,140,000
Training/Technical Assistance[1]	1,835,000	1,843,000	1,838,000
Program Support[2]	500,000	525,000	530,000
Total, Resources[3]	$39,939,000	$39,539,000	$39,539,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	207	207	193
New Starts:			
#	0	0	58
$	$0	$0	$11,028,000
Continuations:			
#	207	207	135
$	$38,419,000	$38,419,000	$26,762,000
Contracts:			
#	3	3	3
$	$1,420,000	$1,001,000	$1,629,000
Interagency Agreements:			
#	1	1	1
$	$100,000	$119,000	$120,000

[1] Includes funding for logistical support, clearinghouse and demonstrations.
[2] Includes funding for information technology, contract fees, and grants/panel reviews.
[3] In FY 2007, there are fewer grants because $4 million of the new start grant funding is redirected to one grantee who will issue vouchers to be used for providing maternity group home services to pregnant and parenting homeless youth.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

FY 2007 DISCRETIONARY STATE/FORMULA GRANTS

PROGRAM: Runaway and Homeless Youth - Basic Center (CFDA #93.623)

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Estimate	Difference +/- 2006
Alabama	$653,305	$665,872	$665,872	$0
Alaska	318,801	100,000	100,000	0
Arizona	819,661	825,664	825,664	0
Arkansas	412,070	403,261	403,261	0
California	5,207,869	5,219,892	5,219,892	0
Colorado	588,288	653,812	653,812	0
Connecticut	505,450	512,765	512,765	0
Delaware	118,601	100,000	100,000	0
District of Columbia	112,500	100,000	100,000	0
Florida	2,489,707	2,505,264	2,505,264	0
Georgia	1,377,143	1,278,420	1,278,420	0
Hawaii	174,214	185,124	185,124	0
Idaho	224,955	201,128	201,128	0
Illinois	1,863,995	1,862,645	1,862,645	0
Indiana	1,008,153	912,020	912,020	0
Iowa	554,979	433,376	433,376	0
Kansas	433,737	400,909	400,909	0
Kentucky	550,000	606,158	606,158	0
Louisiana	659,281	661,875	661,875	0
Maine	334,371	192,208	192,208	0
Maryland	500,000	810,930	810,930	0
Massachusetts	820,892	947,022	947,022	0
Michigan	2,032,172	1,483,808	1,483,808	0
Minnesota	1,031,519	744,757	744,757	0
Mississippi	447,299	424,135	424,135	0
Missouri	673,000	839,720	839,720	0
Montana	144,106	135,077	135,077	0
Nebraska	453,813	256,030	256,030	0
Nevada	295,710	329,906	329,906	0
New Hampshire	190,923	189,553	189,553	0
New Jersey	800,000	1,265,903	1,265,903	0
New Mexico	363,799	275,950	275,950	0
New York	2,850,323	2,824,850	2,824,850	0
North Carolina	1,376,521	1,237,574	1,237,574	0
North Dakota	158,910	100,000	100,000	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Estimate	Difference +/- 2006
Ohio	1,679,219	1,638,388	1,638,388	0
Oklahoma	520,900	516,910	516,910	0
Oregon	733,921	523,984	523,984	0
Pennsylvania	1,607,385	1,820,238	1,820,238	0
Rhode Island	221,382	158,415	158,415	0
South Carolina	612,775	610,475	610,475	0
South Dakota	199,976	111,519	111,519	0
Tennessee	848,636	859,925	859,925	0
Texas	3,221,629	3,255,917	3,255,917	0
Utah	315,000	346,144	346,144	0
Vermont	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Virginia	1,036,409	1,029,691	1,029,691	0
Washington	889,494	902,500	902,500	0
West Virginia	116,254	266,490	266,490	0
Wisconsin	845,372	805,541	805,541	0
Wyoming	118,000	100,000	100,000	0
Subtotal	**43,612,419**	**42,731,745**	**42,731,745**	**0**
American Samoa	45,000	45,000	45,000	0
Guam	45,000	45,000	45,000	0
Northern Mariana Islands	0	45,000	45,000	0
Puerto Rico	144,149	556,255	556,255	0
Virgin Islands	0	45,000	45,000	0
Subtotal	**234,149**	**736,255**	**736,255**	**0**
Total States/Territories	**43,846,568**	**43,468,000**	**43,468,000**	**0**
Technical Assistance	3,246,000	3,127,000	3,116,000	-11,000
Demonstration	840,000	840,000	840,000	0
Research/Evaluation	181,000	188,000	194,000	6,000
Program Support	672,000	675,000	680,000	5,000
Subtotal Adjustments	**4,939,000**	**4,830,000**	**4,830,000**	**0**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$48,785,568**	**$48,298,000**	**$48,298,000**	**$0**

EDUCATION AND PREVENTION GRANTS TO REDUCE SEXUAL ABUSE OF RUNAWAY, HOMELESS AND STREET YOUTH

Authorizing Legislation – Section 388(a)(4) of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act.

2005 Enacted	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
$15,178,000	$15,027,000	$15,027,000	$0

2007 Authorization….Such sums as may be appropriated.

Statement of the Budget Request – The FY 2007 budget request for the Education and Prevention Grants to Reduce Sexual Abuse of Runaway, Homeless and Street Youth program of $15,127,000 will provide funding to assist private, non-profit agencies in meeting the critical needs of the runaway, homeless and street youth population.

Program Description – The Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (RHYA) provides grants to private, non-profit agencies for street-based outreach and education, including treatment, counseling, provision of information, and referral for runaway, homeless and street youth who have been subjected to or are at risk of being subjected to sexual abuse and exploitation. This program is a lifeline for helping youth leave the streets.

Given the transient and sometimes anonymous characteristics of such youth, who often avoid contact with service providers until trust has been established, a data collection tool continue to capture the number of contacts, as well as the tangible assistance provided in the form of food, hygiene packages, and information or referrals given to street youth, many of whom eventually enter RHY shelters for more services. These services will be coordinated with existing services for runaway and homeless youth, namely emergency shelter and transitional living program efforts. The coordination of these resources and programs will increase the capacity to provide outreach to street youth through service organizations.

Funding for the program during the last five years has been as follows:

2002	$14,999,000
2003	$15,399,000
2004	$15,302,000
2005	$15,178,000
2006	$15,027,000

Performance Analysis – Performance measurement for this program is part of a broader Runaway and Homeless Youth Program performance area. Overall performance information is under Youth Programs in the Detail of Performance Analysis section.

Rationale for the Budget Request – The FY 2007 request of $15,027,000 is the same funding level as the FY 2006 enacted amount. These funds would continue assisting 140 grantees in designing programs that build relationships between grantee staff and street youth for street-based outreach and education.

Resource and Program Data
Education & Prevention Grants to Reduce Sexual Abuse of
Runaway, Homeless and Street Youth

	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Resource Data:			
Service Grants:			
Formula	$0	$0	$0
Discretionary	14,273,000	13,524,000	13,524,000
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support[1]	905,000	1,503,000	1,503,000
Total, Resources	$15,178,000	$15,027,000	$15,027,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	146	140	140
New Starts:			
#	0	49	91
$	$0	$4,865,000	$8,659,000
Continuations:			
#	146	91	49
$	$14,273,000	$8,659,000	$4,865,000
Contracts:			
#	1	2	2
$	$805,000	$1,384,000	$1,383,000
Interagency Agreements:			
#	1	1	1
$	$100,000	$119,000	$120,000

[1] Includes funding for information technology support, contract fees and grants/panel review costs.

COMMUNITY-BASED ABSTINENCE EDUCATION (Discretionary funds)

Authorizing Legislation – Section 1110 of the Social Security Act (using the definitions contained in Section 510(b)(2) of the Act).

	2005 Enacted	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Budget Authority	$99,198,000	$108,900,000	$136,665,000	+$27,765,000
PHS Evaluation Funds	*4,500,000*	*4,500,000*	*4,500,000*	*0*
Total Program Level	*$103,698,000*	*$113,400,000*	*$141,165,000*	*+$27,765,000*

2007 Authorization.…Such sums as may be appropriated.

Statement of the Budget Request – The FY 2007 budget request for the Community-Based Abstinence Education program of $141,165,000 will provide funding to assist public and private entities in providing abstinence-until-marriage education to the adolescent population; promote abstinence-until-marriage awareness through a national abstinence education campaign; and provide for a comprehensive evaluation of program activities.

Program Description – Community-Based Abstinence Education project grants provide support to public and private entities for the development and implementation of abstinence-until-marriage education programs that conform with the standards contained in Section 510(b)(2) of the Social Security Act for adolescents, ages 12 through 18, in communities nationwide.

The community-based programs are unique in that their entire focus is to educate the adolescent population and create an environment within communities that supports adolescents in making decisions to postpone sexual activity until marriage. There is no match requirement for these grants. In their grant applications, projects must clearly focus on the definition of "abstinence education" in Section 510 of the Social Security Act and agree not to provide a participating adolescent with any other education regarding sexual conduct in the same setting. Priority funding is given to entities that demonstrate a strong record for abstinence-until-marriage education among adolescents.

In addition to the community-based project grants, the funding will provide for comprehensive evaluations (including longitudinal evaluations) of abstinence education programs. Further, Congress directed that up to $10 million be used to support a national abstinence education campaign. This initiative focuses on establishing a national campaign that equips parents of teens with resources to educate, mentor, and support their children in making the best health choice to abstain from sex, drugs, tobacco and alcohol through effective communication. ACF is partnering with the Office of Public Health and Science (OPHS), Office of Population Affairs (OPA), in developing and implementing this education campaign.

Funding for the Community-Based Abstinence Education program in previous years has been as follows:

2002	$ 39,985,000
2003	$ 54,643,000
2004	$ 74,549,000
2005	$103,698,000
2006	$113,400,000

Performance Analysis – The long-term goal of this program is to decrease the proportion of students in grades 9-12 who have ever had sexual intercourse to 44.5 percent by 2009 as measured by the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS). YRBSS includes a national school-based survey that is conducted every two years and provides data representative of U.S. high school students. Progress toward the 2009 goal will be measured at the 2005 and 2007 intervals of the survey. Progress toward the long-term goal also will be measured by monitoring the rate of births to unmarried teen girls (i.e., births per 1,000 women, ages 15-19) as measured by the National Vital Statistics System (NVSS). NVSS is a federal compilation of data obtained from the registration of vital events, including all birth certificates, in the United States. Statistics are provided annually. Given that abstinence education aims at preventing out-of-wedlock pregnancies, the birth rate among unwed teenagers is a relevant outcome measure. This program has not been subject to the PART process.

Performance Goal	Results	Context
Decrease the proportion of students in grades 9-12 who have ever had sexual intercourse.	There has been a statistically significant decline in sexual activity among American youth from 1995 to 2003. ACF has established a baseline of 46.7 percent for CY 2003; achievement of the 45.5 percent target for CY 2005 will be assessed when data become available in June 2007. The long-term goal of this program is to decrease the proportion of students in grades 9-12 who have ever had sexual intercourse to 44.5 percent by CY 2009.	Reducing the proportion of youth aged 15-19 who engage in sexual intercourse outside of marriage will help reduce a plethora of negative outcomes for children, communities and adults.
Decrease the rate of births to unmarried teenage girls (i.e. births per 1,000 women) ages 15-19.	There has been a statistically significant decline in teen birth rates from 43.8 births per 1,000 unmarried teen mothers in 1995 to 35.4 births in 2002, which is the baseline. In CY 2004, the rate of births per 1,000 unmarried teens dropped to 34.6; ACF's target was the same rate (34.6).	Reducing the rate of birth to unmarried teenage girls aged 15-19 will help reduce a plethora of negative outcomes for children, communities and adults.

Rationale for the Budget Request – The 2007 budget request of $141,165,000 is an increase of $27,765,000 from the 2006 enacted level and would fund approximately 202 grants (50 more grants than in 2006), $10 million for the national abstinence education campaign, and $4.5 million for evaluations of abstinence-until-marriage programs.

Since abstinence from sexual activity is the only certain way to avoid out-of-wedlock pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases, and other associated health problems, the program will continue the important work of supporting abstinence-until-marriage education programs through various service delivery methods. Some of the proven service delivery methods that successful programs use include club-based and

classroom based methods delivered in a variety of settings including public schools, community centers, hospitals and university settings.

In addition, the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE) will continue to conduct a rigorous evaluation of the effectiveness of abstinence education programs. Preliminary findings show that students in abstinence education programs were more supportive of abstinence and less supportive of teen sex than students not in programs. The program will use these findings to ensure that programs around the country are delivering services that are evidence-based and result in a significant number of participants in the program succeeding in the abstinence-until-marriage goal.

Further, the September 2005 NVSS report suggests declines in the birth rates of unmarried teen girls may reflect the many public and private efforts that have focused teenagers' attention on the importance of pregnancy prevention through abstinence-until-marriage and responsible behavior. Similarly, the YRBSS has shown significant declines in the proportion of students in grades 9-12 who have ever had sexual intercourse.

Resource and Program Data
Community-Based Abstinence Education

	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Resource Data:			
Service Grants:			
Formula			
Discretionary	$84,452,000	$90,798,000	$117,054,000
Research/Evaluation	*4,500,000*	*4,500,000*	*4,500,000*
Demonstration/Development[1]	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Training/Technical Assistance[2]	3,113,000	5,500,000	6,902,000
Program Support[3]	1,610,000	2,602,000	2,709,000
Total, Resources	$103,675,000	$113,400,000	$141,165,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	143	152	202
New Starts:			
#	63	39	100
$	$36,712,000	$22,391,000	$57,951,000
Continuations:			
#	80	113	102
$	$47,740,000	$68,407,000	$59,103,000
Contracts:			
#	4	4	6
$	$3,968,700	$6,698,700	$8,069,700
Interagency Agreements:			
#	3	3	3
$	$14,729,000	$14,620,000	$14,620,000

[1] Includes funding to continue supporting a national abstinence education campaign.
[2] Includes funding for technical assistance, capacity-building and training support.
[3] Includes funding for information technology support, grant/paneling review, contract fees, travel, printing and staff and associated overhead costs.

ABSTINENCE EDUCATION PROGRAM (Pre-appropriated mandatory funds)

Authorizing Legislation – Section 510 of the Social Security Act.

2005 Enacted	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
$50,000,000	$50,000,000	$50,000,000	$0

2007 Authorization….$50,000,000 (assumes authorization through December 31, 2006, by enactment of the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005. Legislation will be proposed to reauthorize the program through 2010).

Statement of the Budget Request – The FY 2007 budget request for the Abstinence Education Program of $50,000,000 will provide funding to assist states in providing abstinence education to those groups most likely to bear children out of wedlock.

Program Description – Section 510 of the Social Security Act authorized and appropriated each year $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. For example, if a total of $84 dollars were spent, then $48 dollars would be federal dollars and $36 dollars would be state dollars. The non-federal match must be used solely for the activities enumerated under Section 510 and may be state dollars, local government dollars, and/or private dollars such as foundation or in-kind support.

Funding for the Abstinence Education Program during the last five years has been as follows:

2002	$50,000,000
2003	$50,000,000
2004	$50,000,000
2005	$50,000,000
2006	$50,000,000

Performance Analysis – Performance measurement for this program is part of a broader Community-Based Abstinence Education program performance area. Overall performance information is under Community-Based Abstinence Education program in the Detail of Performance Analysis section.

Rationale for the Budget Request – The $50 million budget request for FY 2007, the same as the FY 2006 enacted level, will support the continued operation of these state programs. The Administration will seek legislation to reauthorized the program.

Resource and Program Data
Abstinence Education Program

	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Resource Data:			
Service Grants:			
Formula	$40,914,000	$50,000,000	$50,000,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$40,914,000	$50,000,000	$50,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	52	59	59
New Starts:			
#	52	59	59
$	$40,914,000	$50,000,000	$50,000,000
Continuations:			
#			
$			
Contracts:			
#			
$			
Interagency Agreements:			
#			
$			

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

FY 2007 MANDATORY STATE/FORMULA GRANTS

PROGRAM: Abstinence Education (CFDA #93.235)

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Estimate	Difference +/- 2006
Alabama	955,157	955,157	955,157	0
Alaska	88,501	88,501	88,501	0
Arizona	1,034,776	1,034,776	1,034,776	0
Arkansas	587,519	587,519	587,519	0
California	0	7,055,239	7,055,239	0
Colorado	488,314	488,314	488,314	0
Connecticut	344,944	344,944	344,944	0
Delaware	93,978	93,978	93,978	0
District of Columbia	142,008	142,008	142,008	0
Florida	2,521,581	2,521,581	2,521,581	0
Georgia	1,467,206	1,467,206	1,467,206	0
Hawaii	162,787	162,787	162,787	0
Idaho	208,264	208,264	208,264	0
Illinois	1,834,583	1,834,583	1,834,583	0
Indiana	754,073	754,073	754,073	0
Iowa	318,198	318,198	318,198	0
Kansas	337,110	337,110	337,110	0
Kentucky	817,297	817,297	817,297	0
Louisiana	1,283,563	1,283,563	1,283,563	0
Maine	0	161,298	161,298	0
Maryland	569,675	569,675	569,675	0
Massachusetts	712,241	712,241	712,241	0
Michigan	1,417,131	1,417,131	1,417,131	0
Minnesota	488,623	488,623	488,623	0
Mississippi	828,953	828,953	828,953	0
Missouri	885,593	885,593	885,593	0
Montana	172,303	172,303	172,303	0
Nebraska	218,740	218,740	218,740	0
Nevada	280,174	280,174	280,174	0
New Hampshire	94,901	94,901	94,901	0
New Jersey	914,495	914,495	914,495	0
New Mexico	502,785	502,785	502,785	0
New York	3,676,827	3,676,827	3,676,827	0
North Carolina	1,248,963	1,248,963	1,248,963	0
North Dakota	88,991	88,991	88,991	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Estimate	Difference +/- 2006
Ohio	1,640,982	1,640,983	1,640,983	0
Oklahoma	690,342	690,342	690,342	0
Oregon	487,695	487,695	487,695	0
Pennsylvania	0	1,693,422	1,693,422	0
Rhode Island	165,277	165,277	165,277	0
South Carolina	751,961	751,961	751,961	0
South Dakota	136,379	136,379	136,379	0
Tennessee	993,367	993,367	993,367	0
Texas	4,777,916	4,777,916	4,777,916	0
Utah	288,156	288,156	288,156	0
Vermont	66,633	66,633	66,633	0
Virginia	841,329	841,329	841,329	0
Washington	814,663	814,663	814,663	0
West Virginia	385,852	385,852	385,852	0
Wisconsin	602,958	602,958	602,958	0
Wyoming	73,138	73,138	73,138	0
Subtotal	**38,256,902**	**47,166,862**	**47,166,862**	**0**
American Samoa	0	67,637	67,637	0
Guam	62,835	62,835	62,835	0
Northern Marianas Islands	0	26,408	26,408	0
Puerto Rico	2,537,208	2,537,208	2,537,208	0
Marshall Islands	0	13,501	13,501	0
Micronesia	0	47,492	47,492	0
Palau	0	21,000	21,000	0
Virgin Islands	57,057	57,057	57,057	0
Subtotal	**2,657,100**	**2,833,138**	**2,833,138**	**0**
Total States/Territories	**40,914,002**	**50,000,000**	**50,000,000**	**0**
Undistributed	**9,085,998**			
Subtotal Adjustments	**9,085,998**	**0**	**0**	**0**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$50,000,000**	**$50,000,000**	**$50,000,000**	**$0**

MENTORING CHILDREN OF PRISONERS

Authorizing Legislation – Section 439(h) of the Social Security Act.

2005 Enacted	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
$49,598,000	$49,493,000	$40,000,000	-$9,493,000

2007 Authorization….$50,000,000 (as proposed in reauthorization).

Statement of the Budget Request – The FY 2007 budget request of $40,000,000 for the Mentoring Children of Prisoners program will continue providing mentoring relationships for children of arrested and/or incarcerated parents.

Program Description – The Mentoring Children of Prisoners program provides competitive grants to state and local governments; Indian tribes and consortia; and faith and community-based organizations to create and maintain one-to-one mentoring relationships between children, ages 4 through 18, of parents who are incarcerated with caring, supportive adult mentors. Applicants can apply for grants up to $5 million which will represent up to 75 percent of the program cost in the first two fiscal years of funding. In the final year of funding, grantees are required to become gradually more self-sufficient with at least 50 percent of funding provided through public-private partnerships.

Funding for the Mentoring Children of Prisoners program during the last four years has been as follows:

2003	$ 9,935,000
2004	$49,701,000
2005	$49,598,000
2006	$49,493,000

Performance Analysis – This program was evaluated under the PART process as part of the FY 2007 budget and has received a rating of Results Not Demonstrated.

Performance Goal	Results	Context
Increase the number of children of prisoners in one-to-one matches with caring adults who have been trained and screened by the MCP program and its local and national partners.	In the baseline year, FY 2004, 2,099 children were matched with mentors. The FY 2005 target of matches for 33,000 children was missed: the actual number of children placed in matches in FY 2005 was 14,000.	The FY 2005 target was derived from a budget planning assumption of $1,500 per match; however, this assumption did not take into account start-up costs or the organizational development needs of small or "repurposed" organizations. Starting in FY 2006, site visits are scheduled for current grantees, in order to provide technical assistance as needed. ACF expects that this, along with growing success from experienced grantees, will increase program performance.

Rationale for the Budget Request – The FY 2007 budget proposes to decrease the Mentoring Children of Prisoners program funding level by $9,493,000 from the FY 2006 enacted funding. As currently

structured, the program received a low PART score and has had limited success in establishing mentoring relationships.

In order to address program performance issues as part of the President's reauthorization proposal, we are requesting authority to allow vouchers to be used to provide services to children of prisoners. These vouchers would be coordinated through a national mentoring support agency that would recruit and accredit mentoring programs nationwide. Each voucher would have a services value of $1,000 and would be offered to families of children identified by inmates through prison support and outreach efforts. Families would be able to choose to enroll their child in any accredited mentoring program within their community. Further, the distribution of vouchers through the prison system would offer a more efficient way of identifying children in need of mentoring services and increasing the population that we serve.

In addition, the program will continue funding a long-term evaluation which began in FY 2005 with a research design developed for evaluating several key aspects of the program. As a follow-up to this evaluation, Training and Technical Assistance providers will conduct site visits with current grantees and during these visits research will include assessments of processes and settings; measurements of how individual children assess the relationships created in the program; and the identification of factors that contribute to or impede success in forming matches that are enduring, quality mentoring relationships for children of prisoners. Other information collected will provide knowledge about organizational factors that improve the efficiency and effectiveness of grantees' ability to form matches. The final draft report, which is expected by FY 2009, will highlight those recommendations that have been successfully incorporated into technical assistance strategies.

Resource and Program Data
Mentoring Children of Prisoners

	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Resource Data:			
Service Grants:			
Formula			
Discretionary	$47,963,000	$46,090,000	$37,150,000
Research/Evaluation	620,000	136,000	100,000
Demonstration/Development	0	0	0
Training/Technical Assistance	210,000	803,000	593,000
Program Support[1]	682,000	2,464,000	2,157,000
Total, Resources	$49,475,000	$49,493,000	$40,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants[2]	216	216	185
New Starts:			
#	0	47	138
$	$0	$9,543,000	$27,607,000
Continuations:			
#	216	169	47
$	$47,963,000	$36,547,000	$9,543,000
Contracts:			
#	5	5	5
$	$1,080,900	$2,960,000	$2,397,000
Interagency Agreements:			
#	1	1	1
$	$131,000	$119,000	$120,000

[1] Includes funding for information technology support, printing, grants/panel review costs, and staff and associated overhead costs.
[2] In FY 2007, there are fewer grants because $5 million of the grant funding is redirected to one grantee that will issue vouchers to be used for providing mentoring services.

CAPTA STATE GRANTS

Authorizing Legislation – Section 112(a)(1) of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act.

2005 Enacted	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
$27,280,000	$27,007,000	$27,007,000	$0

2007 Authorization….Such sums as may be appropriated.

Statement of the Budget Request – The 2007 budget request provides $27,007,000 to enable states to provide children and families with prevention services.

Program Description – The CAPTA State Grant program provides grants to states to improve child protective service systems. Grants are based on a flat rate of $50,000 per state with additional funds distributed in proportion to the state's population of children under the age of 18. This program assists states in improving: intake, assessment, screening and investigation of child abuse and neglect reports; risk and safety assessment protocols; training for child protective services workers and mandated reporters; programs and procedures for the identification, prevention and treatment of child abuse and neglect; and services to disabled infants with life-threatening conditions and their families. In addition, under this program, states perform a range of prevention activities including addressing the needs of infants born with prenatal drug exposure, referring children not at risk of imminent harm to community services, implementing criminal record checks for prospective foster and adoptive parents and other adults in their homes, training child protective services workers, protecting the legal rights of families and alleged perpetrators, and supporting Citizen Review Panels.

Funding for the CAPTA State Grant program during the last five years has been as follows:

2002	$22,013,000
2003	$21,870,000
2004	$21,883,000
2005	$27,280,000
2006	$27,007,000

Performance Analysis – A PART review was conducted as part of the FY 2006 budget process, and the program was rated Results Not Demonstrated. This process resulted in the CAPTA State Grants program implementing a newly-developed performance measure for child protective services to respond more quickly to reported cases of child abuse and neglect.

Performance Goal	Results	Context
Reduce repeat maltreatment rates to 7 percent by 2004.	FY 2003 and FY 2004 rates were 8 percent, a decrease from the FY 2002 rate of 9 percent. ACF missed the target of 7 percent.	Progress is being made with many states that are undergoing Child and Family Services Reviews, with many states meeting the CFSR standard on repeat maltreatment. All states not meeting this standard have put into place a Program Improvement Plan (PIP) which includes specific activities aimed at reducing maltreatment recurrence. To date, 27 states have completed their PIP implementation period. ACF has evaluated findings from 11 of these states and

		no penalties have been assessed. ACF expects that progress made by states in response to PIPs will result in decreased maltreatment rates.

Rationale for the Budget Request – The 2007 request for the CAPTA State Grant program is $27,007,000, the same as the FY 2006 enacted level. Child abuse and neglect continues to be a significant problem in the United States. One of the most important tools we have to use in eliminating the tragedy of child abuse and neglect is prevention.

Resource and Program Data
CAPTA State Grants

	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Resource Data:			
Service Grants:			
Formula	$27,280,000	$27,007,000	$27,007,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$27,280,000	$27,007,000	$27,007,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	57	57	57
New Starts:			
#	57	57	57
$	$27,280,000	$27,007,000	$27,007,000
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 2007 DISCRETIONARY STATE/FORMULA GRANTS

PROGRAM: CAPTA State Grants (CFDA #93.669)

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Estimate	Difference +/- 2006
Alabama	$440,239	405,789	405,789	$0
Alaska	116,670	111,186	111,186	0
Arizona	585,117	552,952	552,952	0
Arkansas	290,212	269,919	269,919	0
California	3,367,810	3,169,426	3,169,426	0
Colorado	456,011	433,210	433,210	0
Connecticut	344,228	322,656	322,656	0
Delaware	120,034	112,901	112,901	0
District of Columbia	88,181	85,609	85,609	0
Florida	1,432,117	1,351,309	1,351,309	0
Georgia	858,942	808,224	808,224	0
Hawaii	154,656	147,093	147,093	0
Idaho	181,032	171,056	171,056	0
Illinois	1,187,853	1,102,593	1,102,593	0
Indiana	0	570,192	570,192	0
Iowa	294,233	271,183	271,183	0
Kansas	294,815	272,176	272,176	0
Kentucky	400,161	368,620	368,620	0
Louisiana	464,747	428,682	428,682	0
Maine	150,995	141,709	141,709	0
Maryland	535,378	503,396	503,396	0
Massachusetts	573,778	525,949	525,949	0
Michigan	944,234	873,519	873,519	0
Minnesota	489,830	453,165	453,165	0
Mississippi	318,126	293,655	293,655	0
Missouri	545,680	500,059	500,059	0
Montana	125,998	117,643	117,643	0
Nebraska	205,268	191,260	191,260	0
Nevada	254,774	246,205	246,205	0
New Hampshire	157,858	149,141	149,141	0
New Jersey	800,777	750,848	750,848	0
New Mexico	226,822	210,023	210,023	0
New York	1,646,481	1,536,292	1,536,292	0
North Carolina	785,219	738,637	738,637	0
North Dakota	101,714	95,169	95,169	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Estimate	Difference +/- 2006
Ohio	1,041,574	953,410	953,410	0
Oklahoma	359,326	329,509	329,509	0
Oregon	349,087	327,067	327,067	0
Pennsylvania	0	972,198	972,198	0
Rhode Island	135,957	129,254	129,254	0
South Carolina	410,489	383,089	383,089	0
South Dakota	118,831	112,045	112,045	0
Tennessee	541,150	502,252	502,252	0
Texas	2,247,850	2,087,079	2,087,079	0
Utah	311,667	290,581	290,581	0
Vermont	98,410	93,849	93,849	0
Virginia	683,544	636,701	636,701	0
Washington	577,111	533,046	533,046	0
West Virginia	187,679	175,031	175,031	0
Wisconsin	519,459	475,174	475,174	0
Wyoming	92,643	88,010	88,010	0
Subtotal	**26,614,767**	**26,369,741**	**26,369,741**	**0**
American Samoa	57,749	58,301	58,301	0
Guam	67,258	67,831	67,831	0
Northern Mariana Islands	54,227	55,764	55,764	0
Puerto Rico	422,967	394,217	394,217	0
Virgin Islands	63,032	61,146	61,146	0
Subtotal	**665,233**	**637,259**	**637,259**	**0**
Total States/Territories	**27,280,000**	**27,007,000**	**27,007,000**	**0**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$27,280,000**	**$27,007,000**	**$27,007,000**	**$0**

CHILD ABUSE DISCRETIONARY ACTIVITIES

Authorizing Legislation – Section 112(a)(2) of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act.

2005 Enacted	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
$31,640,000	$25,780,000	$25,780,000	$0

2007 Authorization….Such sums as may be appropriated.

Statement of the Budget Request – The 2007 budget request provides $25,780,000 to support activities designed to assist and enhance national, state and local efforts to prevent, identify and treat child abuse and neglect.

Program Description – The Child Abuse Discretionary Activities account funds a number of research and demonstration grants and contracts. The program funds research on the causes, prevention, identification and treatment of child abuse and neglect; investigative, administrative and judicial procedures; and the national incidence study of child abuse and neglect. The program also funds projects to: compile, publish and disseminate training materials; provide technical assistance; and demonstrate and evaluate improved methods and procedures to prevent and treat child abuse and neglect. In addition, the program funds a resource center on issues relating to child maltreatment and the National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Information. The Clearinghouse gathers and disseminates information on promising programs of prevention and treatment and on the incidence of child abuse and neglect.

Research and demonstration grants are awarded competitively to public and private agencies, including state and local government agencies, universities, voluntary and faith-based organizations. Contracts may be awarded to public, nonprofit or proprietary organizations. Projects supported by grants and contracts awarded under this program may run up to five years, depending upon the availability of funds.

Funding for the Child Abuse Discretionary Activities during the last five years has been as follows:

2002	$26,081,000
2003	$33,845,000
2004	$34,386,000
2005	$31,640,000
2006	$25,780,000

Performance Analysis – This program has not been subject to the PART process. Performance measurement for the Child Abuse Discretionary Activities program is part of a broader Child Welfare performance program area. Overall performance information for Child Welfare is included in the Detail of Performance Analysis section.

Rationale for the Budget Request – The 2007 request for Child Abuse Discretionary Activities is $25,780,000, the same as the FY 2006 enacted level. Funds will support over 50 grants for research and to assist and enhance national, state and local efforts to prevent, identify and treat child abuse and neglect.

Resource and Program Data
Child Abuse Discretionary Activities

	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Resource Data:			
Service Grants:			
Formula			
Discretionary[1]	$5,594,000		
Research/Evaluation	9,054,000	$11,649,000	$10,144,000
Demonstration/Development	10,710,000	7,258,000	11,766,000
Training/Technical Assistance	5,865,000	6,390,000	3,368,000
Program Support[2]	417,000	483,000	502,000
Total, Resources	$31,640,000	$25,780,000	$25,780,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	70	41	56
New Starts:			
#	37	4	15
$	$9,688,000	$740,000	$3,638,000
Continuations:			
#	33	37	41
$	$12,373,0000	$13,594,000	$14,619,000
Contracts:			
#	12	10	7
$	$7,859,000	$10,011,000	$6,088,000
Interagency Agreements:			
#	4	4	4
$	$1,685,000	$1,400,000	$1,400,000

[1] This amount represents Congressional earmarks.
[2] Includes funding for information technology support, grant/paneling review, contract fees and printing.

COMMUNITY-BASED CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION

Authorizing Legislation – Section 210 of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act.

2005 Enacted	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
$42,858,000	$42,430,000	$42,430,000	$0

2007 Authorization.…Such sums as may be appropriated.

Statement of the Budget Request – The 2007 budget request provides $42,430,000 to maintain funding for community based child abuse and neglect prevention activities.

Program Description – The Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) grants are provided to a lead state agency to disburse funds for community child abuse and neglect prevention activities. Funds are used to develop, operate, expand and enhance community-based efforts to strengthen and support families to prevent child abuse and neglect; foster the development of a continuum of preventive services through state and community-based public and private partnerships; and finance public information activities focusing on the healthy and positive development of families and child abuse and neglect prevention activities. Voluntary home visiting programs are a core local service as are programs that focus on prevention services to families that include children or parents with disabilities.

Seventy percent of a state's grant amount is calculated on the basis of the number of children under 18 in the state, with a minimum award of $175,000 per state. The remaining part of the grant award is allotted among the states based on the amount leveraged by the state from private, state, or other non-federal sources and directed through the state lead agency in the preceding fiscal year for community-based child abuse prevention services.

Funding for the Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention program during the last five years has been as follows:

2002 ..... $33,412,000
2003 ..... $33,199,000
2004 ..... $33,205,000
2005 ..... $42,858,000
2006 ..... $42,430,000

Performance Analysis – A PART review was conducted as part of the FY 2006 budget process, and the program was rated Results Not Demonstrated. The PART evaluation found that while the program was managed effectively, the program did not have outcome-oriented performance or efficiency measures. As a result of these findings, ACF has developed an outcome and efficiency measure, and will work to develop an additional annual and a long-term performance measure for this program.

Performance Goal	Results	Context
Decrease the rate of first-time maltreatment victims per 1,000 children by .2 annually from the baseline established	FY 2004 rate was 7.12, a decrease from the FY 2001 rate of 7.67. The FY 2004 target of 6.92 was missed.	ACF has set an ambitious level of targeted improvement to reflect the Bush Administration's commitment to prevent child abuse and neglect. As this is the first year of monitoring progress on this outcome, ACF is still working with the grantees to meet the

in FY 2003 (6.97).		targets. To date, ACF has developed a logic model for the program, made recommendations for common outcomes and data collection across the various program activities, and is promoting more rigorous evaluations of prevention programs so that we may better determine the impact of CBCAP. ACF expects that progress made by States in response to these efforts will result in decreased victimization rates over the long term.

Rationale for the Budget Request – The 2007 request for the Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention program is $42,430,000, the same as the FY 2006 enacted level. This funding level will maintain child abuse and neglect prevention activities, including the strong prevention aspects of the responsible fatherhood and healthy marriage initiatives and expanded use of community and faith-based organizations.

Resource and Program Data
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention

	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Resource Data:			
Service Grants:			
Formula	$40,883,000	$40,456,000	$40,456,000
Discretionary	429,000	424,000	424,000
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	1,220,000	1,275,000	1,275,000
Program Support[1]	325,000	275,000	275,000
Total, Resources	$42,857,000	$42,430,000	$42,430,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	61	60	60
New Starts:			
#	56	56	56
$	$40,883,000	$40,651,000	$40,651,000
Continuations:			
#	5	4	4
$	$1,649,000	$1,504,000	$1,504,000
Contracts:			
#	2	2	2
$	$200,000	$150,000	$150,000
Interagency Agreements:			
#	2	2	2
$	$125,000	$125,000	$125,000

[1] Includes funding for contract fees and information technology support.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN & FAMILIES

FY 2007 DISCRETIONARY STATE/FORMULA GRANTS

PROGRAM: Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CFDA #93.590)

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Estimate	Difference +/- 2006
Alabama	$420,372	$415,381	$415,381	$0
Alaska	225,273	225,006	225,006	0
Arizona	665,900	658,107	658,107	0
Arkansas	261,333	258,233	258,233	0
California	4,011,936	3,964,862	3,964,862	0
Colorado	786,592	777,704	777,704	0
Connecticut	612,423	605,533	605,533	0
Delaware	203,242	203,208	203,208	0
District of Columbia	227,009	226,723	226,723	0
Florida	1,447,186	1,429,946	1,429,946	0
Georgia	1,203,392	1,189,531	1,189,531	0
Hawaii	659,127	654,270	654,270	0
Idaho	204,594	204,545	204,545	0
Illinois	1,182,738	1,168,637	1,168,637	0
Indiana	1,305,943	1,291,337	1,291,337	0
Iowa	654,839	647,569	647,569	0
Kansas	521,009	515,155	515,155	0
Kentucky	3,011,169	2,978,823	2,978,823	0
Louisiana	468,198	462,666	462,666	0
Maine	209,380	209,281	209,281	0
Maryland	791,278	782,230	782,230	0
Massachusetts	602,610	595,503	595,503	0
Michigan	1,043,845	1,031,552	1,031,552	0
Minnesota	1,689,661	1,671,171	1,671,171	0
Mississippi	284,016	280,636	280,636	0
Missouri	628,729	621,386	621,386	0
Montana	203,890	203,849	203,849	0
Nebraska	220,028	219,817	219,817	0
Nevada	382,814	378,479	378,479	0
New Hampshire	206,470	206,402	206,402	0
New Jersey	893,608	883,106	883,106	0
New Mexico	743,054	737,308	737,308	0
New York	1,663,654	1,643,825	1,643,825	0
North Carolina	794,042	784,615	784,615	0
North Dakota	206,828	206,756	206,756	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Estimate	Difference +/- 2006
Ohio	1,199,063	1,184,993	1,184,993	0
Oklahoma	1,163,240	1,150,501	1,150,501	0
Oregon	304,578	300,939	300,939	0
Pennsylvania	1,275,410	1,260,526	1,260,526	0
Rhode Island	256,418	255,821	255,821	0
South Carolina	363,367	359,020	359,020	0
South Dakota	213,901	213,753	213,753	0
Tennessee	871,266	861,362	861,362	0
Texas	2,270,054	2,242,969	2,242,969	0
Utah	436,740	431,753	431,753	0
Vermont	332,852	331,446	331,446	0
Virginia	638,603	630,963	630,963	0
Washington	565,513	558,796	558,796	0
West Virginia	200,000	200,000	200,000	0
Wisconsin	568,081	561,416	561,416	0
Wyoming	215,713	215,547	215,547	0
Subtotal	**39,510,981**	**39,092,957**	**39,092,957**	**0**
Indian Tribes	428,584	424,300	424,300	0
American Samoa	200,000	200,000	200,000	0
Guam	200,000	200,000	200,000	0
Northern Mariana Islands	200,000	200,000	200,000	0
Puerto Rico	572,803	566,743	566,743	0
Virgin Islands	200,000	200,000	200,000	0
Subtotal	**1,801,387**	**1,791,043**	**1,791,043**	**0**
Total States/Territories	**41,312,368**	**40,884,000**	**40,884,000**	**0**
Other	325,000	325,000	325,000	0
Technical Assistance	1,219,690	1,221,000	1,221,000	0
Subtotal Adjustments	**1,544,690**	**1,546,000**	**1,546,000**	**0**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$42,857,058**	**$42,430,000**	**$42,430,000**	**$0**

CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

Authorizing Legislation – Section 420 of the Social Security Act.

2005 Enacted	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
$289,650,000	$286,754,000	$286,754,000	$0

2007 Authorization….$325,000,000.

Statement of the Budget Request – The 2007 budget request provides $286,754,000 to maintain support for grants for child welfare services with the goal of keeping families together.

Program Description – The Child Welfare Services program helps state public welfare agencies improve their child welfare services with the goal of keeping families together. State services include: preventive intervention so that, if possible, children will not have to be removed from their homes; services to develop alternative placements like foster care or adoption if children cannot remain at home; and, reunification services so that children can return home, if appropriate. Services are available to children and their families without regard to income.

Funds are distributed to states in the form of grants. Each state receives a base amount of $70,000. Additional funds are distributed in proportion to the state's population of children under age 21 multiplied by the complement of the state's average per capita income. The state match requirement is 25 percent. Eligible Indian tribes must meet plan requirements specified in regulation.

This program (title IV-B) is linked to the title IV-E Foster Care and Adoption Assistance Programs. In 1993, Congress amended the Social Security Act and created the Family Preservation and Support Services Program (renamed Promoting Safe and Stable Families in 1997) as subpart 2 of the title IV-B Program and linked it to this program (now subpart 1 of Title IV-B) and to the title IV-E programs. The same state agency must administer, or supervise the administration of all the programs. The broad goal of all the programs is to strengthen the families of at risk children. Taken together, these programs provide a continuum of services to help children and their families.

Funding for the Child Welfare Services program during the last five years has been as follows:

2002	$291,986,000
2003	$290,088,000
2004	$289,320,000
2005	$289,650,000
2006	$286,754,000

Performance Analysis – This program has not been subject to the PART process. Performance measurement for the Child Welfare Services program is part of a broader Child Welfare performance program area. Overall performance information for Child Welfare is included in the Detail of Performance Analysis section.

Rationale for the Budget Request – The 2007 request is the same as the FY 2006 enacted level. This request will continue to support grants to help improve state child welfare services with the goal of keeping families together when appropriate.

Resource and Program Data
Child Welfare Services

	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Resource Data:			
Service Grants:			
Formula	$289,650,000	$286,754,000	$286,754,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$289,650,000	$286,754,000	$286,754,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	194	194	194
New Starts:			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Continuations:			
#	194	194	194
$	$289,650,000	$286,754,000	$286,754,000
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 2007 DISCRETIONARY STATE/FORMULA GRANTS

PROGRAM: Child Welfare Services (CFDA #93.645)

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Estimate	Difference +/- 2006
Alabama	$5,130,322	$5,079,031	$5,079,031	$0
Alaska	316,259	312,971	312,971	0
Arizona	5,593,386	5,535,166	5,535,166	0
Arkansas	3,334,473	3,301,385	3,301,385	0
California	33,061,365	32,727,053	32,727,053	0
Colorado	4,010,593	3,970,651	3,970,651	0
Connecticut	2,005,606	1,985,987	1,985,987	0
Delaware	782,267	775,047	775,047	0
District of Columbia	357,757	354,840	354,840	0
Florida	15,655,726	15,497,752	15,497,752	0
Georgia	9,220,796	9,128,045	9,128,045	0
Hawaii	1,273,864	1,261,662	1,261,662	0
Idaho	1,754,472	1,737,393	1,737,393	0
Illinois	11,327,464	11,213,360	11,213,360	0
Indiana	6,675,394	6,608,443	6,608,443	0
Iowa	3,046,517	3,016,347	3,016,347	0
Kansas	2,926,688	2,897,737	2,897,737	0
Kentucky	4,579,267	4,533,562	4,533,562	0
Louisiana	5,544,935	5,489,442	5,489,442	0
Maine	1,310,452	1,297,882	1,297,882	0
Maryland	4,545,481	4,500,118	4,500,118	0
Massachusetts	4,236,318	4,194,085	4,194,085	0
Michigan	9,736,253	9,638,149	9,638,149	0
Minnesota	4,411,166	4,367,143	4,367,143	0
Mississippi	3,769,621	3,732,214	3,732,214	0
Missouri	5,877,782	5,818,916	5,818,916	0
Montana	797,406	789,802	789,802	0
Nebraska	1,835,046	1,817,192	1,817,192	0
Nevada	2,240,854	2,218,850	2,218,850	0
New Hampshire	1,108,351	1,097,827	1,097,827	0
				0
New Jersey	6,047,011	5,986,429	5,986,429	0
New Mexico	1,832,893	1,816,166	1,816,166	0
New York	14,329,314	14,184,785	14,184,785	0
North Carolina	8,632,751	8,546,013	8,546,013	0
North Dakota	613,500	607,915	607,915	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Estimate	Difference +/- 2006
Ohio	11,351,089	11,236,746	11,236,746	0
Oklahoma	2,136,990	2,116,072	2,116,072	0
Oregon	3,462,298	3,427,781	3,427,781	0
Pennsylvania	10,919,064	10,809,100	10,809,100	0
Rhode Island	1,006,059	996,583	996,583	0
South Carolina	4,687,548	4,640,745	4,640,745	0
South Dakota	640,797	634,988	634,988	0
Tennessee	5,986,309	5,926,342	5,926,342	0
Texas	25,121,728	24,867,811	24,867,811	0
Utah	3,429,484	3,395,420	3,395,420	0
Vermont	647,047	641,198	641,198	0
Virginia	6,576,674	6,510,724	6,510,724	0
Washington	5,378,819	5,324,962	5,324,962	0
West Virginia	1,969,062	1,949,813	1,949,813	0
Wisconsin	5,311,702	5,258,427	5,258,427	0
Wyoming	515,125	510,469	510,469	0
Subtotal	**277,061,145**	**274,286,541**	**274,286,541**	**0**
Indian Tribes	5,687,435	5,632,334	5,632,334	0
American Samoa	199,493	198,180	198,180	0
Guam	353,298	350,426	350,426	0
Northern Mariana Islands	164,914	163,952	163,952	0
Puerto Rico	5,938,547	5,879,064	5,879,064	0
Virgin Islands	245,280	243,503	243,503	0
Subtotal	**12,588,967**	**12,467,459**	**12,467,459**	**0**
Total States/Territories	**289,650,112**	**286,754,000**	**286,754,000**	**0**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$289,650,112**	**$286,754,000**	**$286,754,000**	**$0**

CHILD WELFARE TRAINING

Authorizing Legislation – Section 426 of the Social Security Act.

2005 Enacted	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
$7,409,000	$7,335,000	$7,335,000	$0

2007 Authorization….Such sums as may be appropriated.

Statement of the Budget Request – The 2007 budget request provides $7,335,000 to continue to support grants to maintain training resources and opportunities in the field of child welfare.

Program Description – The Child Welfare Training program provides discretionary grants to public and private non-profit institutions of higher education to develop and improve education and training programs and resources for child welfare service providers. Applications for funding are selected through a competitive review process. These grants upgrade the skills and qualifications of child welfare workers through their participation in programs focused specifically on child welfare service activities. Child Welfare Training grants also provide support to students seeking undergraduate and advanced degrees in social work.

Funding for the Child Welfare Training program during the last five years has been as follows:

2002 ..... $7,487,000
2003 ..... $7,449,000
2004 ..... $7,411,000
2005 ..... $7,409,000
2006 ..... $7,335,000

Performance Analysis – This program has not been subject to the PART process. Performance measurement for the child welfare Training program is part of a broader Child Welfare performance program area. Overall performance information for child welfare is included in the Detail of Performance Analysis exhibit.

Rationale for the Budget Request – The 2007 request is the same as the FY 2006 enacted level. This request will continue to support training for child welfare professionals and students and will support grants to maintain training resources and opportunities in the field of child welfare.

Resource and Program Data
Child Welfare Training

	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Resource Data:			
Service Grants:			
Formula			
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	$7,166,000	$6,942,000	$7,054,000
Program Support[1]	243,000	393,000	281,000
Total, Resources	$7,409,000	$7,335,000	$7,335,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	47	48	48
New Starts:			
#	0	1	8
$	$0	$251,000	$1,026,000
Continuations:			
#	47	47	40
$	$6,852,000	$6,416,000	$5,728,000
Contracts:			
#	4	4	4
$	$332,000	$275,000	$300,000
Interagency Agreements:			
#	1	1	1
$	$225,000	$393,000	$281,000

[1] Includes funding for information technology support, grant/paneling review, and contract fees.

ADOPTION OPPORTUNITIES

Authorizing Legislation – Section 205 of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment and Adoption Reform Act.

2005 Enacted	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
$27,116,000	$26,848,000	$26,848,000	$0

2007 Authorization.…Such sums as may be appropriated.

Statement of the Budget Request – The 2007 budget request provides $26,848,000 to continue to support grants to facilitate the adoption process and provide technical assistance to enable states to increase the number of children adopted, especially children with special needs.

Program Description – The Adoption Opportunities program funds grants and contracts to public and private organizations to facilitate the elimination of barriers to adoption and to provide permanent, loving home environments for children who would benefit from adoption, particularly children with special needs. Preliminary estimates from federal fiscal year 2004 indicate that there are approximately 118,000 children in the public foster care system that cannot return safely to their own homes and parents. About 65,000 of these children are legally free and immediately available for adoption. Such children are typically school-aged, in sibling groups, have experienced neglect or abuse, or have a physical, mental, or emotional disability.

Major activities are: (1) developing and implementing a national adoption and foster care data gathering and analysis system; (2) developing and implementing a national adoption information exchange system; (3) developing and implementing an adoption training and technical assistance program; (4) increasing the placements in adoptive families of minority children who are in foster care and have the goal of adoption with a special emphasis on recruitment of minority families; (5) increasing post-adoption legal services for families who have adopted children with special needs; (6) studying the nature, scope, and effects of placement of children in kinship care arrangements, pre-adoptive, or adoptive homes; (7) studying the efficacy of states contracting with public or private non-profit agencies (including community-based and other organizations); and (8) promoting programs to increase the number of older children adopted from foster care.

Demonstration grants are awarded through a competitive process to public and private agencies including state and local governments, universities, private non-profit, and for-profit agencies. These demonstration grants test new models of service delivery to address and eliminate barriers to adoption, including inter-jurisdictional adoptions, and help find permanent families for children who would benefit by adoption, particularly children with special needs.

Funding for the Adoption Opportunities program during the last five years has been as follows:

2002	$27,335,000
2003	$27,227,000
2004	$27,103,000
2005	$27,116,000
2006	$26,848,000

Performance Analysis – A PART review was conducted as part of the FY 2007 budget process, and the Adoption Opportunities program has received a rating of Adequate. Performance measurement for the Adoption Opportunities program is part of a broader child welfare performance program area. Discussion of the performance measure related to this program can be found in the section on the Adoption Incentives program. Overall performance information for child welfare is included in the Detail of Performance Analysis exhibit.

Rationale for the Budget Request – The 2007 request is the same as the FY 2006 enacted level. This request will continue to provide loving parents and safe and stable homes for the maximum number of children available for adoption, and will support approximately 53 grants to facilitate the adoption process and provide technical assistance to enable states to increase the number of children adopted, especially children with special needs.

Resource and Program Data
Adoption Opportunities

	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Resource Data:			
Service Grants:			
Formula			
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development	$24,182,000	$21,234,000	$21,305,000
Training/Technical Assistance	2,022,000	4,714,000	4,658,000
Program Support[1]	912,000	900,000	885,000
Total, Resources	$27,116,000	$26,848,000	$26,848,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	44	48	53
New Starts:			
#	14	4	5
$	$1,390,000	$804,000	$2,729,000
Continuations:			
#	30	44	48
$	$22,792,000	$20,530,000	$18,605,000
Contracts:			
#	7	4	4
$	$2,339,000	$4,658,000	$4,658,000
Interagency Agreements:			
#	1	1	1
$	$493,000	$756,000	$756,000

[1] Includes funding for information technology support, grant/paneling review, contract fees and printing costs.

ABANDONED INFANTS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Authorizing Legislation – Section 302 of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment and Adoption Reform Act.

2005 Enacted	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
$11,955,000	$11,835,000	$11,835,000	$0

2007 Authorization.…Such sums as may be appropriated.

Statement of the Budget Request – The 2007 budget request provides $11,835,000 to continue to support service demonstration grants for activities authorized under this program.

Program Description – The Abandoned Infants Assistance program provides grants to public and private community and faith-based entities for development, implementation and operation of projects that: (1) prevent abandonment of infants and young children exposed to HIV/AIDS and drugs, including the provision of services to family members with any condition that increases the probability of abandonment of an infant or young child; (2) identify and address the needs of abandoned infants, especially those born with AIDS, exposed to drugs, and infants and young children who have a life-threatening illness or other special medical need; (3) assist these children to reside with their natural families, if possible, or in foster care; (4) recruit, train and retain foster families for abandoned infants and young children; (5) carry out residential care programs for abandoned children and children with AIDS who are unable to reside with their families or to be placed in foster care; (6) establish programs of respite care for families and foster families; (7) recruit and train health and social services personnel to work with families, foster families and residential care staff; and (8) prevent the abandonment of infants and young children by providing needed resources through model programs. This program also funds technical assistance, including training, with respect to the planning, development and operation of the projects.

Funding for the Abandoned Infants Assistance program during the last five years has been as follows:

2002 ..... $12,194,000
2003 ..... $12,126,000
2004 ..... $12,052,000
2005 ..... $11,955,000
2006 ..... $11,835,000

Performance Analysis – Performance measurement for the Abandoned Infants Assistance program is part of a broader child welfare performance program area. Performance information for child welfare is included in the Detail of Performance Analysis section of this submission.

Rationale for the Budget Request – The 2007 request is the same as the FY 2006 enacted level. These funds will support service demonstration grants to prevent the abandonment of infants and young children with AIDS, drug-exposed infants and young children, and infants and young children who have a life-threatening illness or other special medical need and to reunify and strengthen families impacted by substance abuse by providing supportive services to family caregivers and to children and adolescents in a recreational or camp setting.

Resource and Program Data
Abandoned Infants Assistance

	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Resource Data:			
Service Grants:			
Formula			
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation	$775,000		
Demonstration/Development	9,881,000	$10,489,000	$10,510,000
Training/Technical Assistance	900,000	1,121,000	1,121,000
Program Support[1]	399,000	225,000	204,000
Total, Resources	$11,955,000	$11,835,000	$11,835,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	31	31	31
New Starts:			
#	11	1	0
$	$3,430,000	$871,000	$0
Continuations:			
#	20	30	31
$	$7,150,000	$10,489,000	$11,381,000
Contracts:			
#	5	4	4
$	$1,205,000	$250,000	$250,000
Interagency Agreements:			
#	1	1	1
$	$170,000	$225,000	$204,000

[1] Includes funding for information technology support and grant/paneling review.

INDEPENDENT LIVING EDUCATION AND TRAINING VOUCHERS

Authorizing Legislation – Section 477(i) of the Social Security Act.

2005 Enacted	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
$46,623,000	$46,157,000	$46,157,000	$0

2007 Authorization….$60,000,000.

Statement of the Budget Request – The 2007 budget request provides $46,157,000 to continue to provide older foster care youth with an additional resource to prepare for independent living.

Program Description – The Independent Living Education and Training Voucher program provides vouchers of up to $5,000 per year for expenses related to post secondary educational assistance such as tuition, books, fees, supplies and vocational training to foster care children from 16 to 21 years of age. Participants who turn 21 while working toward the completion of a degree or training program may remain eligible for the voucher program until they are 23 years of age. Funding for these vouchers is distributed to the states based on the state's proportion of children in foster care compared to the national total of all children in foster care. In order not to serve as a disincentive to the adoption of older children, the vouchers also are available to individuals adopted from foster care after reaching age 16.

Preliminary information from a small group of states (over 1,700 youth) shows that those states are providing vouchers primarily to youth 18 and over for vocational institutions and colleges for the study of a wide range of topics. Data from this initial small group of states indicates that while many of the students are receiving vouchers for between $4,000 and the maximum level of $5,000, there also is a significant group of students receiving small vouchers for less than $1,000.

Appropriations for Independent Living Education and Training Vouchers have been:

2003	$41,727,000
2004	$44,734,000
2005	$46,623,000
2006	$46,157,000

Performance Analysis – This program has not been subject to the PART process. This program does not yet have identified measures. ACF is working to implement the National Youth in Transition Database (NYTD) which will provide data and support for developing and tracking measures for this program.

Rationale for the Budget Request – The 2007 budget request of $46,157,000 is the same as the FY 2006 enacted level. These funds will allow for the continuation of approximately 9,100 vouchers, increasing the prospect that these youth will be able to secure work and become contributing members of society.

Resource and Program Data
Independent Living Education and Training Vouchers

	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Resource Data:			
Service Grants:			
Formula	$45,924,000	$45,465,000	$45,465,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation	453,000	436,000	427,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	235,000	256,000	265,000
Total, Resources	$46,612,000	$46,157,000	$46,157,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	53	53	53
New Starts:			
#	53	53	53
$	$45,924,000	$45,465,000	$45,465,000
Continuations:			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Contracts:			
#	1	1	1
$	$453,000	$436,000	$427,000
Interagency Agreements:			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

FY 2007 DISCRETIONARY STATE/FORMULA GRANTS

PROGRAM: Independent Living Education and Training Vouchers (CFDA #93.674)

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Estimate	Difference +/- 2006
Alabama	$534,236	528,896	528,896	$0
Alaska	179,280	177,488	177,488	0
Arizona	680,385	673,584	673,584	0
Arkansas	263,647	261,012	261,012	0
California	8,547,517	8,462,083	8,462,083	0
Colorado	769,321	761,632	761,632	0
Connecticut	592,502	586,580	586,580	0
Delaware	71,536	70,821	70,821	0
District of Columbia	271,732	269,016	269,016	0
Florida	2,695,964	2,669,017	2,669,017	0
Georgia	1,198,362	1,186,385	1,186,385	0
Hawaii	260,747	258,140	258,140	0
Idaho	123,123	121,892	121,892	0
Illinois	1,898,960	1,879,979	1,879,979	0
Indiana	782,064	774,247	774,247	0
Iowa	440,378	435,976	435,976	0
Kansas	508,047	502,969	502,969	0
Kentucky	605,948	599,892	599,892	0
Louisiana	399,073	395,085	395,085	0
Maine	263,559	260,925	260,925	0
Maryland	1,012,491	1,002,371	1,002,371	0
Massachusetts	1,108,019	1,096,945	1,096,945	0
Michigan	1,878,571	1,859,794	1,859,794	0
Minnesota	644,880	638,434	638,434	0
Mississippi	247,125	244,655	244,655	0
Missouri	1,056,257	1,045,699	1,045,699	0
Montana	163,988	162,349	162,349	0
Nebraska	530,721	525,416	525,416	0
Nevada	200,811	198,804	198,804	0
New Hampshire	106,953	105,884	105,884	0
New Jersey	1,127,354	1,116,085	1,116,085	0
New Mexico	184,553	182,708	182,708	0
New York	3,362,375	3,328,767	3,328,767	0
North Carolina	837,869	829,495	829,495	0
North Dakota	108,798	107,711	107,711	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Estimate	Difference +/- 2006
Ohio	1,698,149	1,681,175	1,681,175	0
Oklahoma	807,989	799,913	799,913	0
Oregon	824,423	816,183	816,183	0
Pennsylvania	1,913,021	1,893,900	1,893,900	0
Rhode Island	205,117	203,067	203,067	0
South Carolina	430,096	425,797	425,797	0
South Dakota	138,854	137,466	137,466	0
Tennessee	833,739	825,406	825,406	0
Texas	1,950,195	1,930,702	1,930,702	0
Utah	178,665	176,879	176,879	0
Vermont	123,826	122,588	122,588	0
Virginia	619,218	613,029	613,029	0
Washington	738,738	731,354	731,354	0
West Virginia	357,593	354,019	354,019	0
Wisconsin	687,591	680,718	680,718	0
Wyoming	92,716	91,789	91,789	0
Subtotal	**45,257,076**	**44,804,721**	**44,804,721**	**0**
Puerto Rico	666,587	659,924	659,924	0
Subtotal	**666,587**	**659,924**	**659,924**	**0**
Total States/Territories	**45,923,663**	**45,464,645**	**45,464,645**	**0**
Set-Aside	688,235	692,355	692,355	0
Subtotal Adjustments	**688,235**	**692,355**	**692,355**	**0**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$46,611,898**	**$46,157,000**	**$46,157,000**	**$0**

ADOPTION INCENTIVES

Authorizing Legislation – Section 473A(h) of the Social Security Act

2005 Enacted	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
$9,028,000[1]	$17,820,000	$29,654,000	+$11,834,000

2007 Authorization….$43,000,000.

Statement of the Budget Request – The 2007 budget request provides $29,654,000 to reward states that increase adoptions from the public child welfare system.

Program Description – The Adoption Incentive Program was created as part of the Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997. The original program authorized the payment of adoption incentive funds to states that were successful in increasing the number of children adopted from the public foster care system. The amount of the payments to states was based on increases in the number of children adopted from the foster care system in a year, relative to a baseline number and the number of children adopted with special needs, relative to a baseline number, once a state exceeded its baseline for the total number of adoptions.

The Adoption Incentive Program has been successful in contributing to the substantial increase in adoptions since the mid-1990s. However, some groups of children needing a permanent home remain less likely to be adopted. Analysis of data from the Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS) shows that once a child waiting for adoption reaches eight or nine years old, the probability that the child will continue to wait in foster care exceeds the probability that the child will be adopted. Furthermore, older children now constitute almost half of the pool of children waiting for adoptive families, but constitute less than a third of the children adopted.

Therefore, the program was amended during reauthorization in 2003 to target incentives specifically to older children. Under this revised framework, ACF awards incentives using three baselines: one for the total number of children adopted; one for children with special needs under age nine; and one for children age nine and older. Once a state has reached the baseline for the total number of adoptions for the year, it will receive a $4,000 bonus for each child over the baseline. Once a state has reached the baseline for the number of adoptions for children age nine and older for that year, that state will receive a $4,000 bonus for each child over the baseline. Once the state reaches the baseline for either of the two aforementioned populations and reaches its baseline for the number of adoptions for special needs children under the age of nine for that year, it will receive a $2,000 bonus for each child over the baseline. Awarding the incentive funds in this way maintains the incentive for achieving increased adoptions for older children for all states, regardless of how high the baseline for the total number of adoptions is for any fiscal year.

Funding for the Adoption Incentives program has been as follows:

2002	$43,000,000
2003	$42,721,000[2]
2004	$7,456,000[3]

[1] The amount reflects a transfer of 1% to the Refugee and Entrant Assistance program, as well as a rescission of $22.5 million enacted in the FY 2006 appropriation.
[2] Of this amount, $27.8 million was carried forward into FY 2004 and was available to pay incentives in FY 2004.
[3] All of these funds were carried forward into FY 2005 and were available to pay incentives in FY 2005.

2005 ..... $9,028,000[4]
2006 ..... $17,820,000

Performance Analysis – A PART review was conducted as part of the FY 2007 budget process, and the program received a rating of Adequate. The original measure for this program was the total number of adoptions; however, the adoption measure was changed from absolute numbers to a rate. The new adoption rate measure takes into account the critical factor of the number of children in foster care which can have a significant impact on the number of children for whom adoption is the appropriate permanency plan. This program has an additional measure of decreasing the gap between the percentage of children nine and older waiting to be adopted and those actually adopted by 15 percentage points between FY 2006 and FY 2012.

Performance Goal	Results	Context
Increase the rate of adoptions.	The FY 2004 target of 9.65 percent was exceeded with an actual adoption rate of 9.8 percent.	ACF has replaced a prior measure of total adoptions with a new outcome measure of an adoption rate calculated from the annual number of adoptions divided by the number of children in foster care at the end of the prior year. Developed through the PART process, the new adoption rate measure takes into account the critical factor of the number of children in foster care who are "available" for adoption.

Rationale for the Budget Request – The 2007 budget request is $29,654,000, an increase of $11,834,000 from the FY 2006 enacted level. These funds should be sufficient to cover the estimated incentives earned by states in FY 2006. The most recent data from the Adoption and Foster Care Reporting and Analysis System (AFCARS) indicates that the number of bonus earning adoptions in the states is rising. In recent years, there have been excess funds in this program as states reacted to the new incentive structure and we gained better information on the impact of these new incentives on adoptions. We believe our FY 2006 and 2007 estimates now more accurately indicate states' earning potential under the new incentive structure.

[4] [1] The amount reflects a transfer of 1% to the Refugee and Entrant Assistance program, as well as a rescission of $22.5 million enacted in the FY 2006 appropriation.

Resource and Program Data
Adoption Incentives

	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Resource Data:			
Service Grants:			
Formula	$14,488,000	$19,815,000	$29,654,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$14,488,000[1]	$19,815,000[2]	$29,654,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	26	N/A	N/A
New Starts:			
#	26	N/A	N/A
$	$14,488,000	N/A	N/A
Continuations:			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Contracts:			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Interagency Agreements:			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0

[1] Approximately $7.5 million of funds appropriated in FY 2004 which carried forward were used to pay incentives in FY 2005.
[2] Approximately $2 million appropriated in FY 2005 was carried forward and are available to pay incentives in FY 2006.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

FY 2007 DISCRETIONARY STATE/FORMULA GRANTS

PROGRAM: Adoption Incentives (CFDA #93.603)

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Estimate	Difference +/- 2006
Alabama	$386,000	n/a	n/a	
Alaska	0	n/a	n/a	
Arizona	0	n/a	n/a	
Arkansas	0	n/a	n/a	
California	0	n/a	n/a	
Colorado	64,000	n/a	n/a	
Connecticut	0	n/a	n/a	
Delaware	0	n/a	n/a	
District of Columbia	1,072,000	n/a	n/a	
Florida	3,486,000	n/a	n/a	
Georgia	656,000	n/a	n/a	
Hawaii	54,000	n/a	n/a	
Idaho	296,000	n/a	n/a	
Illinois	0	n/a	n/a	
Indiana	890,000	n/a	n/a	
Iowa	0	n/a	n/a	
Kansas	706,000	n/a	n/a	
Kentucky	1,074,000	n/a	n/a	
Louisiana	0	n/a	n/a	
Maine	0	n/a	n/a	
Maryland	0	n/a	n/a	
Massachusetts	16,000	n/a	n/a	
Michigan	0	n/a	n/a	
Minnesota	0	n/a	n/a	
Mississippi	650,000	n/a	n/a	
Missouri	0	n/a	n/a	
Montana	0	n/a	n/a	
Nebraska	352,000	n/a	n/a	
Nevada	0	n/a	n/a	
New Hampshire	0	n/a	n/a	
New Jersey	0	n/a	n/a	
New Mexico	0	n/a	n/a	
New York	1,978,000	n/a	n/a	
North Carolina	0	n/a	n/a	
North Dakota	34,000	n/a	n/a	

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Estimate	Difference +/- 2006
Ohio	0	n/a	n/a	
Oklahoma	130,000	n/a	n/a	
Oregon	0	n/a	n/a	
Pennsylvania	0	n/a	n/a	
Rhode Island	0	n/a	n/a	
South Carolina	68,000	n/a	n/a	
South Dakota	56,000	n/a	n/a	
Tennessee	176,000	n/a	n/a	
Texas	494,000	n/a	n/a	
Utah	0	n/a	n/a	
Vermont	328,000	n/a	n/a	
Virginia	306,000	n/a	n/a	
Washington	0	n/a	n/a	
West Virginia	88,000	n/a	n/a	
Wisconsin	210,000	n/a	n/a	
Wyoming	32,000	n/a	n/a	
Subtotal	**13,602,000**	**0**	**0**	
Puerto Rico	886,000	n/a	n/a	
Subtotal	**886,000**	**0**	**0**	
Total States/Territories	**14,488,000**	**19,815,000**	**29,654,000**	
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$14,488,000[1]**	**$19,815,000[2]**	**$29,654,000**	

[1] Approximately $7.5 million of funds appropriated in FY 2004 which carried forward were used to pay incentives in FY 2005.
[2] Approximately $2 million appropriated in FY 2005 was carried forward and are available to pay incentives in FY 2006.

CHILDREN'S HEALTH ACT – INFANT ADOPTION AWARENESS (PART A) AND SPECIAL NEEDS ADOPTION AWARENESS PROGRAM (PART B)

Authorizing Legislation – Section 330(F) and (G) of the Public Health Service Act

	2005 Enacted	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Infant Adoption Awareness	$9,826,000	$9,728,000	$9,728,000	$0
Special Needs Adoption Awareness	$2,976,000	$2,946,000	$2,946,000	$0
Total, B.A.	$12,802,000	$12,674,000	$12,674,000	$0

2007 Authorization….Such sums as may be appropriated (legislation to reauthorize this program is pending Congressional action).

Statement of the Budget Request – The 2007 budget request provides $9,728,000 to maintain funding for training of staff for advising young pregnant women of adoption as an option, and the development of best practice guidelines in adoption counseling, and $2,946,000 to maintain grants for publicizing the adoption of special needs children.

Program Description

The Infant Adoption Awareness program awards grants to support adoption organizations in the training of designated staff in eligible public and private, non-profit health centers which provide health services to pregnant women to inform them about adoption and make referrals on request to adoption agencies on an equal basis with all other courses of action. The program also supports development of best practice guidelines on adoption counseling to be used by the grantees and an evaluation of the extent to which the training is effective.

The Special Needs Adoption program provides for grants to be made to non-profit, private entities for the planning, development and carrying out of a national campaign informing the public about the adoption of children with special needs. This campaign can include public service announcements on television, radio or billboards.

Funding for the Children's Health Act programs has been as follows:

Fiscal Year	Infant Adoption Awareness	Special Needs Adoption Awareness	Total
2002	$9,906,000	$3,000,000	$12,906,000
2003	$9,842,000	$2,980,000	$12,822,000
2004	$9,814,000	$2,971,000	$12,785,000
2005	$9,826,000	$2,976,000	$12,802,000
2006	$9,728,000	$2,946,000	$12,674,000

Performance Analysis – Performance measurement for the Children's Health Act programs is part of a broader child welfare performance program area. Performance information for child welfare is included in the Detail of Performance Analysis exhibit.

Rationale for the Budget Request – The 2007 request is the same as the FY 2006 enacted level. This request will ensure that staff is sufficiently trained to inform pregnant women about adoption as one of their options, as well as refer women upon request to adoption agencies, and provide critical publicity about the need for adoption of children with special needs so that permanent, loving home environments can be found for these vulnerable children and to support families who are willing to provide homes for children with special needs.

Resource and Program Data
Children's Health Act – Infant Adoption Awareness (Part A) and
Special Needs Adoption Awareness Program (Part B)

	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Resource Data:			
Service Grants:			
Formula			
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	$12,495,000	$12,337,000	$12,374,000
Program Support[1]	300,000	337,000	300,000
Total, Resources	$12,795,000	$12,674,000	$12,674,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	7	7	7
New Starts:			
#	0	6	0
$	$0	$9,691,000	$0
Continuations:			
#	7	1	7
$	$12,495,000	$2,646,000	$12,374,000
Contracts:			
#	0	1	0
$	$0	$37,000	$0
Interagency Agreements:			
#	1	1	1
$	$300,000	$300,000	$300,000

[1] Includes funding for grant/paneling review and Departmental funding for the PHS evaluation set-aside.

STATE COUNCILS ON DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES

Authorizing Legislation – Section 129(a) of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act.

2005 Enacted	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
$72,496,000	$71,771,000	$71,771,000	$0

2007 Authorization….Such sums as may be appropriated.

Statement of the Budget Request – The 2007 request of $71,771,000 for the State Councils on Developmental Disabilities program will provide funding to improve state services and supports for people with developmental disabilities and their families.

Program Description – The State Councils on Developmental Disabilities program assists each state in promoting the development of a comprehensive, statewide, consumer and family-centered system that provides a coordinated array of culturally-competent services and other assistance for individuals with developmental disabilities.

In order to qualify for funds, states must submit a plan and establish a State Council on Developmental Disabilities to advocate for services and activities for all people with developmental disabilities. There are 55 councils. Up to forty percent of the council's membership includes representatives of major state agencies, non-governmental agencies and other concerned groups. Not less than sixty percent of the membership must include persons with developmental disabilities, their parents or guardians. Councils engage in a range of activities including, but not limited to, program and policy analysis, demonstration of new approaches, training, outreach, community support, interagency collaboration and coordination, public education, and prevention.

Funding for State Councils on Developmental Disabilities is allotted among the states on the basis of population, and the extent of need for services for persons with developmental disabilities, weighted by the relative per capita income for each state. The grants are made to designated state agencies or councils to support the councils in implementing the approved state plan. The aggregate federal share of projects under such grants may not exceed seventy-five percent except in the case of projects in poverty areas, where the federal share may not exceed ninety percent. In the case of projects conducted by council members or staff to implement state plan priority activities the federal share may be up to one hundred percent of the aggregate necessary cost of such activities.

Funding for the State Councils on Developmental Disabilities Program during the last five years has been as follows:

2002	$69,800,000
2003	$71,134,000
2004	$73,081,000
2005	$72,496,000
2006	$71,771,000

Performance Analysis – A PART review was conducted as part of the FY 2005 budget process, and the Developmental Disabilities program was rated Adequate. The State Councils on Developmental Disabilities performance goals will assess the community-based efforts to promote availability of services and supports necessary to individuals with developmental disabilities living in the community.

Performance Goal	Results	Context
By the end of FY 2007, increase the percentage of individuals who are independent, self-sufficient, and integrated into the community to 14 percent.	In FY 2004, 12.06% of individuals with developmental disabilities were independent, self-sufficient, and integrated into the community. The FY 2004 target was 13.20%.	The Developmental Disabilities program was assessed by OMB under the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART), which resulted in this long-term outcome goal. Although the FY 2004 target was missed, the Administration on Developmental Disabilities is working with its partners to improve performance. A three-pronged strategy was developed to achieve future targets: 1. develop new guidance on how to report numbers and technical assistance on how to capture and report long-term impacts; 2. fund an independent evaluation in which the first phase will be to develop a paradigm for capturing numerically long-term impacts; and 3. amend the Developmental Disabilities and Bill of Rights Act to require Councils to make a five-year commitment to priorities it selects in two or three areas of emphasis.

Rationale for the Budget Request – The FY 2007 request is the same as the FY 2006 enacted level. This request will continue to support advocacy, systems change and capacity building activities that improve state services and supports for people with developmental disabilities and their families.

Resource and Program Data
State Councils on Developmental Disabilities

	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Resource Data:			
Service Grants:			
Formula	$0	$0	$0
Discretionary	72,496,000	71,771,000	71,771,000
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$72,496,000	$71,771,000	$71,771,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	55	55	55
New Starts:			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Continuations:			
#	55	55	55
$	$72,496,000	$71,771,000	$71,771,000
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 2007 DISCRETIONARY STATE/FORMULA GRANTS

PROGRAM: State Councils on Developmental Disabilities (CFDA #93.630)

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Estimate	Difference +/- 2006
Alabama	$1,305,392	1,290,711	1,290,711	$0
Alaska	458,614	457,115	457,115	0
Arizona	1,274,859	1,260,521	1,260,521	0
Arkansas	799,015	790,029	790,029	0
California	6,741,276	6,665,461	6,665,461	0
Colorado	829,414	820,086	820,086	0
Connecticut	685,216	677,539	677,539	0
Delaware	458,614	457,115	457,115	0
District of Columbia	458,614	457,115	457,115	0
Florida	3,612,042	3,571,420	3,571,420	0
Georgia	1,889,087	1,867,841	1,867,841	0
Hawaii	458,614	457,115	457,115	0
Idaho	458,614	457,115	457,115	0
Illinois	2,648,445	2,618,659	2,618,659	0
Indiana	1,501,884	1,484,993	1,484,993	0
Iowa	767,980	765,470	765,470	0
Kansas	616,313	609,381	609,381	0
Kentucky	1,215,884	1,202,209	1,202,209	0
Louisiana	1,374,225	1,360,251	1,360,251	0
Maine	458,614	457,115	457,115	0
Maryland	1,018,272	1,006,820	1,006,820	0
Massachusetts	1,356,778	1,341,519	1,341,519	0
Michigan	2,520,628	2,492,280	2,492,280	0
Minnesota	1,033,190	1,021,570	1,021,570	0
Mississippi	941,330	930,743	930,743	0
Missouri	1,374,094	1,358,640	1,358,640	0
Montana	458,614	457,115	457,115	0
Nebraska	458,614	457,115	457,115	0
Nevada	458,614	457,115	457,115	0
New Hampshire	458,614	457,115	457,115	0
New Jersey	1,576,533	1,558,802	1,558,802	0
New Mexico	517,678	511,856	511,856	0
New York	4,229,491	4,181,925	4,181,925	0
North Carolina	1,973,371	1,951,177	1,951,177	0
North Dakota	458,614	457,115	457,115	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Estimate	Difference +/- 2006
Ohio	2,868,386	2,836,127	2,836,127	0
Oklahoma	907,450	897,244	897,244	0
Oregon	778,994	770,233	770,233	0
Pennsylvania	3,088,736	3,053,999	3,053,999	0
Rhode Island	458,614	457,115	457,115	0
South Carolina	1,123,772	1,111,133	1,111,133	0
South Dakota	458,614	457,115	457,115	0
Tennessee	1,505,181	1,488,253	1,488,253	0
Texas	4,737,553	4,684,273	4,684,273	0
Utah	598,003	591,277	591,277	0
Vermont	458,614	457,115	457,115	0
Virginia	1,511,935	1,494,931	1,494,931	0
Washington	1,187,005	1,173,655	1,173,655	0
West Virginia	766,258	757,640	757,640	0
Wisconsin	1,299,270	1,284,658	1,284,658	0
Wyoming	458,614	457,115	457,115	0
Subtotal	**69,054,150**	**68,340,051**	**68,340,051**	**0**
American Samoa	238,834	238,053	238,053	0
Guam	238,834	238,053	238,053	0
Northern Mariana Islands	238,834	238,053	238,053	0
Puerto Rico	2,486,866	2,478,737	2,478,737	0
Virgin Islands	238,834	238,053	238,053	0
Subtotal	**3,442,202**	**3,430,949**	**3,430,949**	**0**
Total States/Territories	**72,496,352**	**71,771,000**	**71,771,000**	**0**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$72,496,352**	**$71,771,000**	**$71,771,000**	**$0**

DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES (PROTECTION AND ADVOCACY)

Authorizing Legislation – Section 145 of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act.

2005 Enacted	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
$38,109,000	$38,718,000	$38,718,000	$0

2007 Authorization.…Such sums as may be appropriated.

Statement of the Budget Request — The 2007 request of $38,718,000 for the Protection and Advocacy program will provide continued funding for advocacy services and information and referral services to individuals with disabilities.

Program Description — The Developmental Disabilities Protection and Advocacy Program provides grants to establish and maintain a protection and advocacy system in each state to protect the legal and human rights of all persons with developmental disabilities. There are 57 state protection and advocacy systems. Protection and advocacy funding is allotted among the states based on a formula that takes into account the population, the extent of need for services for persons with developmental disabilities, and the financial need of each state. The protection and advocacy system must have the authority under this program to pursue legal, administrative, and other appropriate remedies or approaches, including the authority to investigate incidents of abuse and neglect and to access client records. The protection and advocacy system must be independent of any agency that provides such services.

Funding for the Protection and Advocacy program during the last five years has been as follows:

2002	$35,000,000
2003.....	$36,263,000
2004.....	$38,416,000
2005	$38,109,000
2006	$38,718,000

Performance Analysis — A PART review was conducted as part of the FY 2005 budget process, and the Developmental Disabilities program was rated Adequate. The Protection and Advocacy program performance goal will address efforts to pursue the safety of individuals with developmental disabilities living in the community.

Performance Goal	Results	Context
Percentage of individuals who have their complaint of abuse, neglect, discrimination, or other human or civil rights corrected compared to the total assisted.	By the end of FY 2007, the target will increase to 93 %. The FY 2004 target of 88% was achieved (actual was 88.7%).	The Developmental Disabilities program was assessed by OMB under the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART), which resulted in this long-term outcome goal.

Rationale for the Budget Request — The FY 2007 request is the same as the FY 2006 enacted level. This request will continue to provide advocacy services to individuals with developmental disabilities,

provide for the pursuit of class-action advocacy as required, and the provision of information and referral services.

Resource and Program Data
Developmental Disabilities Protection and Advocacy

	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Resource Data:			
Service Grants:			
Formula	$37,347,000	$37,936,000	$37,936,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	754,000	774,000	774,000
Program Support[1]	8,000	8,000	8,000
Total, Resources	$38,109,000	$38,718,000	$38,718,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	57	57	57
New Starts:			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Continuations:			
#	57	57	57
$	$37,347,000	$37,936,000	$37,936,000
Contracts:			
#	1	1	1
$	$754,000	$774,000	$774,000
Interagency Agreements:			
#	1	1	1
$	$8,000	$8,000	$8,000

[1] Includes funding for contract fees.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

FY 2007 DISCRETIONARY STATE/FORMULA GRANTS

PROGRAM: Developmental Disabilities Protection and Advocacy (CFDA #93.630)

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Estimate	Difference +/- 2006
Alabama	$622,778	629,411	629,411	$0
Alaska	365,940	365,940	365,940	0
Arizona	581,737	605,433	605,433	0
Arkansas	384,321	387,408	387,408	0
California	3,162,573	3,247,594	3,247,594	0
Colorado	411,660	414,511	414,511	0
Connecticut	377,613	379,384	379,384	0
Delaware	365,940	365,940	365,940	0
District of Columbia	365,940	365,940	365,940	0
Florida	1,731,237	1,786,363	1,786,363	0
Georgia	919,045	953,201	953,201	0
Hawaii	365,940	365,940	365,940	0
Idaho	365,940	365,940	365,940	0
Illinois	1,268,725	1,307,851	1,307,851	0
Indiana	722,012	736,912	736,912	0
Iowa	369,484	371,027	371,027	0
Kansas	365,940	365,940	365,940	0
Kentucky	572,605	579,006	579,006	0
Louisiana	644,750	642,180	642,180	0
Maine	365,940	365,940	365,940	0
Maryland	491,083	488,307	488,307	0
Massachusetts	610,440	614,646	614,646	0
Michigan	1,170,213	1,187,871	1,187,871	0
Minnesota	495,058	502,833	502,833	0
Mississippi	445,401	445,182	445,182	0
Missouri	658,178	674,068	674,068	0
Montana	365,940	365,940	365,940	0
Nebraska	365,940	365,940	365,940	0
Nevada	365,940	365,940	365,940	0
New Hampshire	365,940	365,940	365,940	0
New Jersey	758,472	765,029	765,029	0
New Mexico	365,940	365,940	365,940	0
New York	1,933,163	1,970,663	1,970,663	0
North Carolina	966,905	1,004,241	1,004,241	0
North Dakota	365,940	365,940	365,940	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Estimate	Difference +/- 2006
Ohio	1,352,955	1,377,848	1,377,848	0
Oklahoma	433,566	429,421	429,421	0
Oregon	388,767	396,666	396,666	0
Pennsylvania	1,429,450	1,446,333	1,446,333	0
Rhode Island	365,940	365,940	365,940	0
South Carolina	541,745	551,954	551,954	0
South Dakota	365,940	365,940	365,940	0
Tennessee	720,876	733,175	733,175	0
Texas	2,212,680	2,289,099	2,289,099	0
Utah	365,940	365,940	365,940	0
Vermont	365,940	365,940	365,940	0
Virginia	734,200	740,796	740,796	0
Washington	561,124	575,583	575,583	0
West Virginia	390,577	391,831	391,831	0
Wisconsin	620,380	623,950	623,950	0
Wyoming	365,940	365,940	365,940	0
Subtotal	**35,270,693**	**35,836,697**	**35,836,697**	**0**
Indian Tribes	195,775	195,775	195,775	0
American Samoa	195,775	195,775	195,775	0
Guam	195,775	195,775	195,775	0
Northern Mariana Islands	195,775	195,775	195,775	0
Puerto Rico	1,096,931	1,112,267	1,112,267	0
Virgin Islands	195,775	195,775	195,775	0
Subtotal	**2,075,806**	**2,091,142**	**2,091,142**	**0**
Total States/Territories	**37,346,499**	**37,927,839**	**37,927,839**	**0**
Technical Assistance	762,173	790,161	790,161	0
Subtotal Adjustments	**762,173**	**790,161**	**790,161**	**0**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$38,108,672**	**$38,718,000**	**$38,718,000**	**$0**

DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES (PROJECTS OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE)

Authorizing Legislation ─ Section 163 of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act.

2005 Enacted	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
$11,542,000	$11,414,000	$11,414,000	$0

2007 Authorization….Such sums as may be appropriated.

Statement of the Budget Request ─ The 2007 request of $11,414,000 for Projects of National Significance will provide funding for family support activities and to evaluate the effectiveness of all ADD activities.

Program Description ─ Projects of National Significance is a discretionary program for grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements to public or private nonprofit entities that create opportunities for individuals with developmental disabilities to contribute to, and participate in, all facets of community life. These projects also support the development of national and state policies, including federal interagency initiatives.

The projects focus on the most pressing issues affecting people with developmental disabilities and their families. They allow for local implementation of practical solutions and provide results and information for possible national replication. The Projects of National Significance budget supports technical assistance, research regarding emerging disability issues, and conferences and special meetings. In FY 2006, 43 grants will be awarded in the following areas: evaluation of the programs funded under the Developmental Disabilities Act, youth activities, and family support. Youth projects provide a funding opportunity to design and demonstrate information, resource, and training centers for youth and emerging leaders with developmental disabilities. Funding has been directed to the Family Support 360 Initiative, which provides funds to states for the design and pilot of one-stop family support centers. The One-Stop must serve at least 50 unserved and/or underserved families with a member who has a developmental disability for each year for the five years of the grant. These projects enhance the lives of individuals with developmental disabilities through the promotion of activities and models designed to enhance their ability to live, work and play in their communities.

Funding for the Projects of National Significance program during the last five years has been as follows:

2002	$11,642,000
2003	$12,403,000
2004	$11,562,000
2005	$11,542,000
2006	$11,414,000

Performance Analysis ─ A PART review was conducted as part of the FY 2005 budget process, and the Developmental Disabilities Program was rated Adequate. The Projects of National Significance program does not have a performance goal. Performance measurement for this program is part of the broader Developmental Disabilities performance area.

Rationale for the Budget Request – The FY 2007 request is the same as the FY 2006 enacted level. This request will continue to provide grants for family support activities as well as funds to evaluate the effectiveness of all ADD programs.

Resource and Program Data
Developmental Disabilities Projects of National Significance

	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Resource Data:			
Service Grants:			
Formula	$0	$0	$0
Discretionary	8,286,000	7,490,000	7,956,000
Research/Evaluation	500,000	1,050,000	700,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	1,849,000	2,141,000	2,257,000
Program Support[1]	907,000	733,000	501,000
Total, Resources	$11,542,000	$11,414,000	$11,414,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	53	43	43
New Starts:			
#	0	3	0
$	0	$750,000	$0
Continuations:			
#	53	40	43
$	$8,286,000	$6,740,000	$7,956,000
Contracts:			
#	7	7	7
$	$2,349,000	$3,191,000	$2,957,000
Interagency Agreements:			
#	2	2	2
$	$656,000	$538,000	$494,000

[1] Includes funding for information technology support, contract fees, overhead costs, printing costs, and interagency agreements.

UNIVERSITY CENTERS FOR EXCELLENCE IN DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES

Authorizing Legislation ─ Section 156 of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act.

2005 Enacted	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
$31,549,000	$33,212,000	$33,212,000	$0

2007 Authorization.…Such sums as may be appropriated.

Statement of the Budget Request ─ The 2007 request of $33,212,000 for the University Centers for Excellence (UCEDDs) program will provide continued operational and administrative support to establish a national network of UCEDDs.

Program Description ─ University Centers for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities (UCEDDs) are interdisciplinary education, research and public service units of a university system or are public or not-for-profit entities associated with universities. Grants to establish these UCEDDs were initially made on a competitive basis. In FY 2005, there were 64 UCEDDs in the national network. Awards are made for a five-year time period. These UCEDDs provide for interdisciplinary training, community services, research, and technical assistance and information/dissemination activities

Grant funds are distributed in accordance with the Act in the following order of funding priorities: (a) continuation of existing UCEDDs in an amount up to $500,000 (The level of funding under the FY 2006 budget for each existing UCEDD will be $500,000); (b) grants for national training initiatives on critical and emerging needs for individuals with developmental disabilities and their families (In FY 2006, one grant will be awarded for $82,500); and (c) grants to additional UCEDDs or additional grants to UCEDDs for states or populations that are unserved or under served by UCEDDs due to such factors as population, a high concentration of rural or urban areas, or a high concentration of unserved or under served populations. (In FY 2006, up to three grants will be awarded for new UCEDDs in the amount of $245,000 each.)

Funding for the UCEDDs program during the last five years has been as follows:

2002	$24,000,000
2003.....	$24,962,000
2004.....	$26,803,000
2005	$31,549,000
2006	$33,212,000

Performance Analysis ─ A PART review was conducted as part of the FY 2005 budget process, and the Developmental Disabilities Program was rated Adequate. A performance goal for the University Centers for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities is currently being developed.

Rationale for the Budget Request ─ The 2007 request is the same as the FY 2006 enacted level. This request will continue to provide operational and administrative support to maintain a national network of UCEDDs and build upon current activities.

Resource and Program Data
University Centers for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities

	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Resource Data:			
Service Grants:			
Formula	$0	$0	$0
Discretionary	31,164,000	32,818,000	32,807,000
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	379,000	389,000	400,000
Program Support[1]	5,000	5,000	5,000
Total, Resources	$31,548,000	$33,212,000	$33,212,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	65	68	67
New Starts:			
#	4	4	0
$	$664,000	$818,000	0
Continuations:			
#	61	64	67
$	$30,500,000	$32,000,000	$32,807,000
Contracts:			
#	1	1	1
$	$379,000	$389,000	$400,000
Interagency Agreements:			
#	1	1	1
$	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000

[1] Includes funding for grant/panel review costs.

VOTING ACCESS FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES

Authorizing Legislation – Sections 264 and 292 of the Help America Vote Act.

2005 Enacted	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
$14,879,000	$15,720,000	$15,720,000	$0

2007 Authorization.…Such sums (the Help America Vote Act reauthorization is pending in Congress).

Statement of the Budget Request — The 2007 request of $15,720,000 will provide funding to make payments available to eligible states and territories for carrying out the Voting Access for Individuals with Disabilities grant program.

Program Description — The Voting Access for Individuals with Disabilities grant program was authorized by the Help America Vote Act (HAVA), P.L. 107-252. HAVA contains three grant programs administered by HHS that will enable a grantee to establish, expand, and improve access to and participation in the election process by individuals with the full range of disabilities. Two of these are formula grants, one to states and territories to improve accessibility in the voting process, the other to state Protection and Advocacy Systems (P&As) to assist individuals with disabilities in the voting process. Of the funds for P&As, seven percent was set aside for the third grant program, a discretionary program for the provision of training and technical assistance to assist P&As. Any applicant who meets the eligibility requirements for either formula grant program must receive a payment.

Funding for the Voting Access for Individuals with Disabilities program has been as follows:

2003	$15,000,000
2004	$14,912,000
2005	$14,879,000
2006	$15,720,000

Performance Analysis — This program has not been subject to the PART process. No performance measures have been established for the Voting Access for Individuals with Disabilities grant program.

Rationale for the Budget Request — The FY 2007 request is the same as the FY 2006 enacted level. These funds would assist 114 grantees in: (1) making polling places, including the path of travel, entrances, exits, and voting areas of each polling facility accessible to individuals with disabilities, including the blind and visually impaired, in a manner that provides the same opportunity for access and participation (including privacy and independence) as for other voters; and (2) providing individuals with disabilities and the other individuals described in (1) with information about the accessibility of polling places, including outreach programs to inform the individuals about the availability of accessible polling places and training election officials, poll workers, and election volunteers on how best to promote the access and participation of individuals with disabilities in elections for federal office.

Resource and Program Data
Voting Access for Individuals with Disabilities

	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Resource Data:			
Service Grants:			
Formula	$14,879,000	$15,720,000	$15,720,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$14,879,000	$15,720,000	$15,720,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	113	114	114
New Starts:			
#	113	114	114
$	$14,879,000	$15,720,000	$15,720,000
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 2007 DISCRETIONARY STATE/FORMULA GRANTS

PROGRAM: Voting Access for Individuals with Disabilities - States (CFDA #93.617)

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Estimate	Difference +/- 2006
Alabama	$128,596	145,630	145,630	$0
Alaska	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Arizona	153,942	177,883	177,883	0
Arkansas	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
California	987,918	1,114,686	1,114,686	0
Colorado	128,791	145,073	145,073	0
Connecticut	100,367	112,956	112,956	0
Delaware	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
District of Columbia	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Florida	496,335	567,737	567,737	0
Georgia	242,122	275,386	275,386	0
Hawaii	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Idaho	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Illinois	357,156	401,645	401,645	0
Indiana	174,040	196,564	196,564	0
Iowa	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Kansas	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Kentucky	118,395	134,189	134,189	0
Louisiana	125,791	142,034	142,034	0
Maine	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Maryland	156,570	176,471	176,471	0
Massachusetts	187,479	209,918	209,918	0
Michigan	285,828	321,265	321,265	0
Minnesota	144,433	163,646	163,646	0
Mississippi	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Missouri	162,874	185,238	185,238	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	246,625	277,336	277,336	0
New Mexico	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
New York	555,556	621,182	621,182	0
North Carolina	239,539	272,246	272,246	0
North Dakota	100,000	100,000	100,000	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Estimate	Difference +/- 2006
Ohio	326,742	367,918	367,918	0
Oklahoma	100,000	112,908	112,908	0
Oregon	102,733	116,237	116,237	0
Pennsylvania	361,395	405,621	405,621	0
Rhode Island	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
South Carolina	118,395	134,512	134,512	0
South Dakota	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Tennessee	168,564	191,155	191,155	0
Texas	601,834	687,668	687,668	0
Utah	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Vermont	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Virginia	211,785	239,700	239,700	0
Washington	175,675	199,976	199,976	0
West Virginia	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Wisconsin	156,895	178,073	178,073	0
Wyoming	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Subtotal	**9,516,375**	**10,474,853**	**10,474,853**	**0**
American Samoa	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Guam	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Puerto Rico	102,963	115,147	115,147	0
Virgin Islands	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Subtotal	**402,963**	**415,147**	**415,147**	**0**
Total States/Territories	**9,919,338**	**10,890,000**	**10,890,000**	**0**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$9,919,338**	**$10,890,000**	**$10,890,000**	**$0**

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

FY 2007 DISCRETIONARY STATE/FORMULA GRANTS

PROGRAM: Voting Access for Individuals with Disabilities - P & A (CFDA #93.618)

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Estimate	Difference +/- 2006
Alabama	$70,000	70,000	70,000	$0
Alaska	70,000	70,000	70,000	0
Arizona	70,000	70,000	70,000	0
Arkansas	70,000	70,000	70,000	0
California	349,292	324,537	324,537	0
Colorado	70,000	70,000	70,000	0
Connecticut	70,000	70,000	70,000	0
Delaware	70,000	70,000	70,000	0
District of Columbia	70,000	70,000	70,000	0
Florida	167,528	157,298	157,298	0
Georgia	85,488	79,832	79,832	0
Hawaii	70,000	70,000	70,000	0
Idaho	70,000	70,000	70,000	0
Illinois	124,555	114,951	114,951	0
Indiana	70,000	70,000	70,000	0
Iowa	70,000	70,000	70,000	0
Kansas	70,000	70,000	70,000	0
Kentucky	70,000	70,000	70,000	0
Louisiana	70,000	70,000	70,000	0
Maine	70,000	70,000	70,000	0
Maryland	70,000	70,000	70,000	0
Massachusetts	70,000	70,000	70,000	0
Michigan	99,223	91,434	91,434	0
Minnesota	70,000	70,000	70,000	0
Mississippi	70,000	70,000	70,000	0
Missouri	70,000	70,000	70,000	0
Montana	70,000	70,000	70,000	0
Nebraska	70,000	70,000	70,000	0
Nevada	70,000	70,000	70,000	0
New Hampshire	70,000	70,000	70,000	0
New Jersey	85,032	78,652	78,652	0
New Mexico	70,000	70,000	70,000	0
New York	188,898	173,843	173,843	0
North Carolina	82,757	77,226	77,226	0
North Dakota	70,000	70,000	70,000	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Estimate	Difference +/- 2006
Ohio	112,568	103,608	103,608	0
Oklahoma	70,000	70,000	70,000	0
Oregon	70,000	70,000	70,000	0
Pennsylvania	121,720	112,173	112,173	0
Rhode Island	70,000	70,000	70,000	0
South Carolina	70,000	70,000	70,000	0
South Dakota	70,000	70,000	70,000	0
Tennessee	70,000	70,000	70,000	0
Texas	217,724	203,346	203,346	0
Utah	70,000	70,000	70,000	0
Vermont	70,000	70,000	70,000	0
Virginia	72,708	70,000	70,000	0
Washington	70,000	70,000	70,000	0
West Virginia	70,000	70,000	70,000	0
Wisconsin	70,000	70,000	70,000	0
Wyoming	70,000	70,000	70,000	0
Subtotal	**4,437,493**	**4,316,900**	**4,316,900**	**0**
Indian Tribes	0	0	0	0
American Samoa	35,000	35,000	35,000	0
Guam	35,000	35,000	35,000	0
Puerto Rico	70,000	70,000	70,000	0
Virgin Islands	35,000	35,000	35,000	0
Subtotal	**175,000**	**175,000**	**175,000**	**0**
Total States/Territories	**4,612,493**	**4,491,900**	**4,491,900**	**0**
Technical Assistance	347,177	338,100	338,100	0
Subtotal Adjustments	**347,177**	**338,100**	**338,100**	**0**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$4,959,670**	**$4,830,000**	**$4,830,000**	**$0**

NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAMS

Authorizing Legislation – Section 816 of the Native American Programs Act of 1974.

2005 Enacted	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
$44,786,000	$44,332,000	$44,332,000	$0

2007 Authorization….Such sums as may be appropriated (legislation to reauthorize this program is pending Congressional action).

Statement of the Budget Request – The 2007 request of $44,332,000 for Native American Programs will meet the critical needs of Native American children and families by providing competitive community-based project funding for social and economic development activities.

Program Description – The programs authorized under the Native American Programs Act promote the goal of social and economic self-sufficiency by serving all Native Americans, including over 561 federally recognized tribes, 60 state recognized tribes and all Indian and Alaska Native organizations, Native Hawaiian communities, and Native populations throughout the Pacific basin. The Native American Program assists tribal and village governments, Native American institutions and organizations in their efforts to support and develop stable, diversified local economies. Competitive grant project funding is leveraged by tribes and non-profit organizations to develop and implement sustainable community-based social and economic programs and services that will reduce future generational dependency on public funds.

The Native American Programs Act provides project funding for training and services that promote healthy family relationships and lifestyles among native people. Funded projects may address social services to assist Native Americans with disabilities, services to the elderly, programs for at-risk youth and may be used to create employment and educational opportunities in addition to preserving native languages. These programs also promote infrastructure and business activities, professional capacity-building skills, training, entrepreneurship, financial literacy and the implementation of environmental laws, codes and ordinances.

Funding for the Native American Program during the last five years has been as follows:

2002 ..... $45,826,000
2003..... $45,457,000
2004..... $45,157,000
2005 ..... $44,786,000
2006 ..... $44,332,000

Performance Analysis – This program is scheduled for a PART review in FY 2006. A data collection tool, which assesses grantee accomplishments in such areas as job creation and community partnership establishment, is currently being field-tested. From this tool, the Native American Program will be able to track its performance measures, including those below:

Performance Goal	Results	Context
Increase the number of jobs created through ANA funding.	Results will be available in 2006.	ANA's economic development strategy was developed, in part, to address socio-economic trends

		which indicate that, when compared to all other groups of citizens in the United States, Native Americans living on reservations and in urban communities rank at the bottom of nearly every social, health, and economic indicator. This measure focuses specifically on job creation.

Rationale for the Budget Request – The FY 2007 request is the same as the FY 2006 enacted level. These funds will be used to continue to support activities that cover a wide range of community-based social and economic development projects that emphasize self-sufficiency; ensure the preservation and enhancement of Native American languages; and enable tribes to plan, develop and implement environmental programs and laws.

Resource and Program Data
Native American Programs

	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Resource Data:			
Service Grants:			
Formula			
Discretionary	$37,770,000	$37,753,000	$37,753,000
Research/Evaluation	164,620	185,000	185,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	3,905,120	4,064,000	4,064,000
Program Support[1]	2,920,260	2,330,000	2,330,000
Total, Resources	$44,760,000	$44,332,000	$44,332,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	199	205	202
New Starts:			
#	125	89	94
$	$23,990,000	$14,368,000	$24,175,000
Continuations:			
#	74	116	108
$	$13,780,000	$23,385,000	$13,578,000
Contracts:			
#	5	5	5
$	$5,213,000	$5,292,000	$5,334,000
Interagency Agreements:			
#	4	4	4
$	$1,777,000	$1,287,000	1,245,000

[1] Includes funding for application processing, grant/panel reviews, and contractor fees.

SOCIAL SERVICES RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION

Authorizing Legislation – Section 1110 of the Social Security Act and Section 241 of the Public Health Service Act.

	2005 Enacted	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
BA	$26,012,000	$5,868,000	$0	-$5,868,000
PHS Evaluation Funds	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	0
Total, Program Level	$32,012,000	$11,868,000	$6,000,000	-$5,868,000

2007 Authorization….Such sums as may be appropriated.

Statement of the Budget Request – The FY 2007 budget request of $6,000,000 for Social Services Research and Demonstration to be funded through PHS Evaluation Funds will provide funding to support cutting-edge research and evaluation projects in areas of critical national interest.

Program Description – Social Services Research and Demonstration funds support research and evaluation efforts that address the goals of: 1) increased stability and economic independence for American families; 2) improved healthy development of children and youth; and 3) services that are more effective, cost less, and respond better to customer needs.

Projects are conducted through grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements. Evaluation results, policy implications, and data from projects are disseminated to other federal agencies, states, Congress, researchers and others through publications (including final reports and information memoranda), the Internet, conferences, and workshops. For example, over the last several years, evaluations and projects were funded exploring topics such as: welfare-to-work strategies for the hard-to-employ; programs to strengthen family relationships and promote healthy marriage related to the family formation goals of PRWORA; and continuing state welfare reform efforts.

Funding for Social Services Research and Demonstration during the past five years is as follows:

2002	$30,918,000
2003	$34,749,000
2004	$19,168,000
2005	$32,012,000
2006	$11,868,000

Performance Analysis – This program has not been subject to the PART process. No performance measures have been established for Social Services Research and Demonstration. This program supports conducting research and evaluation that inform policy, practice, and performance management in ACF programs.

Rationale for the Budget Request – The FY 2007 budget request for Social Services Research and Demonstration is $6,000,000, to be funded with PHS Evaluation Funds as authorized in section 241 of the Public Health Service Act. This is a decrease of $5,868,000 from the FY 2006 enacted level. This budget assumes enactment of S.1932 (the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005) which fully funds welfare research and evaluation activities separately in the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and Children's Research and Technical Assistance (CRTA) accounts.

Resource and Program Data
Social Services Research and Demonstration

	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Resource Data:			
Service Grants:			
Formula			
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation[1]	$11,832,000	$11,793,000	$5,931,000
Demonstration/Development	20,084,000	0	0
Training/Technical Assistance	0	0	0
Program Support[2]	89,000	75,000	69,000
Total, Resources	$32,005,000	$11,868,000	$6,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	117	0	0
New Starts:			
#	117	0	0
$	$20,549,000	$0	$0
Continuations:			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Contracts:			
#	12	7	7
$	$11,182,000	$11,683,000	$5,815,000
Interagency Agreements:			
#	2	2	2
$	$274,000	$185,000	$185,000

[1] Congressional earmarks account for $26,004,500 of the FY 2005 appropriated funds and for $5,868,000 in FY 2006.
[2] Includes funding for information technology support, contract processing fees, conference fees and printing costs.

COMPASSION CAPITAL FUND

Authorizing Legislation – Section 1110 of the Social Security Act.

2005 Enacted	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
$54,549,000	$64,350,000	$100,000,000	+$35,650,000

2007 Authorization.…Such sums as may be appropriated.

Statement of the Budget Request – The FY 2007 budget request of $100,000,000 for the Compassion Capital Fund will help faith-based and community organizations increase their effectiveness and enhance their ability to provide social services to those most in need.

Program Description – The Compassion Capital Fund is a key component of the President's faith-based initiative. The goal of the Compassion Capital Fund (CCF) is to help grassroots faith-based and community organizations maximize their social impact as they provide services to those most in need. The CCF administers three discretionary grant programs:

- The CCF Demonstration program provides funding for intermediary organizations in well-defined geographic locations with experience in providing training and technical assistance to smaller faith and community-based organizations in their communities. These intermediary organizations serve as a bridge between the federal government and the grassroots faith-based and community organizations that the CCF Demonstration program is designed to assist. Intermediary organizations provide two services within their communities: (1) capacity-building training and technical assistance to faith-based and community organizations; and (2) financial support--through sub-awards--to some subset of the organizations receiving training and technical assistance. These capacity-building activities are designed to increase an organization's sustainability and effectiveness, enhance its ability to provide social services, diversify its funding sources, and create collaborations to better serve those most in need.

- The CCF Targeted Capacity Building program provides funding for grassroots faith-based and community organizations that address the needs of distressed communities. The program funds capacity-building activities that produce measurable impacts resulting in more sustainable organizations. By addressing issues that are critical to the long-term viability of the organization, community-based organizations are better prepared and positioned to understand and meet the needs of the communities they serve.

- The First Lady's Helping America's Youth Initiative focuses on connecting at-risk youth with family, school, and their community in order to help children and teens reach their full potential. Under CCF, we support this initiative by focusing on the prevention of violence and helping youth at risk of gang influence. This initiative builds the capacity of faith-based and community organizations that foster supportive relationships with youth. Organizations directing youth to social services and other healthy activities that provide messages about healthy behavior and risk avoidance, and that create an alternative to gang involvement, are given priority for funding. Priority also is given to faith-based and community organizations that plan to serve areas with significant gang activity.

Funding for the Compassion Capital Fund during the past five years has been as follows:

2002	$30,000,000
2003	$34,773,000
2004	$47,702,000
2005	$54,549,000
2006	$64,350,000

Performance Analysis – This program has not been subject to the PART process. A two-year evaluation of the Compassion Capital Fund to be completed by September 2007 will examine the services provided by intermediaries and provide an assessment of the effects of these services on the improvement of organizational capacity of faith-based and community organizations. Findings from this evaluation will allow the Administration for Children and Families to refine or enhance administration of the Compassion Capital Fund in order to better serve faith-based and community organizations and, ultimately, the families, individuals, and communities they serve.

Rationale for the Budget Request – The FY 2007 budget request for the Compassion Capital Fund is $100,000,000, an increase of $35,650,000 from the FY 2006 enacted level. Of this amount, $50,000,000 is dedicated to continue support for the First Lady's Helping America's Youth Initiative. Using community-based strategies, the gang prevention initiative builds the capacity of faith-based and community groups who are fostering supportive relationships with youth and directing them to social services and healthy activities that provide an alternative to gang involvement. The remaining $50,000,000 is dedicated to continue support for CCF Demonstration Program funding for intermediary organizations, as well as for CCF Targeted Capacity Building Program funding for smaller grassroots faith-based and community organizations.

Specifically, the $35,650,000 increase will support 16 more intermediary organizations serving grassroots faith-based and 10 more youth gangs grants to continue support of the First Lady's Helping America's Youth Initiative.

Resource and Program Data
Compassion Capital Fund

	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Resource Data:			
Service Grants:			
Formula	$0	$0	$0
Discretionary	0	0	0
Research/Evaluation	2,070,709	1,000,000	2,409,891
Demonstration/Development	48,482,037	57,805,000	90,949,325
Training/Technical Assistance[1]	1,150,792	2,500,000	3,618,891
Program Support[2]	2,838,462	3,045,000	3,021,893
Total, Resources	$54,542,000	$64,350,000	$100,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	355	344	370
New Starts:			
#	330	330	350
$	32,889,718	50,000,000	60,949,325
Continuations:			
#	25	14	20
$	15,592,319	7,805,000	30,000,000
Contracts:			
#	4	4	7
$	5,431,198	6,050,000	8,503,891
Interagency Agreements:			
#	4	3	4
$	628,765	495,000	546,784

[1] Includes funding for one new resource center in FY 2005 and an additional center in FY 2006.
[2] Includes funding for information technology support, grant/panel reviews, conference and contract fees.

COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

Authorizing Legislation – Section 674(a) of the Community Services Block Grant Act.

2005 Enacted	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
$636,793,000	$630,425,000	$0	-$630,425,000

2007 Authorization.… Authority expired on September 30, 2003. The Administration is no longer seeking reauthorization.

Statement of the Budget Request – The Administration is not seeking funding or authorization for this program because of the lack of demonstrated results.

Program Description – The Community Services Block Grant program provides grants to states, territories and Indian tribes to provide services and activities to reduce poverty, including services to address employment, education, better use of available income, housing assistance, nutrition, energy, emergency services, health, and substance abuse needs. Each state submits an annual application and certifies that the state agrees to provide: (1) a range of services and activities having a measurable and potentially major impact on causes of poverty in communities where poverty is an acute problem; and (2) activities designed to assist low-income participants, including the elderly, to become self-sufficient.

Allocations are based on relative percentages of 1981 funding levels under Section 221 of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 as amended. The Community Services Block Grant Act requires states to pass through 90 percent of the federal funds allocated to eligible entities, which in most cases are Community Action Agencies.

Funding for the Community Services Block Grant during the past five years has been as follows:

2002	$649,967,000
2003	$645,762,000
2004	$641,935,000
2005	$636,793,000
2006	$630,425,000

Performance Analysis – A PART review was conducted as part of the FY 2005 budget process, and the Community Services Block Grant program was rated "Results Not Demonstrated."

Rationale for the Budget Request – The FY 2007 budget does not request funds for the Community Services Block Grant program because it lacks performance measures, does not award grants on a competitive basis nor hold grantees accountable for program results. These findings are reflected in the low PART assessment rating of Results Not Demonstrated.

Resource and Program Data
Community Services Block Grant

	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Resource Data:			
Service Grants:			
Formula	$626,722,640	$620,453,963	$0
Discretionary	0	0	
Research/Evaluation	0	0	
Demonstration/Development	0	0	
Training/Technical Assistance	8,529,700	8,293,979	
Program Support[1]	1,536,660	1,677,058	
Total, Resources	$636,789,000	$630,425,000	$0
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	231	227	
New Starts:			
#	149	152	
$	627,997,928	622,113,963	
Continuations:			
#	82	75	
$	6,195,271	6,399,249	
Contracts:			
#	8	3	
$	1,038,737	631,582	
Interagency Agreements:			
#	3	2	
$	188,054	25,325	

[1] Includes funding for information technology support, grant/panel reviews, salaries and benefits and associated overhead, printing costs and travel.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

FY 2007 DISCRETIONARY STATE/FORMULA GRANTS

PROGRAM: Community Services Block Grant (CFDA #93.569)

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Estimate	Difference +/- 2006
Alabama	$11,620,281	$11,561,796	n/a	n/a
Alaska	2,377,503	2,203,046	n/a	n/a
Arizona	5,173,970	5,147,930	n/a	n/a
Arkansas	8,616,516	8,573,149	n/a	n/a
California	56,499,723	56,215,361	n/a	n/a
Colorado	5,503,980	5,476,279	n/a	n/a
Connecticut	7,643,684	7,605,213	n/a	n/a
Delaware	3,356,645	3,102,270	n/a	n/a
District of Columbia	10,411,120	10,358,721	n/a	n/a
Florida	18,417,350	18,324,656	n/a	n/a
Georgia	17,045,717	16,959,926	n/a	n/a
Hawaii	3,356,645	3,102,270	n/a	n/a
Idaho	3,298,193	3,048,247	n/a	n/a
Illinois	29,934,237	29,783,578	n/a	n/a
Indiana	9,226,803	9,180,364	n/a	n/a
Iowa	6,858,167	6,823,650	n/a	n/a
Kansas	5,172,327	5,146,294	n/a	n/a
Kentucky	10,683,030	10,629,262	n/a	n/a
Louisiana	14,876,482	14,801,608	n/a	n/a
Maine	3,350,039	3,306,107	n/a	n/a
Maryland	8,695,068	8,651,306	n/a	n/a
Massachusetts	15,794,932	15,715,436	n/a	n/a
Michigan	23,409,423	23,287,273	n/a	n/a
Minnesota	7,625,557	7,587,177	n/a	n/a
Mississippi	10,078,786	10,028,060	n/a	n/a
Missouri	17,535,155	17,446,900	n/a	n/a
Montana	3,029,349	2,799,777	n/a	n/a
Nebraska	4,417,022	4,394,791	n/a	n/a
Nevada	3,356,645	3,102,270	n/a	n/a
New Hampshire	3,356,645	3,102,270	n/a	n/a
New Jersey	17,338,658	17,251,392	n/a	n/a
New Mexico	3,556,981	3,577,410	n/a	n/a
New York	54,986,026	54,709,281	n/a	n/a
North Carolina	16,615,675	16,548,128	n/a	n/a
North Dakota	3,070,286	2,837,612	n/a	n/a

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Estimate	Difference +/- 2006
Ohio	24,701,486	24,577,163	n/a	n/a
Oklahoma	7,482,179	7,467,721	n/a	n/a
Oregon	5,050,087	5,027,184	n/a	n/a
Pennsylvania	26,828,424	26,693,396	n/a	n/a
Rhode Island	3,502,974	3,485,343	n/a	n/a
South Carolina	9,746,452	9,697,398	n/a	n/a
South Dakota	2,759,773	2,550,630	n/a	n/a
Tennessee	12,483,676	12,420,846	n/a	n/a
Texas	30,514,311	30,360,732	n/a	n/a
Utah	3,280,248	3,031,662	n/a	n/a
Vermont	3,356,645	3,102,270	n/a	n/a
Virginia	10,145,253	10,094,192	n/a	n/a
Washington	7,430,419	7,482,830	n/a	n/a
West Virginia	7,093,822	7,058,119	n/a	n/a
Wisconsin	7,710,151	7,671,345	n/a	n/a
Wyoming	3,356,645	3,102,270	n/a	n/a
Subtotal	**591,731,165**	**586,211,911**	**0**	**0**
Tribes	4,939,340	4,578,650	n/a	n/a
American Samoa	872,618	806,489	n/a	n/a
Guam	825,865	763,279	n/a	n/a
Northern Mariana Islands	517,365	478,158	n/a	n/a
Puerto Rico	26,695,490	26,561,132	n/a	n/a
Virgin Islands	1,140,797	1,054,344	n/a	n/a
Subtotal	**34,991,475**	**34,242,052**	**0**	**0**
Total States/Territories	**626,722,640**	**620,453,963**	**0**	**0**
Discretionary Funds	1,536,508	1,677,058	n/a	n/a
Training/Technical Assistance	8,529,700	8,293,979	n/a	n/a
Subtotal adjustments	**10,066,208**	**9,971,037**	**0**	**0**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$636,788,848**	**$630,425,000**	**$0**	**$0**

COMMUNITY SERVICES DISCRETIONARY ACTIVITIES

Authorizing Legislation – Section 674(b)(3) and 680 of the Community Services Block Grant Act.

	2005 Enacted	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Community Economic Development	$27,295,000	$27,022,000	$0	-$27,022,000
Rural Community Facilities	7,241,000	7,293,000	0	-7,293,000
Total, B.A.	$34,536,000	$34,315,000	$0	-$34,315,000

2007 Authorization…. Authority expired on September 30, 2003. The Administration is no longer seeking reauthorization.

Statement of the Budget Request – The Administration is not seeking funding or authorization of this program because of lack of program results.

Program Description – Community Services Discretionary Activities grants are provided to private, locally-initiated community development corporations which sponsor enterprises providing employment, training, and business development opportunities for low-income residents. Grants also are provided under the Community Services Discretionary activities authority to public and private non-profit agencies for activities benefiting migrant and seasonal farm workers and to public and private organizations to carry out programs in rural housing and community facilities development.

Funding for Community Services Discretionary Activities during the past five years has been as follows:

2002	$33,976,000
2003	$34,825,000
2004	$34,090,000
2005	$34,536,000
2006	$34,315,000

Performance Analysis – These programs have not been subject to the PART process. No performance measures have been established for the Community Services Discretionary Activities programs.

Rationale for the Budget Request – The FY 2007 budget does not request funds for the Community Services Discretionary Activities program. The services provided under these programs are redundant with similar programs currently operating in other Departments as well as new Administration efforts to target funds more effectively.

Resource and Program Data
Community Economic Development

	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Resource Data:			
Service Grants:			
Formula			
Discretionary	$25,232,387	$25,376,841	$0
Research/Evaluation	192,259	192,259	
Demonstration/Development	0	0	
Training/Technical Assistance	150,000	272,950	
Program Support[1]	1,720,354	1,179,950	
Total, Resources	$27,295,000	$27,022,000	$ 0
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	48	45	
New Starts:			
#	38	37	
$	21,298,623	22,549,791	
Continuations:			
#	10	8	
$	4,083,764	2,827,050	
Contracts:			
#	4	4	
$	1,417,613	1,295,159	
Interagency Agreements:			
#	2	1	
$	495,000	350,000	

[1] Includes funding for information technology support, grant/panel reviews, IAAs and printing costs.

Resource and Program Data
Rural Community Facilities

	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Resource Data:			
Service Grants:			
Formula			
Discretionary	$7,218,000	$7,117,489	$0
Research/Evaluation	0	149,001	
Demonstration/Development	0	0	
Training/Technical Assistance	0	0	
Program Support[1]	23,000	26,510	
Total, Resources	$7,241,000	$7,293,000	$0
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	8	8	
New Starts:			
#	8	8	
$	7,218,000	7,117,489	
Continuations:			
#	0	0	
$	0	0	
Contracts:			
#	0	2	
$	0	170,511	
Interagency Agreements:			
#	2	1	
$	23,000	5,000	

[1] Includes funding for information technology support, grant/panel reviews and printing costs.

JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR LOW-INCOME INDIVIDUALS (JOLI)

Authorizing Legislation – Section 505 of the Family Support Act of 1998 and Section 112 of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act 1996.

2005 Enacted	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
$5,436,000	$5,382,000	$0	-$5,382,000

2007 Authorization….$25,000,000.

Statement of the Budget Request – The Administration is not requesting funding for the Job Opportunities for Low-Income Individuals program.

Program Description – The Job Opportunities for Low-Income Individuals (JOLI) program provides grants on a competitive basis to non-profit organizations to create new employment and business opportunities for TANF recipients and other low-income individuals through projects that include self-employment and micro-enterprise, expansion of existing businesses, new business ventures and strategies of developing or creating new jobs or employment opportunities.

Funding for the Job Opportunities for Low-Income Individuals program during the past five years has been as follows:

2002	$5,500,000
2003	$5,464,000
2004	$5,432,000
2005	$5,436,000
2006	$5,382,000

Performance Analysis – This program has not been subject to the PART process. No performance measures have been established for the Job Opportunities for Low-Income Individuals program.

Rationale for the Budget Request – The FY 2007 budget does not request funds for the JOLI program. This program duplicates activities that can be funded by states under the TANF program.

Resource and Program Data
Job Opportunities for Low-Income Individuals (JOLI)

	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Resource Data:			
Service Grants:			
Formula			
Discretionary	$4,936,160	$4,927,639	$0
Research/Evaluation	0	0	
Demonstration/Development	0	0	
Training/Technical Assistance	149,001	149,001	
Program Support[1]	350,839	305,360	
Total, Resources	$5,436,000	$5,382,000	$0
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	10	10	
New Starts:			
#	10	10	
$	4,936,160	4,927,639	
Continuations:			
#	0	0	
$	0	0	
Contracts:			
#	3	3	
$	477,340	449,361	
Interagency Agreements:			
#	2	1	
$	22,500	5,000	

[1] Includes funding for information technology support, grant/panel reviews and printing costs.

INDIVIDUAL DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNTS

Authorizing Legislation –Section 416 of the Assets for Independence Act.

2005 Enacted	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
$24,704,000	$24,452,000	$24,452,000	$0

2007 Authorization….$25,000,000 (Legislation to reauthorize the program is pending Congressional action.)

Statement of the Budget Request – The 2007 budget request of $24,452,000 for the Individual Development Accounts (IDA) program will provide on-going support for the IDA program, thereby allowing low-income individuals and families to save money and increase economic self-sufficiency.

Program Description – The Individual Development Accounts demonstration program will help determine: (1) the social, civic, psychological and economic effects of providing to individuals and families with limited means an incentive to accumulate assets by saving a portion of their earned income; (2) the extent to which an asset-based policy that promotes saving for post-secondary education, home ownership, and micro-enterprise development may be used to enable individuals and families with limited means to increase their economic self-sufficiency; and (3) the extent to which an asset-based policy stabilizes and improves families.

The grants are awarded for five-year projects. Eligible grantees include: non-profit organizations; state, local, or tribal governments that apply jointly with a nonprofit; and "Low Income" designated credit unions or certified Community Development Financial Institutions that partner with a community anti-poverty organization.

Applicants must raise private and public (non-federal) funds to receive a federal grant. The leveraging requirement is effectively a one-to-one ratio in that the Federal grant can not exceed the non-federal funds raised for the project, nor can federal matches into IDAs exceed the non-federal matches. The maximum federal grant is two million dollars per year.

Funding for the Individual Development Accounts program during the past five years has been as follows:

2002	$24,943,000
2003	$24,827,000
2004	$24,695,000
2005	$24,704,000
2006	$24,452,000

Performance Analysis – The PART review was conducted as part of the FY 2006 budget process, and the program was rated Adequate. The assessment found that: (1) the program addresses a specific problem and supports a national impact evaluation to determine whether the IDA strategy helps families become economically self-sufficient, and (2) while AFI grantees must report on individual goals and measures, the program has not established annual and long-term program-wide performance measures to which grantees commit and toward which they work. In response to these findings, ACF will work to develop grantee-supported performance outcome measures.

Rationale for the Budget Request – The FY 2007 budget request for the IDA program is $24,452,000, the same as the FY 2006 enacted level. This request will fund an estimated 62 grants to provide on-going support for the IDA program, thereby allowing additional low-income individuals and families to save money and increase economic self-sufficiency. In concert with Congressional action to reauthorize the program, ACF will pursue administrative and legislative proposals to improve program effectiveness. The efforts will focus on improving program flexibility, encourage program simplification, and increase participation eligibility.

Resource and Program Data
Individual Development Accounts

	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Resource Data:			
Service Grants:			
Formula			
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation	$500,000	$500,000	$500,000
Demonstration/Development	18,845,915	20,823,000	20,823,000
Training/Technical Assistance	3,920,000	1,800,000	1,800,000
Program Support[1]	1,436,085	1,329,000	1,329,000
Total, Resources	$24,702,000	$24,452,000	$24,452,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	44	62	62
New Starts:			
#	44	62	62
$	15,234,915	19,080,799	19,080,799
Continuations:			
#	0	0	0
$	0	0	0
Contracts:			
#	9	10	10
$	8,216,649[2]	4,143,777	4,143,777
Interagency Agreements:			
#	4	3	3
$	807,829	680,722	680,722

[1] Includes funding for information technology support, grant/panel reviews, salaries and benefits and associated overhead and printing costs.
[2] Since OCS did not receive sufficient numbers of high-quality grant applications in FY 2005, additional funds were included in contracts to focus on building the capacity of the field through outreach activities, increased marketing and partnering with other government agencies to cultivate stronger applicants.

FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND SERVICES/BATTERED WOMEN'S SHELTERS

Authorizing Legislation ─ Section 310 of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act.

2005 Enacted	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
$125,630,000	$124,731,000	$124,731,000	$0

2007 Authorization…. Such sums as may be appropriated.

Statement of the Budget Request ─ The FY 2007 budget request includes $124,731,000 to provide on-going support for the critical core services to individuals and families affected by domestic violence.

Program Description ─ The Family Violence Prevention and Services program provides grants to states and Indian Tribes to support programs and projects that work to prevent incidents of family violence, provide immediate shelter and related assistance for victims of family violence and their dependents, and provide resources to programs that provide prevention and intervention services for families in abusive situations. These grants are made in support of the strategic goal of healthy, safe and supportive communities and tribes and the performance goal of building these healthy, safe and supportive communities to increase the ability of family violence victims to plan for safety.

By statute, 70 percent of Family Violence funds are awarded in grants to states and territories. State grants are allocated based on the state's population. Grants to territories and insular areas are up to one-eighth of one percent of the amounts available for grants for that fiscal year. The Act specifies that a state may keep five percent of its allotment for administrative costs and must distribute the remaining funds to local public agencies and non-profit private organizations, including religious and charitable organizations and voluntary associations. Seventy percent of a state's funds must be used to provide immediate shelter and related assistance to victims of family violence and their dependents. Most states exceed the 70 percent requirement. States may use the remaining funds to: establish new shelters in under-served areas; expand counseling, self-help, and substance abuse referral services; set up demonstrations programs, e.g., elder abuse shelters; or, provide training for staff and volunteers.

By statute, 10 percent of Family Violence funds are allocated for grants to Indian Tribes and tribal organizations. The amount of the Indian grants is based on the population of the tribe. Tribes use these funds primarily for emergency shelter and related assistance. These grants have assisted tribes in focusing on and improving services to victims and their families. Some tribes also have used these funds for public education efforts to break the patterns of family violence.

State Domestic Violence Coalitions receive 10 percent of the appropriation to further the purposes of domestic violence intervention and prevention. State Domestic Violence Coalitions are membership organizations for all shelters in the state. The grants to the coalitions support technical assistance efforts with their membership and other related service providers. The grants also support training and related collaborative efforts with other social services sectors, e.g. law enforcement, health, education and welfare.

The network of Information and Technical Assistance Centers (the National Resource Center and the Special Issue Resource Centers) receives five percent of the appropriation to provide information, technical assistance and training to federal, state, Indian and local domestic violence agencies and other professionals and individuals in the field. The purpose of this network (a network of five domestic violence resource centers: National Resource Center on Domestic Violence, Resource Center on Civil and

Criminal Law, also know as Battered Women's Justice Project, Health Resource Center on Domestic Violence, Resource Center on Child Protection and Custody, and Resource Center for Indian Tribes and Tribal Organizations) is to strengthen the existing support systems serving battered women, their children and other victims of domestic violence. The network also provides comprehensive information and resources, policy development, and technical assistance designed to enhance the prevention of and community response to domestic violence.

The statute also authorizes funds for activities relating to the issue of family violence through grants, contracts or interagency agreements. Under this authority, grants have been awarded to:

- Support collaborative efforts between faith-based/spiritual community organizations and the domestic violence community that created additional points of entry for persons in abusive relationships as they seek services and more informed responses;
- Historical black colleges and universities, Hispanic-serving colleges and universities, and tribal colleges and universities to support social work graduate student practicums' in domestic violence;
- Projects demonstrating protocols and training approaches that are useful to organizations and agencies providing services to immigrant and battered women. Projects between child protective service agencies and domestic violence advocacy organizations were supported to develop effective strategies for domestic violence services integration into child protection systems and strategies; and
- Domestic violence prevention service providers and advocacy organizations for public information and community awareness activities.

Funding for the Family Violence Prevention and Services program during the last five years has been as follows:

2002	$124,459,000
2003	$126,403,000
2004	$125,648,000
2005	$125,630,000
2006	$124,731,000

Additionally, the Stamp Out Domestic Violence Act of 2001, Public Law 107-67, created a domestic violence semi-postal stamp. Proceeds from stamp sales directly funded competitive grant awards to domestic violence service providers for enhanced services to children and youth who have been exposed to domestic violence. During FY 2005, $1.2 million was committed to children services through the semi-postal stamp proceeds.

Performance Analysis – A PART review was conducted during FY 2006 budget process, and the program was rated Results Not Demonstrated. As a result, the program has worked to develop meaningful outcome performance measures and to create improved ways of measuring program success annually and long-term. In collaboration with state and local partners, the family violence program has developed outcome oriented performance measures. These new measures will be introduced to the domestic violence community through a series of workshops and regionally-based trainings. Assisting in this effort will be the National Resource Center on Domestic Violence, representatives of state domestic violence coalitions, and staff of the National Network to End Domestic Violence. As a result of this combined effort, ACF will be able to more accurately track progress in its Family Violence Prevention and Services programs.

Rationale for the Budget Request – The FY 2007 budget request for the Family Violence Prevention and Services Program is $124,731,000, which is the same as the FY 2006 enacted level. The requested level of funding will be used to maintain the range of services, residential and non-residential, provided

by shelters and maintain the number of shelters funded by the grants for battered women's shelters. These funds will provide on-going support for the critical core services to individuals and families impacted by domestic violence.

Resource and Program Data
Family Violence Prevention and Services/Battered Women's Shelters

	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Resource Data:			
Service Grants:			
Formula	$113,067,000	$112,258,000	$112,258,000
Resource Centers	6,282,000	6,237,000	6,237,000
Discretionary	3,611,000	3,585,000	3,585,000
Research/Evaluation	0	0	0
Demonstration/Development	500,000	500,000	500,000
Training/Technical Assistance	800,000	800,000	800,000
Program Support[1]	1,370,000	1,351,000	1,351,000
Total, Resources[2]	$125,630,000	$124,731,000	$124,731,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	327	324	324
New Starts:			
#	322	319	319
$	$116,334,000	$115,833,960	$115,833,960
Continuations:			
#	5	5	5
$	$6,282,000	$6,237,000	$6,237,000
Contracts:			
#	1	2	2
$	$1, 366,000	$1,206,810	$1,206,810
Interagency Agreements:			
#	3	3	3
$	$881,000	$909,810	$909,810

[1] Includes funding for information technology support, grant/panel reviews, salaries and benefits costs as well as associated overhead as provided in reauthorization of the Family Violence program.
[2] Does not include funds from the sale of the Domestic Violence Stamp as stipulated by the Stamp Out Domestic Violence Act of 2001, P.L. 107-67.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

FY 2007 DISCRETIONARY STATE/FORMULA GRANTS

PROGRAM: Family Violence Prevention and Services/Battered Women's Shelters (CFDA #93.592)

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Estimate	Difference +/- 2006
Alabama	$1,456,225	$1,446,701	$1,446,701	$0
Alaska	723,880	722,502	722,502	0
Arizona	1,685,611	1,673,535	1,673,535	0
Arkansas	1,120,260	1,114,472	1,114,472	0
California	7,384,094	7,308,627	7,308,627	0
Colorado	1,469,686	1,460,012	1,460,012	0
Connecticut	1,262,197	1,254,831	1,254,831	0
Delaware	756,943	755,197	755,197	0
District of Columbia	704,618	703,455	703,455	0
Florida	3,888,144	3,851,566	3,851,566	0
Georgia	2,268,794	2,250,230	2,250,230	0
Hawaii	838,683	836,027	836,027	0
Idaho	863,333	860,404	860,404	0
Illinois	3,002,936	2,976,205	2,976,205	0
Indiana	1,778,929	1,765,815	1,765,815	0
Iowa	1,158,405	1,152,193	1,152,193	0
Kansas	1,117,023	1,111,271	1,111,271	0
Kentucky	1,383,598	1,374,882	1,374,882	0
Louisiana	1,453,501	1,444,007	1,444,007	0
Maine	848,967	846,197	846,197	0
Maryland	1,650,499	1,638,813	1,638,813	0
Massachusetts	1,812,749	1,799,258	1,799,258	0
Michigan	2,511,332	2,490,070	2,490,070	0
Minnesota	1,564,105	1,553,380	1,553,380	0
Mississippi	1,148,674	1,142,571	1,142,571	0
Missouri	1,687,649	1,675,550	1,675,550	0
Montana	775,182	773,233	773,233	0
Nebraska	930,232	926,558	926,558	0
Nevada	1,041,283	1,036,374	1,036,374	0
New Hampshire	845,612	842,879	842,879	0
New Jersey	2,244,128	2,225,839	2,225,839	0
New Mexico	959,730	955,729	955,729	0
New York	4,234,009	4,193,584	4,193,584	0
North Carolina	2,214,330	2,196,372	2,196,372	0
North Dakota	719,898	718,564	718,564	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Estimate	Difference +/- 2006
Ohio	2,765,806	2,741,714	2,741,714	0
Oklahoma	1,265,968	1,258,560	1,258,560	0
Oregon	1,279,393	1,271,836	1,271,836	0
Pennsylvania	2,944,847	2,918,762	2,918,762	0
Rhode Island	804,244	801,972	801,972	0
South Carolina	1,393,454	1,384,628	1,384,628	0
South Dakota	745,700	744,080	744,080	0
Tennessee	1,715,309	1,702,902	1,702,902	0
Texas	4,850,718	4,803,433	4,803,433	0
Utah	1,051,539	1,046,516	1,046,516	0
Vermont	717,446	716,140	716,140	0
Virginia	2,009,942	1,994,258	1,994,258	0
Washington	1,772,545	1,759,501	1,759,501	0
West Virginia	943,110	939,294	939,294	0
Wisconsin	1,641,231	1,629,649	1,629,649	0
Wyoming	695,741	694,671	694,671	0
Subtotal	**86,102,232**	**85,484,819**	**85,484,819**	**0**
Tribes	12,562,986	12,473,100	12,473,100	0
American Samoa	125,630	124,731	124,731	0
Guam	125,630	124,731	124,731	0
Northern Mariana Islands	125,630	124,731	124,731	0
Puerto Rico	1,336,146	1,327,957	1,327,957	0
Virgin Islands	125,630	124,731	124,731	0
Subtotal	**14,401,652**	**14,299,981**	**14,299,981**	**0**
Total States/Territories	**100,503,884**	**99,784,800**	**99,784,800**	**0**
Coalitions	12,562,986	12,473,100	12,473,100	0
Resource Centers	6,158,436	6,236,550	6,236,550	0
Discretionary Activities	6,158,436	6,236,550	6,236,550	0
Subtotal adjustments	**24,879,858**	**24,946,200**	**24,946,200**	**0**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$125,383,742**	**$124,731,000**	**$124,731,000**	**$0**

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HOTLINE

Authorizing Legislation ─ Section 316(g) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act.

2005 Enacted	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
$3,224,000	$2,970,000	$2,970,000	$0

2007 Authorization….$3,500,000

Statement of the Budget ─ The 2007 budget request included $2,970,000 to staff the National Domestic Violence Hotline 24 hours per day, 7 days a week.

Program Description ─ The National Domestic Violence Hotline is a cooperative agreement which funds the operation of a national, toll-free telephone hotline to provide information and assistance to victims of domestic violence in an effort to build healthy, safe and supportive communities and tribes. Counseling and referral services are provided 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. The hotline also must publicize its telephone number and the services it provides to potential users throughout the United States.

The hotline serves as a critical partner in the prevention and resource assistance efforts of the Domestic Violence Resource Network. It provides assistance in the following areas: (1) crisis intervention by helping the caller identify problems and possible solutions, including making plans for safety in an emergency; (2) information about sources of assistance for individuals and their friends, families, and employers wanting to learn more about domestic violence, child abuse, sexual assault, intervention programs for batterers, working through the criminal justice system, and related issues; and (3) referrals to battered women's shelters and programs, social service agencies, legal programs, and other groups and organizations willing to help.

The Hotline maintains a database, which collects information on services for victims of domestic violence, including the availability of shelters to which callers may be referred throughout the United States. Trained hotline counselors are available for non-English speakers and the hotline is accessible to persons who are hearing-impaired.

Funding for the Domestic Violence Hotline during the last five years has been as follows:

2002	$2,157,000
2003.....	$2,562,000
2004	$2,982,000
2005	$3,224,000
2006	$2,970,000

Performance Analysis ─ The program has worked to develop meaningful outcome performance measures. An additional efficiency measure has been developed: to shorten the average "wait time," the Hotline will continue to use improved technology along with the adjustment in staffing patterns and on-going training. The decrease in "wait time" will account for fewer dropped calls that are placed to the Hotline, thus increasing the number of calls to which they can respond**.** The National Domestic Violence Hotline (NDVH) has two performance measures related to average-calls-per month and training hours of advocates who handle sexual assault calls.

Performance Goal	Results	Context
Increase through training the capacity of the National Domestic Violence Hotline to respond to an increase in the average number and the type of calls per month.	In FY 2005, the domestic violence program handled an average of 16,500 calls per month, exceeding its target of 14,500 by 13 percent.	Surpassing the target was accomplished through technological assistance, staffing pattern adjustments, and on going in-service training.

Rationale for the Budget – The FY 2007 budget request for the Domestic Violence Hotline is $2,970,000, which is the same as the FY 2006 enacted level. The Hotline averages 300 to 400 calls a day. However, a public awareness message or a program that publicizes the Hotline can provide a spike of 400 to 500 calls within hours. The requested level funding will enable the Hotline to maintain its core number of advocates at 28 full and part-time staff, and approximately 20 relief staff and 25 volunteer Hotline advocates. This staffing level assures the Hotline is answered 24 hours per day, 7 days a week.

Resource and Program Data
Domestic Violence Hotline

	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Resource Data:			
Service Grants:			
Formula	$0	$0	$0
Discretionary	3,000,000	2,970,000	2,970,000
Research/Evaluation	0	0	0
Demonstration/Development	224,000	0	0
Training/Technical Assistance	0	0	0
Program Support	0	0	0
Total, Resources	$3,224,000	$2,970,000	$2,970,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	1	1	1
New Starts:			
#	1	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Continuations:			
#	0	1	1
$	$3,000,000	$2,970,000	$2,970,000
Contracts:			
#	1	0	0
$	$224,000	$0	$0
Interagency Agreements:			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0

FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION

	2005 Enacted	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Federal Administration	$185,210,000	$183,365,000	$188,123,000	+$4,758,000
Center for Faith-Based and Community Initiatives	1,375,000	1,386,000	1,386,000	0
Total, BA	$186,585,000	$184,751,000	$189,509,000	+$4,758,000
FTE	*1,330*	*1,327*	*1,319*	*-8*

2007 Authorization….Such sums as may be appropriated.

Statement of the Budget Request — The FY 2007 budget request of $189,509,000 for Federal Administration is $4.8 million above the FY 2006 enacted level. This funding level fully supports key Departmental management initiatives and 1,319 FTE.

Program Description — The Federal Administration account includes funding for salaries and benefits and associated expenses of the Administration for Children and Families, including the Center for Faith-Based and Community Initiatives. These resources provide support for staff and related program management activities necessary to effectively administer federal programs that promote the economic and social well being of families, children, individuals and communities. ACF conducts operations at ACF headquarters in Washington, D.C., in the ten regional offices of the Department of Health and Human Services, and at the thirteen audit offices of the Office of Child Support Enforcement in various locations throughout the country.

Funding for Federal Administration during the last five years has been as follows:

Year	$	FTE
2002	$172,963,000	1,465
2003	$173,362,000	1,390
2004	$179,280,000	1,346
2005	$186,585,000	1,330
2006	$184,751,000	1,327

Performance Analysis — ACF has been a leader for HHS in achieving the President's Management Agenda (PMA) goals. ACF is committed to achieving results through the six PMA initiatives and continues to strive to meet the criteria for a green progress rating in all initiatives. ACF has been successful in achieving a green in five of the areas and a yellow progress rating from HHS under the Eliminating Improper Payments initiative during the fourth quarter of FY 2005 due to challenges in developing and implementing plans under the TANF and Foster Care programs consistent with the Improper Payments Act of 2002 (IPIA). The extensive flexibility of State TANF Program operations and the prohibitions on data collection in the TANF legislation have continued to present challenges to identifying an effective and cost efficient methodology for measuring improper payments in the TANF Program. We are continuing to engage in activities with states to improve our effectiveness in this area. In addition, the Foster Care program reported an error rate in the FY 2005 PAR and we are working to finalize plans for incorporating administrative cost errors as part of that error rate.

Rationale for the Budget Request – The FY 2007 budget request for Federal Administration is $189,509,000, $4.8 million above the FY 2006 enacted level to fund inflationary increases in rent and other non-pay spending and a portion of mandatory pay increases. As a result this request would support 1,319 FTE – a reduction of 8 FTE from FY 2006. This request also fully funds the President's Management Agenda e-Gov initiatives and Departmental enterprise IT initiatives and continues support for improper payment activities including funding for enhanced single state audits in three to five states in an effort to develop an error rate methodology which will help reduce improper payments.

The Unified Financial Management System (UFMS) is being implemented to replace five legacy accounting systems currently used across the Operating Divisions (Agencies). The UFMS will integrate the Department's financial management structure and provide HHS leaders with a more timely and coordinated view of critical financial management information. The system also will facilitate shared services among the Agencies and thereby help management reduce substantially the cost of providing accounting service throughout HHS. Similarly, UFMS, by generating timely, reliable and consistent financial information, will enable the component agencies and program administrators to make more timely and informed decisions regarding their operations. UFMS reached a major milestone in April 2005 with the move to production for the Center for Disease Control (CDC) and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). ACF's FY 2007 budget includes $1.3 million[1] for this purpose.

Operations and Maintenance (O & M) activities for UFMS commenced in FY 2005. The Program Support Center will provide the O & M activities needed to support UFMS. The scope of O & M services includes post deployment support and ongoing business and technical operations services. Post-deployment services include supplemental functional support, training, change management and technical help-desk services. On-going business operation services involve core functional support, training and communications, and help desk services. On-going technical services include the operations and maintenance of the UFMS production and development environments, on-going development support, and backup and disaster recovery services. ACF's FY 2007 budget includes $1.1 million[1] for this purpose.

HHS agencies have been working to implement automated solutions for a wide range of administrative activities. As UFMS development and implementation move toward completion, there are added opportunities to improve efficiency through automating the transfer of information from administrative systems to the accounting system. ACF's FY 2007 budget includes $400,000[1] to support coordinated development of these improved automated linkages and administrative systems.

This request includes funding to support the President's Management Agenda Expanding E-Government and Departmental enterprise information technology initiatives. Operating Division funds will be combined to create an Enterprise Information Technology (EIT) Fund to finance specific information technology initiatives identified through the HHS strategic planning process and approved by the HHS IT Investment Review Board. These enterprise information technology initiatives promote collaboration in planning and project management and achieve common HHS-wide goals. Examples of HHS enterprise initiatives funded by the EIT Fund are Enterprise Architecture, Capital Planning and Investment Control, Enterprise E-mail, Grants Management Consolidation, and Public Key Infrastructure.

[1] This effort is funded from programs that have statutory authority to pay for program support costs as well as Federal Administration funds.

Detail of Full-Time Equivalent Employment (FTE)[1]

	2005 Actual	2006 Estimate	2007 Estimate
Administration for Children, Youth and Families	171	167	165
Office of Administration	110	110	108
Office of Child Support Enforcement	156	154	154
Office of Family Assistance	42	48	58
Office of Community Services	52	52	43
Office of Regional Operations	6	6	6
Office of Refugee Resettlement	50	54	59
Administration for Developmental Disabilities	24	24	24
Administration for Native Americans	10	10	10
Office of Public Affairs	12	12	12
Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation	26	28	28
Immediate Office of the Assistant Secretary	18	18	18
Office of Legislative Affairs and Budget	24	23	23
President's Committee for People with Intellectual Disabilities	5	5	5
Regional Offices	624	616	606
Total, ACF	1,330	1,327	1,319

Average GS Grade

2002	12.5
2003	12.5
2004	12.4
2005	12.4
2006	12.4

[1] The FTE shown in this chart reflects the levels for all of ACF including FTE paid from other budgetary accounts. In FY 2007 there are 1,192 FTE in Children and Family Services, 66 FTE in Children's Research and Technical Assistance, 35 FTE in Refugee and Entrant Assistance, 24 FTE in Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, and 2 FTE in Foster Care and Adoption Assistance.

Program Administration
Detail of Positions

	2005 Actual	2006 Estimate	2007 Estimate
Executive Level	3	3	3
Executive Salary	19	20	20
GS-15	117	117	116
GS-14	250	249	247
GS-13	421	419	415
GS-12	310	309	309
GS-11	93	93	92
GS-10	0	0	0
GS-9	46	46	46
GS-8	11	11	11
GS-7	30	30	30
GS-6	16	16	16
GS-5	8	8	8
GS-4	3	3	3
GS-3	0	0	0
GS-2	3	3	3
GS-1	0	0	0
Subtotal	1,308	1,304	1,296
Average GS grade	12.4	12.4	12.4
Average GS salary	$68,555	$70,781	$72,494

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHIILDREN AND FAMILIES
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

For necessary expenses for refugee and entrant assistance activities and for costs associated with the care and placement of unaccompanied alien children authorized by [title IV]*section 414* of the Immigration and Nationality Act and section 501 of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980 (Public Law 96-422), for carrying out section 462 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-296), and for carrying out the Torture Victims Relief Act of 2003 (Public Law 108-179)] [$575,579,000]*$614,935,000* of which up to [$9,915,000] *$14,816,000* shall be available to carry out the Trafficking Victims Protection *Reauthorization* Act [of 2003 (Public Law 108-193)]*of 2005 (Public Law 109-164)*: *Provided*, That funds appropriated under this heading pursuant to section 414(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act and section 462 of the Homeland Security Act [of 2002] for fiscal year [2006]*2007* shall be available for the costs of assistance provided and other activities to remain available through September 30, [2008]*2009*.

Department of Health and Human Services Appropriations Act, 2006.

LANGUAGE ANALYSIS

Language Provision	Explanation
"…[title IV]*section 414*…"	This can be replaced by the more specific reference.
"…[of 2003 (Public Law 108-193)]	This can be deleted because there is a more appropriate reference
"…*Reauthorization….of 2005 (Public Law 109-164)*	This should be added because this is the current reference.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

Refugee and Entrant Assistance

Amounts Available for Obligation

	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Appropriation, Annual	$488,654,000	$575,579,000	$614,935,000
Enacted Rescission	-3,906,000	-5,756,000	0
Administrative Reductions	-34,000	0	0
Subtotal Adjusted Appropriation	484,714,000	$569,823,000	$614,935,000
Unobligated balance, start of year	7,570,000	0	0
Recovery of prior year obligations	41,678,000	0	0
Total, obligations	$533,962,000	$569,823,000	$614,935,000

Refugee and Entrant Assistance

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

FY 2006 Enacted	
Total estimated budget authority	$569,823,000
(Obligations)	
FY 2007 Estimate	$614,935,000
(Obligations)	
Net change	+$ 45,112,000
(Obligations)	

	Budget Authority	Budget Authority
Increases:		
A. Program:		
1. Grants for transitional and medical assistance to refugee arrivals/eligibles, including victims of trafficking…….	$265,547,000	+$16,786,000
2. Care and placement of unaccompanied alien children……..	77,302,000	+27,720,000
3. Provide assistance to United States citizens who are victims of trafficking……	14,816,000	+5,000,000
Total Increases	$357,665,000	+$49,506,000
Decreases:		
A. Program:		
1. Grants for social adjustment and employment services to refugee arrivals/eligibles, including victims of trafficking……	$154,004,000	-$4,394,000
Total decreases……	$154,004,000	-$4,394,000
Net Change……		+$45,112,000

Refugee and Entrant Assistance

Budget Authority by Activity

	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Transitional and Medical Services…….	$204,993,000	$265,547,000	$282,333,000
Victims of Trafficking..	9,915,000	9,816,000	14,816,000
Social Services……..	152,243,000	154,004,000	149,610,000
Victims of Torture…….	9,915,000	9,816,000	9,816,000
Preventive Health……..	4,796,000	4,748,000	4,748,000
Targeted Assistance…...	49,081,000	48,590,000	48,590,000
Unaccompanied Alien Children……	53,771,000	77,302,000	105,022,000
Subtotal, Budget Authority……	$484,714,000	$569,823,000	$614,935,000
Unobligated balances, Start of year……..	7,570,000	0	0
Recovery of prior year obligations	41,678,000	0	0
Total Budget Authority	$533,962,000	$569,823,000	$614,935,000

Refugee and Entrant Assistance

Budget Authority by Object

	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Salaries and benefits (11.1 & 12.1)……...	$2,637,000	$3,269,000	+$632,000
Travel and transportation of persons (21.0)……	267,000	292,000	+25,000
Rental payments to GSA (23.1)……..	1,014,000	1,166,000	+152,000
Printing (24.1)……	150,000	180,000	+30,000
Advisory and assistance services (25.1)……	17,170,000	16,105,000	-1,065,000
Other services (25.2)……..	502,000	502,000	0
Purchase of goods and services from government accounts (25.3)……	5,167,000	6,419,000	+1,252,000
Supplies and materials (26.0)	128,000	113,000	-15,000
Grants, subsidies, and contributions (41.0)……..	542,788,000	586,889,000	+44,101,000
Total, budget authority by object……...	$569,823,000	$614,935,000	+$45,112,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS IN HOUSE, SENATE AND CONFERENCE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE REPORTS

Items Listed in House, Senate and Conference Appropriations Report Language

Item
[*Efforts to provide appropriate detention facilities for unaccompanied minors]* – The Committee directs that not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall submit a report on progress made by ORR and programs funded under this Act to shift children from secured detention facilities to more age-appropriate shelter-based facilities for unaccompanied children in its custody. (H. Rpt. 109-143, p.128)

Item
[*Care provided to unaccompanied children]* – The Committee directs that not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall submit a report on progress made by ORR to deinstitutionalize the care provided to unaccompanied children in its custody, including the utilization of community-based, child welfare centered services. (S. Rpt 109-103, p.199)

Item
[*Unaccompanied minors program]* – The conference agreement provides $78,083,000 for the unaccompanied minors program. The House bill proposed $63,083,000 for this program. The Senate provided $63,083,000 through regular appropriations and $15,000,000 as an emergency for this program. The conference agreement does not include emergency funding for this program. The conferees direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to issue a report by no later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act on progress made by the Office of Refugee Resettlement and programs funded under this Act to shift children to more child-centered, age-appropriate, small group, home-like environments for unaccompanied children in its custody. (C. Rpt 109-337, p.86)

Action taken or to be taken
Prior to the program's transfer from the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to ORR, more than 30 percent of all UAC were housed in juvenile detention centers. In less than three years, ORR has made a dramatic shift in the type of shelter used for these vulnerable children.

Currently, ORR has fewer than 2 percent of its UAC population in secure detention facilities – a reduction of more than 70 percent. As a viable alternative, ORR has developed "staff-secure" facilities that offer a heightened level of staff supervision, communication, and services in a structured, licensed shelter care setting. These facilities must offer full services, that is, the same services that UAC are offered in ORR funded shelters: educational classes all day, recreation, outside recreation, medical screenings and treatment, psycho-social assessments, group and individual counseling, and reunification services. In FY 2005 2 percent of the UAC population was placed in staff secure facilities

The vast majority of UAC (approximately 84 percent) are placed in shelter care and the remaining 12 percent are placed in foster homes, group homes, and residential mental health treatment centers.

FY 2006 House Appropriations Committee Report Language (H. Rpt 109-143)

Item

[Services for abused immigrants] – The Committee urges ORR to allow individual abused, abandoned or neglected children in its custody, when appropriate, to access State dependency proceedings for ultimate care and placement in State foster care or under legal guardianship as a necessary predicate for their eligibility for special immigrant juvenile status. (p. 127)

Action taken or to be taken

While the Homeland Security Act (HSA) transferred responsibility for the care and placement of unaccompanied alien children (UAC) to ORR, it did not include the authority for ORR to grant immigration benefits to UAC. The consent component of the Special Immigrant Juvenile (SIJ) process is the initial part of a process that may result in an immigration benefit; and the Department of Homeland Security has retained responsibility for this activity.

Item

[Pro bono legal counsel for refugees] – The Committee encourages ORR to fund pilot programs to study and assess the benefits of providing pro bono counsel to children in ORR custody. The Committee also encourages ORR to give high priority to the availability of pro bono legal counsel when selecting facilities for housing unaccompanied children in ORR custody. (p. 127)

Action taken or to be taken

ORR has accorded high priority to pro-bono representation for UAC in its care. At the end of FY 2005, the Vera Institute was awarded a three-year contract to develop pro-bono outreach capacity at selected non-profit legal service providers who serve UAC in ORR's custody. Currently, the Vera Institute is reviewing proposals submitted by various legal groups, and they will select six to seven organizations that will serve UAC in geographical areas with high apprehensions such as Phoenix, El Paso, Houston, Harlingen, and Southern California.

Item

[Follow-up to Chicago pilot-advocacy for unaccompanied children] – The Committee understands that ORR carried out a successful pilot program in Chicago, Illinois through Heartland Alliance on the benefits of child advocates for unaccompanied children. The Committee encourages ORR to implement follow-up pilot programs to further develop the findings and best practices of the Chicago pilot program regarding the utilization of child advocates to identify the child's best interests from a child welfare perspective so that such information can be taken into consideration by attorneys and judges involved in a child's immigration proceedings. (p. 128)

Action taken or to be taken

The Child Advocate Project, which was started in FY 2004 in Chicago under the Midwest Immigrant Human Rights Corp. of Heartland Alliance, appoints and trains "child advocate" volunteers for certain categories of children (e.g., very young, disabled, pregnant teens, etc.) who are in ORR custody at the International Children's Center in Chicago, one of the ORR-funded shelters for UAC. The advocates meet with their assigned children weekly and provide support, advice and guidance. Though the project is in its early stages, child advocates have had a beneficial impact on unaccompanied alien children's cases and assist attorneys by representing what is in the child's best interests. In FY 2006 ORR plans to replicate this project in Houston for UAC in staff secure and secure placements, subject to availability of funds.

FY 2006 Senate Appropriations Committee Report Language (H. Rpt 109-103)

Item

[Services for abused immigrants] – The Committee is aware that at times ORR allows individual abused, abandoned, or neglected children in its custody to access State dependency proceedings for ultimate care and placement in State foster care or under legal guardianship. The Committee urges ORR to continue this practice in such cases as it is appropriate. (p. 198)

Action taken or to be taken

While the Homeland Security Act (HSA) transferred responsibility for the care and placement of unaccompanied alien children (UAC) to ORR, it did not include the authority for ORR to grant immigration benefits to UAC. The consent component of the Special Immigrant Juvenile (SIJ) process is the initial part of a process that may result in an immigration benefit; and the Department of Homeland Security has retained responsibility for this activity.

Refugee and Entrant Assistance

Authorizing Legislation

	2006 Amount Authorized	2006 Enacted	2007 Amount Authorized	2007 Estimate
Section 414(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, and Section 501 of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980[1]:				
1. Transitional and Medical Services	Such sums	$265,547,000	Such sums	$282,333,000
2. Social Services	Such sums	154,004,000	Such sums	149,610,000
3. Preventive Health	Such sums	4,748,000	Such sums	4,748,000
4. Targeted Assistance	Such sums	48,590,000	Such sums	48,590,000
Section 113(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act and Section 202	15,000,000 10,000,000	9,816,000	15,000,000 10,000,000	9,816,000 5,000,000
Section 5(b)(1) of the Torture Victims Relief Act	25,000,000	9,816,000	25,000,000	9,816,000
Section 462(a) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002:				
Unaccompanied Alien Children	Such sums	77,302,000	Such sums	105,022,000
Total, appropriation		$569,823,000		$614,935,000
Total appropriations against definite authorizations	$50,000,000	$19,632,000	$50,000,000	$24,632,000

[1] The authorization for these programs expired on September 30, 2002.

APPROPRIATIONS HISTORY TABLE

Refugee and Entrant Assistance

	Budget Estimate to Congress	House Allowance	Senate Allowance	Appropriation
1997	$381,526,000	$412,076,000	$385,609,000	$426,612,460
1998	395,732,000	418,400,000	395,632,000	423,314,319
1999	415,000,000	415,165,000	415,000,000	435,264,000
2000	442,676,000	423,500,000	430,500,000	426,505,000
Rescission				332,000
2001	432,569,000	433,109,000	425,586,000	433,109,000
Rescission				6,000
2002	445,224,000	460,224,000	445,224,000	460,203,000
Rescission				48,000
2003	452,724,000	446,724,000	442,924,000	480,903,000
Rescission				2,904,000
2004	461,626,000	461,853,000	428,056,000	447,598,000
Rescission				2,678,000
2005	473,239,000	491,336,000	477,239,000	484,714,000
Rescission				3,940,000
2006	571,140,000	560,919,000	571,140,000	575,579,000
Rescission				5,756,000
2007	614,935,000			

Refugee and Entrant Assistance

Justification

	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Transitional and Medical Services	$204,993,000	$265,547,000	$282,333,000	+$16,786,000
Victims of Trafficking	9,915,000	9,816,000	14,816,000	+$5,000,000
Social Services	152,243,000	154,004,000	149,610,000	-4,394,000
Victims of Torture	9,915,000	9,816,000	9,816,000	0
Preventive Health	4,796,000	4,748,000	4,748,000	0
Targeted Assistance	49,081,000	48,590,000	48,590,000	0
Unaccompanied Alien Children	53,771,000	77,302,000	105,022,000	+27,720,000
Total, BA	$484,714,000	$569,823,000	$614,935,000	+$45,112,000

General Statement

The Refugee and Entrant Assistance program is designed to help refugees, asylees, Cuban and Haitian entrants, and trafficking victims to become employed and self-sufficient as quickly as possible. As a result of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, the program is now also responsible for coordinating and implementing the care and placement of unaccompanied alien children who are in federal custody by reason of immigration status. These duties are consistent with the Administration for Children and Families' strategic goals of increasing independence and productivity of families, increasing employment and promoting the social well-being of children. The President's appropriation request of $614,935,000, represents the amount needed to maintain current assistance levels, and to provide support for victims of torture and unaccompanied alien children in federal custody.

Refugee and Entrant Assistance funds support seven programs:

- Transitional and Medical Services ─ This program provides cash and medical assistance to financially needy refugees, asylees, trafficking victims and entrants who are not categorically eligible for TANF, Medicaid, or SSI, and provides foster care services to unaccompanied minors. States are reimbursed for costs incurred to administer refugee program activities. Programs are monitored and data is collected and evaluated. Wilson/Fish projects provide alternative approaches to the state-administered programs. The Voluntary Agency Program (Matching Grant Program) provides one dollar in matching funds for every two dollars of federal funds.

- Victims of Trafficking — Reauthorized in FY 2006 under the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005, this program extends eligibility for benefits and services to trafficking victims to the same extent as refugees.

- Social Services — The Social Services activity assists refugees in the areas of social adjustment, employment services, and attainment of self-sufficiency as rapidly as possible. Services include English language training, employment-related services, and a variety of special projects and activities.

- Victims of Torture — Reauthorized in FY 2006 under the Torture Victims Relief Reauthorization Act of 2005, this program provides medical and psychological treatment, social and legal services, and rehabilitation for victims of torture.

- Preventive Health — This program provides medical screening, outreach, orientation and access to health care for refugees to preserve the public health and ensure that health problems are not a barrier to achieving self-sufficiency.

- Targeted Assistance — Grants are made to states to provide services to counties or other localities with large refugee populations, high refugee concentrations, and high use of public assistance.

- Unaccompanied Alien Children — Transferred to ORR by the Homeland Security Act of 2002, this program involves the care and placement of an increasing number of unaccompanied alien children per year who are apprehended by INS agents, Border Patrol Officers, or other law enforcement agencies and placed in federal custody.

Office of Refugee Resettlement Populations Served

Year	State Dept Refugee Ceiling	Refugee Arrivals	Cuban/Haitian	Asylees	Trafficking Victims	Unaccompanied Alien Children
2003	70,000	28,234	8,687	24,264	151	4,792[1]
2004	70,000	52,868	22,923	22,923	162	6,200
2005	55,000	53,813	9,275	23,922	230	7,800
2006	70,000					
2007	70,000					

[1] The Unaccompanied Alien Children program was transferred from the Department of Homeland Security to ORR in March of 2003; therefore ORR only placed children for six months of FY 2003.

TRANSITIONAL AND MEDICAL SERVICES

Authorizing Legislation –Section 414 of the Immigration and Nationality Act and Section 501 of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980.

2005 Enacted	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
$204,993,000	$265,547,000	$282,333,000	+$16,786,000

2007 Authorization.…Such sums as may be appropriated. (Legislation to reauthorize the program is pending Congressional action.)

Statement of the Budget Request – The FY 2007 budget request of $282,333,000 for Transitional and Medical Services will provide eight months of cash and medical assistance to eligible refugees, entrants, asylees, and trafficking victims, as well as foster care services to unaccompanied refugee minors and victims of a severe form of trafficking until emancipation.

Program Description – Transitional and Medical Services can be provided in three ways:

1. State refugee program offices are reimbursed for costs incurred to administer the refugee program. Cash and medical assistance is provided to adult refugees, asylees, entrants, unaccompanied refugee minors, and certified adult trafficking victims who are not categorically eligible for TANF, Medicaid, or SSI. State refugee program offices also are reimbursed for providing foster care to an unaccompanied refugee minor until the child reaches the age of eighteen. If a state has established a later age for emancipation from foster care, reimbursements will be provided until that date.

2. Under the Voluntary Agency (Matching Grant) Program participating national voluntary refugee resettlement agencies, many of which are faith-based organizations, provide a match (in cash or in-kind services) of one dollar for every two dollars of federal contribution. The participating agencies provide services such as case management, job development, job placement and follow-up, and interim cash assistance to help refugees become employed and self-sufficient within their first four months in the U.S. Participating refugees may not access public cash assistance.

3. Alternative projects for refugees that encourage refugee self-sufficiency, Wilson-Fish projects, are funded in ten states, and provide interim financial and medical assistance for newly arrived refugees to increase their prospects for early employment and self-sufficiency and to reduce welfare dependency.

Funding for Transitional and Medical Services during the last five years has been as follows:

2002	$227,243,000
2003	$219,853,000
2004	$168,975,000
2005	$204,993,000
2006	$265,547,000

Performance Analysis – This program was evaluated under the PART process of the FY 2007 budget and has received a rating of Effective.

ORR met the targets for two of its key performance measures that focus on employment: "increase entered employment through the Matching Grant program" (the FY 2004 target was 71 percent and the actual was 72 percent), and "increase the percent of refugee families that are self-sufficient within the first four months after arrival" (the FY 2004 target and actual were 72 percent).

Performance Goal	Results	Context
Increase the percent of refugees who enter employment through the Matching Grant program.	ORR has met this performance target since CY 2004, and also met the targets from 1999 through 2001.	The majority of the refugee populations being served with ORR funding during 2004 required more intensive services prior to job placement because of special medical needs, lack of formal education, and limited or no English proficiency. These refugee populations came from less developed countries such as Liberia and Sudan.

Rationale for the Budget Request – The FY 2007 budget request of $282,333,000 for Transitional and Medical Services (TAMS), a $16,786,000 increase from the FY 2006 enacted level, will provide the level of funding necessary to continue to provide eight months of cash and medical assistance to eligible refugees, entrants, asylees, and trafficking victims, as well as foster care services to the unaccompanied refugee minors until emancipation. Given the intense needs of refugees currently coming to the United States, this assistance is especially critical. For example, in FY 2005, ORR resettled 53,813 refugees from 62 different countries who speak 42 different languages. This diverse refugee population included significant numbers of Hmong, Somali Bantu, Sierra Leonian, and Liberian refugees from less developed countries, with special medical needs, lack of formal education, and very limited or no English proficiency. For these populations, the provision of eight months of cash and medical assistance, while they learn English and prepare for employment in the U.S., is critical to their adjustment and future ability to become self-sufficient.

Resource and Program Data
Transitional and Medical Services

	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Resource Data:			
Service Grants:			
Formula	$132,277,000	$190,720,000	$204,338,000
Discretionary	69,000,000	70,000,000	73,000,000
Research/Evaluation	2,761,000	3,875,000	4,000,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support[1]	955,000	952,000	995,000
Total, Resources	$204,993,000	$265,547,000	$282,333,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	61	66	66
New Starts:			
#	50	46	56
$	$148,493,000	$190,720,000	$254,518,000
Continuations:			
#	11	20	10
$	$52,784,000	$70,000,000	$22,820,000
Contracts:			
#	4	4	4
$	$3,412,000	$4,550,000	$4,675,000
Interagency Agreements:			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0

[1] Includes funding for information technology support, overhead and monitoring/on-site review costs.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

FY 2007 DISCRETIONARY STATE/FORMULA GRANTS

PROGRAM: Refugee and Entrant Assistance-TMS (CFDA # 93.566)

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Estimate	Difference +/- 2006
Alabama	$0	$0	$0	$0
Alaska	0	0	0	0
Arizona	5,777,100	8,329,542	8,924,297	594,755
Arkansas	62,000	89,393	95,776	6,383
California	19,863,000	28,639,174	30,684,096	2,044,922
Colorado	1,962,000	2,828,852	3,030,841	201,989
Connecticut	661,000	953,043	1,021,094	68,051
Delaware	70,000	100,927	108,134	7,207
District of Columbia	1,457,000	2,100,733	2,250,732	149,999
Florida	13,730,000	19,796,198	21,209,707	1,413,509
Georgia	3,430,000	4,945,445	5,298,565	353,120
Hawaii	65,000	93,718	100,410	6,692
Idaho	373,000	537,799	576,200	38,401
Illinois	3,672,000	5,294,365	5,672,400	378,035
Indiana	765,000	1,102,993	1,181,750	78,757
Iowa	701,000	1,010,716	1,082,885	72,169
Kansas	390,000	562,310	602,461	40,151
Kentucky	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	530,000	764,165	818,729	54,564
Maine	357,000	514,730	551,483	36,753
Maryland	5,232,000	7,543,606	8,082,242	538,636
Massachusetts	3,870,000	5,579,846	5,978,264	398,418
Michigan	6,207,000	8,949,381	9,588,394	639,013
Minnesota	10,040,000	14,475,879	15,509,502	1,033,623
Mississippi	1,123,000	1,619,165	1,734,778	115,613
Missouri	1,014,000	1,462,006	1,566,398	104,392
Montana	63,000	90,835	97,321	6,486
Nebraska	619,000	892,487	956,213	63,726
Nevada	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	539,000	777,141	832,632	55,491
New Jersey	2,269,000	3,271,491	3,505,086	233,595
New Mexico	978,000	1,410,101	1,510,786	100,685
New York	5,496,632	7,925,158	8,491,038	565,880
North Carolina	1,682,000	2,425,142	2,598,305	173,163
North Dakota	823,520	1,187,368	1,272,150	84,782

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Estimate	Difference +/- 2006
Ohio	3,102,000	4,472,528	4,791,880	319,352
Oklahoma	454,000	654,587	701,326	46,739
Oregon	3,631,205	5,235,546	5,609,381	373,835
Pennsylvania	4,343,000	6,261,827	6,708,941	447,114
Rhode Island	302,000	435,430	466,521	31,091
South Carolina	235,000	338,828	363,021	24,193
South Dakota	205,000	295,573	316,678	21,105
Tennessee	758,000	1,092,900	1,170,937	78,037
Texas	10,894,613	15,708,078	16,829,684	1,121,606
Utah	1,835,000	2,645,741	2,834,655	188,914
Vermont	215,000	309,991	332,126	22,135
Virginia	3,307,000	4,768,101	5,108,558	340,457
Washington	5,310,000	7,656,068	8,202,735	546,667
West Virginia	6,000	8,651	9,269	618
Wisconsin	3,857,930	5,562,443	5,959,619	397,176
Wyoming	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	**132,277,000**	**190,720,000**	**204,338,000**	**13,618,000**
Discretionary Fund	69,000,000	70,000,000	73,000,000	3,000,000
Other	3,716,000	4,827,000	4,995,000	168,000
Subtotal adjustments	**72,716,000**	**74,827,000**	**77,995,000**	**3,168,000**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$204,993,000**	**$265,547,000**	**$282,333,000**	**$16,786,000**

VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING

Authorizing Legislation – Section 113(b) and Section 202 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act.

2005 Enacted	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
$9,915,000	$9,816,000	$14,816,000	+$5,000,000

2007 Authorization….$15,000,000 for international victims and $10,000,000 for domestic victims.

Statement of the Budget Request – The FY 2007 budget request of $14,816,000 for Victims of Trafficking will ensure continued administration of a national network for tracking and certifying trafficking victims, including a newly authorized grant program for United States citizens who are victims of trafficking.

Program Description – The Trafficking Victims Protection Act focuses on preventing human trafficking overseas, increasing prosecution of human traffickers here in the U.S., protecting the victims, and providing them with federal and state assistance where necessary. Victims of a severe form of trafficking are defined as people who are sexually exploited or compelled to provide labor through physical force, fraud, or coercion. Estimates indicate that there may be thousands of victims in the U.S.

This program extends eligibility for benefits and services to trafficking victims to the same extent as refugees. The law requires HHS, in consultation with the Attorney General, to certify adult trafficking victims as a pre-condition for their eligibility. Once certified, the adult trafficking victims will be eligible to apply for benefits and services under any federal or state funded program, to the same extent as refugees. Adult trafficking victims may be eligible for refugee cash and medical assistance and social services. Victims under 18 years of age do not need such certification in order to be eligible for benefits and services under the unaccompanied refugee minors program, but rather receive eligibility letters.

Beginning in FY 2006, the Trafficking Program will phase in a single national contract for the support of services to victims of human trafficking, which will provide a defined per capita benefit available to any qualified organization which is serving a victim of trafficking. ACF also will continue to make more limited grant opportunities available during FY 2006 and FY 2007.

The Trafficking "Per Capita Victim Services" contract will provide a more rational allocation of resources by making service funding available only to organizations which are actually serving victims of trafficking. The services contract will increase the accountability and responsibility of the social service process by requiring potential recipients of financial support to report the size of the trafficking victim client caseload they are serving. In addition, we anticipate that the services contract will contribute to the safety and rescue of trafficking victims by permitting a wider array of public and private non-profit entities to assist in the rescue and restoration of trafficking victims. The establishment of standards of care protocols in the services contract will ensure a high level of care as condition of receipt of funds.

Funding for Victims of Trafficking in previous years has been as follows:

2002	$ 10,000,000
2003	$ 9,935,000
2004	$ 9,909,000

2005 ..... $ 9,915,000
2006 ..... $ 9,816,000

Performance Analysis – This program was evaluated under the PART process as part of the FY 2007 budget process, and has received a rating of Moderately Effective.

Performance Goal	Results	Context
Increase the number of victims certified per year.	The baseline for FY 2004 is 163 victims of trafficking certified. In FY 2005, 230 victims were certified, which exceeded the FY 2005 target of 200 victims certified.	The "Rescue and Restore" public information campaign on Trafficking should result in an increase in the number of victims certified each year.

Rationale for the Budget Request – The FY 2007 request of $14,816,000 is a $5,000,000 increase from the FY 2006 enacted level. This budget request will support the national network for tracking and certifying victims and providing services to such victims. In addition, the $5,000,000 increase will support a newly authorized discretionary grant program to fund states, Indian Tribes, units of local government, and nonprofit, nongovernmental victims' service organizations. The grant program will assist eligible organizations in establishing, developing, expanding and strengthening assistance programs for United States citizens or aliens admitted for permanent residence, who are the subject of sex trafficking or severe forms of trafficking in persons that occurs, in whole or in part, within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States. The federal share of theses grants will not exceed 75 percent of the total cost of the projects.

Resource and Program Data
Victims of Trafficking

	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Resource Data:			
Service Grants:			
Formula			
Discretionary	$5,690,000	$3,100,000	$7,380,000
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support[1]	1,083,000	1,060,000	1,774,000
Other	3,142,000	5,656,000[2]	5,662,000[2]
Total, Resources	$9,915,000	$9,816,000	$14,816,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	34	20	45
New Starts:			
#	18	20	35
$	$1,871,000	$3,100,000	$6,090,000
Continuations:			
#	16	0	10
$	$3,819,000	$0	$1,290,000
Contracts:			
#	5	6	7
$	$3,559,000	$5,973,000	$6,208,000
Interagency Agreements:			
#	0	1	1
$	$0	$11,000	$11,000

[1] Includes funding for information technology support, salaries and benefits and associated overhead costs, and monitoring/on-site review costs.

[2] Includes funding for public outreach efforts, new Per Capita Victims Services Contracts, and decertification costs in FY 2006 and FY 2007 for international victims of human trafficking certified in the United States.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Authorizing Legislation –Section 414 of the Immigration and Nationality Act and Section 501 of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980.

2005 Enacted	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
$152,243,000	$154,004,000	$149,610,000	-$4,394,000

2007 Authorization….Such sums as may be appropriated. (Legislation to reauthorize the program is pending Congressional action.)

Statement of the Budget Request — The FY 2007 budget request of $149,610,000 for the Social Services program will support state-administered programs emphasizing employment-related activities.

Program Description — A portion of the Social Services funding is distributed by formula to states and a portion is distributed through discretionary grants. Priority is given to English language training, case management, employment preparation, and job placement and retention services.

Funding for Social Services during the last five years has been as follows:

2002	$158,600,000
2003	$150,139,000
2004	$152,218,000
2005	$152,243,000
2006	$154,004,000

Performance Analysis — A PART review was conducted as part of the FY 2004 budget process, and the program was rated Adequate. This process resulted in ORR modifying some of its long-term and short-term measures to improve their precision as indicators of performance.

ORR has set a specific and ambitious long term goal. By 2012, states will achieve a 65 percent entered employment rate. States with entered employment rates less than 50 percent will be expected to achieve an annual increase of at least 5 percent of the prior year's actual percentage outcome. States with an entered employment rate greater than 50 percent will be expected to achieve an annual increase of at least 3 percent of the prior year's actual percentage outcome. States that reach a high employment and self-sufficiency rate of 85 percent among employable refugees may choose to maintain their target levels rather than increase them. States are expected to increase the percent of refugee cash assistance cases closed due to employment by at least 3 percentage points annually as a subset of all entered employment from the prior year.

Performance Goal	Results	Context
Increase the percent of refugees who enter employment through the provision of employability services under the Social Services program.	In FY 2004, ORR met this performance target, with 50% of eligible refugees entering employment through ACF-funded refugee employment services. This exceeded the FY 2004 target of 46.35%.	The majority of the refugee populations being served with ORR funding during 2004 required more intensive services prior to job placement because of special medical needs, lack of formal education, and limited or no English proficiency. These refugee populations came from less developed countries such as Somalia, Liberia and Sudan.

Rationale for the Budget Request – The FY 2007 budget request of $149,610,000 for the Social Services program is a $4,394,000 decrease from the FY 2006 enacted level. This budget will continue to support state-administered social services through formula-funded programs and discretionary grants emphasizing employment-related services, such as job preparation, placement, retention, and upgrading services, provided concurrently with English language training.

Resource and Program Data
Social Services

	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Resource Data:			
Service Grants:			
Formula	$79,137,000	$83,408,000	$83,408,000
Discretionary	68,306,000	67,863,000	63,469,000
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	3,300,000	1,616,000	1,616,000
Program Support[1]	400,000	363,000	363,000
Other[2]	1,100,000	754,000	754,000
Total, Resources	$152,243,000	$154,004,000	$149,610,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	342	403	403
New Starts:			
#	214	230	216
$	$107,884,000	$123,947,000	$113,239,000
Continuations:			
#	128	173	187
$	$42,859,000	$28,940,000	$35,254,000
Contracts:			
#	2	1	1
$	$850,000	$363,000	$363,000
Interagency Agreements:			
#	2	2	2
$	$650,000	$754,000	$754,000

[1] Includes funding for a conference contract.
[2] Includes funding for inter-agency agreements with the Office of International and Refugee Health and SAMHSA, and contract support for Rural Initiatives in FY 2005. Rural Initiatives will be funded through grants beginning in FY 2006.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

FY 2007 DISCRETIONARY STATE/FORMULA GRANTS

PROGRAM: Refugee and Entrant Assistance-Social Services (CFDA # 93.566)

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Estimate	Difference +/- 2006
Alabama	$93,557	$98,607	$98,607	$0
Alaska	86,582	91,255	91,255	0
Arizona	1,797,518	1,894,542	1,894,542	0
Arkansas	76,945	81,098	81,098	0
California	7,570,827	7,979,477	7,979,477	0
Colorado	777,106	819,052	819,052	0
Connecticut	521,490	549,638	549,638	0
Delaware	76,945	81,098	81,098	0
District of Columbia	242,486	255,575	255,575	0
Florida	27,373,076	28,850,590	28,850,590	0
Georgia	1,948,098	2,053,250	2,053,250	0
Hawaii	76,945	81,098	81,098	0
Idaho	342,189	360,659	360,659	0
Illinois	1,399,119	1,474,639	1,474,639	0
Indiana	324,957	342,497	342,497	0
Iowa	460,355	485,204	485,204	0
Kansas	112,833	118,923	118,923	0
Kentucky	1,075,804	1,133,873	1,133,873	0
Louisiana	214,586	226,169	226,169	0
Maine	435,327	458,825	458,825	0
Maryland	1,483,640	1,563,722	1,563,722	0
Massachusetts	1,418,403	1,494,964	1,494,964	0
Michigan	1,172,223	1,235,496	1,235,496	0
Minnesota	3,987,283	4,202,504	4,202,504	0
Mississippi	76,945	81,098	81,098	0
Missouri	981,435	1,034,410	1,034,410	0
Montana	76,945	81,098	81,098	0
Nebraska	336,035	354,173	354,173	0
Nevada	621,603	655,155	655,155	0
New Hampshire	395,118	416,445	416,445	0
New Jersey	837,010	882,189	882,189	0
New Mexico	176,018	185,519	185,519	0
New York	3,915,891	4,127,259	4,127,259	0
North Carolina	1,464,767	1,543,831	1,543,831	0
North Dakota	189,968	200,222	200,222	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Estimate	Difference +/- 2006
Ohio	2,037,543	2,147,523	2,147,523	0
Oklahoma	109,139	115,030	115,030	0
Oregon	1,316,648	1,387,717	1,387,717	0
Pennsylvania	1,958,355	2,064,061	2,064,061	0
Rhode Island	226,075	238,278	238,278	0
South Carolina	138,270	145,733	145,733	0
South Dakota	337,676	355,903	355,903	0
Tennessee	628,168	662,075	662,075	0
Texas	3,246,693	3,421,939	3,421,939	0
Utah	585,496	617,099	617,099	0
Vermont	167,402	176,438	176,438	0
Virginia	1,430,301	1,507,504	1,507,504	0
Washington	3,843,679	4,051,149	4,051,149	0
West Virginia	76,945	81,098	81,098	0
Wisconsin	894,041	942,299	942,299	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	**79,136,460**	**83,408,000**	**83,408,000**	**0**
Discretionary Fund	68,306,900	67,863,000	63,469,000	-4,394,000
Other	4,799,640	2,733,000	2,733,000	0
Subtotal adjustments	**73,106,540**	**70,596,000**	**67,713,000**	**-4,394,000**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$152,243,000**	**$154,004,000**	**$149,610,000**	**-$4,394,000**

VICTIMS OF TORTURE

Authorizing Legislation – Section 5(b)(1) of the Torture Victims Relief Act.

2005 Enacted	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
$9,915,000	$9,816,000	$9,816,000	$0

2007 Authorization….$25,000,000.

Statement of the Budget Request – The FY 2007 budget request of $9,816,000 for the Victims of Torture Program will provide a comprehensive program of support for domestic centers and programs for victims of torture.

Program Description – This program provides services and rehabilitation for victims of torture. Grantees are primarily non-profit organizations and allowable services include treatment, social and legal services, and provision of research and training to health care providers to enable them to treat the physical and psychological effects of torture.

Funding for Victims of Torture during the last five years has been as follows:

2002	$10,000,000
2003	$ 9,935,000
2004	$ 9,909,000
2005	$ 9,915,000
2006	$ 9,816,000

Performance Analysis – This program has not been subject to the PART process. Performance measures are being developed for this program.

Rationale for the Budget Request – The FY 2007 request of $9,816,000 is the same as the FY 2006 enacted level. These funds will maintain medical and psychological treatment, social and legal services and rehabilitation for victims of torture.

Resource and Program Data
Victims of Torture

	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Resource Data:			
Service Grants:			
Formula			
Discretionary	$9,618,000	$9,491,000	$9,449,000
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support[1]	297,000	325,000	367,000
Total, Resources	$9,915,000	$9,816,000	$9,816,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	27	27	27
New Starts:			
#	0	27	0
$	$0	$9,491,000	$0
Continuations:			
#	27	0	27
$	$9,618,000	$0	$9,449,000
Contracts:			
#	2	1	2
$	$114,000	$78,000	$114,000
Interagency Agreements:			
#	1	1	1
$	$105,000	$86,000	$86,000

[1] Includes funding for information technology support, grant reviewer contract, salaries and benefits and associated overhead costs and an inter-agency agreement with the Office of Global Health Affairs.

PREVENTIVE HEALTH

Authorizing Legislation –Section 414 of the Immigration and Nationality Act and Section 501 of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980.

2005 Enacted	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
$4,796,000	$4,748,000	$4,748,000	$0

2007 Authorization.…Such sums as may be appropriated. (Legislation to reauthorize this program is pending Congressional action.)

Statement of the Budget Request – The FY 2007 budget request of $4,748,000 for Preventive Health will ensure adequate health assessment activities for refugees.

Program Description – Funding for preventive health services is awarded to states through this discretionary grant program to provide health screening/assessment services to refugees. The Office of Refugee Resettlement recognizes that a refugee's medical condition may affect public health as well as prevent a refugee from achieving economic self-sufficiency.

Funding for Preventive Health during the last five years has been as follows:

2002 ..... $4,835,000
2003..... $4,804,000
2004..... $4,792,000
2005..... $4,796,000
2006 ..... $4,748,000

Performance Analysis – This program has not been subject to the PART process.

The program does not have measures included in the performance budget, however, internally, the program tracks the number of persons served from all eligible populations where medical screenings are reported by the initial resettlement state. The program seeks to increase the number of medical screenings reported by states as a percentage of the eligible population of refugees, asylees, Cuban and Haitian entrants, Amerasians and Trafficking victims through the use of Preventive Health funds for outreach and referral. In FY 2004, 45 percent of all eligible populations were reported by states to have been medically screened.

Rationale for the Budget Request – The FY 2007 request of $4,748,000 is the same as the FY 2006 enacted level. These funds will support continued medical screening, outreach, orientation and access to health care for refugees to preserve the public health and ensure health problems are not a barrier to achieving self-sufficiency.

Resource and Program Data
Preventive Health

	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Resource Data:			
Service Grants:			
Formula			
Discretionary	$4,796,000	$4,748,000	$4,748,000
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$4,796,000	$4,748,000	$4,748,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	37	37	37
New Starts:			
#	0	37	0
$	$0	$4,748,000	$0
Continuations:			
#	37	0	37
$	$4,796,000	$0	$4,748,000
Contracts:			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Interagency Agreements:			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0

TARGETED ASSISTANCE

Authorizing Legislation –Section 414 of the Immigration and Nationality Act and Section 501 of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980.

2005 Enacted	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
$49,081,000	$48,590,000	$48,590,000	$0

2007 Authorization.…Such sums as may be appropriated. (Legislation to reauthorize the program is pending Congressional action.)

Statement of the Budget Request – The FY 2007 budget request of $48,590,000 for Targeted Assistance will provide needed employment services to help increase the number of refugees entering employment and reduce their need for cash assistance.

Program Description – This program provides grants to states with counties that are impacted by high concentrations of refugees and high dependency rates. States are required by statute to pass on to the designated counties at least 95 percent of the funds awarded. Services provided by this program are generally designed to secure employment for refugees within one year or less.

Funding for Targeted Assistance during the last five years has been as follows:

2002	$49,477,000
2003	$49,155,000
2004	$49,025,000
2005	$49,081,000
2006	$48,590,000

Performance Analysis – See Performance Analysis section under Social Services. Performance data reported under Social Services contains targeted assistance outcomes as well as Social Services.

Rationale for the Budget Request – The FY 2007 request of $48,590,000 is the same as the FY 2006 enacted level. These funds will be awarded to states to continue to provide services to counties and other localities with high refugee concentrations and high use of public assistance.

Resource and Program Data
Targeted Assistance

	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Resource Data:			
Service Grants:			
Formula	$44,173,000	$43,731,000	$43,731,000
Discretionary	4,908,000	4,859,000	4,859,000
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$49,081,000	$48,590,000	$48,590,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	58	58	58
New Starts:			
#	37	21	0
$	$44,173,000	$4,859,000	$0
Continuations:			
#	21	37	58
$	$4,908,000	$43,731,000	$48,590,000
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 2007 DISCRETIONARY STATE/FORMULA GRANTS

PROGRAM: Refugee and Entrant Assistance-Targeted Assistance (CFDA # 93.566)

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Estimate	Difference +/- 2006
Alabama	$0	$0	$0	$0
Alaska	0	0	0	0
Arizona	1,213,074	1,200,934	1,200,934	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0
California	4,850,033	4,801,493	4,801,493	0
				0
Colorado	354,739	351,188	351,188	0
Connecticut	0	0	0	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0
Florida	15,559,383	15,403,671	15,403,671	0
				0
Georgia	1,313,597	1,300,451	1,300,451	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0
Idaho	274,351	271,606	271,606	0
Illinois	1,111,902	1,100,774	1,100,774	0
Indiana	0	0	0	0
				0
Iowa	374,393	370,646	370,646	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	662,437	655,808	655,808	0
Louisiana	0	0	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	0
				0
Maryland	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	921,322	912,102	912,102	0
Michigan	813,709	805,566	805,566	0
Minnesota	778,751	770,958	770,958	0
Mississippi	1,958,959	1,939,354	1,939,354	0
				0
Missouri	815,320	807,161	807,161	0
Montana	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0
Nevada	436,255	431,889	431,889	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0
				0
New Jersey	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0
New York	3,773,733	3,735,967	3,735,967	0
North Carolina	616,363	610,195	610,195	0
North Dakota	197,024	195,053	195,053	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Conference	FY 2007 Estimate	Difference +/- 2006
Ohio	418,051	413,867	413,867	0
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0
Oregon	1,355,483	1,341,918	1,341,918	0
Pennsylvania	480,557	475,748	475,748	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0
				0
South Carolina	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	203,306	201,272	201,272	0
Tennessee	336,535	333,167	333,167	0
Texas	2,145,511	2,124,040	2,124,040	0
Utah	574,477	568,728	568,728	0
				0
Vermont	0	0	0	0
Virginia	815,481	807,320	807,320	0
Washington	1,818,254	1,800,124	1,800,124	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	**44,173,000**	**43,731,000**	**43,731,000**	**0**
Discretionary Fund	4,908,000	4,859,000	4,859,000	0
Subtotal adjustments	**4,908,000**	**4,859,000**	**4,859,000**	**0**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$49,081,000**	**$48,590,000**	**$48,590,000**	**0**

UNACCOMPANIED ALIEN CHILDREN

Authorizing Legislation ─ Section 462 of the Homeland Security Act.

2005 Enacted	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
$53,771,000	$77,302,000	$105,022,000	+$27,720,000

2007 Authorization….Such sums as may be appropriated.

Statement of the Budget Request ─ The FY 2007 budget request of $105,022,000 for the Unaccompanied Alien Children (UAC) Program will provide sufficient funds to appropriately care for the anticipated increasing number of children in care at any time throughout the fiscal year and provide for more thorough background checks prior to placement of these children.

Program Description ─ The UAC program provides for the care and placement of unaccompanied alien minors who are apprehended in the U.S. by Homeland Security agents, Border Patrol officers or other law enforcement agencies, and taken into care pending resolution of their claims for relief under U.S. immigration law or release to an adult family member or responsible adult guardian. Resolution of UAC claims may result in release, granting of an immigration status (such as special immigrant juvenile or asylum), voluntary departure, or removal from the U.S.

The principal objective of the program is to provide appropriate temporary shelter for these children and the costs associated with these facilities dominate the UAC budget—slightly more than 85% of the entire budget. State licensed facilities receive grants to provide shelter care, foster care, staff secure and secure detention care and related services. The program also provides medical care, pro-bono coordination, family reunification and secure transportation services through grants, inter-agency agreements, and contracts.

Funding for the Unaccompanied Alien Children Program since its transfer to ACF has been as follows:

2003 ..... $37,082,000
2004 ..... $52,770,000
2005 ..... $53,771,000
2006 ..... $77,302,000

Performance Analysis ─ This program has not been subject to the PART process. Performance measures are being developed for this program.

Rationale for the Budget Request ─ The FY 2007 budget request for the Unaccompanied Alien Children Program is $105,022,000, a $27,720,000 increase from the FY 2006 enacted level. This increase will provide sufficient funds for (1) care and placement of an increasing number of unaccompanied alien children through foster care, shelter care, staff secure, or secure detention centers; (2) additional field staff in areas of high apprehensions; (3) expansion of the pilot pro-bono legal services program to a national level; and (4) more thorough background checks of sponsors prior to the placement of these children.

From the increased funding requested in the FY 2007 budget, approximately $16 million will be used to fund shelter needs for this larger population of apprehended children. Due to expanded targeted border

patrol operations aimed at apprehending undocumented aliens, the trend of caring for an increasing number of children each year is expected to continue through FY 2007. The number of unaccompanied alien children in care increased from a monthly average of approximately 600 in FY 2004 to approximately 850 in FY 2005. We estimate a monthly average of approximately 1,000 unaccompanied alien children in care during FY 2006 and approximately 1,200 in FY 2007. Annual placements increased from approximately 6,200 in FY 2004 to approximately 8,000 in FY 2005 with an anticipated average of approximately 9,600 annual placements in FY 2006 and 11,500 in FY 2007.

An additional $10 million will be used to provide expanded background checks prior to placement of these children. The background checks will cost approximately $1.5 million and will result in an increase in shelter costs of approximately $8.5 million. The more extensive background checks will require children to stay in shelter longer, until the checks are complete.

Currently, background checks are conducted primarily on the adult to whom the UAC is released and home assessments are done on a very limited basis. With these additional funds, we will conduct more thorough background and fingerprint checks to include other adults living in the household and expand our use of home assessments prior to release of the UAC based on case circumstances. These expanded background checks are in the best interest of UAC, to ensure safety and prevent release to an environment of adults with criminal records and or child/sex abusers.

Finally, $2 million of the increase will be used to fund expansion of the pilot pro-bono legal services to a national level, the hiring of additional field staff in areas of high apprehension, and the increased medical services and administrative costs associated with the rise in UAC placements.

Resource and Program Data
Unaccompanied Alien Children

	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Resource Data:			
Service Grants:			
Formula			
Discretionary	$43,405,000	$63,552,000	$91,194,000
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support[1]	3,290,000	4,124,000	5,055,000
Other[2]	7,076,000	9,626,000	8,773,000
Total, Resources	$53,771,000	$77,302,000	$105,022,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	19	28	30
New Starts:			
#	0	23	4
$	$0	$55,427,000	$8,537,000
Continuations:			
#	19	5	26
$	$43,405,000	$8,125,000	$82,657,000
Contracts:			
#	16	16	13
$	$4,904,000	$6,353,000	$4,887,000
Interagency Agreements:			
#	5	5	5
$	$3,480,000	$4,316,000	$5,568,000

[1] Includes funding for information technology support, salaries and benefits and associated overhead costs, contractor support costs and monitoring/on-site review costs.
[2] Includes funding for medical costs, facility costs, legal system support costs and background checks.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT
AND FAMILY SUPPORT PROGRAMS

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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 (24 U.S.C. ch. 9), $2,121,643,000] *$2,752,697,000,* to remain available until expended*, of which, up to $5,000,000 is for repatriation of U.S. citizens returned from foreign countries pursuant to Section 1113 of the Act (notwithstanding subsection(d) of such section)*; and for such purposes for the first quarter of fiscal year [2007, $1,200,000,000] *2008, $1,000,000,000*, 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 to Needy Families (TANF) 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 (24 U.S.C. ch. 9)], 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, 2006

LANGUAGE ANALYSIS

Language Provision	Explanation
"…[the Act of July 5, 1960 (24 U.S.C. ch. 9), $2,121,643,000]…"	This language, which provides the authorization for the Repatriation Program, can be deleted since authority for the program is contained in title XI (section 1113) of the Social Security Act, which is previously cited.

"…of which, up to $5,000,000 is for repatriation of U.S. citizens returned from foreign countries pursuant to Section 1113 of the Act (notwithstanding subsection(d) of such section,…"	The current limitation of $1,000,000 has been in place since FY 1987 and is no longer sufficient to continue operation of this program. The ongoing costs of the program are approximately $1,000,000 annually, leaving insufficient funds available to respond to emergency repatriations of United States citizens due to war, threat of war, invasion, natural disaster or similar crises. The increase to $5,000,000 will provide the flexibility necessary to meet increasing programmatic needs as well as accommodate a quick response to emergency repatriation situations. The FY 2007 ACF estimate to support current program needs is $1,300,000.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Administration for Children and Families

Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs

Amounts Available for Obligation

	2005 Enacted	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Appropriation: Current Year	$2,873,802,000	$2,121,643,000	$2,759,997,000
Advance	1,200,000,000	1,200,000,000	1,200,000,000
Indefinite	0	0	0
Subtotal, net budget authority	4,073,802,000	3,321,643,000	3,959,997,000
Offsetting collections	220,174,000	224,000,000	7,000,000
Subtotal, gross budget authority	4,293,976,000	3,545,643,000	3,966,997,000
Unobligated balance start of year	558,836,000	728,316,000	155,465,000
Recovery of prior year obligations	2,880,000	0	0
Unobligated balance end of year	-728,316,000	-155,465,000	0
Total Obligations	$4,127,376,000	$4,118,494,000	$4,122,462,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

FY 2006 Enacted budget authority	$3,321,643,000
(Obligations)	$4,118,494,000
FY 2007 Estimate	$3,959,997,000
(Obligations)	$4,122,462,000
Net change	+$638,354,000
(Obligations)	+$3,968,000

	2006 Enacted	Change from Base
Increases:		
Built-in:		
Increase in amount available for incentive payments to states	$458,000,000	+$13,000,000
Increase in budget authority needed due to FY 2005 carryover budget authority reducing FY 2006 budget authority	3,321,643,000	+417,386,000
Increase in budget authority needed due to anticipated reduction in offsetting collections received from states paying alternative systems penalties	3,321,643,000	+217,000,000
Program:		
Increase in administrative costs due to legislative proposals	3,611,494,000	+5,000,000
Increase in Access and Visitation Grants to states	10,000,000	+2,000,000
Increase in Repatriation costs due to legislative proposal	1,000,000	+300,000
Total Increases		+$654,686,000
Decreases:		
Built-in:		
Decrease in Child Support Enforcement Administrative costs		-16,332,000
Total Decreases		-16,332,000
Net Change		+$638,354,000

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

Budget Authority by Activity
(Obligations)

	2005 Enacted	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT:			
State Child Support Administrative Costs	$3,637,491,000	$3,611,494,000	$3,600,162,000
Federal Incentive Payments to States	446,000,000	458,000,000	471,000,000
Access and Visitation Grants.....	10,000,000	10,000,000	12,000,000
Subtotal, Child Support Enforcement	4,093,491,000	4,079,494,000	4,083,162,000
OTHER PROGRAMS:			
Payments to Territories - Adults.....	32,885,000	38,000,000	38,000,000
Repatriation	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,300,000
Subtotal, Other Programs	33,885,000	39,000,000	39,300,000
Total Obligations.....	$4,127,376,000	$4,118,494,000	$4,122,462,000

Budget Authority by Object
(Obligations)

	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Grants, subsidies and contributions	$4,118,494,000	$4,122,462,000	+$3,968,000
Total obligations	$4,118,494,000	$4,122,462,000	+$3,968,000

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

Authorizing Legislation

	2006 Amount Authorized	2006 Enacted	2007 Amount Authorized	2007 Estimate
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.	Indefinite[1]	$3,321,643,000	Indefinite[1]	$3,959,997,000

[1] Generally, indefinite authority is authorized for this account; however, there are specific authorizations for a few of the programs covered by this appropriation:

- Section 1108(a) of the Social Security Act provides for a limitation on payments to Puerto Rico, Guam and the Virgin Islands under titles I, X, XIV, XVI, parts A and E of title IV and subsection 1108(b)(Matching grants). The limitations, which were established by P.L. 104-193 and most recently amended by Section 5512 of P.L. 105-33, are as follows: $107,255,000 for Puerto Rico, $3,554,000 for the Virgin Islands, $4,686,000 for Guam, and $1,000,000 for American Samoa.
- Section 1113 of the Social Security Act provides for a $1,000,000 limitation on funding for repatriated U.S. citizens and dependents who return because of destitution, illness or international crisis. This budget includes a proposal to increase the annual limit on funding for this program to $5,000,000.
- Access and Visitation Grants are authorized by the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (P.L.104-193) for $10,000,000 for each fiscal year. This budget includes a proposal to increase the level to $12,000,000 for FY 2007.

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

APPROPRIATIONS HISTORY TABLE

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	House Allowance	Senate Allowance	Appropriation
1997	$18,101,000,000	$18,101,000,000	$18,101,000,000	$6,958,000,000[4]
1998	607,000,000	607,000,000	607,000,000	607,000,000[5]
1999	2,648,794,000	2,648,794,000	2,648,794,000	2,648,794,000[6]
2000	750,000,000	750,000,000	750,000,000	1,010,248,000[7]
2001	3,091,800,000	3,091,800,000	3,091,800,000	3,091,800,000
2002	3,447,800,000	3,447,800,000	3,447,800,000	3,846,518,000[8]
2003	4,036,800,000	4,036,800,000	4,036,800,000	3,845,224,000[9]
2004	4,412,970,000	4,412,970,000	4,412,970,000	4,412,537,000[10]
2005	4,025,802,000	4,073,802,000	4,073,802,000	4,073,802,000
2006	3,271,943,000[1]	3,321,643,000	3,321,643,000	3,321,643,000
2007	3,959,997,000[2]			
2008	1,000,000,000[3]			

[1] Amount requested to finance estimated obligations including $1,200,000,000 advance appropriation. The FY 2006 request reflects carryover from FY 2005 of $728,316,000 that will be used to finance obligations.
[2] Amount requested to finance estimated obligations including $1,200,000,000 advance appropriation. The FY 2007 request reflects anticipated unobligated balance carryover from FY 2006 of $155,465,000 that will be used to finance obligations.
[3] Requested advance for first quarter.
[4] Sum of the FY 1997 advance appropriation of $4,800,000,000 and the FY1997 appropriation for child support enforcement of $2,158,000,000 due to the enactment of the PRWORA of 1996 creating TANF.
[5] Advance appropriation only. Due to the unobligated balance carryover from FY 1997 to FY 1998 and the advance appropriation for the first quarter, an appropriation was not needed to finance obligations.
[6] Amount appropriated consisting of the $660,000,000 advance appropriation and the appropriated amount of $1,988,794,000.
[7] The first three columns include the advance appropriation only. The last column includes $260,248,000 in indefinite authority used to finance obligations.
[8] Includes $398,718,000 in indefinite authority used to finance obligations.
[9] Includes $234,729,000 in indefinite authority used to finance obligations.
[10] Includes $19,567,000 in indefinite authority used to finance obligations.

Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs

Justification
(Obligations)

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

	2005 Enacted	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Child Support Enforcement:				
State Child Support Administrative Costs	$3,637,491,000	$3,611,494,000	$3,600,162,000	-$11,332,000
Federal Incentive Payments to States	446,000,000	458,000,000	471,000,000	+13,000,000
Access and Visitation	10,000,000	10,000,000	12,000,000	+2,000,000
Subtotal, CSE	$4,093,491,000	$4,079,494,000	$4,083,162,000	+$3,668,000
Other Programs:				
Payments to Territories	32,885,000	38,000,000	38,000,000	0
Repatriation	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,300,000	+300,000
Subtotal, Other Programs	$33,885,000	$39,000,000	$39,300,000	+$300,000
Total Gross Obligations	4,127,376,000	4,118,494,000	4,122,462,000	+3,968,000
Spending Authority from Offsetting Collections[1]	-220,174,000	-224,000,000	-7,000,000	+217,000,000
Total Net Obligations	$3,907,202,000	$3,894,494,000	$4,115,462,000	+$220,968,000

2007 Authorization….Such sums as may be appropriated.

[1] State alternative systems penalties paid by check instead of grant offset. Penalties are used to offset budget authority required to pay grants.

General Statement

The Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs support state-administered programs of financial assistance and supportive services for low-income families to promote their economic security and self-sufficiency. In FY 2007 four programs will be funded: State administrative expenses and incentive payments to states for Child Support Enforcement; Access and Visitation grants to enable states and tribes to establish and administer programs to support and facilitate non-custodial parents' access to and visitation of their children; Payments for adult-only benefits under assistance programs for the aged, blind and disabled residents of Guam, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and American Samoa; and Repatriation of American citizens and dependents returned from foreign countries as a result of illness, destitution, war or other crisis, who need temporary cash and services.

This budget assumes enactment of S. 1932 (the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005). This Act includes several critical Presidential initiatives impacting the Child Support Enforcement program including: state options to direct more child support collections to children and families; new efforts to increase collections such as expanding passport denial, mandatory review and adjustment of support orders, improving processes for identifying proceeds from insurance settlements, and requiring states to consider both parents' access to health insurance coverage when establishing child support orders; and an annual user fee of $25 for child support cases with collections who have never received TANF assistance. Additionally, the federal match rate for genetic testing is reduced from 90 percent to 66 percent and states will be prohibited from using incentive payments as a state share of costs for purposes of claiming federal matching funds.

Statement of the Budget Request – The President's FY 2007 budget request of $3.960 billion reflects current law of $3.953 billion adjusted by +$.007 billion assuming Congressional action on several legislative proposals. The President's legislative proposals will build on the measures included in the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 and continue to move the Child Support Enforcement Program toward a focus on healthy, financially strong families by strengthening and expanding enforcement efforts. Over five years it is estimated that these combined proposals will have a federal savings of $17 million and will result in almost $1.6 billion in additional financial support to families.

New child support enforcement legislation will be included to require states to collect from employers the date a new hire starts work and to include this information in their State Directory of New Hires. In turn, states would share this information with the Federal Directory of New Hires. This information will benefit the Department of Labor's efforts to detect overpayments in the Unemployment Benefits Insurance program and is estimated to save $230 million over 10 years.

This request also includes several child support proposals from previous President's Budgets aimed at increasing collections (offset of certain Social Security benefits, intercept of gaming winnings, closing a loophole to allow garnishment of longshoremen's benefits, and improving processes for freezing and seizing assets in multi-state financial institutions) and improving states' efforts to collect medical support on behalf of children by providing Child Support agencies with COBRA notices so they can assist families in providing continuous health care coverage. The proposals also recognize that healthy families need more than financial support alone and increase resources for Access and Visitation Programs to support and facilitate non-custodial parents' access to and visitation of their children.

Amounts requested for FY 2007 support the continued operation of the Payments to Territories – Adults and the Repatriation programs, including an increase to the annual limit on funding for the Repatriation program from $1,000,000 to $5,000,000. The current limitation of $1,000,000 has been in place since FY

1987 and is no longer sufficient to continue operation of this program. The ongoing costs of the program are approximately $1,000,000, leaving insufficient funds available to respond to emergency repatriations of United States citizens due to war, threat of war, invasion, natural disaster or similar crises. The increase of the limitation to $5,000,000 will provide the flexibility necessary to meet increasing programmatic needs as well as accommodate quick responses to emergency repatriation situations. The FY 2007 ACF estimate to support current program needs is $1,300,000.

Program Description –

Child Support Enforcement

The Child Support Enforcement program (CSE) is a federal/state effort to foster family responsibility and promote self-sufficiency by ensuring that both parents support children financially and emotionally. It reduces the need for public assistance and its cost to the taxpayers. CSE agencies locate non-custodial parents, establish paternity when necessary, and establish and enforce orders for support.

The Administration for Children and Families' (ACF) strategic goal of increasing economic independence and productivity for families is dependent upon a strategy of increasing income through the enforcement of child support. The program strengthens families by helping children get the support they are owed from non-custodial parents. By securing support from non-custodial parents on a consistent and continuing basis, families may avoid the need for publicly funded assistance, thus reducing government spending. In non-TANF cases, child support collections are forwarded to the custodial family. TANF families are required to assign their rights to support they are due while on TANF to the state as a condition of receipt of assistance. The federal government shares in the cost of state options to distribute more collections to current and former TANF families instead of returning these collections as reimbursement to the state and federal government for the costs of providing TANF benefits. States may opt to pass through up to $100 a month (or $200 a month for families with two or more children) of child support to current TANF families as long as these collections are disregarded in determining TANF eligibility and benefit levels. Additionally, states have the option to pass through all child support collections to former TANF families. States receive incentive payments based on state performance in paternity establishment, order establishment, collection of current support and arrears in addition to cost- effectiveness.

The federal government provides funding through a 66 percent match rate for general state administrative costs and funding of incentive payments ($471 million for FY 2007).

Access and Visitation Grants

This grant program was created by the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA). Funding began in FY 1997 with a capped entitlement of $10 million. Every Governor has designated a state agency that will use these grant funds to establish and administer programs to support and facilitate non-custodial parents' access to and visitation of their children. Activities which may be funded include: mediation (both voluntary and mandatory), counseling, education, development of parenting plans, visitation enforcement (including monitoring, supervision and neutral drop-off and pick-up), and development of guidelines for visitation and alternative custody arrangements. The funding is separate from funding for federal and state administration of the Child Support Enforcement 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 l, 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, $3,554,000 for the Virgin Islands, and $1,000,000 for American Samoa.

Repatriation

This program provides assistance to U.S. citizens and their dependents returning from foreign countries that have been determined by the Department of State to be destitute, mentally ill or requiring emergency evacuation due to threatened armed conflict, civil strife or natural disasters. The authorizing statute, Section 1113 of the Social Security Act, sets the funding level for the repatriation program. Spending is entirely dependent upon external events, and is affected substantially by the extent of conflict and natural disasters abroad.

The repatriation program traditionally reimburses states directly for assistance provided by them to individual repatriates and for state administrative costs. In January 1997, the program entered into a cooperative agreement with a national, private organization for provision of some of the direct services for the destitute and mentally ill individuals. All individuals receiving assistance are expected to repay the cost of such assistance. These repatriate debts are collected by the Program Support Center, which is the HHS component charged with collecting debts owed by individuals.

Performance Analysis – A PART assessment was conducted for this program in FY 2005 and the Child Support Enforcement program received a PART rating of Effective, making it one of the highest rated social services programs and one of the highest rated block/formula grant programs among all programs reviewed government-wide.

The Child Support Enforcement program collected an estimated $23 billion in FY 2005, serving 16 million child support cases. Since the creation of the Child Support Enforcement program, child support collections within the program have grown annually. States have increased collections by using a wide variety of approaches such as income withholding, offset of income tax refunds, and reporting to credit bureaus. In addition, states are continuing to reap the benefits of the tools provided by PRWORA.

- The government collected $1.5 billion in overdue child support from federal income tax refunds for tax year 2004. These collections were made on behalf of nearly 1.4 million families.

- A program to match a list of delinquent parents with financial institution records found over 1.9 million accounts during 2004 belonging to about 1,086,000 delinquent non-custodial parents nationwide states voluntarily reporting collections of $98 million.

- The number of paternities established or acknowledged was 1.6 million in FY 2004. Of these, about 915,000 were established through in-hospital acknowledgement programs.

- Voluntary state reports indicate that the Passport Denial program resulted in collections of over $13.25 million in lump sum child support payments in FY 2004.

- Using the expanded Federal Parent Locator Services, OCSE was able to provide states information on over 4.2 million non-custodial parents and putative fathers.

ACF will measure the CSE program's success using the outcome measures which are part of the incentive system to gauge the achievement of the goals and objectives of the National CSE Strategic Plan.

- The paternity establishment rate will remain the same target of 98 percent for FY 2006 and FY 2007 – This measure directly indicates achievement of the performance target by comparing paternities established during the fiscal year with the number of non-marital births during the preceding fiscal year. In FY 2004, the target was 98 percent and actual performance was 99 percent. The rate includes paternities established by the IV-D program and paternities established by hospital-based programs.

- The child support order establishment rate will increase from the FY 2006 target of 72 percent to 73 percent for FY 2007 – A support order is needed to collect child support. This measure directly indicates achievement of the performance target by comparing the number of IV-D cases with support orders with the number of IV-D cases. In FY 2004, the actual performance was 74 percent, exceeding the target of 70 percent.

- The collection rate for current support will increase from the FY 2006 target of 62 percent to 63 percent for FY 2007 – This measure, which is a proxy for the regular and timely payment of support, directly indicates achievement of the performance target by comparing total dollars collected for current support in IV-D cases with total dollars owed for current support in IV-D cases. In FY 2004, actual performance was 1 percent less than the target of 60 percent.

- The percentage of cases with child support arrearages that pay some amount is projected to remain the same at the FY 2006 target of 64 percent in FY 2007 – This measure directly indicates achievement of the performance target by comparing the total number of IV-D cases paying any amount toward arrears with the total number of IV-D cases with arrears. In FY 2004, the target was 62 percent and the actual performance was 60 percent.

- The cost-effectiveness ratio (total dollars collected per $1 of expenditures) target will be adjusted from $4.49 for FY 2006 to $4.56 for FY 2007 – This measure directly indicates achievement of the performance target by comparing total IV-D child support dollars collected by states with total IV-D dollars expended by states for administrative costs. In FY 2004, the actual ratio was $4.38, exceeding the target of $4.35.

Performance Goal	Results	Context
Increase the percentage of IV-D cases having support orders. The target for FY 2004 was 70 percent.	In FY 2004, the actual support order percent was 74 percent, exceeding the target by 4 percentage points.	A support order is needed to collect child support. Surpassing the target was accomplished primarily through the tools provided by the PRWORA legislation.

Both the Payments to Territories and Repatriation programs have not been separated out individually for performance analysis, as they are both included in the larger program assessments. The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families chapter of this document (Chapter J) includes performance information that includes the Payments to Territories program. The Refugee and Entrant Assistance chapter (Chapter E) includes performance information that includes the Repatriation program.

Resource and Program Data
State Child Support Administrative Costs
(Obligations)

	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Resource Data:			
Service Grants:			
Formula	$3,637,491,000	$3,611,494,000	$3,600,162,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$3,637,491,000	$3,611,494,000	$3,600,162,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	68	86	95
New Starts:			
#	5	18	9
$	$1,200,000	$4,400,000	$2,250,000
Continuations:			
#	63	68	86
$	$3,636,291,000	$3,607,094,000	$3,597,912,000
Contracts:			
#			
$			
Interagency Agreements:			
#			
$			

Resource and Program Data
Federal Incentive Payments to States

	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Resource Data:			
Service Grants:			
Formula			
Incentive	$446,000,000	$458,000,000	$471,000,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$446,000,000	$458,000,000	$471,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	54	54	54
New Starts:			
#			
$			
Continuations:			
#	54	54	54
$	$446,000,000	$458,000,000	$471,000,000
Contracts:			
#			
$			
Interagency Agreements:			
#			
$			

Resource and Program Data
Access and Visitation Grants

	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Resource Data:			
Service Grants:			
Formula	$10,000,000	$10,000,000	$12,000,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$10,000,000	$10,000,000	$12,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	54	54	62
New Starts:			
#			8
$			$250,000
Continuations:			
#	54	54	54
$	$10,000,000	$10,000,000	$11,750,000
Contracts:			
#			
$			
Interagency Agreements:			
#			
$			

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

FY 2007 MANDATORY STATE/FORMULA GRANTS

PROGRAM: Federal Share of State and Local Administrative Costs and Incentives (CFDA #93.563)

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Estimate	Difference +/- 2006
Alabama	$46,524,089	$46,312,731	$46,183,227	-$129,504
Alaska	14,223,287	14,158,671	14,119,079	-39,592
Arizona	46,439,460	46,228,487	46,099,218	-129,269
Arkansas	32,708,498	32,559,904	32,468,857	-91,047
California	868,222,019	864,277,713	861,860,932	-2,416,781
Colorado	48,575,732	48,355,054	48,219,839	-135,215
Connecticut	54,584,509	54,336,533	54,184,592	-151,941
Delaware	16,104,778	16,031,614	15,986,785	-44,829
District of Columbia	7,674,278	7,639,414	7,618,052	-21,362
Florida	192,972,265	192,095,598	191,558,440	-537,158
Georgia	79,002,646	78,643,739	78,423,828	-219,911
Hawaii	11,892,655	11,838,627	11,805,523	-33,104
Idaho	32,740,701	32,591,961	32,500,824	-91,137
Illinois	123,578,471	123,017,058	122,673,065	-343,993
Indiana	64,291,632	63,999,557	63,820,595	-178,962
Iowa	31,877,747	31,732,927	31,644,192	-88,735
Kansas	48,567,164	48,346,525	48,211,333	-135,192
Kentucky	31,646,979	31,503,208	31,415,115	-88,093
Louisiana	61,396,217	61,117,296	60,946,393	-170,903
Maine	11,213,625	11,162,682	11,131,468	-31,214
Maryland	93,157,071	92,733,861	92,474,549	-259,312
Massachusetts	103,527,197	103,056,876	102,768,698	-288,178
Michigan	135,871,276	135,254,017	134,875,806	-378,211
Minnesota	93,256,004	92,832,345	92,572,757	-259,588
Mississippi	34,894,593	34,736,068	34,638,935	-97,133
Missouri	54,558,065	54,310,209	54,158,342	-151,867
Montana	12,240,558	12,184,950	12,150,877	-34,073
Nebraska	36,168,345	36,004,033	35,903,355	-100,678
Nevada	32,014,934	31,869,491	31,780,374	-89,117
New Hampshire	26,727,556	26,606,134	26,531,735	-74,399
New Jersey	124,433,018	123,867,723	123,521,351	-346,372
New Mexico	53,534,297	53,291,092	53,142,074	-149,018
New York	192,598,013	191,723,046	191,186,930	-536,116
North Carolina	72,549,941	72,220,349	72,018,399	-201,950
North Dakota	40,644,018	40,459,373	40,346,237	-113,136

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Estimate	Difference +/- 2006
Ohio	208,666,982	207,719,014	207,138,169	-580,845
Oklahoma	34,715,425	34,557,714	34,461,080	-96,634
Oregon	65,136,413	64,840,500	64,659,187	-181,313
Pennsylvania	128,630,311	128,045,947	127,687,892	-358,055
Rhode Island	1,707,428	1,699,671	1,694,918	-4,753
South Carolina	32,325,987	32,179,131	32,089,148	-89,983
South Dakota	53,220,356	52,978,578	52,830,433	-148,145
Tennessee	55,849,004	55,595,284	55,439,822	-155,462
Texas	180,975,339	180,153,173	179,649,411	-503,762
Utah	41,113,136	40,926,360	40,811,918	-114,442
Vermont	40,728,215	40,543,188	40,429,817	-113,371
Virginia	66,200,193	65,899,448	65,715,173	-184,275
Washington	72,642,566	72,312,553	72,110,345	-202,208
West Virginia	20,852,423	20,757,691	20,699,646	-58,045
Wisconsin	78,932,252	78,573,665	78,353,949	-219,716
Wyoming	6,041,129	6,013,684	5,996,868	-16,816
Subtotal	**4,018,148,797**	**3,999,894,467**	**3,988,709,552**	**-11,184,915**
Indian Tribes	12,502,341	17,000,000	30,000,000	13,000,000
Guam	6,901,736	6,870,382	6,851,170	-19,212
Puerto Rico	33,169,021	33,018,335	32,926,006	-92,329
Virgin Islands	12,768,824	12,710,816	12,675,272	-35,544
Subtotal	**65,341,922**	**69,599,533**	**82,452,448**	**12,852,915**
Total States/Territories	**4,083,490,719**	**4,069,494,000**	**4,071,162,000**	**1,668,000**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$4,083,490,719**	**$4,069,494,000**	**$4,071,162,000**	**$1,668,000**

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

FY 2007 MANDATORY STATE/FORMULA GRANTS

PROGRAM: Access and Visitation Grants (CFDA #93.597)

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Estimate	Difference +/- 2006
Alabama	$142,610	$142,610	$171,044	$28,434
Alaska	100,000	100,000	120,000	20,000
Arizona	179,474	179,474	180,153	679
Arkansas	100,000	100,000	120,000	20,000
California	988,710	988,710	1,132,168	143,458
Colorado	130,679	130,679	139,351	8,672
Connecticut	101,505	101,505	120,000	18,495
Delaware	100,000	100,000	120,000	20,000
District of Columbia	100,000	100,000	120,000	20,000
Florida	519,757	519,757	566,946	47,189
Georgia	272,041	272,041	320,011	47,970
Hawaii	100,000	100,000	120,000	20,000
Idaho	100,000	100,000	120,000	20,000
Illinois	329,141	329,141	402,796	73,655
Indiana	164,289	164,289	212,682	48,393
Iowa	100,000	100,000	120,000	20,000
Kansas	100,000	100,000	120,000	20,000
Kentucky	115,835	115,835	141,772	25,937
Louisiana	175,073	175,073	198,792	23,719
Maine	100,000	100,000	120,000	20,000
Maryland	176,152	176,152	201,635	25,483
Massachusetts	171,937	171,937	201,413	29,476
Michigan	289,707	289,707	365,133	75,426
Minnesota	123,675	123,675	149,350	25,675
Mississippi	113,215	113,215	129,516	16,301
Missouri	171,130	171,130	203,496	32,366
Montana	100,000	100,000	120,000	20,000
Nebraska	100,000	100,000	120,000	20,000
Nevada	100,000	100,000	120,000	20,000
New Hampshire	100,000	100,000	120,000	20,000
New Jersey	217,628	217,628	250,481	32,853
New Mexico	100,000	100,000	120,000	20,000
New York	605,368	605,368	707,385	102,017
North Carolina	272,566	272,566	289,447	16,881
North Dakota	100,000	100,000	120,000	20,000

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Estimate	Difference +/- 2006
Ohio	334,160	334,160	415,745	81,585
Oklahoma	100,000	100,000	123,616	23,616
Oregon	100,000	100,000	120,000	20,000
Pennsylvania	341,055	341,055	389,494	48,439
Rhode Island	100,000	100,000	120,000	20,000
South Carolina	142,481	142,481	162,056	19,575
South Dakota	100,000	100,000	120,000	20,000
Tennessee	178,061	178,061	208,949	30,888
Texas	646,627	646,627	724,972	78,345
Utah	100,000	100,000	120,000	20,000
Vermont	100,000	100,000	120,000	20,000
Virginia	192,500	192,500	237,460	44,960
Washington	171,388	171,388	201,755	30,367
West Virginia	100,000	100,000	120,000	20,000
Wisconsin	133,236	133,236	172,487	39,251
Wyoming	100,000	100,000	120,000	20,000
Subtotal	**9,700,000**	**9,700,000**	**11,360,105**	1,660,105
Tribes			250,000	250,000
Guam	100,000	100,000	120,000	20,000
Puerto Rico	100,000	100,000	149,895	49,895
Virgin Islands	100,000	100,000	120,000	20,000
Subtotal	**300,000**	**300,000**	**639,895**	**339,895**
Total States/Territories	**10,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**12,000,000**	**2,000,000**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$10,000,000**	**$10,000,000**	**$12,000,000**	**$2,000,000**

Resource and Program Data
Payments to Territories – Adults (Aged, Blind, Disabled)

	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Resource Data:			
Service Grants:			
Formula	$32,885,000	$38,000,000	$38,000,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$32,885,000	$38,000,000	$38,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	3	3	3
New Starts:			
#			
$			
Continuations:			
#	3	3	3
$	$32,885,000	$38,000,000	$38,000,000
Contracts:			
#			
$			
Interagency Agreements:			
#			
$			

Resource and Program Data
Repatriation

	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Resource Data:			
Service Grants:			
Formula			
Discretionary	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$1,300,000
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$1,300,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	1	1	1
New Starts:			
#			
$			
Continuations:			
#	1	1	1
$	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$1,300,000
Contracts:			
#			
$			
Interagency Agreements:			
#			
$			

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR FOSTER CARE AND ADOPTION ASSISTANCE

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Payments to States for Foster Care and Adoption Assistance

For making payments to States or other non-Federal entities under title IV-E of the Social Security Act, [$4,852,800,000] *$5,211,000,000.*

For making payments to States or other non-Federal entities, under title IV-E of the Act, for the first quarter of fiscal year [2007, $1,730,000,000] *2008, $1,810,000,000.*

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, 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, 2006

Note: The President's Budget includes a legislative proposal supporting the creation of a child welfare program option for the Foster Care program which would require an additional $25 million in FY 2007 and an increase in the advance for FY 2008 of $30 million. The program option is cost neutral over five years. A legislative proposal to allow the District of Columbia to use the same match rate in the title IV-E programs as in Medicaid would require an additional $7 million in 2007 and an increase in the advance for 2008 of $1 million.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Administration for Children and Families
Payments to States for Foster Care and Adoption Assistance

Amounts Available for Obligation

	2005 Actual	2006 Appropriation	2007 Estimate
Appropriation Annual (definite)	$5,037,900,000	$4,852,800,000	$5,243,000,000
Permanent	1,767,700,000	1,767,200,000	1,730,000,000
Appropriation Annual (indefinite)		88,000,000	
Total Appropriation	$6,805,600,000	$6,708,000,000	$6,973,000,000
Unobligated balance lapsing	-$582,280,877	-$52,000,000	
Total obligations	$6,223,319,705	$6,656,000,000	$6,973,000,000

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Administration for Children and Families
Payments to States for Foster Care and Adoption Assistance

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

2006 Appropriation	
Total estimated budget authority	$6,708,000,000
(Obligations)	($6,656,000,000)
2007 Estimate	$6,973,000,000
(Obligations)	($6,973,000,000)
Net change	+$265,000,000
(Obligations)	(+$317,000,000)

	2006 Current Budget Base Budget Authority	Change from Base Budget Authority
Increases:		
A. Built-in:		
1. Foster Care – Increase in payments	$4,685,000,000	+$72,000,000
2. Adoption assistance – Increase in children and payments	$1,883,000,000	+$161,000,000
Subtotal		+$233,000,000
B. Program:		
1. Foster Care – Increase for new alternative funding option for foster care		+25,000,000
2. Foster Care/Adoption Assistance – Increased federal match rate for the District of Columbia		+7,000,000
Subtotal, Program increases		+$32,000,000
Total increases		+$265,000,000
Net Change		+$265,000,000

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Administration for Children and Families
Payments to States for Foster Care and Adoption Assistance

Budget Authority by Activity
(dollars in thousands)

	2005 Actual	2006 Final Appropriation	2007 Estimate
Foster Care	$4,643,000	$4,698,000	$4,786,000
Adoption Assistance	1,770,100	1,883,000	2,047,000
Independent Living	140,000	140,000	140,000
Total Budget Authority	$6,805,600	$6,708,000	$6,973,000
(Total Obligations)	(6,223,319)	(6,656,000)	

Budget Authority by Object

	2006 Appropriation	2007 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Salaries and benefits (11.0, 12.0 & 13.0)	$214,000	$223,000	+$9,000
Travel (21.0)	3,000	294,000	+291,000
Communications, utilities and misc. (23.0)	283,000	283,000	0
Advisory and assistance services (25.1)	16,582,000	14,465,000	-2,117,000
Purchases from government accounts (25.3)	847,000	882,000	+35,000
Research and development (25.5)	0	1,000,000	+1,000,000
Supplies and materials (26.0)	5,000	5,000	0
Grants, subsidies and contributions (41.0)	6,638,066,000	6,955,848,000	+317,782,000
Total Obligations	$6,656,000,000	$6,973,000,000	+$317,000,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Payments to States for Foster Care and Adoption Assistance

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS IN HOUSE, SENATE AND CONFERENCE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE REPORTS

FY 2006 Senate Appropriations Committee Report Language (S.Rpt 109-103)

Item

[Child and Family Services reviews – collaborative monitoring systems] – The Committee continues its interest in the Department's Child and Family Services reviews. These reviews are an effective method for monitoring the progress states are making in assuring the safety, health, and permanency for children in child welfare and foster care as required in the Adoption and Safe Families Act. The Committee encourages the Department to make available sufficient resources to ensure full implementation of the new collaborative monitoring system. The Committee directs ACF to continue to provide information on the progress of the reviews in the annual congressional justification. (p. 213)

Action taken or to be taken

The Administration for Children and Families (ACF) completed the initial round of Child and Family Service Reviews (CFSR) in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico ("the states") in March 2004. All states were required to develop and implement Program Improvement Plans (PIP) to address those areas identified in the CFSR as not being in substantial conformity with federal requirements. Currently, ACF has approved PIPs for all 50 states, plus the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. As of December 2, 2005, 30 states have completed the 2-year implementation period for the PIP. ACF has completed its evaluation of 12 of the 30 states and has determined that those 12 states successfully implemented all required improvements in their PIPs and reached their approved goals. ACF is in the process of evaluating the remaining 18 states that have completed their 2-year PIP implementation periods.

ACF is working to finalize a schedule for beginning the second round of CFSRs, which should begin in the second quarter of FY 2006. ACF recently published in the Federal Register proposed new data measures for use in evaluating state performance in the second round of CFSRs, and is considering comments received in response to the announcement. ACF also has used the findings from the first round of reviews and an analysis of strategies used by states in their Program Improvement Plans to direct the priorities of a network of federally-funded National Resource Centers that provides extensive technical assistance to states during the CFSR process and in implementing the PIPs, and to guide decisions regarding priority areas for discretionary grants funded by ACF.

The compiled findings from the initial 52 CFSRs, along with the reports of individual state reviews and other CFSR information, are posted on the Children's Bureau website at: http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/cb/cwrp/index.htm The analysis of states' Program Improvement Plans will be posted soon on the website.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Administration for Children and Families
Payments to States for Foster Care and Adoption Assistance

Authorizing Legislation

	2006 Amount Authorized	2006 Appropriation	2007 Amount Authorized	2007 Budget Request
1. Foster Care [Section 470 of the Social Security Act]	Such sums	$4,685,000,000	Such sums	$4,786,000,000
2. Independent Living [Sections 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	1,883,000,000	Such sums	2,047,000,000
Total Budget Authority		$6,708,000,000		$6,973,000,000
Appropriation against definite authorization		$140,000,000		$140,000,000

APPROPRIATIONS HISTORY TABLE
Payments to States for Foster Care and Adoption Assistance

	Budget Estimate to Congress	House Allowance	Senate Allowance	Appropriation
1998	$4,311,000,000	$4,311,000,000	$4,311,000,000	$4,311,000,000
1999				
Advance[1]	1,157,700,000	1,157,500,000	1,157,500,000	1,157,500,000
Appropriation	3,964,000,000	3,764,900,000	3,964,000,000	3,764,000,000
2000				
Advance	1,355,300,000	1,355,300,000	1,355,300,000	1,355,300,000
Appropriation	4,312,300,000	4,307,300,000	4,312,000,000	4,307,300,000
Supplemental	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000[2]
2001				
Leg. proposal	5,000,000	0	0	0
Advance	1,549,700,000	1,538,000,000	1,538,000,000	1,538,000,000
Appropriation	4,863,100,000	4,863,100,000	4,863,100,000	4,863,100,000
2002				
Advance	1,735,900,000	1,735,900,000	1,735,900,000	1,735,900,000
Appropriation	4,885,000,000	4,885,600,000	4,885,600,000	4,885,600,000
Leg. proposal	60,000,000	0	0	0
Rescission				8,000
2003				
Advance	1,754,000,000	1,754,000,000	1,754,000,000	1,754,000,000
Appropriation	4,801,800,000	4,855,000,000	4,855,000,000	4,855,000,000
2004				
Advance	1,745,600,000	1,745,600,000	1,745,600,000	1,745,600,000
Appropriation	4,967,400,000	5,068,300,000	5,068,300,000	5,068,300,000
Leg. Proposal	35,300,000			
2005				
Advance	1,767,700,000	1,767,700,000	1,767,700,000	1,767,700,000
Appropriation	5,037,900,000	5,037,900,000	5,037,900,000	5,037,900,000
Leg. Proposal	-40,400,000			
2006				
Advance	1,767,200,000	1,767,200,000	1,767,200,000	1,767,200,000
Appropriation	4,852,800,000	4,852,800,000	4,852,800,000	4,852,800,000
Indefinite				88,000,000
Leg. Proposal	-40,000,000			
2007				
Advance	1,730,000,000	1,730,000,000	1,730,000,000	1,730,000,000
Appropriation	5,211,000,000			
Leg Proposal	32,000,000			
2008				
Advance	1,810,000,000			
Leg Proposal	31,000,000			

[1] Beginning in the FY 1998 appropriations bill, the Congress began appropriating the first quarter of the next fiscal year for this program in addition to the regular appropriation.
[2] Reflects $35 million in supplemental funding for the Independent Living Program.

Payments to States for Foster Care and Adoption Assistance

Justification

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

	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Foster Care.....	$4,895,500,000	$4,685,000,000	$4,786,000,000	+$101,000,000
Adoption Assistance	1,770,100,000	1,883,000,000	2,047,000,000	+$164,000,000
Independent Living.....	140,000,000	140,000,000	140,000,000	0
Total, BA	$6,805,600,000	$6,708,000,000	$6,973,000,000	+$265,000,000
(Total Obligations)	($6,223,319,123)	($6,656,000,000)		

2007 Authorization….Indefinite (with legislative modifications); definite authorization of $140,000,000 for the Independent Living program.

General Statement

Child welfare programs are designed to enhance the capacity of families to raise children in a nurturing, safe environment; to protect children who have been or are at risk of being abused or neglected; to 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; to reunite children with their biological families when appropriate; and to 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 is always of primary importance in delivering any child welfare service. Key federal entitlement programs supporting child welfare services include the Foster Care, Adoption Assistance, Independent Living, and Promoting Safe and Stable Families programs. Discretionary programs include Child Welfare Services state grants, Child Welfare Training, Child Abuse and Neglect state grants, the Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention grants, the Abandoned Infants Assistance program, the Independent Living Education and Training Vouchers program, the Adoption Opportunities program, and the Adoption Incentives program.

Payments to States for Foster Care and Adoption Assistance includes those entitlement programs which assist states with the costs of maintaining eligible children in foster care, preparing children for living on their own, and finding and supporting adoptive homes for children with special needs who are unable to return home. Administrative and training costs are also supported.

This budget assumes enactment of S. 1932 (the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005). This act included several provisions impacting the Foster Care and Adoption Assistance programs including amending the definition of "home of removal" in determining title IV-E eligibility, clarifying eligible claims for children in unlicensed foster care homes, and clarifying claiming for case management services.

Effects of Proposed Legislation – The FY 2007 request of $6.973 billion reflects current law of $6.941 billion adjusted by +$.032 billion assuming Congressional action on legislation proposed in the FY 2007 budget as follows:

- Alternative funding option for the Foster Care program: The Administration continues to strongly support the Child Welfare Program Option introduced in the President's 2004 Budget. This proposal would allow states the option to receive their foster care funding as a flexible grant for a period of five years or to maintain the program as it is currently funded. The option would provide states with the flexibility to develop a seamless child welfare system that supports a continuum of services to families in crisis and children at risk. States that choose the grant option would be able to use the funds for foster care payments, prevention activities, permanency efforts (including subsidized guardianships), case management, administrative activities (including developing and operating state information systems), training for child welfare staff and other such service related child welfare activities. States would be able to develop innovative and effective systems for preventing child abuse and neglect, keeping families and children safely together, and moving children toward adoption and permanency quickly. This proposal would allow states to receive up-front funding to finance prevention and other child welfare efforts. The up-front funding estimated for FY 2007 is $25 million, however, this proposal is cost neutral over five years.

- Amend the federal match rate for maintenance payments in both the Adoption Assistance and Foster Care programs for the District of Columbia to 70% from 50%: The Administration continues to support this proposal to bring the match rate for title IV-E of the Social Security Act in line with the match rate for the Medicaid programs as it is currently for all other states. This policy will cost the federal government approximately $7 million in FY 2007 and $30 million over five years.

The request also includes $1,841,000,000 for the first quarter of FY 2008. These funds will ensure the timely awarding of first quarter grants. This amount also includes $30 million to support the child welfare program option discussed above.

The following table illustrates how the FY 2007 request for new budget authority was derived:

IV-E Program	Appropriated in 2006 for the First Quarter of 2007	Requirement for Quarters 2, 3, and 4 2007	First Quarter Requirement for 2008	Total 2007 Estimate
Foster Care	$1,215,000,000	$3,571,000,000	$1,249,000,000	$4,786,000,000
Adoption Assistance	480,000,000	1,567,000,000	557,000,000	2,047,000,000
Independent Living	35,000,000	105,000,000	35,000,000	140,000,000
Total, IV-E	$1,730,000,000	$5,243,000,000	$1,841,000,000	$6,973,000,000

Statement of the Budget Request – The 2007 request provides $6,833,000,000 to reimburse states in supporting eligible children in foster care and adoption assistance, as well as $140,000,000 to support states in offering services and support to children in the foster care program transitioning to independence.

Program Description

Foster Care – The Foster Care program supports ACF's goal 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. This program is an annually appropriated entitlement program with specific eligibility requirements and fixed allowable uses of funds. It provides funds to states for foster care maintenance payments; administrative costs to manage the program, including costs for statewide automated information systems; and training of staff and foster and adopting parents. The average monthly number of children receiving federal foster care payments has declined from over 300,000 in FY 1999 to approximately 235,00 in FY 2005.

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, 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., be 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 adopt without medical or financial assistance; and 2) receiving or eligible to receive Aid to Families with Dependent Children, as in effect on July 16, 1996, or title IV-E Foster Care benefits, or Supplemental Security Income benefits. Funds also are used for the administrative costs of managing the program and training staff and adoptive parents. The number of children subsidized by this program and the level of federal reimbursement have increased significantly as permanent adoptive homes are found for more children. Over the past five years, the average monthly number of children for whom payments were made has increased more than 40%, from just over 228,000 in FY 2000, to an estimated 361,800 in FY 2005.

Both the Foster Care and Adoption Assistance programs are annually appropriated entitlement programs. Federal financial participation in state maintenance expenditures is provided at the Medicaid match rate for medical assistance payments, which varies among states from 50 percent to 79 percent. State 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 adoptive parents at a 75 percent rate.

Independent Living – This program originated in 1986 and was permanently authorized as part of Public Law 103-66 in 1993. In FY 1999, the federal Independent Living Program was revised and amended by the enactment of Title I of Public Law 106-169, the John H. Chafee Foster Care Independence Act. The Foster Care Independence Act provides states with more flexibility and additional resources to support child welfare services designed to help youth make the transition from foster care to positive, productive adulthood. This program provides services to foster children under 18 and former foster youth (age 18-21) to help them make the transition to independent living by engaging in 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 states may use up to 30 percent of the Chafee Foster Care Independence Program (CFCIP) allotment to provide room and board (age 18-20) 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 now 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.

Funding for the Foster Care, Adoption Assistance, and Independent Living programs during the last five fiscal years has been as follows:

	Foster Care	Adoption Assistance	Independent Living	Total
2002	$5,055,492,000	$1,426,000,000	$140,000,000	$6,621,492,000
2003	$4,884,500,000	$1,584,500,000	$140,000,000	$6,609,000,000
2004	$4,974,200,000	$1,699,700,000	$140,000,000	$6,813,900,000
2005	$4,895,500,000	$1,770,100,000	$140,000,000	$6,805,600,000
2006	$4,685,000,000	$1,883,000,000	$140,000,000	$6,708,000,000

Performance Analysis

Foster Care – The Foster Care program was subject to PART review in the FY 2004 and FY 2005 budget cycles, and moved from Results not Demonstrated in FY 2004 to an Adequate rating in the FY 2005 budget cycle.

Seven measures, including one efficiency measure, are used to track annual performance in the title IV-E foster care maintenance payments program. Data from federal fiscal year 2004, the most recent year available, indicate that annual targets for three of the four measures with an FY 2004 target were either met or exceeded. States are, for example, meeting targets in the areas of moving children to permanency and ensuring stability in foster care placements. Performance in the one measure where the target was not met (reducing repeat maltreatment) remained stable.

ACF's primary mechanism for assessing and assisting states in improving performance is the Child and Family Services review process which requires states to engage in program improvement in areas of non-conformity. The first review has been completed in all 50 states, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia. Every jurisdiction has been required to engage in program improvement.

Performance Goal	Results	Context
Increase the percentage of children who exit foster care within two years of placement either through guardianship or adoption.	The results for this measure indicate that the FY 2004 annual target of a 33 percent exit rate was met with an actual exit rate of 34 percent.	Both adoption and guardianship are possible permanency outcomes for foster children when reunification with parents or relatives is not possible.

Adoption Assistance – The Adoption Assistance program was PARTed in the FY 2007 budget cycle and received a rating of Moderately Effective. Performance information is included in the Detail of Performance Analysis under Child Welfare.

ACF has one adoption measure which has evolved to take into account the decreasing foster care population. The original measure, the number of adoptions finalized each year, has become less

meaningful as there are fewer children in foster care who may exit to adoption. Using an adoption rate based on the number of children adopted one year divided by the number of foster children in care at the end of the prior year, we can monitor progress in adoption outcomes relative to how many children might exit to adoption. In FY 2004, the adoption rate was 9.8%. This is computed by dividing the 51,000 adoptions in FY 2004 by the 521,000 foster children in care at the end of FY 2003. This rate may increase as additional adoptions for that year are reported.

Performance Goal	Results	Context
Increase the adoption rate.	The FY 2004 target of 9.65% was exceeded with an actual adoption rate of 9.8%.	ACF has replaced a prior measure of total adoptions with a new outcome measure of an adoption rate calculated from the annual number of adoptions divided by the number of children in foster care at the end of the prior year. Developed through the PART process, the new adoption rate measure takes into account the critical factor of the number of children in foster care who are "available" for adoption.

Independent Living – A PART review was conducted as part of the FY 2006 budget process. The program was rated Results Not Demonstrated.

Performance measurement will be provided for the Independent Living Program through the data collected by the National Youth in Transition Database (NYTD). When the NYTD is implemented within the next few years, annual measures will document whether specific outcomes have been achieved, such as whether there has been an increase in the percentage of youth who:

- have resources to meet their living expenses,
- have a safe place to live,
- attain their educational or vocational goals,
- have positive relationships with adults in their lives,
- avoid high-risk behaviors, and
- are able to access needed health services.

Rationale for the Budget Request – In FY 2007, federal assistance of $4,786,000,000 is requested for the Foster Care program, an increase of $101,000,000 compared to the FY 2006 enacted level. Of this amount, $1,215,000,000 was made available for the first quarter of FY 2007 in the FY 2006 appropriation. In addition, $1,249,000,000 is requested for the first quarter of FY 2008 to ensure timely first quarter grant awards. This request includes funding for the child welfare alternative funding option proposed in the FY 2004 budget, and the FY 2006 legislative proposal to increase funds required to pay the District of Columbia at the federal match rate equal to that used in the Medicaid programs, as is done in the states.

In FY 2007, federal assistance of $2,047,000,000 is requested for Adoption Assistance, an increase of $164,000,000 above the FY 2006 level. Of this amount, $480,000,000 was included in the FY 2006 Conference report for the first quarter of FY 2007. An estimated average of 420,100 children per month, an increase of 29,300 children over FY 2006, will have payments made on their behalf. In addition, $567,000,000 is requested for the first quarter of FY 2008 to ensure timely first quarter grant awards. This request also reflects the FY 2006 legislative proposal to increase funds to pay the District of Columbia at the federal match rate equal to that used in the Medicaid programs, as is done in the states.

The FY 2007 request of $140,000,000 for the Independent Living program is the same as the FY 2006 enacted level. This will allow continued grants to support the basic Independent Living Program to provide services and support to children aging out of foster care.

Resource and Program Data
Foster Care

	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Resource Data:			
Service Grants:			
Formula	$4,354,962,000	4,615,916,000	$4,769,698,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			1,000,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	15,263,000	16,058,000	13,950,000
Program Support[1]	973,000	1,026,000	1,352,000
Total, Resources	$4,371,198,000	$4,633,000,000[2]	$4,786,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	53	53	53
New Starts:			
#	52	52	52
$	$4,354,962,000	$4,615,916,000	$4,769,698,000
Continuations:			
#	1	1	1
$	$800,000	$800,000	$800,000
Contracts:			
#	7	7	10
$	$14,463,000	$15,258,000	$14,150,000
Interagency Agreements:			
#	2	1	1
$	$732,000	$785,000	$820,000

[1] Includes funding for information technology support, contractor fees and contractor support. In FY 2007, amounts include funding for monitoring and review activities.
[2] Assumes lapse of $52 million.

Resource and Program Data
Adoption Assistance

	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Resource Data:			
Service Grants:			
Formula	$1,712,125,000	$1,883,000,000	$2,047,000,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$1,712,125,000	$1,883,000,000[1]	$2,047,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	52	52	52
New Starts:			
#	52	52	52
$	$1,712,125,000	$1,703,000,000	$2,047,000,000
Continuations:			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Contracts:			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Interagency Agreements:			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0

[1] Includes $88 million appropriated through indefinite authority.

Resource and Program Data
Independent Living

	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Resource Data:			
Service Grants:			
Formula	$137,900,000	$137,900,000	$137,900,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation	1,300,000	1,324,000	1,315,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	450,000	450,000	450,000
Program Support[1]	346,000	326,000	335,000
Total, Resources	$139,996,000	$140,000,000	$140,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	53	53	53
New Starts:			
#	53	53	53
$	$138,350,000	$138,350,000	$138,350,000
Continuations:			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Contracts:			
#	2	2	2
$	$1,300,000	$1,324,000	$1,315,000
Interagency Agreements:			
#	2	2	2
$	$70,000	$62,000	$62,000

[1] Includes funding for information technology support, staffing and associated overhead costs, and support for Departmental evaluation activities.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

FY 2007 MANDATORY STATE/FORMULA GRANTS

PROGRAM: Title IV-E Foster Care (CFDA #93.658)

	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	Difference
STATE/TERRITORY	**Actual**	**Enacted**	**Estimate**	**+/- 2006**
Alabama	$22,752,836	$24,116,212	$24,789,044	$672,832
Alaska	19,542,173	20,713,162	21,291,050	577,888
Arizona	79,927,416	84,716,758	87,080,318	2,363,560
Arkansas	31,436,837	33,320,568	34,250,197	929,629
California	1,081,924,410	1,146,754,563	1,178,748,502	31,993,939
Colorado	51,711,099	54,809,687	56,338,853	1,529,166
Connecticut	85,176,363	90,280,228	92,799,006	2,518,778
Delaware	4,937,404	5,233,259	5,379,265	146,006
District of Columbia	21,346,593	22,625,705	23,256,952	631,247
Florida	136,808,590	145,006,318	149,051,930	4,045,612
Georgia	68,401,100	72,499,772	74,522,483	2,022,711
Hawaii	23,911,965	25,344,797	26,051,906	707,109
Idaho	8,412,545	8,916,634	9,165,404	248,770
Illinois	255,716,726	271,039,565	278,601,448	7,561,883
Indiana	61,677,839	65,373,646	67,197,542	1,823,896
Iowa	23,353,633	24,753,009	25,443,607	690,598
Kansas	32,145,148	34,071,322	35,021,897	950,575
Kentucky	50,856,265	53,903,631	55,407,518	1,503,887
Louisiana	63,977,311	67,810,905	69,702,799	1,891,894
Maine	3,259,080	3,454,368	3,550,743	96,375
Maryland	130,274,290	138,080,475	141,932,859	3,852,384
Massachusetts	44,908,091	47,599,035	48,927,027	1,327,992
Michigan	117,123,274	124,141,435	127,604,926	3,463,491
Minnesota	70,957,281	75,209,123	77,307,424	2,098,301
Mississippi	6,409,048	6,793,086	6,982,610	189,524
Missouri	52,872,586	56,040,772	57,604,285	1,563,513
Montana	11,471,999	12,159,414	12,498,656	339,242
Nebraska	24,763,006	26,246,834	26,979,109	732,275
Nevada	24,285,637	25,740,860	26,459,019	718,159
New Hampshire	18,110,866	19,196,090	19,731,652	535,562
New Jersey	53,540,412	56,748,615	58,331,876	1,583,261
New Mexico	15,928,006	16,882,430	17,353,442	471,012
New York	451,539,307	478,596,060	491,948,677	13,352,617
North Carolina	63,943,210	67,774,760	69,665,646	1,890,886
North Dakota	10,566,224	11,199,364	11,511,821	312,457

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Estimate	Difference +/- 2006
Ohio	227,478,759	241,109,547	247,836,396	6,726,849
Oklahoma	34,348,037	36,406,211	37,421,928	1,015,717
Oregon	50,485,644	53,510,802	55,003,730	1,492,928
Pennsylvania	310,369,715	328,967,424	338,145,469	9,178,045
Rhode Island	10,942,275	11,597,949	11,921,527	323,578
South Carolina	10,220,321	10,832,734	11,134,962	302,228
South Dakota	4,284,400	4,541,126	4,667,821	126,695
Tennessee	26,605,902	28,200,158	28,986,930	786,772
Texas	215,896,229	228,832,979	235,217,317	6,384,338
Utah	23,566,175	24,978,287	25,675,170	696,883
Vermont	10,295,599	10,912,523	11,216,978	304,455
Virginia	41,596,019	44,088,500	45,318,550	1,230,050
Washington	77,032,707	81,648,595	83,926,554	2,277,959
West Virginia	22,427,979	23,771,889	24,435,114	663,225
Wisconsin	62,792,716	66,555,328	68,412,192	1,856,864
Wyoming	1,188,294	1,259,498	1,294,637	35,139
Subtotal	**4,353,499,341**	**4,614,366,012**	**4,743,104,768**	**128,738,756**
Puerto Rico	1,462,362	1,549,988	1,593,232	43,244
Subtotal	**1,462,362**	**1,549,988**	**1,593,232**	**43,244**
Total States/Territories	**4,354,961,703**	**4,615,916,000**	**4,744,698,000**	**128,782,000**
Technical Assistance	16,236,657	17,084,000	16,302,000	-782,000
New Program Option	0	0	25,000,000	25,000,000
Subtotal Adjustments	**16,236,657**	**17,084,000**	**41,302,000**	**24,218,000**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$4,371,198,360**	**$4,633,000,000[1]**	**$4,786,000,000**	**$153,000,000**

[1] Assumes lapse of $52 million.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

FY 2007 MANDATORY STATE/FORMULA GRANTS

PROGRAM: Title IV-E Adoption Assistance (CFDA #93.659)

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Estimate	Difference +/- 2006
Alabama	$6,920,048	$7,610,689	$8,273,543	$662,854
Alaska	7,672,862	8,438,636	9,173,600	734,964
Arizona	25,983,262	28,576,468	31,065,338	2,488,870
Arkansas	10,297,863	11,325,620	12,312,026	986,406
California	291,220,931	320,285,638	348,180,937	27,895,299
Colorado	21,145,464	23,255,844	25,281,313	2,025,469
Connecticut	21,854,701	24,035,865	26,129,270	2,093,405
Delaware	1,702,094	1,871,968	2,035,007	163,039
District of Columbia	7,887,279	8,674,453	9,429,955	755,502
Florida	51,241,321	56,355,356	61,263,630	4,908,274
Georgia	33,749,488	37,117,787	40,350,563	3,232,776
Hawaii	9,537,062	10,488,889	11,402,419	913,530
Idaho	2,967,302	3,263,448	3,547,678	284,230
Illinois	83,121,913	91,417,726	99,379,758	7,962,032
Indiana	32,324,786	35,550,895	38,647,203	3,096,308
Iowa	32,653,798	35,912,744	39,040,566	3,127,822
Kansas	9,058,681	9,962,764	10,830,472	867,708
Kentucky	22,584,346	24,838,330	27,001,626	2,163,296
Louisiana	12,886,751	14,172,887	15,407,275	1,234,388
Maine	13,379,605	14,714,929	15,996,527	1,281,598
Maryland	19,300,383	21,226,618	23,075,352	1,848,734
Massachusetts	31,543,982	34,692,165	37,713,681	3,021,516
Michigan	102,887,961	113,156,484	123,011,855	9,855,371
Minnesota	22,518,901	24,766,354	26,923,381	2,157,027
Mississippi	4,129,489	4,541,624	4,937,177	395,553
Missouri	28,645,112	31,503,979	34,247,820	2,743,841
Montana	4,266,657	4,692,482	5,101,174	408,692
Nebraska	8,557,418	9,411,474	10,231,166	819,692
Nevada	8,564,435	9,419,191	10,239,556	820,365
New Hampshire	4,186,411	4,604,227	5,005,233	401,006
New Jersey	30,055,043	33,054,625	35,933,520	2,878,895
New Mexico	11,318,119	12,447,701	13,531,834	1,084,133
New York	219,823,056	241,762,047	262,818,327	21,056,280
North Carolina	27,886,686	30,669,860	33,341,053	2,671,193
North Dakota	3,083,066	3,390,765	3,686,084	295,319

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Estimate	Difference +/- 2006
Ohio	145,842,018	160,397,483	174,367,311	13,969,828
Oklahoma	19,944,034	21,934,508	23,844,895	1,910,387
Oregon	28,968,458	31,859,596	34,634,409	2,774,813
Pennsylvania	75,181,623	82,684,971	89,886,424	7,201,453
Rhode Island	9,216,396	10,136,220	11,019,034	882,814
South Carolina	11,700,372	12,868,104	13,988,852	1,120,748
South Dakota	2,567,148	2,823,357	3,069,257	245,900
Tennessee	18,161,128	19,973,662	21,713,270	1,739,608
Texas	55,047,928	60,541,874	65,814,772	5,272,898
Utah	6,799,805	7,478,446	8,129,781	651,335
Vermont	7,880,053	8,666,506	9,421,315	754,809
Virginia	15,234,694	16,755,161	18,214,453	1,459,292
Washington	29,940,923	32,929,116	35,797,079	2,867,963
West Virginia	12,722,187	13,991,899	15,210,524	1,218,625
Wisconsin	46,937,451	51,621,947	56,117,964	4,496,017
Wyoming	547,237	601,853	654,271	52,418
Subtotal	**1,711,647,731**	**1,882,475,235**	**2,046,429,530**	**163,954,295**
Puerto Rico	477,145	524,765	570,470	45,705
Subtotal	**477,145**	**524,765**	**570,470**	**45,705**
Total States/Territories	**1,712,124,876**	**1,883,000,000**	**2,047,000,000**	**164,000,000**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$1,712,124,876**	**$1,883,000,000[1]**	**$2,047,000,000**	**$164,000,000**

[1] Includes $88 million appropriated through indefinite authority.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

FY 2007 MANDATORY STATE/FORMULA GRANTS

PROGRAM: Independent Living Program (CFDA #93.674)

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Estimate	Difference +/- 2006
Alabama	$1,563,344	$1,563,344	$1,563,344	$0
Alaska	524,629	524,629	524,629	0
Arizona	1,991,020	1,991,020	1,991,020	0
Arkansas	771,514	771,514	771,514	0
California	25,012,729	25,012,729	25,012,729	0
Colorado	2,251,277	2,251,277	2,251,277	0
Connecticut	1,733,849	1,733,849	1,733,849	0
Delaware	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
District of Columbia	1,091,992	1,091,992	1,091,992	0
Florida	7,889,242	7,889,242	7,889,242	0
Georgia	3,506,787	3,506,787	3,506,787	0
Hawaii	763,027	763,027	763,027	0
Idaho	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
Illinois	5,556,956	5,556,956	5,556,956	0
Indiana	2,288,567	2,288,567	2,288,567	0
Iowa	1,288,685	1,288,685	1,288,685	0
Kansas	1,486,707	1,486,707	1,486,707	0
Kentucky	1,773,196	1,773,196	1,773,196	0
Louisiana	1,358,131	1,358,131	1,358,131	0
Maine	771,257	771,257	771,257	0
Maryland	2,962,870	2,962,870	2,962,870	0
Massachusetts	3,242,415	3,242,415	3,242,415	0
Michigan	5,497,293	5,497,293	5,497,293	0
Minnesota	1,887,123	1,887,123	1,887,123	0
Mississippi	723,166	723,166	723,166	0
Missouri	3,090,942	3,090,942	3,090,942	0
Montana	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
Nebraska	1,553,057	1,553,057	1,553,057	0
Nevada	587,636	587,636	587,636	0
New Hampshire	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
New Jersey	3,298,993	3,298,993	3,298,993	0
New Mexico	540,060	540,060	540,060	0
New York	11,585,958	11,585,958	11,585,958	0
North Carolina	2,451,871	2,451,871	2,451,871	0
North Dakota	500,000	500,000	500,000	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Estimate	Difference +/- 2006
Ohio	4,969,320	4,969,320	4,969,320	0
Oklahoma	2,364,432	2,364,432	2,364,432	0
Oregon	2,412,523	2,412,523	2,412,523	0
Pennsylvania	5,598,104	5,598,104	5,598,104	0
Rhode Island	600,238	600,238	600,238	0
South Carolina	1,258,597	1,258,597	1,258,597	0
South Dakota	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
Tennessee	2,439,784	2,439,784	2,439,784	0
Texas	5,706,887	5,706,887	5,706,887	0
Utah	522,829	522,829	522,829	0
Vermont	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
Virginia	1,812,029	1,812,029	1,812,029	0
Washington	2,161,782	2,161,782	2,161,782	0
West Virginia	1,046,430	1,046,430	1,046,430	0
Wisconsin	2,012,108	2,012,108	2,012,108	0
Wyoming	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
Subtotal	**135,949,356**	**135,949,356**	**135,949,356**	**0**
Puerto Rico	1,950,644	1,950,644	1,950,644	0
Subtotal	**1,950,644**	**1,950,644**	**1,950,644**	**0**
Total States/Territories	**137,900,000**	**137,900,000**	**137,900,000**	**0**
Technical Assistance	2,095,887	2,100,000	2,100,000	0
Subtotal Adjustments	**2,095,887**	**2,100,000**	**2,100,000**	**0**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$139,995,887**	**$140,000,000**	**$140,000,000**	**$0**

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

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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 subparagraph (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 of such Act shall be 10 percent.] *$1,200,000,000*: *Provided, That notwithstanding section 2003(c) of such Act, the amount specified for allocation under such section for fiscal year 2007 shall be $1,200,000,000.*

Department of Health and Human Service Appropriations Act, 2006

[For an additional amount for "Social Services Block Grant", $550,000,000, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico in calendar year 2005, notwithstanding section 2003 and paragraphs (1) and (4) section 2005(a) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1397b and 13979d(a): Provided, That in addition to other uses permitted by title XX of the Social Security Act, funds appropriated under this heading may be used for health services (including mental health services) and for repair, renovation and construction of health facilities (including mental heath facilities): Provided further, That the amount provided under this heading is designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res 95 (109th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2006.]

Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act to Address Hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico and Pandemic Influenza, 2006

LANGUAGE ANALYSIS

Language Provision	Explanation
"… Provided, That notwithstanding section 2003(c) of such Act, the amount specified for allocation under such section for fiscal year 2007 shall be $1,200,000,000..."	This language is added to override the authorized funding level stipulated in section 2003(c) of the Social Security Act.
[… Provided, That notwithstanding subparagraph (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 of such Act shall be 10 percent.]	This language is deleted to reflect the enactment of S. 1932 (The Deficit Reduction Act of 2005) which includes the transfer of 10 percent from TANF to SSBG.
[For an additional amount for "Social Services Block Grant", $550,000,000, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico in calendar year 2005, notwithstanding section 2003 and paragraphs (1) and (4) section 2005(a) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1397b and 13979d(a): Provided, That in addition to other uses permitted by title XX of the Social Security Act, funds appropriated under this heading may be used for health services (including mental health services) and for repair, renovation and construction of health facilities (including mental heath facilities): Provided further, That the amount provided under this heading is designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res 95 (109th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2006.]	This language is deleted to reflect the fact that the $550 million was a one-time emergency funding provided in the Department of Defense, Emergency Supplemental Appropriations to Address Hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico, and Pandemic Influenza Act, 2006.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Administration for Children and Families
Social Services Block Grant

Amounts Available for Obligation

	2005 Enacted	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Appropriation:			
Block Grant.....	$1,700,000,000	$1,700,000,000	$1,200,000,000
Hurricane Relief Funding.....	0	*550,000,000*	0
Total Obligations	$1,700,000,000	*$2,250,000,000*	$1,200,000,000

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

2006 Enacted	$1,700,000,000
2007 Estimate	$1,200,000,000
Net Change	-$500,000,000

	2006 Current Budget Base	Change from Base
Decreases:		
Program:		
Block Grant.....	$1,700,000,000	-$500,000,000
Total decreases.....		-$500,000,000
Net Change		-$500,000,000

Social Services Block Grant

Budget Authority by Activity

	2005 Enacted	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Social Services Block Grant…….	$1,700,000,000	$1,700,000,000	$1,200,000,000
Total, Budget Authority….	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000	1,200,000,000
Hurricane Relief Funding….	$0	*$550,000,000*[1]	$0

Budget Authority by Object

	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Grants, subsidies and contributions……...	$1,700,000,000	$1,200,000,000	-$500,000,000
Total, Budget Authority	1,700,000,000	1,200,000,000	-500,000,000[2]
Hurricane Relief grants…	*$550,000,000*[1]	$0	$0

[1] Represents $550 million in one-time emergency funding provided in the Department of Defense, Emergency Supplemental Appropriations to Address Hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico, and Pandemic Influenza Act, 2006 for states impacted by hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico.
[2] Represents comparison of regular block grant funding provided in the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children and Families Services Program

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS IN HOUSE, SENATE AND CONFERENCE
APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE REPORTS

FY 2006 Defense Conference Report Language (109-359)

Item

[Mental health services for hurricane victims] – In addition to other uses, the conferees intend these funds to be available to help meet the health care needs of people affected by the hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico in calendar year 2005 and lacking health insurance or other adequate access to care, and to help health care "safety net" providers restore and resume their operations. Accordingly, the conferees have included bill language intended to remove any uncertainties as to the eligibility of health care providers and facilities (including mental health providers and facilities) to receive Social Services Block Grant funds from this appropriation. Examples of institutions that could receive these funds include community health centers, rural hospitals and clinics, community mental health centers, public hospitals, and other providers with substantial percentages of uninsured patients. In addition to helping meet health care needs arising from the hurricanes, funds may be made available for repairs or reconstruction needed to allow health centers and similar providers to resume or expand operations, or to help key providers meet salary and other costs associated with resuming or restoring health services.

The conferees are concerned about the mental health impact of the hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico in calendar year 2005. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) reports that as many as 500,000 Gulf Coast residents might need mental health care. The conferees encourage the Secretary to work with State governments in the region to ensure that adequate funding is available, within the amounts appropriated, for community safety net providers to meet this emerging public mental health crisis. (p. 508)

Action taken or to be taken

The statute clearly indicates that in addition to social services permitted under the Social Services Block Grant, appropriated funds may be used to help people affected by the hurricane in 2005 and lacking health insurance or other adequate access to care, health services to include mental health, and to help restore the health care “safety net”. ACF will work with the States to ensure that the provisions of the statute are fully carried out.

Social Services Block Grant

Authorizing Legislation

	2006 Amount Authorized	2006 Enacted	2007 Amount Authorized	2007 Estimate
Social Services Block Grant (Section 2001 of the Social Security Act.)	$1,700,000,000	$1,700,000,000	$1,700,000,000	$1,200,000,000

APPROPRIATIONS HISTORY TABLE
Social Services Block Grant

Year	Budget Estimate To Congress	House Allowance	Senate Allowance	Appropriation
1997	$2,800,000,000	$2,480,000,000	$2,240,000,000	$2,500,000,000
1998	2,380,000,000	2,245,000,000	2,245,000,000	2,299,000,000
1999	1,909,000,000	2,299,000,000	1,909,000,000	1,909,000,000
2000	2,380,000,000	1,909,000,000	1,050,000,000	1,775,000,000
2001	1,775,000,000	1,700,000,000	600,000,000	1,725,000,000
2002	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000
2003	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000
2004	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000
2005	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000
2006 Block Grant	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000
Hurricane Relief	*500,000,000*			*550,000,000*[1]
2007	1,200,000,000			

[1] Represents $550 million in one-time emergency funding provided in the Department of Defense, Emergency Supplemental Appropriations to Address Hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico, and Pandemic Influenza Act, 2006 for states impacted by hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico.

Social Services Block Grant

Justification

Authorizing Legislation ─ Section 2001 of the Social Security Act.

	2005 Enacted	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Block Grant	$1,700,000,000	$1,700,000,000	$1,200,000,000	-$500,000,000
Hurricane Relief		*550,000,000*		

2007 Authorization…. $1,700,000,000.

General Statement

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) is designed 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. The Social Services Block Grant serves low-income children and families, the disabled, and elderly with well-documented need.

Since enactment in 1975, federal funding under Title XX has represented the federal government's partnership with states to ensure the availability of social services for vulnerable families and children and acts as the glue that holds the human services delivery system together. The Social Services Block Grant provides state and local flexibility in managing federal funds and enables states to target social services to those populations that might not otherwise be eligible for services needed to remain self-sufficient and economically independent.

Statement of the Budget Request – The FY 2007 budget request of $1,200,000,000 for the Social Services Block Grant program will provide funding to states for a broad array of social services targeted to the needs of individuals residing within the state.

Program Description – The Social Services Block Grant is an appropriated entitlement program that serves low-income children and families, the disabled and the elderly. Social Services Block Grant funds are distributed to the 50 United States and the District of Columbia, based on each state's relative population as compared 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.

Services directed toward the program's goals include, but are not limited to: child care services; protective services for children and adults; services for children and adults in foster care; services related to the management and maintenance of home day care services; employment services; information, referral, and counseling services; the preparation and delivery of meals; health support services; and appropriate combinations of services designed to meet the needs of children, the aged, the mentally impaired, the blind, the emotionally disturbed, the physically handicapped, and alcohol and drug addicted individuals. Activities supported with Social Services Block Grant funds vary from state to state, with each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and jurisdictions designing social services programs best suited to meet the specific needs of their residents.

Funding for the Social Services Block Grant program during the last five years has been as follows:

2002……	$1,700,000,000
2003……	$1,700,000,000
2004……	$1,700,000,000
2005……	$1,700,000,000
2006……	$1,700,000,000
2006……	$ *550,000,000*[1]

Performance Analysis – The SSBG program was rated Results Not Demonstrated in the PART process, was found to lack a national system of performance measures against which program performance can be measured and improvements sought, and critiqued for an absence of evaluations of sufficient scope of SSBG-funded activities and programs. The program's flexibility and lack of State reporting requirements pose a challenge in developing measures. Based on PART Recommendations, the program is currently consulting with States on approaches to developing annual and long-term performance measures, and working to identify other accountability methods to ensure that SSBG funds are spend efficiently and effectively.

Rationale for the Budget Request – The FY 2007 request for the Social Services Block Grant program is $1,200,000,000, a decrease of $500,000,000 from the FY 2006 enacted level. The budget request for FY 2007 reflects the Results Not Demonstrated rating received in the PART assessment. Program performance outcomes may be achieved more effectively by careful targeting of federal dollars to other more clearly focused programs than through this block grant.

[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.

Resource and Program Data
Social Services Block Grant

	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Resource Data:			
Service Grants:			
Formula	$1,700,000,000	$1,700,000,000	$1,200,000,000
Hurricane Relief[1]		*550,000,000*	
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$1,700,000,000	*$2,250,000,000*	$1,200,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	57	57	57
New Starts:			
#	57	57	57
$	1,700,000,000	*2,250,000,000*	1,200,000,000
Continuations:			
#	0	0	0
$	0	0	0
Contracts:			
#	0	0	0
$	0	0	0
Interagency Agreements:			
#	0	0	0
$	0	0	0

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

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

FY 2007 MANDATORY STATE/FORMULA GRANTS

PROGRAM: Social Services Block Grant (CFDA #93.667)

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Enacted[1]	FY 2007 Estimate	Difference +/- 2006
Alabama	$26,163,433	$26,163,433	18,468,306	-$7,695,127
Alaska	3,771,660	3,771,660	2,662,348	-1,109,312
Arizona	32,441,951	32,441,951	22,900,201	-9,541,750
Arkansas	15,844,916	15,844,916	11,184,647	-4,660,269
California	206,275,556	206,275,556	145,606,275	-60,669,281
Colorado	26,453,718	26,453,718	18,673,213	-7,780,505
Connecticut	20,249,276	20,249,276	14,293,607	-5,955,669
Delaware	4,752,177	4,752,177	3,354,478	-1,397,699
District of Columbia	3,275,022	3,275,022	2,311,780	-963,242
Florida	98,933,967	98,933,967	69,835,741	-29,098,226
Georgia	50,485,333	50,485,333	35,636,706	-14,848,627
Hawaii	7,310,632	7,310,632	5,160,446	-2,150,186
Idaho	7,942,659	7,942,659	5,606,583	-2,336,076
Illinois	73,556,631	73,556,631	51,922,328	-21,634,303
Indiana	36,016,047	36,016,047	25,423,092	-10,592,955
Iowa	17,114,200	17,114,200	12,080,612	-5,033,588
Kansas	15,832,086	15,832,086	11,175,590	-4,656,496
Kentucky	23,937,443	23,937,443	16,897,019	-7,040,424
Louisiana	26,137,751	26,137,751	18,450,177	-7,687,574
Maine	7,590,360	7,590,360	5,357,901	-2,232,459
Maryland	32,023,976	32,023,976	22,605,160	-9,418,816
Massachusetts + (Mass. Blind)	37,398,286	37,398,286	26,398,790	-10,999,496
Michigan	58,596,212	58,596,212	41,362,032	-17,234,180
Minnesota	29,410,779	29,410,779	20,760,550	-8,650,229
Mississippi	16,749,246	16,749,246	11,822,997	-4,926,249
Missouri	33,160,878	33,160,878	23,407,679	-9,753,199
Montana	5,334,245	5,334,245	3,765,349	-1,568,896
Nebraska	10,110,716	10,110,716	7,136,976	-2,973,740
Nevada	13,028,108	13,028,108	9,196,312	-3,831,796
New Hampshire	7,485,485	7,485,485	5,283,872	-2,201,613
New Jersey	50,216,075	50,216,075	35,446,641	-14,769,434
New Mexico	10,897,365	10,897,365	7,692,258	-3,205,107
New York	111,554,535	111,554,535	78,744,378	-32,810,157
North Carolina	48,872,383	48,872,383	34,498,153	-14,374,230
North Dakota	3,684,574	3,684,574	2,600,876	-1,083,698

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Enacted[1]	FY 2007 Estimate	Difference +/- 2006
Ohio	66,477,722	66,477,722	46,925,451	-19,552,271
Oklahoma	20,412,974	20,412,974	14,409,158	-6,003,816
Oregon	20,692,376	20,692,376	14,606,383	-6,085,993
Pennsylvania	71,881,934	71,881,934	50,740,189	-21,141,745
Rhode Island	6,255,876	6,255,876	4,415,912	-1,839,964
South Carolina	24,107,913	24,107,913	17,017,350	-7,090,563
South Dakota	4,443,024	4,443,024	3,136,252	-1,306,772
Tennessee	33,958,811	33,958,811	23,970,925	-9,987,886
Texas	128,577,655	128,577,655	90,760,698	-37,816,957
Utah	13,669,371	13,669,371	9,648,968	-4,020,403
Vermont	3,598,946	3,598,946	2,540,432	-1,058,514
Virginia	42,937,659	42,937,659	30,308,936	-12,628,723
Washington	35,642,856	35,642,856	25,159,663	-10,483,193
West Virginia	10,523,814	10,523,814	7,428,575	-3,095,239
Wisconsin	31,811,158	31,811,158	22,454,935	-9,356,223
Wyoming	2,913,782	2,913,782	2,056,787	-856,995
Subtotal	**1,690,513,552**	**1,690,513,552**	**1,193,303,684**	**-497,209,868**
American Samoa	48,518	48,518	34,248	-14,270
Guam	293,103	293,103	206,896	-86,207
Northern Mariana Islands	58,621	58,621	41,380	-17,241
Puerto Rico	8,793,103	8,793,103	6,206,896	-2,586,207
Virgin Islands	293,103	293,103	206,896	-86,207
Subtotal	**9,486,448**	**9,486,448**	**6,696,316**	**-2,790,132**
Total States/Territories	**1,700,000,000**	**1,700,000,000**	**1,200,000,000**	**-500,000,000**
TOTAL, B.A.	**$1,700,000,000**	**$1,700,000,000**	**$1,200,000,000**	**-$500,000,000**
Hurricane Relief Funding		***550,000,000***		

[1] A grantee allocation formula for this funding is under development.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

PROMOTING SAFE AND STABLE FAMILIES

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

For carrying out section 436 of the Social Security Act, [$305,000,000] *$345,000,000* and for section 437, [$90,000,000] *$89,100,000*.

Department of Health and Human Services Appropriations Act, 2006

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Administration for Children and Families
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Amounts Available for Obligation

	2005 Actual	2006 Appropriation	2007 Estimate
Appropriation:			
Annual[1]	$404,383,000	$455,000,000	$454,100,000
Enacted Rescission	-797,048	-900,000	
Subtotal, adjusted appropriation	$403,585,952	$454,100,000	$454,100,000
Total Obligations	$403,585,952	$454,100,000	$454,100,000

Summary of Changes

2006 Appropriation	
Total estimated budget authority	$454,100,000
2007 Estimate	$454,100,000
Net change	$0

[1] This budget assumes enactment of S. 1932 (the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005). Funds are a combination of $305 million in mandatory funds and approximately $99.4 million in discretionary funds in FY 2005, and $345 million in mandatory funds in FY 2006 and 2007, with discretionary funds of $89.1 million. In addition, FY 2006 and 2007 include $20 million in pre-appropriated funds.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Administration for Children and Families
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Budget Authority by Activity
(Dollars in thousands)

	2005 Actual	2006 Final Appropriation	2007 Estimate
Promoting Safe and Stable Families.....	$403,586	$454,100	$454,100
Total Obligations	$403,586	$454,100	$454,100

Budget Authority by Object

	2006 Appropriation	2007 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Advisory and assistance services (25.1)	$4,164,000	$3,038,000	-$1,126,000
Purchases from government accounts (25.3)	250,000	250,000	
Grants, subsidies and contributions (41.0)	449,686,000	450,812,000	+1,126,000
Total, Budget Authority…….	$454,100,000	$454,100,000	$0

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Administration for Children and Families
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Authorizing Legislation

	2006 Amount Authorized	2006 Appropriation	2007 Amount Authorized[1]	2007 Budget Request
Promoting Safe and Stable Families [Sections 436, 437 and 438 of the Social Security Act]	$565,000,000	$454,100,000	$565,000,000	$454,100,000

[1] The Administration is proposing legislation to reauthorize the program at the current authorized level.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Administration for Children and Families
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

APPROPRIATIONS HISTORY TABLE

	Budget Estimate To Congress	House Allowance	Senate Allowance	Appropriation
1998	$255,000,000	$255,000,000	$255,000,000	$255,000,000
1999	275,000,000	275,000,000	275,000,000	275,000,000
Rescission				-44,000
2000	295,000,000	295,000,000	295,000,000	295,000,000
2001	305,000,000	305,000,000	305,000,000	305,000,000
2002	572,000,000	375,000,000	375,000,000	375,000,000
Rescission				-14,000
2003	530,000,000	375,000,000	505,000,000	405,000,000
Rescission				-650,000
2004	554,978,000	404,350,000	404,350,000	405,000,000
Rescission				-617,000
2005	505,000,000	410,000,000	404,383,000	404,383,000
Rescission				-797,000
2006	410,000,000	404,000,000	395,000,000	435,000,000
Pre-appropriated				20,000,000
Rescission				-900,000
2007	434,100,000			
Pre-appropriated				20,000,000

Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Justification

Authorizing Legislation – Sections 436-438 of the Social Security Act.

	2005 Enacted	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Promoting Safe and Stable Families, B.A.	$403,586,000	$434,100,000	$434,100,000	$0
State Court Improvement (pre-appropriated)	*$0*	*$20,000,000*	*$20,000,000*	*$0*
Total, Program Level	$403,586,000	$454,100,000	$454,100,000	$0

2007 Authorization….$565,000,000 ($345,000,000 in mandatory funds and $200,000,000 in discretionary funds as proposed in straightline reauthorization; $20,000,000 in pre-appropriated funds)

General Statement

The Promoting Safe and Stable Families program is a combination of a capped entitlement program and a discretionary grant program. Its purpose is to enable each state to operate a coordinated program of family preservation services, community-based family support services, time-limited reunification services, and adoption promotion and support services.

- Family preservation services 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 was amended in the 2002 reauthorization to allow states to support infant safe haven programs.

- Family support services are primarily community-based preventive activities designed to 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.

- Time-limited reunification services 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.

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

This budget assumes enactment of S. 1932 (the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005). This act included several provisions impacting the Promoting Safe and Stable Families program, including increasing the

mandatory authorization by $40 million to $345 million and creating two new grant programs focused on improving state courts. The Administration is proposing to maintain this new level of mandatory funding, in the straightline reauthorization of this program in the FY 2007 budget.

Statement of the Budget Request – The 2007 budget request for the Promoting Safe and Stable Families program of $454,100,000 (including $20 million in pre-appropriated funds) will continue our investment in supporting and preserving families.

Program Description – Current law provides that one percent of the mandatory amounts and two percent of discretionary funds appropriated are reserved for allotment to tribal organizations or Indian tribes that have submitted a plan 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 a formula. From the mandatory funds, $10 million is set aside for State Court Improvement programs to assess and improve handling of court proceedings related to foster care and adoption, and $6 million is set aside for evaluation, research and training. An additional 3.3 percent of any discretionary funds are to be used for each of the above activities. The remaining funds are distributed to states based on the state's share of children in all states receiving food stamp 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. In addition, S. 1932 creates two new elements of the State Court Improvement program, funded by pre-appropriated dollars, focusing on improved data collection and training, and collaboration between courts and child welfare agencies.

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.

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

	Mandatory	Discretionary	Pre-Appropriated	Total
2002	$305,000,000	$69,986,000		$374,986,000
2003	$305,000,000	$99,350,000		$404,350,000
2004	$305,000,000	$99,383,000		$404,383,000
2005	$305,000,000	$98,586,000		$403,586,000
2006	$345,000,000	$89,100,000	$20,000,000	$454,100,000

Performance Analysis – Performance measurement for Promoting Safe and Stable Families is part of a broader Child Welfare performance program area. Overall performance information for Child Welfare is included in the Detail of Performance Analysis exhibit.

Rationale for the Budget Request – The 2007 request for the Promoting Safe and Stable Families program is $454,100,000, the same as the FY 2006 enacted level. While states have made progress through the child and family services review program improvement plans in broadening the array of services available to families in child welfare, these funds strengthen and enhance the availability of services targeted to achieving the goals of safety, permanency and well-being. This budget includes $20 million in pre-appropriated funds for the State Court Improvement program.

Resource and Program Data
Promoting Safe and Stable Families[1]

	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Resource Data:			
Service Grants:			
Formula	$394,333,000	$446,030,000	$446,030,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation	2,575,000	332,000	
Demonstration/Development	1,772,000	2,722,000	2,762,000
Training/Technical Assistance	4,468,000	4,660,000	5,005,000
Program Support[2]	438,000	356,000	303,000
Total, Resources	$403,586,000	$454,100,000	$454,100,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants[3]	89	133	133
New Starts:			
#	7	56	0
$	$1,772,000	$21,182,000	$0
Continuations:			
#	82	77	133
$	$398,288,000	$428,504,000	$450,812,000
Contracts:			
#	8	4	3
$	$2,885,000	$4,164,000	$3,038,000
Interagency Agreements:			
#	4	2	2
$	$641,000	$250,000	$250,000

[1] Figures represent both mandatory and discretionary portions of PSSF.
[2] Includes funding for information technology support, grant/paneling review, contract fees and support for Departmental evaluation activities.
[3] The number of grants includes both the original program grants and the new State Court Improvement grants.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

FY 2007 DISCRETIONARY/MANDATORY STATE/FORMULA GRANTS

PROGRAM: Promoting Safe and Stable Families (CFDA #93.556)

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Estimate	Difference +/- 2006
Alabama	$8,231,748	8,918,169	8,918,169	$0
Alaska	859,338	930,996	930,996	0
Arizona	8,206,764	8,891,101	8,891,101	0
Arkansas	5,435,012	5,888,221	5,888,221	0
California	43,424,375	47,045,402	47,045,402	0
Colorado	3,329,769	3,607,429	3,607,429	0
Connecticut	2,851,171	3,088,922	3,088,922	0
Delaware	780,524	845,609	845,609	0
District of Columbia	1,254,317	1,358,911	1,358,911	0
Florida	16,658,331	18,047,419	18,047,419	0
Georgia	12,547,660	13,593,971	13,593,971	0
Hawaii	1,746,574	1,892,216	1,892,216	0
Idaho	1,346,475	1,458,753	1,458,753	0
Illinois	16,354,110	17,717,830	17,717,830	0
Indiana	7,711,290	8,354,311	8,354,311	0
Iowa	2,472,702	2,678,893	2,678,893	0
Kansas	2,525,547	2,736,145	2,736,145	0
Kentucky	7,582,796	8,215,102	8,215,102	0
Louisiana	11,438,069	12,391,855	12,391,855	0
Maine	1,659,941	1,798,358	1,798,358	0
Maryland	4,102,385	4,444,471	4,444,471	0
Massachusetts	4,936,259	5,347,879	5,347,879	0
Michigan	14,154,805	15,335,132	15,335,132	0
Minnesota	4,102,928	4,445,058	4,445,058	0
Mississippi	6,333,688	6,861,835	6,861,835	0
Missouri	9,133,312	9,894,912	9,894,912	0
Montana	1,097,925	1,189,477	1,189,477	0
Nebraska	1,656,561	1,794,696	1,794,696	0
Nevada	1,767,574	1,914,967	1,914,967	0
New Hampshire	718,408	778,314	778,314	0
New Jersey	5,911,315	6,404,242	6,404,242	0
New Mexico	3,526,571	3,820,642	3,820,642	0
New York	24,193,882	26,211,336	26,211,336	0
North Carolina	10,519,403	11,396,584	11,396,584	0
North Dakota	689,930	747,461	747,461	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Estimate	Difference +/- 2006
Ohio	13,123,411	14,217,732	14,217,732	0
Oklahoma	6,030,388	6,533,243	6,533,243	0
Oregon	5,728,109	6,205,759	6,205,759	0
Pennsylvania	13,274,241	14,381,140	14,381,140	0
Rhode Island	1,488,981	1,613,143	1,613,143	0
South Carolina	7,287,025	7,894,668	7,894,668	0
South Dakota	902,737	978,013	978,013	0
Tennessee	10,385,901	11,251,950	11,251,950	0
Texas	35,650,238	38,623,004	38,623,004	0
Utah	1,869,305	2,025,180	2,025,180	0
Vermont	584,869	633,640	633,640	0
Virginia	6,320,155	6,847,173	6,847,173	0
Washington	5,915,023	6,408,259	6,408,259	0
West Virginia	3,539,663	3,834,825	3,834,825	0
Wisconsin	5,375,810	5,824,082	5,824,082	0
Wyoming	437,470	473,949	473,949	0
Subtotal	**367,174,785**	**397,792,379**	**397,792,379**	**0**
Indian Tribes	5,021,719	5,232,000	5,232,000	0
American Samoa	238,653	252,451	252,451	0
Guam	438,970	469,157	469,157	0
Northern Mariana Islands	193,617	203,730	203,730	0
Puerto Rico	7,713,250	7,952,720	7,952,720	0
Virgin Islands	298,286	316,963	316,963	0
Subtotal	**13,904,495**	**14,427,021**	**14,427,021**	**0**
Total States/Territories	**381,079,280**	**412,219,400**	**412,219,400**	**0**
Technical Assistance	9,253,336	8,940,300	8,940,300	0
Set Aside for State Courts	13,253,336	32,940,300	32,940,300	0
Subtotal Adjustments	**22,506,672**	**41,880,600**	**41,880,600**	**0**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$403,585,952**	**$454,100,000**	**$454,100,000**	**$0**

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Administration for Children and Families
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Amounts Available for Obligation

	2005 Enacted	2006[1] Enacted	2007 Estimate
Appropriation Permanent	$22,347,733,000	$11,988,328,000	$17,390,625,000
Unobligated balance start of year Contingency Fund.....	1,957,898,000	1,899,600,000	1,767,600,000
Unobligated balance start of year TANF Program.....	0	5,070,297,0000	0
Total Funds Available.	24,305,631,000	18,958,225,000	19,158,625,000
Unobligated balance Lapsing……..	-51,455,000	0	0
Unobligated balance end of year Contingency Fund.....	-1,899,600,000	-1,767,600,000[2]	-1,888,000,000[2]
Unobligated balance end of year TANF Program.....	-5,070,297,000	0	0
Total obligations	$17,284,279,000	$17,190,625,000	$17,270,625,000

Note: The "TANF Emergency Response and Recovery Act of 2005", P.L. 109-68, enacted during the last days of FY 2005, made $5,139,108,000 available (as soon as practicable) to states, territories and tribes for family assistance grants and Federal Loans to the states of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama to assist them in providing services to the Hurricane Katrina evacuees.

[1] Throughout this budget document the FY 2006 and FY 2007 columns assume enactment of S. 1932, the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005. The Act included the following (1) reauthorization of the TANF program through 2010 by maintaining current program funding levels for Family Assistance Grants to States, Tribes and Territories; Matching Grants to Territories; Tribal Work Programs; Supplemental Grants for Population Increases (reauthorized through the end of FY 2008) and the Contingency Fund; (2) $150 million for a new Healthy Marriage and Responsible Fatherhood Grant program; and (3) elimination of funding for both the Bonus to Reward High Performance States and the Bonus to Reward Decreases in Illegitimacy.

[2] After the Secretary of Agriculture notified them that their food stamp caseloads met the eligibility criteria to draw down Contingency funds during FY 2005, two States requested and were awarded Contingency funds during 2005: Tennessee $38.3M and South Carolina $20M. Current HHS estimates project that a number of states will access $132 million in Contingency Funds during FY 2006 and $112 million in Contingency Funds in FY 2007.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

2006 Estimate	$17,058,625,000
(Obligations)	$17,190,625,000
2007 Estimate	$17,390,625,000
Net Change (Estimate)	+$332,000,000
(Obligations)	$17,270,625,000
Net change (Obligations)	+$80,000,000

	2006 Estimate Base	Change from Base
Increases:		
A. Program:		
1. Contingency Fund ……	[1,900,000,000]	+$232,000,000
2. Family Formation and Healthy Marriage Matching Grants	$0	+$100,000,000
Net Change.....……..		+$332,000,000

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Budget Authority by Activity

	2005[1] Enacted	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
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
Healthy Marriage Promotion and Responsible Fatherhood Grant Program ……..	0	150,000,000	150,000,000
Family Formation and Healthy Marriage Matching Grants……	0	0	100,000,000
Supplemental Grants for Population Increases……..	319,450,000	319,450,000	319,450,000
Matching Grants to Territories.....	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
Tribal Work Programs	7,633,000	7,633,000	7,633,000
Bonus to Reward Decrease in Illegitimacy	100,000,000	0	0
High Performance Bonus	200,000,000	0	0
Federal Loans (forgivable)…...	68,811,000		
Contingency Fund[2].....	[1,957,898,000]	[1,899,600,000]	[1,768,000,000] +232,000,000
Total, Budget Authority	$17,277,436,000	$17,058,625,000	$17,390,625,000

[1] For purposes of comparability this table reflects the TANF Emergency Recovery and Response budget authority in the year in which it was obligated. The Federal Loans for Hurricane Katrina relief were obligated in FY 2005 and the family assistance grants to states, tribes and territories are shown in the FY 2006 column.
[2] Bracketed budget authority reflects unobligated balance estimates for all years. The additional $232M is proposed as new budget authority which would bring the total amount available in the Contingency Fund to $2B by 2007.

Temporary Assistance Children's Research and Technical Assistance

Budget Authority by Object

	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Personnel Compensation:			
Full-time permanent (11.1)……..…	$1,247,000	$2,228,000	981,000
Other than Full-time Permanent (11.3)……	18,000	32,000	14,000
Civilian personnel benefits (12.1)…….	280,000	500,000	220,000
Subtotal, Pay Costs……..…	1,545,000	2,760,000	1,215,000
Travel and transportation of persons (21.0)…..	96,000	96,000	0
Rental payments to GSA (23.1)….…….	378,000	648,000	270,000
Printing and reproduction (24.0)…….	0	0	0
Other contractual services:			
Advisory and assistance services (25.1)……	12,533,000	12,533,000	0
Other services (25.2)……..…….	15,600,000	14,115,000	-1,485,000
Supplies and materials (26.0)….……...…	8,000	8,000	0
Equipment (31.0)……..…	40,000	40,000	0
Grants, subsidies, and contributions (41.0)…..	17,160,425,000	17,240,425,000	+80,000,000
Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs…….	17,190,625,000	17,270,625,000	+78,785,000
Total, obligations……...…….....	17,190,625,000	17,270,625,000	+80,000,000

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Authorizing Legislation

	2006 Amount Authorized	2006 Estimate	2007 Amount Authorized	2007 Estimate
State Family Assistance Grants: Section 403(a)(1)(E) of the Social Security Act	Such sums	$16,488,667,235	Such sums	$16,488,667,235
Territories – Family Assistance Grants: Section 403(a)(1)(E) of the Social Security Act[1]	Such sums	77,875,765	Such sums	77,875,765
Matching Grants to Territories	Such sums	15,000,000	Such sums	15,000,000
Healthy Marriage and Responsible Fatherhood Grants	150,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000
Family Formation and Healthy Marriage State Grants			100,000,000	100,000,000
Supplemental Grants for Population Increases: Section 403(a)(3)(E) of the SSA	Such sums	319,450,226	Such sums	319,450,226
Tribal Work Programs: Section 412(a)(2)(D) of SSA	7,633,000	7,633,000	7,633,000	7,633,000
Contingency Fund: Section 403(b) of the SSA	[1,899,600,000]	[1,899,600,000]	[1,768,000,000] +232,000,000	[1,768,000,000] +232,000,000
Total Appropriations	$17,058,625,000	$17,058,625,000	$17,390,625,000	$17,390,625,000

[1] Section 1108(a) of the Social Security Act provides for a limitation on payments to Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands and American Samoa under titles I, X, XIV, XVI, parts A and E of title IV, and subsection 1108(b) (Matching grants). The limitations, which became permanent with the enactment of Public Law 96-272, were established by P.L. 104-193 and most recently amended by Section 5512 of P.L. 105-33, are as follows: $107,255,000 for Puerto Rico, $4,686,000 for Guam, $3,554,000 for the Virgin Islands and $1,000,000 for American Samoa.

APPROPRIATIONS HISTORY TABLE
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	Appropriation
1997		$15,410,374,000
1998		16,689,175,287
1998- multi-year		800,000,000[1]
1999		16,689,175,287
1999- multi-year		1,000,000,000[2]
2000		16,689,175,287
2001		16,689,175,287
2002		17,008,625,287[3]
2003		17,008,625,513[3]
2004		17,208,625,513[3]
2005		17,208,625,513
2005/06		5,139,108,000[4] (appropriated in FY 2005)
2005/6		11,988,328,513[4] (appropriated in FY 2006)
2007	17,390,625,513	

[1] In FY 1998, Congress appropriated $800 million for Supplemental Grants for Population Increases available until expended. ACF awarded approximately $79 million in 1998, $160 million in 1999, $239 million in 2000, and $319 million in 2001 for such purposes.
[2] Congress appropriated a total of $1 billion in FY 1999 for High Performance Bonus grants for fiscal years 1999 through 2003. Congress appropriated $200 million per year for 2004 & 2005 for High Performance Bonus grants.
[3] Congress appropriated $319 million for Supplemental Grants for 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005 as part of the basic program. ACF awarded $319 million a year (02, 03, 04 and 05) for such purposes.
[4] The TANF Emergency Response and Recovery Act of 2005, P.L. 109-68, enacted late in FY 2005, made $5.1 billion available late in FY 2005 – these funds included 1st quarter 2006 allocations for states, territories and tribes for family assistance grants and Federal Loans to the states of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama to assist them in providing services to the Hurricane Katrina evacuees. The Deficit Reduction Act of 2005, provides the remaining three quarters worth of FY 2006 funding for the TANF program, eliminates the High Performance and Out of Wedlock Bonus funding and adds new authority for $150 million for Healthy Marriage and Responsible Fatherhood grants.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Justification

	2005 Actual	2006[1] Enacted	2007 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
State Family Assistance Grants	$16,488,667,000	$16,488,667,000	$16,488,667,000	0
Territory Family Assistance Grants	77,875,000	77,875,000	77,875,000	0
Healthy Marriage Promotion and Responsible Fatherhood Grant program	0	150,000,000	150,000,000	0
Family Formation and Healthy Marriage Grants	0	0	100,000,000	+100,000,000
Supplemental Grants for Population Increases	319,450,000	319,450,000	319,450,000	0
Matching Grants to Territories	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	0
Tribal Work Programs	7,633,000	7,633,000	7,633,000	
Contingency Fund	[1,957,898,000]	[1,899,600,000]	[1,768,000,000] +232,000,000	+232,000,000
Federal Loans (forgivable)[2]	68,811,000	0	0	0
Bonus to Reward High Performance	200,000,000	0	0	0
Bonus to Reward Decrease in Illegitimacy	100,000,000	0	0	0
Total, BA	17,277,436,000	17,058,625,000	17,390,625,000	+$332,000,000

[1] Bracketed budget authority in FY 2006 reflects grants that will be made from unobligated balances. In FY 2007 the President proposes a family formation matching grant program and reinstatement of full funding for the Contingency Fund to remain available for five years. The 2006 column assumes enactment of the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (S. 1932) which authorized TANF through the end of FY 2010.

[2] The "TANF Emergency Response and Recovery Act of 2005", P.L. 109-68, enacted during the last days of FY 2005, made $68,811,000 available immediately to the States of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama to assist them in providing services to the Hurricane Katrina evacuees residing within their respective States. The statute prohibits the imposition of a penalty for failure to repay or make interest payments for such loans.

General Statement

Title I of P. L. 104-193, the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA), 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 single fixed block grant. The purpose of the TANF program is to increase state flexibility in operating programs designed to: (1) provide assistance to needy families so that children may be cared for in their own homes; (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.

This budget assumes enactment of S. 1932 (The Deficit Reduction Act of 2005). This Act addresses several critical Presidential initiatives impacting the TANF program including: (1) reauthorizing the TANF program through 2010 and maintaining current program funding levels for Family Assistance Grants to States, Tribes and Territories; Matching Grants to Territories; Tribal Work Programs; and the Contingency Fund; (2) strengthening work participation requirements; (3) creating and providing funds for a program focused on promotion of healthy marriage and responsible fatherhood; (4) reinstating authority for the Supplemental Grants for Population Increases program through FY 2008; and eliminating funding for both the Bonus to Reward High Performance States and the Bonus to Reward Decreases in Illegitimacy.

In order to strengthen work participation, the Act recalibrates the caseload reduction credit by updating the base year from 1995 to 2005 – thereby reestablishing a meaningful family work participation rate requirement. Prior to this time most states had a zero, or nearly zero, target rate for parents participating in work activities. Additionally, the current statutory provision for a separate participation rate requirement for 2-parent families is retained and beginning in FY 2007 families receiving assistance in Separate State Programs (SSP) will be included in the calculation of work participation rates. The Act also requires HHS to issue regulations to ensure consistency in measuring work participation rates with regard to determining whether activities may be counted as "work activities," how to count and verify hours of work, and determining who is a work-eligible individual. Further, the Act requires states to establish and maintain work participation verification procedures and establishes a new penalty (of not less than one percent and not more than five percent of the state family assistance grant) for state failure to comply with these procedures.

The Act also includes $150 million for a comprehensive program focused on the promotion of healthy marriage and responsible fatherhood, which are areas that the Administration has long considered vital to ensuring that welfare reform continues to place a greater emphasis in TANF on strengthening families and improving the well-being of children. The Healthy Marriage and Responsible Fatherhood Grants program will be used to fund several key efforts specified in the statute, including healthy marriage and responsible fatherhood activities, demonstrations coordinating child welfare and TANF for at-risk tribal families, and technical assistance provided to states and tribes.

Statement of the Budget Request – The FY 2007 budget of $17.4 billion reflects a $332 million increase over the FY 06 funding level assuming Congressional action on several legislative proposals. These legislative proposals will build on the critical measures included in the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 and continue to move the TANF program toward a stronger focus on promoting work, strengthening families and improving child well-being.

New legislation is proposed to authorize and appropriate $100 million for the Family Formation and Healthy Marriage Grants previously proposed by the Administration. These competitive state grants will

be targeted to innovative approaches to promoting healthy marriage and reducing out-of-wedlock births. A dollar-for-dollar match to participate in the grant program will be required and states can use federal TANF funds to meet the match requirement. These funds will expand upon the efforts begun under the Healthy Marriage and Responsible Fatherhood Grant program established by the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 to support a broader focus on strengthening families.

In addition, the Administration will propose legislation to fully fund the Contingency Fund at $2 billion and modify the fund to make it easier for states to access by changing the definition of maintenance of effort and simplifying the annual reconciliation process. The request level of $232 million is the difference between current estimates of unobligated balances in the Contingency Fund at the end of FY 2007 and $2 billion, which is the amount originally appropriated for this program in 1997.

Finally, the Administration will propose extending authority and funding for the Supplemental Grants for Population Increases program beyond the year (FY 2008) stipulated in S.1932. This extension will make the Supplemental Grants for Population Increases program consistent with the other components of the TANF program.

Program Description

State Family Assistance Grants: Funding under the TANF program is provided primarily through State Family Assistance Grants, which are authorized and pre-appropriated at $16.5 billion each year. State allocations are based on historic levels of welfare spending. While states must meet certain work, participation, and maintenance of effort requirements, they have enormous flexibility with their TANF funds to design programs that promote work, 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. However, 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 who have received federally funded assistance under TANF for five cumulative years (or less at state option) are not eligible for federally funded assistance.

States may transfer up to a total of 30 percent of their TANF funds to either the Child Care and Development Block Grant program or the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) program with not more than 10 percent transferable 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 TANF plans has steadily increased since the first three tribal TANF programs started in July 1997. As of January 2006, 51 tribal TANF grantees covering 237 tribes and Alaska Native Villages have been approved, all of which are fully operational. Forty-one of the approved plans involve individual tribes and ten are multi-tribal TANF operations.

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 fifty states and the District of Columbia. A territory's allocation is based on historic funding levels, with a total of $77.9 million made available annually.

Healthy Marriage Promotion and Responsible Fatherhood Grants: The Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 included $150 million for the Healthy Marriage Promotion and Responsible Fatherhood Grant program

beginning in FY 2006. The Healthy Marriage portion of the initiative will be funded at approximately $100 million to help couples, who have chosen marriage for themselves, gain greater access to marriage education services on a voluntary basis. These services will help couples acquire the skills and knowledge necessary to form and sustain a healthy marriage. All grantees must include documentation to demonstrate that the funds will not be used for other purposes and that they intend to consult with experts in domestic violence or relevant community domestic violence coalitions in developing the programs and activities. The law stipulates that the term "healthy marriage promotion activities" may include the following activities:

- Public advertising campaigns on the value of marriage and the skills needed to increase marital stability and health.
- Education in high schools on the value of marriage, relationship skills, and budgeting.
- Marriage education, marriage skills, and relationship skills programs, that may include parenting skills, financial management, conflict resolution, and job and career advancement, for non-married pregnant women and non-married expectant fathers.
- Pre-marital education and marriage skills training for engaged couples and for couples or individuals interested in marriage.
- Marriage enhancement and marriage skills training programs for married couples.
- Divorce reduction programs that teach relationship skills.
- Marriage mentoring programs which use married couples as role models and mentors in at-risk communities.
- Programs to reduce the disincentives to marriage in means-tested aid programs, if offered in conjunction with any activity described in this subparagraph.

Within the Healthy Marriage Promotion and Responsible Fatherhood funding, approximately $48 million will be available for activities specifically designed to promote responsible fatherhood to reverse the rise in father absence and its subsequent impact on our nation's children. ACF will award these funds on a competitive basis to states, territories, Indian tribes and tribal organizations, and public and nonprofit community entities, including religious organizations, for activities promoting responsible fatherhood. The statute defines activities promoting responsible fatherhood as the following:

- Activities to promote marriage or sustain marriage through activities such as counseling, mentoring, disseminating information about the benefits of marriage and two-parent involvement for children, enhancing relationship skills, education regarding how to control aggressive behavior, disseminating information on the causes of domestic violence and child abuse, marriage preparation programs, premarital counseling, marital inventories, skills-based marriage education, financial planning seminars, including improving a family's ability to effectively manage family business affairs by means such as education, counseling, or mentoring on matters related to family finances, including household management, budgeting, banking, and handling of financial transactions and home maintenance, and divorce education and reduction programs, including mediation and counseling.

- Activities to promote responsible parenting through activities such as counseling, mentoring, and mediation, disseminating information about good parenting practices, skills-based parenting education, encouraging child support payments, and other methods.

- Activities to foster economic stability by helping fathers improve their economic status by providing activities such as work first services, job search, job training, subsidized employment, job retention, job enhancement, and encouraging education, including career-advancing

education, dissemination of employment materials, coordination with existing employment services such as welfare-to-work programs, referrals to local employment training initiatives, and other methods.

- Activities to promote responsible fatherhood that are conducted through a contract with a nationally recognized, nonprofit fatherhood promotion organization, such as the development, promotion, and distribution of a media campaign to encourage the appropriate involvement of parents in the life of any child and specifically the issue of responsible fatherhood, and the development of a national clearinghouse to assist States and communities in efforts to promote and support marriage and responsible fatherhood.

In addition, approximately $2 million of the Healthy Marriage and Responsible Fatherhood funding will be available to fund on a competitive basis demonstration projects designed to test the effectiveness of tribal governments or tribal consortia in coordinating the provision to tribal families at risk of child abuse or neglect of child welfare services and services under tribal programs funded under this part. The statute stipulates that grants shall be used to improve case management for families eligible for assistance from such a tribal program; for supportive services and assistance to tribal children in out-of-home placements and the tribal families caring for such children, including families who adopt such children; and for prevention services and assistance to tribal families at risk of child abuse and neglect.

Finally, within this program the statute provides funds to support broad technical assistance provided by the federal government to states, Indian tribes and tribal organizations, receiving a grant for any program funded under this Part. In addition to the technical assistance provided to the above efforts, the statute laid the framework for enhanced technical assistance that will be provided to states and tribes as they design more meaningful work participation efforts.

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 capita. A state qualified for a grant in years after FY 1998 only if it qualified in FY 1998. Territories and Tribes are not eligible. Seventeen states received a total of $319 million for these grants in FY 2005. The Deficit Reduction Act provides authority for these grants at the FY 2005 level through the end of FY 2008.

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 Independent Living programs. The federal-matching rate for these funds is 75 percent, and up to $15 million is made available annually for this purpose. Use of the Matching Grant is optional.

Tribal Work Programs: These grants are available to Indian tribes and Alaska Native organizations that conducted a Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training (JOBS) program in FY 1995. The purpose of these grants is to allow Indian tribes and Alaska Native organizations to operate a program to make work activities available to their members. Funding is authorized and pre-appropriated at $7,633,000 for each fiscal year.

Contingency Fund: The Contingency Fund provides a funding reserve which can be used to assist states that experience economic downturns. In order to be eligible to receive Contingency Funds, a state must meet one of two criteria:

1) The state's unemployment rate for the most recent 3-month period for which data are available must exceed 6.5 percent and this rate must be at least 10 percent higher than the unemployment rate for the same 3-month period in either or both of the last two calendar years or;

2) The number of food stamp participants in the state must exceed by at least 10 percent the number of food stamp participants in the state in the comparable quarter of either FY 1994 or FY 1995.

The TANF Emergency and Response Act of FY 2005 made states eligible for the TANF Contingency Fund if short-term, nonrecurring cash benefits were provided to families who traveled from the Hurricane Katrina impacted states of Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, or Mississippi to another state as a result of the hurricane. If the state determined that these families were not receiving TANF cash benefits from another state, the state would be reimbursed for the costs they incurred for evacuee benefits provided through the end of August 2006.

The reauthorized level for the Contingency Fund through 2010 retained the above triggers and provided funding at current levels ($1.9 billion in FY 2006).

Performance Analysis – This program was evaluated under the PART process as part of the FY 2007 budget cycle. The rating was Moderately Effective.

Six of the seven performance measures for TANF relate specifically to achieving economic independence. Further, research has shown that the seventh measure (increasing the number of children living in married two-parent families) does in fact increase the economic and overall well-being of children. Of the measures for which data are available for FY 2004, ACF met or exceeded one target: increasing earnings of TANF recipients.

One of the measures**,** the all-family minimum participation rate standard was statutorily established at 50 percent for FY 2002 and subsequent years. However, because of the statutory caseload reduction credit, most states currently have a zero, or nearly zero target rate for parents participating in work activities. The work participation rate for all families fell from 33.4 percent in FY 2002 to 31.3 percent in FY 2003, the second year in a row in which the national all-family rate declined. Under S.1932 a meaningful family work participation rate was established and we anticipate significant improvement in this area.

The performance targets for the employment retention measure (employment retention over three quarters rather than over two quarters) were adjusted at the time the retention measure was changed, but we did not take into consideration the dampening effect of the caseload reduction credit on the magnitude of recipient work participation. In fact for the past four years, nearly 60 percent of the adult TANF recipients have not engaged in any work/work preparation activities. We believe the current employment retention targets may be unrealistically ambitious and have changed the FY 2006 and FY 2007 targets to 61 and 62 percent respectively. ACF exceeded its target for increasing the percentage rate of earnings gained by employed adult TANF recipients between a base quarter and subsequent quarter with actual performance in FY 2004 of 37 percent (target 29 percent). The FY 2004 earnings gain rate is the new baseline for the 10 percent improvement goal by FY 2007.

Finally, the program will re-evaluate the performance measures and the associated targets to fully assess and reflect the potential policies in S. 1932, The Deficit Reduction Act of 2005.

Performance Goal	Results	Context
Increase the percentage of adult TANF recipients/former recipients employed in one quarter that were still employed in the next two consecutive quarters.	In FY 2004, ACF did not meet this performance target, with a 59 percent rate of employment retention (the FY 2004 target was 68 percent.	TANF aims not only to move recipients to work, but also to keep them in work. This measure assesses employment retention over three quarters.
Increase the percentage rate of earnings gained by employed adult TANF recipients/former recipients between a base quarter and a second subsequent quarter.	In FY 2004, ACF met this performance target, with a 37 percent rate of earnings gained. This exceeded the FY 2004 target of 29 percent.	The goal of the TANF program is not only to increase employment, but also to increase employment retention and advancement. A key indicator of this is earnings gain.

Resource and Program Data
State Family Assistance Grant

	2005 Actual	2006 Estimate	2007 Estimate
Resource Data:			
Service Grants:			
Formula	$16,480,048,448	$16,488,667,235	$16,488,667,235
Discretionary			
Research			
Demonstration			
Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Evaluation			
Program Support			
Other			
TOTAL PROGRAM	$16,480,048,448	$16,488,667,235	$16,488,667,235
Program Data:			
Number of Grants [1]	90	94	94
New Starts:			
# [1]	3		
$	18,056,438		
Continuations:			
# [1]	87	94	94
$	16,461,992,010	16,488,667,235	16,488,667,235
Contracts:			
#			
$			
Interagency Agreements:			
#			
$			

[1] Includes Tribal plans receiving Family Assistance Grants.

Resource and Program Data
Matching Grants to Territories

	2005 Actual	2006 Estimate	2007 Estimate
Resource Data:			
Service Grants:			
Formula	$0	$6,000,000	$6,000,000
Discretionary			
Research			
Demonstration			
Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Evaluation			
Program Support			
Other			
TOTAL PROGRAM	$0	$6,000,000	$6,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	0	TBD	TBD
New Starts:			
#	0	TBD	TBD
$	$0	$6,000,000	$6,000,000
Continuations:			
#			
$			
Contracts:			
#			
$			
Interagency Agreements:			
#			
$			

Resource and Program Data
Bonus to Reward Decrease in Illegitimacy[1]

	2005 Actual	2006 Estimate	2007 Estimate
Resource Data:			
Service Grants:			
Formula	$75,000,000		
Discretionary			
Research			
Demonstration			
Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Evaluation			
Program Support			
Other			
TOTAL PROGRAM	$75,000,000		
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	3		
New Starts:			
#	3		
$	$75,000,000		
Continuations:			
#			
$			
Contracts:			
#			
$			
Interagency Agreements:			
#			
$			

[1] The Administration is not requesting reauthorization of this program.

Resource and Program Data
Healthy Marriage and Responsible Fatherhood Grants

	2005 Actual	2006 Estimate	2007 Estimate
Resource Data:			
Formula			
Discretionary		$116,800,000	$116,800,000
Research		1,000,000	1,000,000
Demonstration		14,000,000	14,000,000
Development			
Training/Technical Assistance		12,251,000	14,066,000
Evaluation			
Program Support[1]		5,949,000	4,134,000
Other			
TOTAL PROGRAM		$150,000,000	$150,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Applicants		750	
Number of Grants		250	
New Starts:			
#		250	
$		$119,800,000	
Continuations:			
#			250
$			$119,800,000
Contracts:			
#		10	7
$		$27,552,000	$26,066,000
Interagency Agreements:			
#			
$			

[1] Includes funding for panel reviews, information technology support, and salaries/benefits and associated overhead.

Resource and Program Data
Family Formation and Healthy Marriage Grant Program

	2005 Actual	2006 Estimate	2007 Estimate
Resource Data:			
Service Grants:			
Formula			
Discretionary[1]			$100,000,000
Research			
Demonstration			
Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Evaluation			
Program Support			
Other			
TOTAL PROGRAM			$100,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants			TBD
New Starts:			
#			
$			$98,000,000
Continuations:			
#			
$			
Contracts:			
#			2
$			$2,000,000
Interagency Agreements:			
#			
$			

[1] Includes funds for discretionary grants and panel review of grants in the making of the awards.

Resource and Program Data
Bonus to Reward High Performance

	2005 Actual	2006 Estimate	2007 Estimate
Resource Data:			
Service Grants:			
Formula	$200,000,000		
Discretionary			
Research			
Demonstration			
Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Evaluation			
Program Support			
Other			
TOTAL PROGRAM	$200,000,000		
Program Data:			
Number of Applicants	51		
Number of Grants	42		
New Starts:			
#	42		
$	$200,000,000		
Continuations:			
#			
$			
Contracts:			
#			
$			
Interagency Agreements:			
#			
$			

Resource and Program Data
Tribal Work Programs

	2005 Actual	2006 Estimate	2007 Estimate
Resource Data:			
Service Grants:			
Formula	$7,558,020	$7,633,287	$7,633,287
Discretionary			
Research			
Demonstration			
Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Evaluation			
Program Support			
Other			
TOTAL PROGRAM	$7,558,020	$7,633,287	$7,633,287
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	78	78	78
New Starts:			
#			
$			
Continuations:			
#	78	78	78
$	$7,558,020	$7,633,287	$7,633,287
Contracts:			
#			
$			
Interagency Agreements:			
#			
$			

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

FY 2007 MANDATORY STATE/FORMULA GRANTS

PROGRAM: Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (CFDA #93.558)

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Estimate	Difference +/- 2006
Alabama	$122,626,461	$104,408,461	$104,408,461	$0
Alaska	61,573,531	54,836,834	54,836,834	0
Arizona	226,416,505	226,130,536	226,130,536	0
Arkansas	65,787,876	62,951,233	62,951,233	0
California	3,693,923,450	3,671,818,170	3,671,818,170	0
Colorado	149,626,381	149,626,381	149,626,381	0
Connecticut	266,788,107	266,788,107	266,788,107	0
Delaware	33,318,552	32,290,981	32,290,981	0
District of Columbia	117,529,232	92,609,815	92,609,815	0
Florida	622,745,788	622,745,788	622,745,788	0
Georgia	372,028,378	368,024,967	368,024,967	0
Hawaii	99,247,069	98,904,788	98,904,788	0
Idaho	33,910,608	33,910,608	33,910,608	0
Illinois	585,809,178	585,056,960	585,056,960	0
Indiana	214,243,876	206,799,109	206,799,109	0
Iowa	137,827,630	131,524,959	131,524,959	0
Kansas	102,062,116	101,931,061	101,931,061	0
Kentucky	181,287,669	181,287,669	181,287,669	0
Louisiana	218,344,691	180,998,997	180,998,997	0
Maine	81,153,716	78,120,889	78,120,889	0
Maryland	229,098,032	229,098,032	229,098,032	0
Massachusetts	468,575,940	459,371,116	459,371,116	0
Michigan	780,507,264	775,352,858	775,352,858	0
Minnesota	278,696,952	263,434,070	263,434,070	0
Mississippi	114,973,653	95,803,252	95,803,252	0
Missouri	227,904,327	217,051,740	217,051,740	0
Montana	43,511,197	39,171,817	39,171,817	0
Nebraska	57,769,382	57,769,382	57,769,382	0
Nevada	47,385,875	47,646,820	47,646,820	0
New Hampshire	40,447,324	38,521,261	38,521,261	0
New Jersey	404,554,298	404,034,823	404,034,823	0
New Mexico	115,237,450	117,131,204	117,131,204	0
New York	2,487,311,684	2,442,930,602	2,442,930,602	0
North Carolina	338,349,547	338,349,547	338,349,547	0
North Dakota	27,719,799	26,399,809	26,399,809	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Estimate	Difference +/- 2006
Ohio	742,646,585	727,968,260	727,968,260	0
Oklahoma	153,796,974	147,594,230	147,594,230	0
Oregon	167,914,961	166,798,629	166,798,629	0
Pennsylvania	724,155,234	719,499,305	719,499,305	0
Rhode Island	97,882,652	95,021,587	95,021,587	0
South Carolina	124,959,780	99,967,824	99,967,824	0
South Dakota	21,721,099	21,279,651	21,279,651	0
Tennessee	260,941,146	213,088,938	213,088,938	0
Texas	544,850,344	538,964,526	538,964,526	0
Utah	112,995,525	84,313,871	84,313,871	0
Vermont	48,471,859	47,353,181	47,353,181	0
Virginia	166,199,431	158,285,172	158,285,172	0
Washington	392,665,059	382,853,771	382,853,771	0
West Virginia	110,317,966	110,176,310	110,176,310	0
Wisconsin	320,915,119	314,499,354	314,499,354	0
Wyoming	19,203,368	18,500,530	18,500,530	0
Subtotal	**17,057,930,640**	**16,648,997,785**	**16,648,997,785**	**0**
Tribal Family Asst. Grants	141,096,066	159,119,676	159,119,676	0
Guam	3,208,892	3,388,690	3,388,690	0
Puerto Rico	71,562,501	71,562,501	71,562,501	0
Virgin Islands	2,846,564	2,846,564	2,846,564	0
Subtotal	**218,714,023**	**236,917,431**	**236,917,431**	**0**
Total States/Territories	**17,276,644,663**	**16,885,915,216**	**16,885,915,216**	**0**
Tribal New Program	7,558,020	7,633,287	7,633,287	0
Healthy Marriage and Responsible Fatherhood	0	150,000,000	150,000,000	0
Family Formation Match	0	0	100,000,000	100,000,000
Contin. Fund (CF) Bud Auth	[1,957,898,000]	[1,899,600,000]	[2,000,000,000]	0
Contin. Fund (CF) Usage	0	132,076,497	112,076,497	0
Territories Matching Fund	0	15,000,000	15,000,000	0
Subtotal adjustments	**7,558,020**	**304,309,287**	**384,633,287**	**100,000,000**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$17,284,202,683**	**$17,190,625,000,000**	**$17,270,625,000**	**$100,000,000**

State levels include State Family Assistance Grants, High Performance bonuses, Illegitimacy bonuses, Supplemental Pop. Grants, Contingency Funds and Federal Loans for Hurricane Katrina in FY 2005. State levels for FY's 2006&7 include only State Family Assistance Grants and Supplemental Population Grants.
Notes: In 2007, the President is requesting to reinstate the full funding level for the Contingency Fund. Based on current estimates of Contingency Fund usage we estimate that a balance of $232 million will be needed in FY 2007 to fully restore $2M to this program. The Contingency Fund usage amounts are/will be made from the unobligated Contingency Funds balances as noted in the brackets above.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

CHILDREN'S RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Administration for Children and Families

Children's Research and Technical Assistance

Amounts Available for Obligation

	2005 Enacted	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Appropriation……	$55,398,000	$57,953,000	$57,953,000
Offsetting collections……	14,956,000	20,646,000	21,545,000
Subtotal, adjusted budget authority (gross)……..	70,354,000	78,599,000	79,498,000
Unobligated balance start of year…….....	3,882,000	992,000	0
Recovery of prior-year obligations…….	466,000	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year to carry forward….…….....	-992,000[1]	0	0
Total, gross obligations……..…....	$73,486,000	$79,591,000	$79,498,000

[1] The amount only includes budget authority with no-year availability. There was additionally $224,000 in unobligated balances that were only available in FY 2005.

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

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

FY 2006 Estimate	$57,953,000
(Obligations, gross)……...	79,591,000
FY 2007 Estimate	57,953,000
(Obligations, gross)……...…	79,498,000
Net change	0
(Obligations, gross)……...	-93,000

Budget Authority by Activity

	2005 Enacted	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Training and Technical Assistance	$11,466,000	$12,318,000	$12,318,000
Federal Parent Locator Service.....	22,932,000	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	$55,398,000	$57,953,000	$57,953,000

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

Budget Authority by Object

	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Personnel Compensation:			
Full-time permanent (11.1)……..…	$6,977,000	$7,272,000	+295,000
Other than full-time permanent (11.3)……..…	58,000	60,000	+2,000
Other personnel compensation (11.5)……..…	54,000	56,000	+2,000
Civilian personnel benefits (12.1)…….	1,310,000	1,365,000	+55,000
Subtotal, Pay Costs…….…	8,399,000	8,753,000	+354,000
Travel and transportation of persons (21.0)…..	716,000	716,000	0
Transportation of things (22.0)……...	33,000	33,000	0
Rental payments to GSA (23.1)….…….	2,514,000	2,514,000	0
Communications, utilities and miscellaneous (23.3)..…….	18,000	18,000	0
Printing and reproduction (24.0)…….	133,000	110,000	-23,000
Other contractual services:			
Advisory and assistance services (25.1)…….	28,971,000	29,673,000	+702,000
Other services (25.2)……..…….	6,092,000	6,092,000	0
Purchases of goods and services from government accounts (25.3)…..……..…...	6,989,000	6,859,000	-130,000
Operation and maintenance of equipment (25.7)……..……..…	12,000	0	-12,000
Subtotal, Other contractual services…….....	$42,064,000	$42,624,000	+560,000
Supplies and materials (26.0)….……..…	145,000	85,000	-60,000
Equipment (31.0)……..…	115,000	90,000	-25,000
Grants, subsidies, and contributions (41.0)…..	3,831,000	3,100,000	-731,000
Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs…….	49,554,000	49,200,000	-354,000
Total, budget authority by object class.....	$57,953,000	$57,953,000	0
Total, obligations[1]……...…….....	$79,591,000	$79,498,000	-93,000

[1] Obligations include fees offset from the states to pay costs associated with offset notice preparation and Federal Parent Locator Service and fees from other federal agencies to pay costs associated with the Federal Parent Locator Services. FY 2006 includes unobligated funds.

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

Authorizing Legislation

	2006 Amount Authorized	2006 Enacted	2007 Amount Authorized	2007 Estimate
1. Training and Technical Assistance: Section 452(j) of the Social Security Act[1]	Indefinite	$12,318,000	Indefinite	$12,318,000
2. Federal Parent Locator Service: Section 453(o) of the Social Security Act[2]	Indefinite	24,635,000	Indefinite	24,635,000
3. Child Welfare Study: Section 429A 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 Appropriation	Indefinite	$57,953,000	Indefinite	$57,953,000

[1] The amount authorized and appropriated is equal to the greater of 1 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 fiscal year 2002.
[2] The amount authorized and appropriated is equal to the greater of 2 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 fiscal year 2002.

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

APPROPRIATIONS HISTORY TABLE

Fiscal Year	Appropriation
1997	$59,548,000
Rescission	(21,000,000)
1998	76,440,000
Rescission	(21,000,000)
1999	72,816,000
Rescission	(21,000,000)
2000	59,992,000
Rescission	(21,000,000)
2001	60,627,000
Rescission	(21,000,000)
2002	57,953,000
Rescission	(21,026,000)
2003	35,385,000
2004	55,998,000
2005	55,398,000
2006	57,953,000
2007	57,953,000

Children's Research and Technical Assistance

Justification

	2005 Enacted	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Training and Technical Assistance	$11,466,000	$11,318,000	$11,318,000	0
[obligations]	[12,820,000]	[13,289,000]	[12,318,000]	[-971,000]
Federal Parent Locator Service	22,932,000	24,635,000	24,635,000	0
[obligations]	[39,686,000]	[45,302,000]	[46,180,000]	[+878,000]
Child Welfare Study	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	0
Welfare Research	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	0
Total, net budget authority	$55,398,000	$57,953,000	$57,953,000	0
[Total, obligations]	[$73,486,000]	[$79,591,000]	[$79,498,000]	[-$93,000]

General Statement

The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-193) authorizes and appropriates 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. Additionally, this budget assumes the enactment of S. 1932 (the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005) which reauthorizes funds for welfare research to conduct research and demonstrations relating to state welfare reform efforts and the child welfare study.

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

The first provision, earmarking an amount equivalent to 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 fiscal year 2002, is extended 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 implementing welfare reform and attaining the anticipated benefits of the statute. Amounts under this provision are available until expended.

The second, 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 fiscal year 2002, is directed to cover the Department's costs in operating the Federal Parent Locator Service to the extent that these costs are not recovered through fees. Under PRWORA the mission and scope of the Federal Parent Locator Service was significantly expanded to add two new components--a Federal Child Support Case Registry and a National Directory of New Hires. This expansion has had a significant impact on the program's ability to collect support in interstate child support cases. About 25 percent of non-custodial parents live in a different state than the custodial parent. Amounts under this provision are available until expended.

The Administration will explore how existing data (such as available to or through the Federal Parent Locator Service), could be used to enhance the Government's ability to do more comprehensive research on the interactive effects of participation in Child Support, TANF, Medicaid and SCHIP and the relationship of program participation to employment and wages. Understanding how employment patterns affect family well-being and federal program participation will help the Administration monitor progress toward the goal of family self-sufficiency.

The Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 includes the continuation of funding for research in the areas of child abuse and welfare reform. An amount of $15,000,000 a year is provided for the cost of conducting welfare research studies and demonstrations. Additionally, $6,000,000 a year is made available to continue efforts on a national random sample study of children who are at-risk of child abuse or neglect, or are determined by states to have been abused or neglected.

Performance Analysis – The Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs chapter of this document (Chapter F) includes a summary of the performance accomplishments and goals of the child support enforcement program.

Resource and Program Data
CSE Training and Technical Assistance (Obligations[1])

	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Resource Data:			
Service Grants:			
Formula			
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	$6,732,000	$7,079,240	$5,984,240
Program Support[2]	6,088,000	6,209,760	6,333,760
Total, Resources	$12,820,000	$13,289,000	$12,318,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	16	12	12
New Starts:			
#	14	6	7
$	$1,800,000	$827,203	$1,150,000
Continuations:			
#	2	6	5
$	$187,000	$772,797	$450,000
Contracts:			
#	13	15	13
$	$2,588,000	$3,657,000	$2,712,000
Interagency Agreements:			
#	9	8	8
$	$2,196,000	$2,237,000	$2,237,000

[1] FY 2005 and FY 2006 obligations include unobligated funds.
[2] Includes funding for information technology, salaries/benefits and associated overhead costs.

Resource and Program Data
CSE Federal Parent Locator Services (Obligations[1])

	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Resource Data:			
Service Grants:			
Formula			
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development	$5,629,670	$4,830,231	$8,300,000
Training/Technical Assistance	0	0	0
Program Support[2]	34,056,330	40,471,769	37,880,000
Total, Resources	$39,686,000	$45,302,000	$46,180,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants			
New Starts:			
#			
$			
Continuations:			
#			
$			
Contracts:			
#	7	7	7
$	$24,639,000	$29,947,000	$30,579,000
Interagency Agreements:			
#	6	6	6
$	$8,074,000	$8,343,000	$8,404,000

[1] Obligations include fees offset from the states to pay costs associated with offset notice preparation and Federal Parent Locator Service as well as fees from other federal agencies to pay costs associated with the Federal Parent Locator Services. FY 2005 and FY 2006 include unobligated funds.
[2] Includes funding for information technology, salaries/benefits and associated overhead, program development, modernization, enhancements, and maintenance costs.

Resource and Program Data
Welfare Research

	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Resource Data:			
Service Grants:			
Formula			
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation	$12,025,000	$11,900,000	$11,900,000
Demonstration/Development	0	0	0
Training/Technical Assistance	1,867,000	1,900,000	1,900,000
Program Support[1]	1,100,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Total, Resources	$14,992,000	$15,000,000	$15,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	8	5	5
New Starts:			
#	8	0	0
$	$1,692,000	$0	$0
Continuations:			
#	0	5	5
$	$0	$1,500,000	$1,500,000
Contracts:			
#	27	27	27
$	$10,713,000	$12,442,000	$12,442,000
Interagency Agreements:			
#	8	5	2
$	$1,874,000	$1,048,000	$1,048,000

[1] Includes funding for information technology support, contract processing fees, conference fees, printing costs, and administrative fees.

Resource and Program Data
Child Welfare Study

	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Resource Data:			
Service Grants:			
Formula			
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation	$5,927,000	$5,916,000	$5,966,000
Demonstration/Development	0	0	0
Training/Technical Assistance	0	0	0
Program Support[1]	61,000	84,000	34,000
Total, Resources	$5,988,000	$6,000,000	$6,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	9	8	0
New Starts:			
#	9	7	0
$	$828,000	$700,000	$0
Continuations:			
#	0	1	0
$	$0	$31,000	0
Contracts:			
#	5	4	4
$	$5,099,000	$5,185,000	$5,966,000
Interagency Agreements:			
#	1	1	1
$	$61,000	$84,000	$34,000

[1] Includes funding for information technology support, contract processing fees, conference fees, printing costs, and administrative fees.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

CHILD CARE ENTITLEMENT TO STATES

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Administration for Children and Families
Child Care Entitlement to States

Amounts Available for Obligation[1]

	2005 Enacted	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Appropriation:			
Annual	$2,717,000,000	$2,917,000,000	$2,917,000,000
Re-appropriation of prior year funds	9,237,816		
Total Obligations	$2,726,237,816	$2,917,000,000	$2,917,000,000

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

2006 Enacted	$2,917,000,000
Total estimated budget authority	2,917,000,000
(Obligations)	2,917,000,000
2007 Estimate	$2,917,000,000
(Obligations)	2,917,000,000
Net change	0
(Obligations)	0

[1] This budget assumes the enactment of S. 1932 (the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005) which reauthorizes the Child Care Entitlement program through 2010.

Child Care Entitlement to States

Budget Authority by Activity

	2005 Enacted	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
State Mandatory Funds	$1,177,524,781	$1,177,524,781	$1,177,524,781
Matching Child Care.....	1,478,342,719	1,673,842,719	1,673,842,719
Tribal Mandatory Funds.....	54,340,000	58,340,000	58,340,000
Training and Technical Assistance	6,792,500	7,292,500	7,292,500
Total, Budget Authority.....	$2,717,000,000	$2,917,000,000	$2,917,000,000

Budget Authority by Object

	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Rental payments to GSA (23.1)……...	$30,000	$30,000	$0
Printing and reproduction (24.1)…...…	16,000	16,000	0
Advisory and assistance services (25.1)…… ……..…	6,746,000	6,746,000	0
Grants, subsidies, and contributions (41.0)……	2,910,208,000	2,910,208,000	0
Total, Budget Authority. ……..	$2,917,000,000	$2,917,000,000	$0

Child Care Entitlement to States

Authorizing Legislation

	2006 Amount Authorized	2006 Enacted	2007 Amount Authorized	2007 Estimate
Section 418 of the Social Security Act	$2,917,000,000	$2,917,000,000	$2,917,000,000	$2,917,000,000

APPROPRIATIONS HISTORY TABLE
Child Care Entitlement to States

Year	Budget Estimate To Congress	Appropriation
1997		$1,967,000,000
1998		2,070,387,000
1999		2,166,938,000
2000		2,367,000,000
2001		2,567,000,000
2002		2,717,000,000
2003		2,717,000,000
2004		2,717,000,000
2005		2,717,000,000
2006		2,917,000,000
2007	2,917,000,000	

Child Care Entitlement to States

Justification

	2005 Enacted	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
State Mandatory Funds	$1,177,524,781	$1,177,524,781	$1,177,524,781	$0
Matching Child Care	1,478,342,719	1,673,842,719	1,673,842,719	0
Tribal Mandatory Funds	54,340,000	58,340,000	58,340,000	0
Training and Technical Assistance	6,792,500	7,292,500	7,292,500	0
Total, BA	$2,717,000,000	$2,917,000,000	$2,917,000,000	$0

General Statement

The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) of 1996 (P.L. 104-193) combined child care entitlement programs with different target populations (AFDC Child Care, Transitional Child Care and At-Risk Child Care) with the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) Act of 1990. Effective October 1, 1996, the discretionary and mandatory child care funding under this Act, designated the Child Care and Development Fund, allows states maximum flexibility in developing child care programs and enables states to use resources more effectively to meet local needs. The Child Care and Development Fund includes Mandatory, Matching, and Discretionary components. (See also discussion in the Child Care and Development Block Grant section.) This budget assumes the enactment of S. 1932 (the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005) which reauthorizes the Child Care Entitlement program through 2010 and adds $200 million annually over the previous program level of $2.717 billion.

Program Description: The Child Care Entitlement Fund provides grants to states and federally recognized tribes for the purposes of providing low-income families with financial assistance for child care, improving the quality and availability of child care, and establishing or expanding and conducting early childhood programs and before-and-after school programs.

In conjunction with the Child Care and Development Block Grant, these funds will:

- Allow each state maximum flexibility in developing child care programs and policies that best suit the needs of children and parents within each state;
- Promote parental choice to empower working parents to make their own decisions on the child care that best suits their family's needs;

- Encourage states to provide consumer education information to help parents make informed choices about child care;

- Assist states in providing child care to parents trying to achieve and maintain independence from public assistance and assist other low-income working parents to maintain quality child care services for their children; and

- Assist states in implementing the health, safety, licensing, and registration standards established in state regulations.

Mandatory Child Care ─ Mandatory funds are allocated to grantees based on historic levels of Title IV-A child care expenditures.

Matching Child Care ─ Matching funds are those remaining after Mandatory funds and the two percent of the appropriation set aside for tribes and tribal organizations are allocated. Matching funds are available to states if three conditions are met by the end of the fiscal year in which Matching funds are awarded: (1) all Mandatory funds are obligated; (2) the state's maintenance-of-effort funds are expended; and (3) the state provides its share of matching funds at the FMAP rate. Unobligated funds not spent by states will be available for reappropriation in the next fiscal year.

Training and Technical Assistance ─ In accordance with program regulations the Secretary may withhold no more than ¼ of one percent of the Child Care Entitlement funds made available for a fiscal year for the provision of training and technical assistance to states.

Performance Analysis ─ See the Child Care and Development Block Grant budget discussion and the Detail of Performance Analysis section in the *Supporting Information* for performance measures related to the Child Care Entitlement Program.

A PART review was conducted as part of the FY 2006 budget process, and the PART Summary and PART Recommendation charts follow the Rationale for the Budget Request.

Rationale for the Budget Request ─ The FY 2007 request of $2,917,000,000 ─ the same level included in S. 1932, the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 ─ will provide funding to assist states in meeting the critical child care needs of families. The Child Care Entitlement Fund helps states and communities to build the supply of high quality, affordable child care. The funds will continue ACF's commitment to providing resources that allow families to become and remain self-sufficient and productive members of society. These funds also allow families to access quality child care, which promotes child development, literacy, and school readiness. All segments of society ─ parents, schools, employers, health providers, faith-based institutions and other charitable agencies, states and the federal government ─ must be involved to ensure access to quality child care.

Resource and Program Data
Mandatory Child Care State & Tribal

	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Resource Data:			
Service Grants:			
Formula – State	$1,177,524,781	$1,177,524,781	$1,177,524,781
Formula – Tribal	54,340,000	58,340,000	58,340,000
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$1,231,864,781	$1,235,864,781	$1,235,864,781
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	297	289	289
New Starts:			
#			
$			
Continuations:			
#	297	289	289
$	$1,231,864,781	$1,235,864,781	$1,235,864,781
Contracts:			
#			
$			
Interagency Agreements:			
#			
$			

Resource and Program Data

Matching Child Care

	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Resource Data:			
Service Grants:			
Formula	$ 1,487,580,535	$1,673,842,719	$1,673,842,719
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$1,487,580,535	$1,673,842,719	$1,673,842,719
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	51	51	51
New Starts:			
#			
$			
Continuations:			
#	51	51	51
$	$1,487,580,535	$1,673,842,719	$1,673,842,719
Contracts:			
#			
$			
Interagency Agreements:			
#			
$			

Note: FY 2005 includes reappropriated Matching funds from prior years.

Resource and Program Data

Training and Technical Assistance

	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Estimate
Resource Data:			
Service Grants:			
Formula			
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	$6,792,500	$7,292,500	$7,292,500
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$6,792,500	$7,292,500	$7,292,500
Program Data:			
Number of Grants			
New Starts:			
#			
$			
Continuations:			
#			
$			
Contracts:	5	5	5
#	$6,792,500	$7,292,500	$7,292,500
$			
Interagency Agreements:			
#			
$			

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

FY 2007 MANDATORY STATE/FORMULA GRANTS

PROGRAM: Child Care Entitlement to States-Mandatory (CFDA #93.596)

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Estimate	Difference +/- 2006
Alabama	$16,441,707	$16,441,707	$16,441,707	$0
Alaska	3,544,811	3,544,811	3,544,811	0
Arizona	19,827,025	19,827,025	19,827,025	0
Arkansas	5,300,283	5,300,283	5,300,283	0
California	85,593,217	85,593,217	85,593,217	0
Colorado	10,173,800	10,173,800	10,173,800	0
Connecticut	18,738,357	18,738,357	18,738,357	0
Delaware	5,179,330	5,179,330	5,179,330	0
District of Columbia	4,566,974	4,566,974	4,566,974	0
Florida	43,026,524	43,026,524	43,026,524	0
Georgia	36,548,223	36,548,223	36,548,223	0
Hawaii	4,971,633	4,971,633	4,971,633	0
Idaho	2,867,578	2,867,578	2,867,578	0
Illinois	56,873,824	56,873,824	56,873,824	0
Indiana	26,181,999	26,181,999	26,181,999	0
Iowa	8,507,792	8,507,792	8,507,792	0
Kansas	9,811,721	9,811,721	9,811,721	0
Kentucky	16,701,653	16,701,653	16,701,653	0
Louisiana	13,864,552	13,864,552	13,864,552	0
Maine	3,018,598	3,018,598	3,018,598	0
Maryland	23,301,407	23,301,407	23,301,407	0
Massachusetts	44,973,373	44,973,373	44,973,373	0
Michigan	32,081,922	32,081,922	32,081,922	0
Minnesota	23,367,543	23,367,543	23,367,543	0
Mississippi	6,293,116	6,293,116	6,293,116	0
Missouri	24,668,568	24,668,568	24,668,568	0
Montana	3,190,691	3,190,691	3,190,691	0
Nebraska	10,594,637	10,594,637	10,594,637	0
Nevada	2,580,422	2,580,422	2,580,422	0
New Hampshire	4,581,870	4,581,870	4,581,870	0
New Jersey	26,374,178	26,374,178	26,374,178	0
New Mexico	8,307,587	8,307,587	8,307,587	0
New York	101,983,998	101,983,998	101,983,998	0
North Carolina	69,639,228	69,639,228	69,639,228	0
North Dakota	2,506,022	2,506,022	2,506,022	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Estimate	Difference +/- 2006
Ohio	70,124,656	70,124,656	70,124,656	0
Oklahoma	24,909,979	24,909,979	24,909,979	0
Oregon	19,408,790	19,408,790	19,408,790	0
Pennsylvania	55,336,804	55,336,804	55,336,804	0
Rhode Island	6,633,774	6,633,774	6,633,774	0
South Carolina	9,867,439	9,867,439	9,867,439	0
South Dakota	1,710,801	1,710,801	1,710,801	0
Tennessee	37,702,188	37,702,188	37,702,188	0
Texas	59,844,129	59,844,129	59,844,129	0
Utah	12,591,564	12,591,564	12,591,564	0
Vermont	3,944,887	3,944,887	3,944,887	0
Virginia	21,328,766	21,328,766	21,328,766	0
Washington	41,883,444	41,883,444	41,883,444	0
West Virginia	8,727,005	8,727,005	8,727,005	0
Wisconsin	24,511,351	24,511,351	24,511,351	0
Wyoming	2,815,041	2,815,041	2,815,041	0
Subtotal	**1,177,524,781**	**1,177,524,781**	**1,177,524,781**	**0**
Indian Tribes	54,340,000	58,340,000	58,340,000	0
Subtotal	**54,340,000**	**58,340,000**	**58,340,000**	**0**
Total States/Territories	**1,231,864,781**	**1,235,864,781**	**1,235,864,781**	**0**
Technical Assistance	3,532,100	3,791,840	3,791,840	0
Subtotal Adjustments	**3,532,100**	**3,791,840**	**3,791,840**	**0**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$1,235,396,881**	**$1,239,656,621**	**$1,239,656,621**	**$0**

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

FY 2007 MANDATORY STATE/FORMULA GRANTS

PROGRAM: Child Care Entitlement to States-Matching (CFDA #93.596)

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2005 Actual[1]	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Estimate	Difference +/- 2006
Alabama	$22,357,606	24,870,995	24,870,995	$0
Alaska	3,820,604	4,196,273	4,196,273	0
Arizona	30,878,478	36,179,063	36,179,063	0
Arkansas	13,715,661	15,434,885	15,434,885	0
California	196,683,116	221,031,536	221,031,536	0
Colorado	23,696,541	27,293,589	27,293,589	0
Connecticut	17,909,338	18,908,328	18,908,328	0
Delaware	3,888,004	4,412,503	4,412,503	0
District of Columbia	2,436,353	2,622,454	2,622,454	0
Florida	79,162,970	90,962,474	90,962,474	0
Georgia	47,211,126	54,150,193	54,150,193	0
Hawaii	6,125,571	6,905,739	6,905,739	0
Idaho	7,520,876	8,507,353	8,507,353	0
Illinois	67,355,059	74,543,531	74,543,531	0
Indiana	32,758,761	36,638,579	36,638,579	0
Iowa	14,021,304	15,300,468	15,300,468	0
Kansas	14,013,174	15,575,946	15,575,946	0
Kentucky	19,024,993	22,416,242	22,416,242	0
Louisiana	23,872,665	26,555,641	26,555,641	0
Maine	5,359,312	6,089,157	6,089,157	0
Maryland	28,033,865	31,566,346	31,566,346	0
Massachusetts	29,913,263	33,216,040	33,216,040	0
Michigan	51,749,832	56,924,941	56,924,941	0
Minnesota	25,060,700	27,892,272	27,892,272	0
Mississippi	15,583,450	17,143,154	17,143,154	0
Missouri	28,242,538	31,255,755	31,255,755	0
Montana	4,209,314	4,539,442	4,539,442	0
Nebraska	8,881,892	9,899,574	9,899,574	0
Nevada	12,082,846	14,122,679	14,122,679	0
New Hampshire	6,122,743	6,672,691	6,672,691	0
New Jersey	43,940,996	49,344,035	49,344,035	0
New Mexico	10,090,554	11,102,333	11,102,333	0
New York	94,783,793	104,119,582	104,119,582	0
North Carolina	43,067,474	48,955,193	48,955,193	0
North Dakota	2,874,501	3,066,115	3,066,115	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2005 Actual[1]	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Estimate	Difference +/- 2006
Ohio	58,692,613	62,769,817	62,769,817	0
Oklahoma	17,777,242	19,683,121	19,683,121	0
Oregon	17,378,326	19,321,369	19,321,369	0
Pennsylvania	57,297,222	62,964,029	62,964,029	0
Rhode Island	4,855,963	5,457,575	5,457,575	0
South Carolina	19,967,692	23,232,086	23,232,086	0
South Dakota	3,882,233	4,281,552	4,281,552	0
Tennessee	28,868,985	31,806,423	31,806,423	0
Texas	126,491,076	146,323,418	146,323,418	0
Utah	9,821,524	17,633,642	17,633,642	0
Vermont	2,699,316	2,880,087	2,880,087	0
Virginia	36,137,995	41,241,538	41,241,538	0
Washington	30,471,185	33,506,860	33,506,860	0
West Virginia	7,780,582	8,633,201	8,633,201	0
Wisconsin	26,658,905	29,114,481	29,114,481	0
Wyoming	2,350,403	2,578,419	2,578,419	0
Subtotal	**1,487,580,535**	**1,673,842,719**	**1,673,842,719**	**0**
Technical Assistance	3,260,400	3,500,660	3,500,660	0
Subtotal Adjustments	**3,260,400**	**3,500,660**	**3,500,660**	**0**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$1,490,840,935**	**$1,677,343,379**	**$1,677,343,379**	**$0**

[1] FY 2005 Includes reappropriated Matching funds from prior years.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

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SUMMARY OF MEASURES AND RESULTS

	Measures	Total Reported		Total Results			
FY	Total in Plan[1]	Results Reported	Percent Reported	Total Met	Total Not Met		Percent Met
					Improved[2]	Not Met	
2002	30	30	100%	13	6	11	43%
2003	33	33	100%	13	2	18	39%
2004	45	36	80%	18	5	13	50%
2005	70	15	21%	10	3	2	67%
2006	71	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2007	73	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

[1] Figures in the table reflect only measures that are reported in this FY 2007 performance budget. Measures from past years that have been dropped are not included in the counts. ACF's performance budget also includes 15 developmental measures, which likewise are not included in the table.

[2] Measures included in this column showed improvement from the previous fiscal year but did not meet performance targets.

ACF DETAIL OF PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS
(Organized by ACF's Strategic Goals and Objectives)

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STRATEGIC GOAL I: INCREASE ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE AND PRODUCTIVITY FOR FAMILIES.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: INCREASE EMPLOYMENT.

1.1 Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

Long Term Goal: At least 50 percent of all cases receiving TANF that are headed by adults will be required to participate in work-related activities.			
Measure	**FY**	**Target**	**Result**
1.1a. All states meet the TANF all-families work participation rate: FY2002-2005 All families rate=50% work participation (*outcome*)	*2007*	100%	Feb-09
	2006	100%	Feb-08
	2005	100%	Feb-07
	2004	100%	Feb-06
	2003	100%	98%
	2002	100%	100%
	2001	100%	100%
	2000	100%	100%
	1999	100%	100%
	1998	Identify baseline	100%
Data Source: TANF Administrative Data.			
Data Validation: Data are validated via single state audits.			
Cross Reference: This performance measure was used in TANF's PART assessment. The performance measure supports HHS Strategic Objective 6.1 and Secretary Leavitt's 5,000-Day Horizon, in which, "Self-reliance and work are rewarded."			

Congress established the TANF work participation rate targets for states for FY 1997 through FY 2002. These targets will change upon final passage of TANF reauthorization. From FY 1998 through FY 2002, all states met the all-families work participation rates. For FY 2003, one state, Nevada, failed to meet its target rate. In the same time frame, there has also been a steady increase in the percentage of states (from 66 percent to 85 percent) meeting the more rigorous two-parent work participation rate (there is a separate work participation rate for two-parent families – 90 percent of two-parent families must have one parent working).

Long Term Goal: Increase (from the baseline year, FY1999) the percentage of adult TANF recipients who become newly employed to 38% by FY 2009.			
Measure	**FY**	**Target**	**Result**
1.1b.[1] Increase (from the baseline year, FY1999) the percentage of adult TANF recipients who become newly employed. (*outcome*)	*2007*	36%	Oct-08
	2006	35%	Oct-07
	2005	44%	Oct-06
	2004	44%	35%
	2003	44% (Identify new baseline[2])	34%
	2002	43%	36%
	2001	43%	33%[3]
	2000	42%	46.4%
	1999	Identify baseline	43.3%
	1998	Pre-baseline	38.7%
1.1c.[4] Increase (from the new baseline year, FY 2000) the percentage of adult TANF recipients/former recipients employed in one quarter that were still employed in the next two consecutive quarters. (*outcome*)	*2007*	62%	Oct-08
	2006	61%	Oct-07
	2005	68%	Oct-06
	2004	68%	59%
	2003	68% (Identify new baseline[5])	59%
	2002	65%	59%
	2001	84%	63%
	2000	Identify baseline	65%
	1999	Pre-baseline	76.8%[6]
	1998	Pre-baseline	80.0%
1.1d.[7] Increase (from the baseline year, FY 2004) the percentage rate of earnings gained by employed adult TANF recipients/former recipients between a base quarter and a second subsequent quarter. (*outcome*)	*2007*	40.7%	Oct-08
	2006	38.8%	Oct-07
	2005	29%	Oct-06
	2004	29% (Identify new baseline[8])	37%
	2003	29%	33%
	2002	28%	33%
	2001	28%	26%
	2000	27%	25%
	1999	Identify baseline	27%
	1998	Pre-baseline	24%
Data Source: Performance data for measures 1.1b to 1.1d are calculated using the National Directory of New Hires (NDNH).			
Data Validation: Beginning with performance in FY 2001, the employment measures above – job entry, job retention, and earnings gain – are based solely on performance data obtained from the National Directory of New Hires (NDNH). Data are updated by states, and data validity is ensured with normal			

[1] Formerly measure 1.1c; renumbered due to addition and reorganization of performance measures.
[2] Targets were revised to accommodate for changes in performance measurement due to use of a new, standardized data source (the National Directory of New Hires).
[3] Performance in FYs 2001 and 2002 may be explained by the change in data source (see Data Validation below measures).
[4] Formerly measure 1.1d; renumbered due to addition and reorganization of performance measures.
[5] Targets were revised to accommodate for changes in performance measurement due to use of a new, standardized data source (the National Directory of New Hires).
[6] For FY 1998 to FY 1999, this measure was limited to job retention over one subsequent quarter.
[7] Formerly measure 1.1e; renumbered due to addition and reorganization of performance measures.
[8] Targets were revised to accommodate for changes in performance measurement due to use of a new, standardized data source (the National Directory of New Hires).

auditing functions for submitted data. These employment measures also comprise the common measures related to employment, which were created in collaboration with the Office of Management and Budget and the Departments of Labor, Education, Housing and Urban Development, Interior, and Veteran's Affairs. The three measures offered above have also been used to determine states' achievement of a High Performance Bonus (HPB). Previous to use of the NDNH, states had flexibility in the data source(s) they used to obtain wage information on current and former TANF recipients under HPB specifications for performance years FY 1998 through FY 2000. ACF moved to this single source national database (NDNH) to ensure equal access to wage data and uniform application of the performance specifications. Performance achieved for FY 2001 and 2002 may have been affected by this change in data source. For example, through the NDNH ACF now has access to Federal employment wage data, which was not generally available to states earlier. Also, because changes in employment status during a quarter can not be identified in the quarterly wage data on the NDNH database, a state may have been able to identify employment status changes monthly through use of its administrative records.
Cross Reference: These performance measures were used in TANF's PART assessment. They support HHS Strategic Objective 6.1 and Secretary Leavitt's 5,000-Day Horizon, in which, "Self-reliance and work are rewarded."

Regarding measure1.1b (new employment), states have had considerable success in moving TANF recipients to work; in FY 2004, 35 percent of recipients became employed. This success is attributed to several factors including the employment focus of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA), ACF's commitment to finding innovative and effective employment tools through research, the identification and dissemination of information on the effects of alternative employment strategies, a range of targeted technical assistance efforts, and a strong economy. The new employment targets for FY 2001 through FY 2003 reflect performance estimates before ACF implemented the use of a single data source, NDNH, for the work performance measures. Of the three employment measures presented here (1.1b, c, and d), only measure 1.1b – job entry – appears to be significantly affected by the use of the NDNH. This is now a long-term outcome measure. New targets for 2006 and 2007 were set in the PART process.

Regarding measure 1.1c (job retention), the retention rate was 59 percent in FY 2004, missing the 68 percent target. The current employment retention measure represents a more rigorous measure than that used prior to FY 2000. When setting the 68 percent target, ACF did not take into consideration the dampening effect of the caseload reduction credit, which significantly reduced state work participation rate targets and thus reduced state incentive for moving TANF recipients into employment. In fact for the past four years, nearly 60 percent of the adult TANF recipients have not engaged in any work or work preparation activities. The TANF reauthorization legislation will strengthen the current work requirements to ensure adult TANF recipients are engaged in work or activities leading to employment. ACF believes the current job retention targets may be overly ambitious and are no longer realistic. Factors to consider in relation to targets include the time it will take to regulate the new work requirements once reauthorization legislation is passed, as well as the time for states to fully implement the new work requirements. New targets for 2006 and 2007 were set in the PART process.

Regarding measure 1.1d, the earnings gain rate is calculated via dividing the earnings of employed TANF recipients (and former recipients[9]) in a third quarter by the earnings of TANF recipients in a first quarter, provided they were employed in the first and third quarters.[10,11] Since converting to the NDNH, ACF has

[9] "Former recipients" includes only those that received TANF in the first quarter but left the rolls in either the second or third quarter.

[10] This rate is calculated for all quarters: thus, employed recipient earnings in quarter 1 are compared with employed earnings in quarter 3, employed recipient earnings in quarter 2 are compared with employed earnings in quarter 4, employed recipient earnings in quarter 3 are compared with employed earnings in quarter 1 of the following year, etc.

[11] The rate is compiled for each year by averaging the gains by quarters 1, 2, 3 and 4 from the previous year's quarters 3 and 4 and the current year's quarters 1 and 2.

exceeded its performance targets; in FY 2004, TANF recipients and former recipients showed an increase in earnings of 37 percent between two successive quarters, eight percentage-points higher than the target (29 percent). ACF will continue to track this measure (measurement of earnings after the adult recipient entered TANF and reflecting the impact of any interventions on future earnings) while adding a second dimension: earnings directly before TANF entry and directly after TANF entry. Under this additional earnings gain measure, ACF will measure the amount of earnings of current adult recipients in the quarter before they became TANF recipients and in the first quarter after the initial quarter they are on TANF. This measure would not require that adults have earnings in both the pre and post quarters. One of the basic assumptions of the common measures is a defined entrance into and exit from a training program/intervention. The measurement point for entry into TANF is the beginning receipt of TANF assistance, which may not coincide with entrance into or exit from a training program. Our preliminary data indicate that this pre/post earnings gain measure results in a negative gain. This result is not unexpected since many TANF applicants seek assistance due to loss of employment. For our 10 percent improvement target for FY 2007, we will establish a FY 2004 baseline using the existing earnings gain measure.

Measure	FY	Target	Result
1.1e.[12] Increase the rate of case closures related to employment, child support collected, and marriage.[13] (*outcome*)	*2007*	20.3%	Feb-09
	2006	20.3%	Feb-08
	2005	19.8%	Feb-07
	2004	19.3%	Feb-06
	2003	Identify baseline	18.8%
Data Source: TANF Data Report database, comprised of state TANF reports submissions, is used to calculate this measure.			
Data Validation: Data are validated via single state audits.			
Cross Reference: This performance measure supports HHS Strategic Objective 6.1. This measure also supports Secretary Leavitt's 5,000-Day Horizon, in which, "Self-reliance and work are rewarded," and, "Family interests are protected and marriages strengthened."			

The TANF measures, taken together, assess state success in moving recipients from welfare to work and self-sufficiency. Full success requires not only getting recipients into jobs, but also keeping them in those jobs and increasing their earnings in order to reduce dependency and enable families to support themselves. Measure 1.1e tracks the rate of case closures related to employment, as well as marriage and the receipt of child support, which generally reflect the earnings of others. The baseline for this measure was established in FY 2003, at 18.8 percent. Caseload decline provides information on the number of families leaving TANF, but it does not indicate the number of families that are more self-sufficient as a result of employment or other income.

Efficiency Measure	FY	Target	Result
1.1f. Decrease the annual cost per recipient. (*efficiency – approved by OMB*)	*2007*	TBD	Oct-08
	2006	TBD	Oct-07
	2005	TBD[14]	Oct-06
	2004	Identify baseline	$2,491
Data Source: TANF Administrative Data.			

[12] Formerly measure 1.1g; renumbered due to addition and reorganization of performance measures.

[13] The language of this measure has been modified to include case closures related to employment and child support, in order to provide additional focus on other ACF goals. The reported number of cases leaving due to marriage and receipt of child support is small (about one percentage point of the 18.8% baseline).

[14] ACF expects that targets will be developed for this measure by the end of FY 2006, in consultation with OMB.

Data Validation: Data are validated via single state audits.
Cross Reference: This performance measure was used in TANF's PART assessment. The measure supports HHS Strategic Objective 6.1 and Secretary Leavitt's 5,000-Day Horizon, in which, "Self-reliance and work are rewarded."

Efficiency measure 1.1f tracks TANF costs per recipient. The numerator is total Federal TANF and state maintenance of effort expenditures on work-related activities/expenses, transportation, and a proportional amount on administration and systems. The denominator is number of adult TANF recipients.

1.2 Refugee and Entrant Assistance (Social Services/Targeted Assistance, Refugee Cash and Medical Assistance, Matching Grants, and Human Trafficking Program)

Social Services/Targeted Assistance

Long Term Goal: By 2012, grantees will achieve a 65% entered employment rate.[15]			
Measure	**FY**	**Target**	**Result**
1.2a. Increase the percent of refugees entering employment through ACF-funded refugee employment services by a percent of the prior year's actual percentage outcome using the ratio of entered employment to the number of refugees receiving services.[16] (*outcome*)	*2007*	Increase by 1% over prior year's actual outcome	Dec-08
	2006	Increase by 3% over prior year's actual outcome	Dec-07
	2005	51.50%	Dec-06
	2004	46.35%	50.00%
	2003	55.05%	45.00%
	2002	52.03%	53.45%
	2001	56,885	45,893 (50.51%)
	2000	54,176	48,820
	1999	51,597	50,208
	1998	Baseline year	52,298
1.2b Increase the percent of entered employment with health benefits available as a subset of full-time job placements by a percent of the prior year's actual percentage outcome.[17] (*outcome*)	*2007*	Increase by 1% over prior year's actual outcome	Dec-08
	2006	Increase by 3% over prior year's actual outcome	Dec-07
	2005	57.70%	Dec-06
	2004	61.80%	56.00%
	2003	65.51%	60.00%
	2002	71.00%	63.60%
	2001	30,613	27,270 (68.93%)
	2000	29,156	27,080
	1999	27,767	28,425
	1998	Baseline year	27,124

[15] This is a technical correction from the former FY 2012 target of 85%.

[16] Prior to FY 2002, this measure reported on numbers of refugees rather than percentages.

[17] Prior to FY 2002, this measure reported on numbers of refugees rather than percentages.

1.2c.[18] Increase the percent of 90-day job retention as a subset of all entered employment by a percent of the prior year's actual percentage outcome.[19] (*outcome*)	*2007*	Increase by 1% over prior year's actual outcome	Dec-08
	2006	Increase by 3% over prior year's actual outcome	Dec-07
	2005	76.20%	Dec-06
	2004	72.10%	74.00%
	2003	79.52%	70.00%
	2002	73.03%	77.20%
	2001	41,824	31,137 (70.90%)
	2000	39,833	33,626
	1999	37,936	36,055
	1998	Baseline year	38,040

Data Source: Data are submitted quarterly by all grantees participating in the state-administered and Wilson-Fish programs via the Quarterly Performance Report (QPR) (Form ORR-6). Baseline data for all measures were derived from FY 2002 annual unduplicated outcome data as reported on the annual Outcome Goal Plans through FY 2002. As of FY 2003, targets are set based on the previous year's actual performance.
1.2a: The performance is calculated by dividing the total number of entered employments in a year by the total national refugee and entrant caseload for employment services.
1.2b: The performance is calculated by dividing the total number of refugees who have entered jobs with health benefits by the total number of full-time (35-hours-a-week or more) entered employments in that FY.
1.2c: The performance is calculated by dividing the total number of refugees with 90-day job retention by the total number of entered employments in the first three quarters of that FY, plus the total number of entered employments in the last quarter of the previous FY.

Data Validation: Correcting discrepancies in data[20] is a priority. Desk monitoring and tracking of performance report data occur quarterly in the state-administered and Wilson-Fish programs. Data are validated by periodic desk and on-site monitoring, in which refugee cases are randomly selected and reviewed. During on-site monitoring, outcomes reported by service providers are verified with both employers and refugees to ensure accurate reporting of job placements, wages, and retentions. In addition, grantees conduct regular monitoring of Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR)-funded contracts and grants.

Cross Reference: This performance goal supports HHS Strategic Objective 6.1. These measures also support Secretary Leavitt's 5,000-Day Horizon, in which, "Self-reliance and work are rewarded."

The long term goal reflects the emphasis of the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR), in ACF, on improving grantees' ability to assist refugees in entering employment. States (including states providing services under the Wilson-Fish program) with an entered employment rate (EER) of less than 50 percent are expected to achieve an annual increase of at least 5 percent of the prior year's actual percentage outcome. States with an EER greater than 50 percent are expected to achieve an annual increase of at least 3 percent of the prior year's performance. Average national EER's are calculated a) for all states, b)

[18] Formerly measure 1.2d.

[19] Prior to FY 2002, this measure reported on numbers of refugees rather than percentages.

[20] For example, some clients who request employment assistance receive services and, in the midst of service provision, find a job "on their own" but are unavailable or unwilling to share their employment information may be recorded incorrectly. Discrepant data are being reported for some cases because some states are struggling to identify numbers of clients being served. For employable clients receiving cash assistance, the assistance is sometimes reduced as a result of employment instead of being terminated. In some states, some refugee populations served with ORR funding are hard to place and often need extensive longer-term assistance to find a job.

for all except the 2 states with the largest caseloads, and c) for each of the 2 cohorts listed above.[21] States that reach a high employment and self-sufficiency rate of 85 percent among employable refugees may choose to maintain their target levels rather than increase them. Although there are no monetary punishments or rewards, ORR has implemented a number of strategies and incentives aimed at challenging states to improve performance for targets that were not achieved. ORR publishes state performance results in the Annual Report to Congress, certificates of commendation are presented to states with increased performance at the annual ORR national conference, and ORR teams negotiate the targets and provide technical assistance and monitoring to the states to achieve mutually acceptable goals.

Measures 1.2a through 1.2c reflect states' annual progress toward refugee and entrant self-sufficiency, including entered employment, job retention, and job quality. Though these measures are used to gauge performance for the entire program, each state is also expected to set individual targets toward these measures. When setting targets, states are asked to aim to improve upon the previous year's actual performance. While there are no national performance requirements or formal-comparison of states, each state's actual annual performance is compared with that state's projected targets to calculate the level of achievement and to ensure that states strive for continuous improvement in their goal-setting process from year to year. Starting in FY 1996, states (and California counties) have submitted an end-of-year report to ORR comparing projected annual targets with actual outcomes achieved for each of the measures. States may include a narrative to explain increases or decreases in performance due to local conditions that may have affected performance during the year. This includes labor market conditions or other factors, such as unanticipated reduction in refugee arrivals.

The targets set for the annual measures were met in FY 2004 for two of the three measures: "Increase the percent of refugees entering employment through ACF-funded refugee employment services by a percent of the prior year's actual percentage outcome using the ratio of entered employment to the number of refugees receiving services" and "increase the percent of 90-day job retention as a subset of all entered employment by a percent of the prior year's actual percentage outcome."

In FY 2003, when targets were not met, the majority of the refugee populations being served with ORR funding were difficult to place and often needed extensive longer-term assistance to find a job because of special needs, lack of formal education and limited or no English proficiency. These refugee populations came from less developed countries such as Liberia[22] and Sudan. In some instances, clients who request employment assistance receive services and, in the midst of service provision, find a job "own their own" but are unavailable or unwilling to share their employment information with providers. ORR is currently working with states to improve their systems for data collection and validation, which it anticipates will improve the ability to track the employment of refugees who find employment "on their own." Though the extent to which ORR can predict future performance is limited by the emergency humanitarian nature of the refugee resettlement program, ORR anticipates that its efforts and the efforts of states will lead to improved outcomes on the performance measures, and anticipates reaching all targets listed in the table above.

[21] The two cohorts are those states with an entered employment rate of less than 50% and those with more than 50%.

[22] The language spoken by Liberians is a form of English that is difficult for Americans to understand. Moreover, Liberian refugees typically have low education and literacy levels, which inhibit their success in the U.S. labor market.

Refugee Cash and Medical Assistance (CMA) (Transitional and Medical Services)

Long Term Goal: Increase the percent of cash assistance terminations due to earned income from employment for those refugee clients receiving cash assistance at employment entry to 30.40% by FY 2010. (Proposed Long-term Goal)			
Measure	**FY**	**Target**	**Result**
1.2d. Increase the percent of cash assistance terminations due to earned income from employment for those clients receiving cash assistance at employment entry. (***new*** *outcome*)	*2007*	28.65%	Dec-08
	2006	28.09%	Dec-07
	2005	27.54%	Dec-06
	2004	Baseline year	27.00%
Data Source: Quarterly Performance Report (Form ORR-6). Please see the previous performance detail table under measures 1.2a through 1.2c for a detailed explanation.			
Data Validation: Please see the previous performance detail table under measures 1.2a through 1.c for a detailed explanation.			
Cross Reference: This performance goal supports HHS Strategic Objective 6.1. This measure also supports Secretary Leavitt's 5,000-Day Horizon, in which, "Self-reliance and work are rewarded."			

The goal of the refugee resettlement program is to assist refugees in attaining economic self-sufficiency as soon as possible after arrival. The Refugee Cash and Medical Assistance (CMA) program promotes economic self-sufficiency through cash and medical assistance for newly arriving refugees to enable them to gain and maintain employment. Economic self-sufficiency is earnings or income for the total family at a level that enables a family unit to support itself without receipt of cash assistance.

For measure 1.2d and the related long-term goal, a cash assistance termination is defined as the closing of a cash assistance case due to earned income in an amount that is predicted to exceed the state's payment standard for the case based from employment on family size, rendering the case ineligible for cash assistance. Success under this measure would indicate that the CMA program is meeting its goal of promoting economic self-sufficiency through cash and medical assistance to newly arriving refugees (who are eligible for this assistance for only up to 8 months after arrival in the U.S.).

Long Term Goal: Increase the average hourly wage of refugees at placement (employment entry) to $8.55/hour by FY 2010.			
Measure	**FY**	**Target**	**Result**
1.2e. Increase the average hourly wage of refugees at placement (employment entry). (***new*** *outcome*)	*2007*	$8.31	Dec-08
	2006	$8.23	Dec-07
	2005	$8.15	Dec-06
	2004	Baseline year	$8.07
Data Source: Please see the previous performance detail table under measures 1.2a through 1.2c for a detailed explanation.			
Data Validation: Please see the previous performance detail table under measures 1.2a through 1.2c for a detailed explanation.			
Cross Reference: This performance goal supports HHS Strategic Objective 6.1. This measure also supports Secretary Leavitt's 5,000-Day Horizon, in which, "Self-reliance and work are rewarded."			

Measure 1.2e and the related long-term goal examine the quality of jobs obtained by refugees who have received assistance under the Refugee Cash and Medical Assistance (CMA) program. FY 2004 saw significant improvement in the quality of jobs found for refugees. Twenty-five states reported higher wages at placement than in FY 2003. In FY 2004, 23 states reported higher wages than the average aggregate wage for all states ($8.07). Success under this measure would indicate that the CMA program is

meeting its goal of promoting economic self-sufficiency to newly arriving refugees; by providing cash and medical assistance for a limited period of up to 8 months, ACF provides assistance and incentives such as training bonuses, early employment bonuses, and job retention bonuses that help refugees move quickly into good-quality jobs.

Efficiency Measure	FY	Target	Result
1.2f. For newly arrived refugees receiving TANF or other forms of cash assistance, shorten the length of time it takes a refugee to obtain unsubsidized employment following arrival in the U.S. (*efficiency – approved by OMB*)	*2007*	TBD	Dec-08
	2006	TBD	Dec-07
	2005	TBD	Dec-06
	2004	Identify baseline	Jun-06[23]
Data Source: Please see the previous performance detail table under measure 1.2a-c for a detailed explanation.			
Data Validation: Please see the previous performance detail table under measure 1.2a-c for a detailed explanation.			
Cross Reference: This performance goal supports HHS Strategic Goal 6.1. This measure also supports Secretary Leavitt's 5,000-Day Horizon, in which, "Self-reliance and work are rewarded."			

The annual efficiency measure above reflects ORR's efforts to improve grantees' efficiency in helping refugees and entrants obtain unsubsidized employment.

Matching Grants

Long Term Goal: Increase the percentage of clients enrolled in the Matching Grant program who achieve economic self-sufficiency by the 180th day to 81% by CY 2009.			
Measure	**CY**	**Target**	**Result**
1.2g.[24] Increase the percent of refugees who enter employment through the Matching Grant (MG) program as a subset of all MG employable adults by a percent of the prior year's actual percentage outcome.[25] (*outcome*)	*2007*	Increase by 1% over prior year's actual outcome	Dec-08
	2006	Increase by 3% over prior year's actual outcome	Dec-07
	2005	74.16%	Dec-06
	2004	71.1%	72%
	2003	72.1%	69%
	2002	14,576 (78%)	70%
	2001	9,504	13,882 (50.51%)
	2000	9,051	10,931
	1999	8,620	9,713
	1998	Identify baseline	8,049

[23] During the October 2005 ORR Consultation, ORR agreed to coordinate a working group with State Coordinators, Voluntary Agencies (Volags), and Mutual Aid Associations (MAAs) to revisit the definition of self-sufficiency. ORR intends to then develop additional reporting constructs that will clearly identify milestones achieved by refugees in meeting this efficiency measure.

[24] Formerly measure 1.2e.

[25] Prior to FY 2002, this measure reported on numbers of refugees rather than percentages.

1.2h.[26] Increase the percent of refugees who are self-sufficient (not dependent on any cash assistance) within the first four months (120 days) after arrival by a percent of the prior year's actual percentage outcome.[27] (*outcome*)	*2007*	Increase by 1% over prior year's actual outcome	Dec-08
	2006	Increase by 3% over prior year's actual outcome	Dec-07
	2005	74.16%	Dec-06
	2004	72.10%	72%
	2003	74.16%	70%
	2002	10,860 (81%)	72%
	2001	6,176	10,442
	2000	5,938	10,597
	1999	5,710	6,497
	1998	Identify baseline	5,194
1.2i. Increase the percent of refugees who are self-sufficient (not dependent on any cash assistance) within the first six months (180 days) after arrival by a percent of the prior year's actual percentage outcome. (***new*** *outcome*)	*2007*	79.5%	Dec-08
	2006	79%	Dec-07
	2005	78%	Dec-06
	2004	Identify baseline	77%
Data Source: Data for the Matching Grant program are submitted to ACF three times per year on the Matching Grant Progress Report form. Baseline data for the Matching Grant program are derived from the Calendar Year 2002 outcomes (prior to CY 2002, the data was reported in numbers rather than percentages, so the baseline shifted from 1998 and 2002). Matching Grant unduplicated annual performance data for a CY are submitted to ACF in February of the following year.			
Data Validation: Data are validated with methods similar to those used with Quarterly Performance Reports. Please see the previous performance detail table under measures 2.1a through 2.1c for a detailed explanation. Note that there are only two staff (less than 2 Full-Time Equivalents, FTEs) in the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR), in ACF, that are working on the Matching Grant program, and additional staff may be necessary to adequately monitor this program.			
Cross-Reference: The long-term goal and measure 1.2i were established during the PART process. This performance goal supports HHS Strategic Objective 6.1. These measures also support Secretary Leavitt's 5,000-Day Horizon, in which, "Self-reliance and work are rewarded."			

The Matching Grant Program emphasizes family self-sufficiency (independence from cash assistance) and is characterized by a strong emphasis on early employment and intensive services to qualified refugees during the first four months after their arrival. Both of these features contribute to the high success rate for past years' performances in this program. The performance measures listed above are therefore focused on the two most critical program goals: entering employment and the proportion of cases that are self-sufficient at four and six months after arrival in the U.S. ACF requires nonprofit agencies participating in the Matching Grant Program to set outcome goals each year on five outcome measures negotiated with the Matching Grant agencies. Only the first three outcome measures are included in the above table.

- Entered employments (job placements)
- Self-sufficiency at 120 days (cases and persons)
- Self-sufficiency at 180 days (cases and persons)
- Average hourly wage at placement
- Entered employments with health benefits available

[26] Formerly measure 1.2f.

[27] Prior to FY 2002, this measure reported on numbers of refugees rather than percentages.

The long-term goal and outcome measure (1.2i) listed in the above table are focused on self-sufficiency at 180 days, due to the Matching Grant Program's recent increased emphasis on this timeline. In addition to implementing these measures, the Matching Grant Program also implemented, starting in CY 2005, a performance-based award system whereby grantees receive increases or cuts in their funding (and, consequently, their caseload) based on their ability to achieve overall refugee self-sufficiency at 180 days.

The Matching Grant Program met CY 2004 targets on measures 1.2g and 1.2h. Though these targets were met for CY 2004, the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR), in ACF, believes that the target of increasing outcomes by 3 percent each year is unsustainable. ORR proposes an increase of 1 percent per year starting in CY 2007; this target is more sustainable, though still ambitious. With regard to the 80 percent target for the proposed long-term goal and the targets for the proposed outcome measures, ORR believes that these targets are also ambitious – especially considering the diversity of refugees currently served. Performance on all Matching Grant Program measures is dependent upon the size of the families that arrive in the U.S. and subsequently enroll in the MG program. Unlike in the past 25 years when the U.S. brought in huge numbers of refugees from a limited number of countries, current refugee populations are coming from a far greater number of countries than ever before and are therefore increasingly diverse in language, culture, and the nature of their barriers to employment. Matching Grant Program affiliates throughout the country have accepted the challenge of working with this increasingly diverse and hard-to-employ group of clients.

Efficiency Measure	CY	Target	Result
1.2j. Increase the number of Matching Grant (MG) program refugees who are self-sufficient (not dependent on any cash assistance) within the first six months (180 days after arrival), per million federal dollars awarded to grantees (adjusted for inflation). (***new*** *efficiency – approved by OMB*)	*2007*	410	Dec-08
	2006	400	Dec-07
	2005	390	Dec-06
	2004	Identify baseline	385
Data Source: Data for the Matching Grant program are submitted to ACF three times per year on the Matching Grant Progress Report form. Baseline data for the Matching Grant program are derived from the Calendar Year 2002 outcomes. Matching Grant unduplicated annual performance data are submitted to ACF in February of each year.			
Data Validation: Please see the previous performance detail table under measures 2.1g through 2.1i for a detailed explanation.			
Cross Reference: This performance goal supports HHS Strategic Objective 6.1; the efficiency measure was established during the PART process. This measure also supports Secretary Leavitt's 5,000-Day Horizon, in which, "Self-reliance and work are rewarded."			

This efficiency measure focuses on the 180-day (six month) self-sufficiency of refugees in the MG program. The 180th day is, by far, the best measure of the program and results in the best accountability measure of what we get for the money.

The MG program awards approximately $50 million in federal funding to grantees each calendar year, serving approximately 25,000 refugees annually. The number of refugees served is directly linked to the amount of federal money awarded by ORR to grantees, since the program provides $2000 in federal funds for each refugee served (and grantees must match that federal money when providing services). To calculate performance on this measure, the number of refugees who are self-sufficient at 180 days is divided by the federal award (in millions of dollars) to grantees for that year. The measure is adjusted for inflation with a baseline year of 2004, using the Consumer Price Index Inflation Calculator.

Human Trafficking Program

Long Term Goal: Increase the number of victims of trafficking certified to 800 per year by FY 2011.			
Measure	**FY**	**Target**	**Result**
1.2k. Increase the number of victims of trafficking certified per year. (***new*** *outcome*)	*2007*	400	Jun-08
	2006	300	Jun-07
	2005	200	231
	2004	Baseline year	163
Data Source: HHS database of trafficking victim certifications, based on information provided by the Department of Justice (DOJ), the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), and ORR Human Trafficking Program grantees.			
Data Validation: DHS provides real-time notices of awards of "continued presence" statuses, receipt of "bona fide" T-visa applications, and T-visa awards. This information triggers issuance of HHS certifications. The provision of this information is governed by a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between HHS, DHS and DOJ, which created a general framework for our collaboration on trafficking. The MOU with DHS and DOJ facilitates information-sharing between federal partners.			
Cross Reference: This performance goal was established during the PART process. The long-term and annual measures support HHS Strategic Objective 6.1 and Secretary Leavitt's 500-Day Plan, which aims to "Protect Life, Family, and Human Dignity."			

The Human Trafficking Program has the goal of maximizing the number of victims of trafficking who are detected and rescued, so that they may receive benefits and services under the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) to regain their dignity and safely rebuild their lives in the United States. ORR's primary responsibility under the TVPA is to certify victims of trafficking (who have been officially adjudicated to be victims of trafficking and received T-visas through the Department of Homeland Security) and provide benefits and services to them so that they may achieve dignity and self-sufficiency. ORR's long term goal by FY 2011 is to achieve 800 victims' certification per year. There is a congressionally imposed annual limitation of 5000 T-Visas (visas specifically set aside for victims of trafficking under the TVPA). In FY 2005, 231 victims were certified – which exceeded the target of 200. This measure serves as a proxy for the program's desired outcome of rescuing victims of trafficking. Due to changes in the structure of the Human Trafficking Program, such as awareness campaigns, a set of new grants to expand existing outreach activities to identify trafficking victims, and the proposed acquisition of a nationwide contractor to target services to victims as needed, ORR anticipates that it will be able to meet targets as laid out.

Long Term Goal: Increase the proportion of victims or trafficking restored to self-sufficiency to 79% (of those certified in FY 2009) by FY 2011.			
Measure	**FY**	**Target**	**Result**
1.2l Increase the proportion of victims of trafficking restored to self-sufficiency (independence from cash assistance). (***new*** *outcome*)	*2007*	71% of victims certified in FY 2005 required fewer than two years of assistance	Jun-08
	2006	69% of victims certified in FY 2004 required fewer than two years of assistance	Jun-07
	2005	67% of victims certified in FY 2003 required fewer than two years of assistance	Jun-06
	2004	Identify baseline	65% of victims certified in FY 2002 required fewer than two years of assistance
Data Source: The program will track this measure through the network of grantees and through data			

collected by the anticipated new per capita service mechanism. The program will cross-reference with the ORR RCA/RMA program or TANF program to determine whether cash assistance is being received.
Data Validation: The program engages in regular monitoring of grantees and receives reports from all grantees semi-annually, covering both financial and programmatic performance.
Cross Reference: This performance goal was established during the PART process. The long-term and annual measures support HHS Strategic Objective 6.1 and Secretary Leavitt's 500-Day Plan, which aims to "Protect Life, Family, and Human Dignity"

The proposed long-term goal and outcome measure in the above table track ACF's progress towards meeting the goals of the Human Trafficking Program. ACF's goal is to increase the proportion of such victims who are able to achieve self-sufficiency (independence from cash assistance) and who therefore are no longer reliant on the Human Trafficking Program; the ultimate goal of the Human Trafficking Program is to restore self-sufficiency so that victims may live productive, safe, and healthy lives. Success in this measure depends on meeting the definition of self-sufficiency as laid out in the Trafficking Victims Protection Act. Once the Human Trafficking Program has certified victims of trafficking (and even prior to certification, per the 2003 TVPA reauthorization), victims are able to receive a host of benefits and services, including supportive services specific to trafficking victims, to promote dignity and self-sufficiency.

Efficiency Measure	FY	Target	Result
1.2m. Increase number of victims certified and served by whole network of grantees per million dollars invested. (***new** efficiency – approved by OMB*)	*2007*	40	Jun-08
	2006	30	Jun-07
	2005	20	23.1
	2004	Identify baseline	16
1.2n. Increase Media Impressions, Hotline Calls, and Website Visits per thousand dollars invested. (***new** efficiency*)	*2007*	Media Impressions: 50,570 Hotline Calls: 1.8 Website Visitors: 69	Jun-08
	2006	Media Impressions: 29,750 Hotline Calls: 0.89 Website Visitors: 33	Jun-07
	2005	Media Impressions: 27,000 Hotline Calls: 0.81 Website visitors: 30	Media Impressions: 104,600 Hotline Calls: 1.812 Website Visitors: June-06
	2004	Identify baseline	Media Impressions: 23,000 Hotline Calls: 0.54 Website Visitors: 15

Data Source:
1.2m: This measure is calculated by dividing the number of victims certified and served in one FY by the total funding for Human Trafficking program in that FY.
1.2n: Media Outreach: Public Awareness Campaign Contractors, the prime contractor and key subcontractors responsible for implementation of the public awareness campaign, provide next day reports of all news articles concerning human trafficking in order to monitor coverage of the "Rescue and Restore" campaign. ACF also receives monthly tracking data concerning the "Rescue and Restore" campaign, including: total media impressions generated, reports on the status of the anti-trafficking coalitions in our launch cities, play given to public service announcements, and audiences for paid advertising. Total audience impressions reflect the number of individuals that may read, see, or hear a message. They are referred to as audience impressions because the number is simply an estimate based on newspaper circulation and Nielsen viewership. It is impossible to calculate exactly how many people

actually saw, read or heard the message, so this method provides a general guideline as to this number. For print media, total audience impressions are calculated by multiplying a publication's circulation by a factor of 2.5. This is the acceptable industry standard to calculate those they may have been exposed to your message. It is based on the assumption that newspapers delivered to households, libraries and offices are read by approximately 3 persons. For broadcast media (radio and television), Video Monitoring Service (VMS) provides estimated audience figures based on Nielsen ratings. **Hotline:** Covenant House, operator of the Trafficking Information and Referral Hotline, provides monthly reports on the number and profile of calls to the hotline. Covenant House also sends e-mail notices of information received concerning specific cases of trafficking. The Hotline reports includes the amount of calls received every month, the date, the call number, the call start time, the language, the city, the state, the Caller's gender, the Caller's age group, a brief description of the type of call (like homeless, child abuse, immigration statues, domestic violence, etc), to which it was referred, and information about if the hotline counselors set a conference call with grantees. **Website:** ACF Web Team provides traffic information on the Trafficking website. This includes how many visitors check the website, the average time per visit, the origin of the visit, and the how many hits per day.
Data Validation: The program engages in regular monitoring of grantees and contractors providing media, hotline traffic, and website information.
Cross Reference: This performance goal was established during the PART process. The long-term and annual measures support HHS Strategic Objective 6.1 and Secretary Leavitt's 500-Day Plan, which aims to "Protect Life, Family, and Human Dignity."

The Human Trafficking program is aggressively managed from both a performance and cost-efficiency standpoint. In response to the inadequate rate of victim identification and rescue experienced under the initial grant-based strategy, the program implemented the "Rescue and Restore" public awareness campaign and a new category of grants supporting specific, direct, on-the-street, one-on-one contact with populations among which victims of trafficking are likely to be found, while disinvesting in generic "community outreach" grants.

Measure 1.2m relates to certification, which is an outcome in and of itself but which also linked to the ultimate outcome of self-sufficiency. Since the Rescue and Restore campaign was instituted in April 2004, the program has already seen major efficiency gains on this measure (as seen in the above table). From FY 2004 to FY 2005, ACF saw an increase in victims certified per million dollars from 16 to 23.1. The FY 2005 actual exceeded the target of 20 in FY 2005. It is expected that these efficiency gains will persist.

1.3 Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)

ACF is re-examining measurement of success in the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) due to the PART process: it was assessed by PART during the FY 2007 budget cycle. At present, ACF is exploring performance measurement methodology through which states would set targets for measures and report back to ACF on their program performance. In previous fiscal years, SSBG had multiple output measures: these included counts of children receiving support for day care, adults receiving special services for the disabled, and adults receiving home care, all supported with SSBG funds. In developing new measures, ACF will attempt to assess achievement of SSBG outcomes, while ensuring that states continue to have the flexibility laid out in the legislation.

Dropped Measure	FY	Target	Result
1.3x.[28] Maintain the number of child recipients of day care services funded wholly or in part by SSBG funds at the FY 1998 baseline. (*output*)	*2004*	Dropped	
	2003	2,399,827	2,898,993
	2002	2,399,827	3,839,077
	2001	2,399,827	3,151,000
	2000	Identify baseline	2,834,703
	1999	Pre-baseline	2,620,938
	1998	Pre-baseline	2,399,827
	1997	Pre-baseline	2,207,622
	1996	Pre-baseline	1,863,160
	1995	Pre-baseline	1,697,606
Data Source: SSBG postexpenditure reports.			
Data Validation: As part of SSBG requirements, all states must submit to ACF a preexpenditure report, which includes information about the types of activities supported and the characteristics of the individuals who are served with SSBG funding, and a postexpenditure report, which collects data on the activities for which SSBG funds were expended and the recipients of these services. With regards to data validity, ACF already assists states in improving SSBG data collection and reporting by asking states to regularly validate their data and by providing technical assistance where practical. Moreover, the data from the state postexpenditure reports are entered into a database and validated to identify errors or inconsistencies.			
Cross-Reference: This performance measure supports HHS Strategic Goal 6.			

The number of child recipients of day care services funded wholly or in part by SSBG exceeded the target for 2003. Although the performance measure target is based on aggregate data, the strategies and actions that led to strong performance in this measure vary from state to state. During the last 2–3 years, states have increased SSBG funding for child day care services. This measure was dropped in FY 2004, and the final year of reporting is included in the table above.

[28] Formerly measure 1.3a.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: INCREASE INDEPENDENT LIVING.

2.1 Assets for Independence (Individual Development Accounts)

Program Goal: Stability and Self-sufficiency: To increase family stability and self-sufficiency through the accumulation of assets using a matched savings/investment program.			
Measure	**FY**	**Target**	**Result**
2.1a.[29] Increase small business capitalization, homeownership, and post-secondary education acquisition by low-income working families. (*outcome*)	*2007*	TBD	Dec-08
	2006	TBD	Dec-07
	2005	Identify baseline	Dec-06
Data Source: Annual Progress Report; Annual Data Collections for Reports to Congress			
Data Validation: ACF collects data annually from grantees on participants' progress in their transition out of poverty (e.g., the number who open IDAs, the number who complete financial education training, the amount of earned income participants save in IDAs, the number of participants who withdraw savings to purchase an appreciable asset, the amount of funds withdrawn for these purposes, and so forth). ACF requires each grantee to provide a well-developed plan for collecting, validating, and reporting the necessary data in a timely fashion. In addition, grantees must agree to participate in the national program evaluation and are urged to carry out an ongoing assessment of the data and information collected as an effective management/feedback tool in implementing their project.			
Cross Reference: This performance measure supports HHS Strategic Objective 6.4, and was developed as a result of PART. This performance measure also supports Secretary Leavitt's 5,000 Horizon, in which, "Self-reliance and work are rewarded."			

Measure 2.1a is a new outcome measure developed as a result of PART. It focuses on the amount of funds saved in Individual Development Accounts (IDAs) that project participants use to purchase any of three economic assets (e.g., first home, small business or enrollment in post-secondary education). It tracks the number assets purchased and the amount of IDA resources withdrawn for each type of asset. Project participants have access to their IDA savings only after developing and implementing a rigorous savings plan, depositing earned income into their IDAs, and receiving training to successfully purchase and sustain a long term asset (e.g., a first home, small business, or enrollment in post-secondary education). By the time they withdraw funds from their IDA, the participants have completed general financial literacy education and asset-specific training, enabling them to deal more successfully with the complexities of banking and financial planning and the challenges of home ownership, business management, or career planning. ACF expects that these assets will increase quality of life, intergenerational economic well-being, educational performance, and family stability.

Efficiency Measure[30]	**FY**	**Target**	**Result**
2.1b. Maintain the ratio of total earned income saved in IDAs per grant dollar spent on programmatic and administrative activities at the end of year one of the five-year AFI project. (***new** efficiency – approved by OMB*)	*2007*	0.88	Dec-07
	2006	0.88	Dec-06
	2005	0.88	Mar-06
	2004	Identify baseline	0.88

[29] Formerly measure 2.1c; renumbered due to addition and reorganization of performance measures.
[30] This set of efficiency measures are awaiting approval from OMB.

2.1c. Maintain the ratio of total earned income saved in IDAs per grant dollar spent on programmatic and administrative activities at the end of year three of the five-year AFI project. (***new*** *efficiency – approved by OMB*)	*2007*	3.95	Dec-07
	2006	3.95	Dec-06
	2005	3.95	Mar-06
	2004	Identify baseline	3.95
2.1d. Maintain the amount of total earned income saved in an IDAs per grant dollar spent on programmatic and administrative activities at the end of the five-year AFI project. (***new*** *efficiency – approved by OMB*)	*2007*	TBD	Dec-07
	2006	TBD	Dec-06
	2005	TBD	Mar-06
	2004	Identify baseline	7.23[31]
Data Source: Annual Data Collections for Report to Congress; grantee draw down information from the HHS Payment Management System.			
Data Validation: All AFI grantees submit detailed information annually including the amount of earned income deposited in participant IDAs. OCS and its contractors assist grantees with the data collection to ensure that reported data are reasonably accurate. Grantees access their federal grant from the HHS Payment Management System. HHS ensures that system information is accurate.			
Cross Reference: This performance goal supports HHS Strategic Objective 6.4, and was developed as a result of PART. These performance measures also support Secretary Leavitt's 5,000-Day Horizon, in which, "Self-reliance and work are rewarded."			

Measures 2.1b, 2.1c, and 2.1d are components of one efficiency measure, developed as a result of the PART review. The measure tracks the ratio between program outputs (amount of earned income participants deposit into their IDAs) and inputs (the maximum amount of AFI grant funds that grantees may use for programmatic and administrative functions). The numerator is the sum of amounts deposited by participants in the grantee cohort.[32] The denominator is 13 percent of the sum of all federal grants drawn down by grantees in the cohort.[33]

The measure is calculated three times -- at the end of the first, third, and fifth years of each grantee cohort's project period. ACF makes multiple calculations because the AFI Projects have distinct phases. In the early phases, a typical grantee allocates a larger portion of grant funds for programmatic activities while participants save a relatively small amount. Later in the project period, grantees use fewer grant funds for programmatic activities, while the cumulative amount of participant savings has grown larger. The multiple calculations will serve as early- and mid-course and finally end-of-project benchmarks for future cohorts. The target is to maintain the current level of efficiency. ACF may be able to set more ambitious efficiency improvement targets after one or two more years of data become available.

[31] This baseline may change as ACF gathers more data. It is based on data from the first grantee cohort. Grantees in that cohort received supplemental grants in the second year of the program. No other cohort has received supplemental funding.

[32] A cohort is the group of grantees that receive AFI grants in any one fiscal year. For example, the 2000 grantee cohort are organizations that received AFI grants in FY 2000. That group is implementing their AFI Projects over the five year period 2000 – 2005.

[33] The 13 percent represents the portion of AFI grant funds and an equal amount of nonfederal cash contribution that grantees can manipulate to increase efficiencies. They may use these funds for programmatic and administrative functions including, for example, economic literacy training, credit counseling and repair, case management, asset purchase counseling, and access to other supportive services, staff, and so forth. The grantees have no discretion over the remaining 87 percent of the grant funds or of the equal amount of nonfederal cash required for this program. Those funds must be used to "match" participants' IDA savings and to support data collection for the program evaluation.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: INCREASE PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITY.

3.1 Child Support Enforcement

Long Term Goal: Increase annual child support distributed collections up to $27 billion by FY 2008 and up to $33 billion by FY 2013.[34]			
Program Goal: All children have established parentage.			
Measure	**FY**	**Target**	**Result**
3.1a. Maintain the paternity establishment percentage (PEP)[35] among children born out-of-wedlock. (This includes not only current paternity established cases but also completion of backlogs of older IV-D cases.) (*outcome*)	*2007*	98%	Sep-08
	2006	98%	Sep-07
	2005	98%	Sep-06
	2004	98%	99%
	2003	98%	96%
	2002	97%	95%
	2001	96.5%	91%
	2000	96%	95%
	1999	96%	106%
Program Goal: All children in IV-D (child support) cases have financial and medical support orders.			
3.1b. Increase the percentage of IV-D (child support) cases having support orders.[36] (*outcome*)	*2007*	73%	Sep-08
	2006	72%	Sep-07
	2005	71%	Sep-06
	2004	70%	74%
	2003	67%	72%
	2002	64%	70%
	2001	62%	66%
	2000	76%	62%
	1999	74%	60%

[34] This long term goal has been slightly adjusted due to projections in the FY 2006 president's budget, which supports the finalized long term goal.
[35] Number of children in state with paternity established or acknowledged during the FY, divided by number of children in state born out-of-wedlock in the preceding FY.
[36] Number of IV-D cases with support orders established, divided by the number of IV-D cases.

Program Goal: All children in IV-D (child support) cases receive financial and medical support[37] from parents as ordered.			
3.1c. Increase the IV-D (child support) collection rate[38] for current support. (*outcome*)	*2007*	63%	Sep-08
	2006	62%	Sep-07
	2005	61%	Sep-06
	2004	60%	59%
	2003	58%	58%
	2002	55%	58%
	2001	54%	57%
	2000	71%	56%
	1999	70%	53%
3.1d. Maintain the percentage of paying cases among IV-D (child support) arrearage cases.[39] (*outcome*)	*2007*	64%	Sep-08
	2006	64%	Sep-07
	2005	63%	Sep-06
	2004	62%	60%
	2003	61%	60%
	2002	55%	60%
	2001	54.5%	59%
	2000	46%	57%
	1999	46%	55%
Data Source: Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE) Form 157			
Data Validation: States currently maintain information on the necessary data elements for the above performance measures. All states were required to have a comprehensive, statewide, automated Child Support Enforcement system in place by October 1, 1997. Fifty-two states and Territories were Family Support Act-certified and PRWORA-certified as of October 2005. Certification requires states to meet automation systems provisions of the specific act. Continuing implementation of these systems, in conjunction with cleanup of case data, will improve the accuracy and consistency of reporting. As part of OCSE's review of performance data, OCSE reviews the states' and auditors' ability to produce valid data. Data reliability audits are conducted annually. Self-evaluation by states and OCSE audits provide an on-going review of the validity of data and the ability of automated systems to produce accurate data. There is a substantial time lag in data availability. The OCSE Audit Division has completed the FY 2004 data reliability audits: for FY 2001 and succeeding years, the reliability standard is 95 percent.			
Cross Reference: These performance measures support HHS Strategic Goal 7.3. These performance measures also support Secretary Leavitt's 5,000-Day Horizon, in which, "Children are protected from … neglect."			

Measure 3.1a (paternity establishment) directly indicates achievement of the performance target by comparing paternities established during the fiscal year with the number of non-marital births during the preceding fiscal year. The statute allows states to measure a statewide Parentage Establishment Percentage (PEP). The rates above include paternities established by both the IV-D (child support) program and hospital-based programs. In FY 2004, ACF exceeded its target of 98 percent with a rate of 99 percent. In June 2005, OCSE held a two day meeting with about 80 state representatives to share ideas

[37] The Child Support Performance and Incentive Act of 1998 requires the Secretary of HHS to recommend a medical support indicator for inclusion in the new incentive system. The Secretary's report to Congress in June 1999 recommended postponing the development of an indicator. OCSE is working with the states to develop the medical support indicator. The indicator workgroup submitted its recommendations and report in FY 2001.

[38] Collections on current support in IV-D cases, divided by current support amount owed in IV-D cases.

[39] Number of IV-D cases paying toward arrears, divided by number of IV-D cases with arrears due.

and strategies about the PEP measure. Achieving the target rate in FY 2007 requires states to maintain paternity establishments on out-of-wedlock births while continuing to handle backlogs of older IV-D cases needing paternity established. ACF will implement early interventions to increase the PEP rate through expanding hospital-based paternity establishment programs and partnering with birth record agencies, pre-natal clinics, and other entities, and through encouraging voluntary acknowledgments, in accordance with the requirements of PRWORA. In collaboration with partners and stakeholders, ACF will also explore a variety of activities to help individuals better understand their parental responsibilities, including distributing brochures about the CSE program.

Measure 3.1b (child support orders) indicates achievement of the performance target by comparing the number of IV-D (child support) cases with support orders established, which are required to collect child support, with the total number of IV-D cases. In FY 2004, approximately 11.8 million cases had support orders established out of a total 15.8 million IV-D cases (74 percent) (approximately1.2 million of these cases were new child support orders), which is four percentage points above the target for FY 2004. This reflects an increase of 2 percent over the previous year (approximately 11.5 million support order cases out of 15.9 million IV-D cases were established). The FY 2005 target was increased based on the actual performance in FY 2003, and ACF projected a slight increase in the target rate for FY 2007 based on the FY 2004 actual of 74 percent. State staffing levels remain about the same while IV-D caseloads with support orders continue to increase slightly; thus, increasing performance requires more effort. PRWORA provided states with new tools to establish an order more quickly, such as administrative authority to require genetic testing, ability or authority to subpoena financial and other information, and the ability to access a wide array of records. More states are voluntarily shifting from establishing court-based orders to establishing administrative-based orders, which is faster. PRWORA requires expedited administrative procedures for establishing orders, expands paternity acknowledgment programs to birth record agencies (for order establishment), and requires that all states enact the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act. This Act grants states expansive long-arm jurisdiction, allowing them to establish support orders against non-residents, thus avoiding the lengthy two-state process.

Measure 3.1c (child support collection rate), a proxy for the regular and timely payment of support, directly indicates achievement of the performance target by comparing total dollars collected for current support in IV-D cases with total dollars owed for current support in IV-D cases. The total amount of child support distributed as current support in FY 2004 was $16.5 billion, approximately a 4 percent increase over FY 2003. The total amount of current support due in FY 2004 was $28 billion, which is approximately a 3 percent increase over FY 2003. This provides a collection rate for current support of 59 percent, which missed the target for FY 2004. OCSE increased the FY 2006 and FY 2007 targets by 1 percent in each year. Since the creation of the Child Support Enforcement program, child support collections within the program have grown annually. States have increased collections by using a wide variety of approaches such as income withholding, offset of income tax refunds, and reporting to credit bureaus.

In addition, new collection tools and program improvements, such as new hire reporting and increasing statewide automation, have increased collections and will continue to do so as these tools become fully implemented in all states. The Office of Child Support Enforcement, in ACF, is committed to achieving a higher performance level by focusing on improved enforcement techniques and ensuring maintenance of more reliable data with particular emphasis placed on automated mechanisms for enforcement, collections, and payments to families. The Deficit Reduction Act includes a series of provisions to strengthen and improve the CSE program. These provisions (program developments) prioritize collection of medical child support, strengthen existing collection and enforcement tools, reduce unnecessary Federal expenditures, and allow States the option to provide additional support to the families who need it most.

Measure 3.1d (child support arrears payment rate) compares the total number of IV-D cases paying any amount toward arrears to the total number of IV-D cases with arrears due. There were 10.9 million cases with arrearages due in FY 2004, which was a 1 percent increase from FY 2003. Total cases paying toward arrearages was 6.5 million in FY 2004, a 2 percent increase over FY 2003. This provides a percentage of paying cases among IV-D arrearage cases of 60 percent, which is slightly lower than the target of 62 percent. We increased the FY 2005 and 2006 targets, and maintained the FY 2006 target in FY 2007, based on the actual performance in FY 2003. Obtaining payment of arrears is often difficult, which makes achieving these targets all the more challenging. States must collect both current support and any accrued arrearages. Non-custodial parents often cannot keep up with both current support and arrears, hence arrears payments suffer. Moreover, trend data indicate that arrearage in caseload is increasing which makes achieving these targets all the more challenging. Nevertheless, the Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE), in ACF, will focus on improved enforcement techniques emphasizing automated mechanisms for enforcement, collections, and payments to families.

Long Term Goal: Increase the Child Support Performance and Incentive Act (CSPIA) cost-effectiveness ratio up to $4.63 by FY 2008 and up to $5.00 by FY 2013.			
Program Goal: The IV-D (child support) program will be efficient and responsive in its operations.			
Efficiency Measure	**FY**	**Target**	**Result**
3.1e. Increase the cost-effectiveness ratio (total dollars collected per $1 of expenditures). (*efficiency – approved by OMB)*	*2007*	$4.56	Sep-08
	2006	$4.49	Sep-07
	2005	$4.42	Sep-06
	2004	$4.35	$4.38
	2003	$4.25	$4.32
	2002	$4.20	$4.13
	2001	$4.00	$4.18
	2000	$5.00	$4.21
	1999	$5.00	$3.94
	1998	Identify baseline	$4.00
Data Source: Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE) Forms 34A and 396A.			
Data Validation: Please see the previous performance detail table under measures 3.1a to 3.1d for a detailed explanation.			
Cross Reference: This performance measure supports HHS Strategic Goal 7.3. These performance measures also support Secretary Leavitt's 5,000-Day Horizon, in which, "Children are protected from … neglect."			

Measure 3.1e calculates efficiency by comparing total IV-D (child support) dollars collected by states with total IV-D dollars expended by states for administrative purposes; this is the Child Support Performance and Incentive Act (CSPIA) cost-effectiveness ratio (CER). In FY 2004, the national ratio was $4.38 which exceeded the target of $4.35. The formula for determining the CER is the collections distributed ($21.9 billion), plus the collections forwarded to other states for distribution ($1.3 billion), and fees retained by other states ($800 thousand) divided by the administrative expenditures ($5.3 billion), less the non-IV-D administrative costs ($25 million).

Data from FY 2005 show that a record high of $23 billion was collected for child support, representing a 29 percent increase since 2000 and a 5 percent increase from the previous fiscal year, benefiting 15.9 million families in FY 2005. $1.5 billion in delinquent child support was also collected in tax year 2004 using the tax refund and administrative offset. More than 1.4 million families benefited from these tax collections. Tax offsets are based on intercepts of federal tax refunds while administrative offsets are

based on intercepts of certain federal payments such as vendor and miscellaneous payments and federal retirement payments.

States slightly increased administrative investments in automated data processes (up 8 percent in FY 2004). The Office of Child Support Enforcement expects the current amount on automated data processes to be maintained in future years, which will improve the efficiency of state programs (state administrative expenditures are included in Federal audits).

Increasing the target rate for FY 2007 requires greater effort because the total amount of child support owed increases each year. For example, in FY 2004, the IV-D caseload decreased slightly but the total amount of arrearages due for all fiscal years increased by 6.8 percent. ACF will focus on increased efficiency of state programs through automated systems of case management, enforcement, collection and disbursement; staffing, administrative processes and increased collections resulting from approaches described previously under current collections; and arrears cases paying.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: INCREASE AFFORDABLE CHILD CARE.

4.1 Child Care: Affordability

Long Term Goal: Reduce the percentage of TANF families with children that are exempt from employment participation because child care is unavailable to 1% by FY 2009.

Program Goal – Access: Increase the number of children of low-income working families and families in training and education who have access to affordable child care.
Objective: Increase access to affordable child care for low-income working families.

Measure	FY	Target	Result
4.1a. Maintain the proportion of children served through Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF), Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), and Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) child care subsidies as compared to the number of children in families with income under 150% of the Federal Poverty Level.[40] (*outcome*)	*2007*	32%	Dec-08
	2006	32%	Dec-07
	2005	32%	Dec-06
	2004	32%	32%
	2003	Baseline year (new)	32%
	2002	Baseline year (old)	2.54 million[41]

Data Source:
Long-Term Goal: National TANF Database. This measure is based on data submitted from states' TANF programs. TANF regulations stipulate that states may not require caretakers with children under six to meet TANF work requirements if child care is not available. This measure tracks the number of families receiving this exemption.
4.1a: The estimated average number of children receiving subsidies through TANF, CCDF, and SSBG (the numerator) is obtained from state aggregate and case-level reports. In the absence of comparable TANF and SSBG child counts, the Child Care Bureau, in ACF, models children served through these programs, based on state monthly case-level report (ACF-801) administrative data as well as CCDF expenditure data. This involves dividing TANF-direct and SSBG expenditures by the CCDF average cost per child to arrive at monthly child estimates for TANF-direct and SSBG. The number of children in families with income under 150 percent of Federal Poverty Level and who are demographically eligible for subsidies (the denominator) are computed by the Urban Institute's TRIM microsimulation model and are based on the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey data.

Data Validation: While the Child Care Bureau (CCB), in ACF, has noted a steady improvement in data quality from the states over the last few years, it is committed to continuing its active role to facilitate states' compliance with CCDF reporting requirements. ACF deployed the new Child Care Bureau Information System (CCBIS) in September of 2003. The CCBIS is a web-enabled system that allows federal staff to access CCB information/statistics, e.g., data obtained from the Tribal annual report (ACF-700), state annual aggregate report (ACF-800), and state monthly case-level report (ACF-801).
The CCBIS receives aggregate and case level data from the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the Territories. States are responsible for compiling data at the state level and transmitting it electronically. All data received by the CCBIS are stored in a national data base. Data standards have been set and training and technical assistance was provided to all states and Territories on reporting requirements and submission procedures.
The Bureau continues to provide technical assistance (TA) designed to improve state and Tribal data submission and data quality. These TA activities include on-site visits, distribution of related documents,

[40] Measure was changed during FY 2006 budget process to reflect proportion of children served rather than number.
[41] See footnote above.

enhancements to the TA Tracker software, training workshops, presentations at regional and national meetings, and software to help Tribes collect data and administer their subsidy programs. During 2004 and 2005, CCB and its technical assistance contractor worked with two large population states to provide case-level data, therefore helping to improve the quality of national statistics for CCDF. Further, CCB is working with its contractor to enable regional offices to track grantee data submissions and further enhance data quality.
Cross Reference: This performance goal supports HHS Strategic Objectives 6.1 and 7.1.

Regarding measure 4.1a, ACF aims to maintain the proportion of children served by the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF), Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), and Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) child care funding at 32 percent of all eligible children (whose families are under 150 percent of the Federal Poverty Level). ACF succeeded at its goal in FY 2004: 32 percent of eligible children were served. The former measure 4.1a, which tracked the number of families receiving child care subsidies from all federal sources (TANF, CCDF, and SSBG), was converted to a proportion to better compare on an annual basis the number of children receiving services in an average month with comparable low-income families in the population. Because of the unknown number of families preferring informal arrangements, these estimates are not estimates of "take-up rates" among families who are eligible and have expressed a need for child care assistance. Instead, they show the extent to which the Child Care and Development Fund, TANF, and SSBG funds serve the broad pool of children and families whose age and income indicate a possible need for child care subsidies.

Program Goal – Availability: Improve the availability (by increasing the supply-side) of child care services for low-income working families **Objective:** Increase the supply of child care available to low-income working families.			
Efficiency Measure	**FY**	**Target**	**Result**
4.1b.[42] Increase the proportion of regulated centers and family child care homes that serve families and children receiving child care subsidies.[43] (*efficiency – approved by OMB*)	*2007*	67%	Jun-08
	2006	66%	Jun-07
	2005	65%	Jun-06
	2004	Baseline year	64%
Data Source: ACF Forms 800 and 801 Aggregate Reports; Children's Foundation surveys. Data for providers serving children through CCDF are based on ACF-800 administrative data; the number of regulated providers is collected through the Children's Foundation annual surveys.			
Data Validation: Please see the previous performance detail table under measure 4.1a for a detailed explanation.			
Cross Reference: This performance goal supports HHS Strategic Objectives 6.1 and 7.1.			

Measure 4.1b is a modification of an old developmental efficiency measure.[44] This modified measure demonstrates the level of access low-income families have to child care options. The rate compares the number of regulated providers who serve children receiving CCDF subsidies in a fiscal year to all regulated centers and family child care homes. ACF hopes to broaden the base this measure encompasses to include regulation-exempt or unregulated providers once there are adequate data.

[42] Formerly measure 4.1c; renumbered due to addition and reorganization of performance measures.

[43] This efficiency measure is awaiting approval from OMB.

[44] The prior measure was based on data collected through a survey conducted by a national organization in the fall of 2004. However, the data collected for this measure – providers willing to serve children receiving child care subsidies – were inconsistent, incomplete, and incomparable across States. A national statistic therefore could not be calculated.

STRATEGIC GOAL II: IMPROVE HEALTHY DEVELOPMENT, SAFETY, AND WELL-BEING OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5: INCREASE THE QUALITY OF CHILD CARE.

5.1 Child Care: Quality

Long Term Goal: Increase the percentage of young children (ages 3 to 5 not yet in kindergarten) from families under 150% of poverty receiving regular non-parental care showing 3 or more school readiness skills from 32% in 2001 to 42% in 2011.

Program Goal - Quality: The quality of child care services and developmental outcomes for children will improve over time.
Objective: Increase quality as recognized by national accreditation and certification

Measure	CY	Target	Result
5.1a. Increase by 10%[45] the number of regulated child care centers and homes nationwide accredited by a recognized early childhood development professional organization. (*outcome*)	*2007*	10% improvement over prior year result	Jun-08
	2006	10% improvement over prior year result[46]	Jun-07
	2005	13,076	Jun-06
	2004	11,544[47]	11,888
	2003	9,822	10,495[48]
	2002	9,725	9,561[49]
	2001	9,630	9,237
	2000	Baseline year	9,535

Data Source:
Long Term Goal: National Household Education Survey (NHES). A sub-survey of NHES, the Early Childhood Program Participation (ECPP) survey is the source for data related to this measure. The Child Care Bureau can track the changes in indicators of school readiness for a subset of children representing those served through CCDF (children in regular non-parental care who are below 150 percent of the Federal Poverty Level).
5.1a: The following independent national bodies are credible sources of information about provider accreditation and certification: National Association for Family Child Care, the National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC), and the National Afterschool Association (formerly known as National School-Age Care Alliance).

Data Validation:
Some of these child care quality performance measures require new reporting and/or data gathering methods, including obtaining information from national organizations. Information relevant to measures already included in State Plans will be used to help tell the performance story.
Long-term Goal: The Child Care Bureau uses data collected from the National Household Education Survey (NHES) for its long-term outcome measure related to school readiness. NHES, which (biennially)

[45] This target was originally 1%, but was increased to 10% in response to PART recommendations by OMB.
[46] This number, previously reported as a number (13,074), has been restated as a percentage to correspond to the language in the measure.
[47] Based on a revision to the FY 2003 actual number result (see footnote directly below), the target for FY 2004 was changed (by definition, the target is a 10% increase over the prior year's actual result). The target for FY 2005 was similarly revised from that reported in the FY 2006 Congressional Justification, and is now accurately linked to the result from FY 2004.
[48] This figure (10,495) is changed from the result reported in the FY 2006 Congressional Justification, based on reassessment of archived data and the fact that the result had been incorrectly reported as 10,945 in that document in the first place.
[49] Based on the review of archived data documents, entries for FY 2001 and FY 2002 have been revised from the figures provided in the FY 2006 Congressional Justification.

provides indicators of school readiness among a nationally representative sample of children ages 3 to 5 from child care settings, is used to look at a subset of children representing those served through CCDF (children in regular non-parental care who are below 150 percent of the Federal Poverty Level). The Bureau will explore state-specific and other data sources to validate the information from NHES regarding the degree to which children in low-income working families enter school equipped with the skills needed to succeed. **5.1a:** Between summer of 2003 and fall of 2004, the National Afterschool Association stopped accrediting afterschool programs in order to focus on the backlog of applications for accreditation that had not been processed yet. The National Association for the Education of Young Child (NAEYC) has been revising its accreditation system. The new system will be fully operational in 2005, and it is unclear what the effects will be on this measure. However, the impact could be substantial because NAEYC accredits a larger proportion of child care facilities annually than do the two other accrediting organizations. Changes in the NAEYC accreditation system may have resulted in the decrease in accredited facilities between CY 2000 and 2001. States indicate that increasing numbers of providers are now being accredited using state-recognized systems. The Child Care Bureau is exploring options for collecting this state-specific information.
Cross Reference: This performance goal supports HHS Strategic Objective 7.2

The Child Care Bureau has worked with states and Territories for several years to develop appropriate and achievable program goals and measures. The above long-term and annual measures reflect the consensus-building and participatory process.

Measure 5.1a is an indicator of quality improvement. Accreditation of child care facilities has been linked to better outcomes for children, and is increasingly accepted as a marker of good quality care. Several states use CCDF quality improvement funds in various ways to support accreditation for child care centers and homes. The number of accredited child care centers has increased every year since CY 2001.

Program Goal - Quality: The quality of child care services and developmental outcomes for children will improve over time. **Objective:** Increase the basic health, safety, and quality of child care.			
Measure	**CY**	**Target**	**Result**
5.1b.[50] Increase the number of states that have implemented state early learning guidelines in literacy, language, pre-reading, and numeracy for children ages 3 to 5 that align with state K-12 standards and are linked to the education and training of caregivers, preschool teachers, and administrators.[51] (*output*)	*2007*	28	Dec-07
	2005	15	22
	2003	Baseline year	3
Data Source: **5.1b:** Biennial State Plan Preprints; National Child Care Information Center. Because State Plans are submitted biennially, the data for this measure are currently available only every two years. The data is based on State self-report; interpretation of preprint questions may vary by State.			
Data Validation: **5.1b:** The CCDF State Plan Preprint has been revised to require states to provide information about their			

[50] Formerly measure 5.1c; renumbered due to addition and reorganization of performance measures.
[51] This measure will be biennially reported due to constraints on data availability.

progress in implementing the components of the Administration's ***Good Start, Grow Smart*** initiative related to early learning. It is important to note that GSGS is a voluntary Presidential initiative. Thus, results for this measure reflect the federal government's ability to influence State policies related to school readiness. On a biennial basis, the information for this measure will be available through State Plans. The CCDF reauthorization proposals under consideration in Congress would require states to report annually on their progress toward meeting quality targets. If this requirement is enacted, the data for this measure would be available through annual reports.
Cross Reference: This performance goal supports HHS Strategic Goal 7.2

Under the Administration's ***Good Start, Grow Smart*** initiative,[52] ACF is using the biennial CCDF planning process to work with states toward the development and implementation of early learning guidelines related to the skills, knowledge, and dispositions children need when they enter kindergarten. Research indicates that learning, including early language acquisition, begins during infancy through nurturing relationships with parents and caregivers. In addition, preschool children who enter school with good linguistic, cognitive, and social development are better prepared to succeed in kindergarten and beyond. This measure assesses the degree to which states have established guidelines to be used as the basis for caregiver education and training. Because the link between caregiver behaviors and outcomes for children is well established in research, this measure will serve as an indicator of child outcomes.

Dropped Measure	FY	Target	Result
5.1x.[53] Increase the number of states that have established voluntary guidelines on literacy, language, pre-reading, and numeracy for children ages 3-5 that align with state K-12 standards. (*output*)	*2005*	Dropped	33[54]
	2004	28	N/A[55]
	2003	Identify baseline	22
Data Source: Biennial State Plan Preprints.			
Data Validation: Please see the previous performance detail table under measure 5.1b for a detailed explanation.			
Cross Reference: This performance measure supports HHS Strategic Objective 7.2.			

This measure, in contrast to measure 5.1b, assessed the degree to which states have *established* guidelines, not *implemented* guidelines. The final year of data is reported above.

[52] ***Good Start, Grow Smart*** is a Presidential initiative to help States and local communities strengthen early learning for young children. The goal is to ensure that young children enter kindergarten with the skills they will need to succeed at reading and other early learning activities.
[53] Formerly measure 5.1b; renumbered due to addition and reorganization of performance measures.
[54] Ten States (AL, AK, CA, GA, MA, NH, NY, ND, OR, SD) are in the process of developing Early Learning Guidelines. Four States (HI, MS, UT, VA) have approved the early learning guidelines, but have not yet developed or initiated an implementation plan in their FY06/07 State Plan.
[55] This number is reported on a biennial basis, therefore there is no number for 2004

5.2 Head Start

Program Goal: Enhance Children's Growth and Development			
Objective: - Children demonstrate improved emergent literacy, numeracy, and language skills - Children demonstrate improved general cognitive skills			
Measure	**FY**	**Target**	**Result**
5.2a. Achieve at least an average 34 percent gain (12 scale points) in word knowledge for children completing the Head Start program. (*outcome*)	*2007*	TBD	Jan-09
	2006	34%	Jan-08
	2005	34%	Jan-07
	2004	34%	Mar-06
	2003	32%	32%[56]
	2002	32%	10 (32%)
	2001	10	10 (32%)
	2000	Identify baseline	10 (32%)
5.2b. Achieve at least an average 52 percent gain (4 scale points) in mathematical skills for children completing the Head Start program. (*outcome*)	*2007*	TBD	Dec-09
	2006	52%	Dec-08
	2005	52%	Dec-07
	2004	52%	Dec-06
	2003	43%	3 (43%)[57]
	2002	43%	3 (43%)[58]
	2001	3	3 (43%)
	2000	Identify baseline	3 (43%)
5.2c. Achieve at least an average 70 percent gain (3.4 scale points) in letter identification for children completing the Head Start program. (*outcome*)	*2007*	TBD	Dec-09
	2006	70%	Dec-08
	2005	70%	Dec-07
	2004	70%	Dec-06
	2003	70%	2 (38%)[59]
	2002	70%	2 (38%)[60]
	2001	3.4	2 (38%)
	2000	Identify baseline	1.5 (35%)
5.2d.[61] Proportion of Head Start grantees, using the National Reporting System, that meet or exceed numerical targets in selected dimensions of school readiness. (*outcome*)	*2007*	TBD	Dec-08
	2006	TBD	Dec-07
	2005	TBD	Dec-06
	2004	Identify baseline	June-06

[56] Because FACES has triennial cohorts, data for a comparable sample of 4-year-olds in Head Start is only available every 3 years. Data from the 2000-2001 Head Start program year for the 2000 FACES cohort is reported in 2001, 2002, and 2003 for all FACES measures. Similarly, data for the 2003 FACES cohort from the 2003-2004 program year will be reported in 2004, 2005, and 2006. For FY 2000, data reported is from the FY 1997 FACES cohort (from the 1997-1998 Head Start program year).

[57] See footnote above.
[58] See footnote above.
[59] See footnote above.
[60] See footnote above.
[61] Formerly measure 5.2l; renumbered due to addition and reorganization of performance measures.

Objective: - Children demonstrate improved positive attitudes toward learning. - Children demonstrate improved social behavior and emotional well-being.			
5.2e. Achieve at least an average 14 percent gain (2 scale points) in social skills for children completing the Head Start program. (*outcome*)	*2007*	TBD	Dec-09
	2006	14%	Dec-08
	2005	14%	Dec-07
	2004	14%	Dec-06
	2003	10%	1.9 (13%)[62]
	2002	10%	1.9 (13%)[63]
	2001	1.4%	1.9 (13%)
	2000	Identify baseline	1.4 (10%)
Objective: - Children demonstrate improved physical health.			
5.2f. Achieve goal of at least 80 percent of children completing the Head Start program rated by parent as being in excellent or very good health.[64] (*outcome*)	*2007*	TBD	Dec-09
	2006	80%	Dec-08
	2005	80%	Dec-07
	2004	80%	Dec-06
	2003	80%	79%[65]
	2002	80%	79%[66]
	2001	80%	79%
	2000	Identify baseline	77%

Data Source:

5.2a, 5.2b, 5.2c, 5.2e, and 5.f. Family and Child Experiences Survey (FACES). FACES is an ongoing, longitudinal study of Head Start program quality and child outcomes, which currently has three nationally representative cohorts (1997, 2000 & 2003). The FACES study provides information about the knowledge and skills that children have when they enter the Head Start program and their progress during the Head Start year and in Kindergarten. It also describes the quality of Head Start classrooms over time and factors that help explain variations in quality across Head Start classrooms. In addition, the FACES data provide insights into the relationship of program and classroom characteristics to children's outcomes, as well as the relationship of family and parental characteristics to children's outcomes.

- In 1997, the FACES design included a nationally representative sample of 3,200 children and their families in 40 programs.
- The subsequent FACES 2000 sample includes a cohort of 2,800 children and their families in 43 different Head Start programs across the nation.
- A third FACES cohort began in 2003 and includes a sample of 2,400 children and their families in 60 programs across the nation (data from this third cohort are in preparation).

Data reported for these measures comes from a sample of 4-year-olds who have spent one preschool year in Head Start.

5.2d: National Reporting System (NRS). The Head Start Bureau requires every four-year-old in the Head Start program to be assessed on literacy, math, and language skills at the beginning and end of each program year, through the NRS. Assessments in additional developmental domains are under development. The NRS instrument is administered by teachers or assistants in each Head Start classroom in the country, in English and Spanish where appropriate.

[62] See footnote under measure 5.2a regarding triennial cohorts.

[63] See footnote under measure 5.2a regarding triennial cohorts.

[64] In FY 2002, 881,869 children were up-to-date on a schedule of age-appropriate preventive and primary health care. 186,572 children received medical treatment as a result of a diagnosed health condition.

[65] See footnote under measure 5.2a regarding triennial cohorts.

[66] See footnote under measure 5.2a regarding triennial cohorts.

Data Validation: **5.2a, 5.2b, 5.2c, 5.2e, and 5.f.** FACES was launched as a part of the Head Start Program Performance Measures Initiative. The goal of this initiative, and of FACES, was to provide solid representative data on the characteristics, experiences, and outcomes for children and families served by Head Start. The FACES study uses scientifically established methods to collect data that can be used to analyze Head Start's quality. All the measures used in FACES to measure child outcomes and program quality (including the Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test - PPVT, the Woodcock-Johnson Applied Problems scale, and the Early Childhood Environment Rating Scale -ECERS) have been assessed for validity and reliability, and are well-respected in the field of child development. The use of new cohorts every three years allows the program to have continual access to up-to-date information about program performance and quality. **5.2d:** Performance measures using the NRS are still under development.
Cross Reference: Performance goals **5.2a-e** support HHS Strategic Objective 7.2. Measure 5.2a has an HHS Strategic Plan FY 2009 Target of 36%; Measure 5.2c has an HHS Strategic Plan FY 2009 Target of 70%. Performance goal **5.2f** supports HHS Strategic Objective 3.2.

For the program goal "Enhance children's growth and development," the targets have been set to be both educationally meaningful and realistically achievable. The most current data indicate that Head Start children completing the program are achieving an average 32 percent gain in word knowledge (measure 5.2a) compared with average gain among all children during the pre-K year of 19 percent. In addition, Head Start children are achieving an average 43 percent gain in mathematical skills (measure 5.2b). To improve outcomes, significant resource allocations have been targeted to train thousands of Head Start teachers in effective methods for implementing literacy curricula in Head Start programs across the country. This activity, *Project Step*, which was conducted in concert with a Presidential initiative, began in FY 2002.

As of the FACES 2000 cohort, targets on all the FACES measures related to the program goal of enhancing children's growth and development, except for 5.2c, have been met, due in part to the Head Start Bureau's increased emphasis on school readiness in all domains.

Regarding measure 5.2a, the Head Start FACES Study has demonstrated that children completing Head Start make more progress than the typical child in vocabulary during the Head Start year. Children's vocabulary scores at the end of the Head Start program are the strongest predictor of their general knowledge scores at the end of Kindergarten. Vocabulary knowledge is thought to measure the "outside-in" or comprehension domain, which is an important component of the development of early literacy skills, and is distinct from "inside-out" or decoding skills reflected in letter knowledge.

Regarding measure 5.2b, the Head Start FACES Study has shown that while children completing Head Start make more gains than the typical child in vocabulary and early writing, in math they increase at the same rate as the typical child, or perform on a par with the level of growth seen in the national sample. Therefore, they are not losing ground with respect to national norms, but they are not improving at a faster rate (as they do for vocabulary and early writing). Children completing Head Start need to improve their mathematical skills, which are an important component of school readiness.

Regarding measure 5.2c, the Head Start FACES Study has demonstrated that children's letter identification knowledge at the end of the Head Start program is predictive of their reading decoding skills at the end of Kindergarten. Increased programmatic attention will be given to alphabet knowledge and letter identification. The target represents an aggressive goal relative to previous performance. This increased attention to early literacy skills is addressed through multiple approaches at the program level, including new initiatives in family literacy, teacher credentialing, local program use of child outcome data

in self-evaluations, and a major teacher training initiative focused on developing literacy-rich classrooms. The targets on these measures were not met for the FACES 2000 cohort, before much of the increased programmatic attention was fully implemented; the program anticipates an increase in letter identification scores in the 2003 and 2006 FACES cohorts.

Measure 5.2d[67] will use data from Head Start's National Reporting System (NRS), an endeavor to track the experiences of all four-year old children in Head Start on an annual basis. The Head Start Bureau is currently in the process of refining the implementation and utilization of the NRS. This measure replaced the previous measure for "percentage of all Head Start grantees that are reporting child outcome data using the National Reporting System." Progress on this measure will indicate that children in Head Start are demonstrating increased school readiness as they approach kindergarten.

Regarding measure 5.2e, The Head Start FACES Study has shown that Head Start children's social skills and cooperative classroom behavior (as rated by teachers and by parents) are predictive both of their behavior in Kindergarten (as rated by Kindergarten teachers) and of their performance on direct cognitive measures in Kindergarten. Improvement in children's social skills over the Head Start year is a crucial component of children's school readiness.

Regarding measure 5.2f, children's physical health and well-being is a well-recognized part of school readiness, and well-represented in Head Start performance standards through screening and provision of needed health and mental health services. Progress on this measure is calculated from parent surveys from the FACES Study.

Program Goal: Strengthen Families			
Objective: Head Start parents demonstrate improved parenting skills			
Measure	**FY**	**Target**	**Result**
5.2g. Achieve goal of at least 70 percent the percentage of parents who report reading to child three times per week or more. (*outcome*)	*2007*	TBD	Dec-09
	2006	70%	Dec-08
	2005	70%	Dec-07
	2004	70%	Dec-06
	2003	70%	69%[68]
	2002	70%	69%[69]
	2001	70%	69%
	2000	Identify baseline	66%
Data Source: Please see the previous performance detail table under measure 5.2a-f for a detailed explanation.			
Data Validation: Please see the previous performance detail table under measure 5.2a-f for a detailed explanation.			
Cross Reference: This performance goal supports HHS Strategic Objective 7.2. Measure 5.2f has an HHS Strategic Plan FY 2009 Target of 72%.			

Regarding measure 5.2g, the Head Start FACES Study has demonstrated a link between frequency of parental reading and children's level and gain in early literacy activities. Therefore, setting a program goal of supporting parent reading helps to take literacy activities from the classroom into the home learning environment and emphasizes the primary role of parents in children's learning. The target of 70 percent represents an ambitious and feasible goal for Head Start parents' involvement in children's early

[67] Formerly measure 5.2l; renumbered due to addition and reorganization of performance measures.
[68] See footnote under measure 5.2a regarding triennial cohorts.
[69] See footnote under measure 5.2a regarding triennial cohorts.

literacy. The Head Start program has come very close to meeting the target, with 69% of parents reporting reading to their children three times per week or more.

Program Goal: Children receive educational services.			
Objective: Programs provide developmentally appropriate educational environments.			
Measure	**FY**	**Target**	**Result**
5.2h.[70] Increase the percentage of teachers with AA, BA, Advanced Degree, or a degree in a field related to early childhood education.[71] (*outcome*)	*2007*	71.0%	Jan-08
	2006	65.0%	Jan-07
	2005	65.0%	69.0%
	2004	56.0%	64.8%
	2003	50.0%	57.5%
	2002	47.0%	51.0%
	2001	Identify baseline	45.0%
Objective: Staff interact with children in a skilled and sensitive manner.			
5.2i.[72] Maintain the average lead teacher score on an observational measure of teacher-child interaction. (*outcome*)	*2007*	73	Dec-09
	2006	73	Dec-08
	2005	73	Dec-07
	2004	73	Dec-06
	2003	73	72[73]
	2002	73	72[74]
	2001	73	72
	2000	Identify baseline	73

Data Source:
5.2h: Program Information Report (PIR). All local programs receiving Head Start funds are required to submit an annual PIR tracking program participation statistics such as the age of children, the kind of education program they receive, and the medical, dental, and mental health services the children receive. Annual one-time questions capture information about children's families and the kind of support services required such as job training, education, housing, counseling, and other community based services.
5.2i: Please see the previous performance detail table under measure 5.2a-e for a detailed explanation.

Data Validation:
5.2h: Data collection for the PIR is automated to improve the efficiency in the collection and analysis of data. Head Start achieves a 100 percent response rate annually from 2,600 respondents. The collection includes a component which tracks costs hourly, daily, and annually across service components and allows judgments to be made by Federal officials about the reasonableness of a Head Start grantee's proposed costs.
The Head Start Bureau also engages in significant monitoring of Head Start grantees through the Program Review Instrument for Systems Monitoring (PRISM) of Head Start and Early Head Start Grantees, which examines and tracks Head Start program performance standard compliance at least every three years for each program. ACF regional office and central office staff, along with trained reviewers, conduct more than 500 on-site reviews each year. The automated data system provides trend data so that a team comprised of Regional and Central Office staff can examine strengths and weaknesses in all programs.
5.2i: Please see the previous performance detail table under measure 5.2a-e for a detailed explanation.

Cross Reference: These performance goals support HHS Strategic Objective 7.2.

[70] Formerly measure 5.2i; renumbered due to addition and reorganization of performance measures.
[71] This measure replaces a previous measure to achieve 100 percent of classroom teachers with a degree in early childhood education or other relevant credential. The 64.8% reflects a technical correction and update in the data; the FY 2006 CJ reported 67.7%, which is the figure for both Head Start and Early Head Start.
[72] Formerly measure 5.2j; renumbered due to addition and reorganization of performance measures.
[73] See footnote under measure 5.2a regarding triennial cohorts.
[74] See footnote under measure 5.2a regarding triennial cohorts.

Regarding measure 5.2h,[75] Head Start grantees are required to develop plans for using their allocation to increase the number of teachers with degrees. Head Start has shown a steady increase in the number of teachers with BA, AA, or advanced degrees in early childhood education and has met the present goal required by the Head Start Act. The Head Start Act now requires that at least 50 percent of all teachers have an AA, BA, or degree in a field related to early childhood education. For FY 2005, 69.0 percent of Head Start's teachers have an AA degree or higher. Of the 55,839 teachers, 18,355 have an AA degree, 17,538 have a BA degree, and 2,641 have a graduate degree. Numbers not included in the percentage are an additional number of teachers with a Child Development Associate (CDA) or State credential (no degree): 12,288. Of those teachers, 8,443 are enrolled in Early Childhood Education (ECE) degree programs. The total FY 2005 figure represents an increase of 2,061 degreed teachers over the previous year.

Regarding measure 5.2i,[76] the Head Start FACES Study indicates that teacher-child interaction is a demonstrated measure of classroom quality, and often linked to children's school readiness outcomes. This measure requires that the program maintain a high average lead teacher score on an observational measure of teacher-child interaction, as determined by the FACES Study. As of the 2000 FACES cohort, the Head Start program has maintained a high score of 72, just shy of the target of 73.

Program Goal: Children in Head Start receive health and nutritional services.			
Objective: Children in Head Start receive needed mental health services.			
Measure	**FY**	**Target**	**Result**
5.2j.[77] Increase the percentage of Head Start children who receive necessary treatment for emotional or behavioral problems after being identified as needing such treatment. (*outcome*)	*2007*	80%	Dec-07
	2006	90%	Dec-06
	2005	90%	73%
	2004	90%	72%
	2003	90%	72%
	2002	85%	74%
	2001	83%	77%
	2000	81%	77%
	1999	81%	75%
	1998	Identify baseline	75%
Data Source: Program Information Report (PIR). Please see the previous performance detail table under measure 5.2h for a detailed explanation.			
Data Validation: Please see the previous performance detail table under measure 5.2h for a detailed explanation.			
Cross Reference: This performance goal supports HHS Strategic Objective 3.5.			

Regarding measure 5.2j, the social and emotional development of children is an important aspect of their ability to enter school ready to learn. Acquiring appropriate mental health services for children with emotional or behavioral problems will enable Head Start children to achieve school success. Of the 21,852 children referred outside of the program for mental health services in FY 2005, 15,935 children had received or were receiving services at the time the annual PIR was compiled. There was a small increase in the receipt of external mental health services from the prior year (73% in FY 2005 compared to 72% in FY 2004). As Head Start has not yet achieved elimination of the barriers to services for all children there is a need for continued emphasis on acquiring external services for children who require

[75] Formerly measure 5.2i; renumbered due to addition and reorganization of performance measures.
[76] Formerly measure 5.2j; renumbered due to addition and reorganization of performance measures.
[77] Formerly measure 5.2k; renumbered due to addition and reorganization of performance measures.

them. Most Head Start children with mental health concerns receive services within the Head Start program through mental health consultations to their parents and program staff. In FY 2005, mental health professionals working within the Head Start program provided consultations to staff for 137,563 children (for 45,208 of these children, three or more staff consultations were provided) and provided consultations to parents for 54,730 children (for 24,220 of these children, three or more parent consultations were provided).

Efficiency Measure	FY	Target	Result
5.2k.[78] Decrease under-enrollment in Head Start programs, thereby increasing the number of children served per dollar. (*efficiency – approved by OMB*)	*2007*	3.3%	Jun-08
	2006	3.6%	Jun-07
	2005	4.0%	Jun-06
	2004	Identify baseline	4.4%
Data Source: Please see the previous performance detail table under measure 5.2h for a detailed explanation.			
Data Validation: Please see the previous performance detail table under measure 5.2h for a detailed explanation.			
Cross Reference: This performance measure supports HHS Strategic Objective 7.2.			

Efficiency measure 5.2k will examine under-enrollment in Head Start programs. ACF must ensure that Head Start is serving the full number of children for which Congress has appropriated funds. In other words, ACF must assure that Head Start is providing services to as many children and families as possible.

The most recent data available indicate that, during the 2003-2004 program year, Head Start grantees had, on average, not enrolled 4.4% of the children for which they had been funded to serve. This represents approximately 40,000 children who could have been served using the Head Start funds appropriated and awarded to grantees.

The reasons for under-enrollment vary. Sometimes a grantee's under-enrollment problem is temporary in nature because children are being displaced from a particular facility, for example. Other common circumstances of under-enrollment may be more permanent in nature. For example, changing community demographics and inadequate outreach to new or changing populations of low income families may lead to under enrollment problems with particular grantees. By decreasing the national total of under-enrolled children, Head Start will ensure the most appropriate use of allocated funds. (Because grantees range in size from super-grantees with multiple delegate agencies to individual centers, a national under-enrollment rate is a better illustration of under-enrollment than the proportion of grantees meeting enrollment targets). With increased action related to under-enrollment at the national level, we will also expect to see an increase in under-enrollment related technical assistance on grantee T/TA plans. As such, meeting projected targets will result in a more efficient use of Head Start technical assistance funds.

[78] Formerly measure 5.2m; renumbered due to addition and reorganization of performance measures.

Dropped Measure	FY	Target	Result
5.2x.[79] Achieve at least an average 43 percent gain (1.24 scale points) in fine motor skills for children completing the Head Start program. (*output*)	*2004*	Dropped	
	2003	43%	34% (1.05)
	2002	43%	34% (1.05)
	2001	1.24	34% (1.05)
	2000	Identify baseline	34% (1.05)
Data Source: Family and Child Experiences Survey (FACES). Please see note under measure 5.2a through 5.2f.			
Data Validation: Please see the previous performance detail table under measure 5.2a through 5.2f for a detailed explanation.			
Cross Reference: This performance measure supports HHS Strategic Objective 7.2.			

This measure was dropped to meet the overall objective of reducing the total number of ACF measures. The final year of reported data is expected in December, 2005.

[79] Formerly measure 5.2d; renumbered due to addition and reorganization of performance measures.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 6: INCREASE SAFETY, PERMANENCY, AND WELL-BEING OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH.

6.1 Child Welfare (Child Abuse Prevention, Foster Care, and Adoption)

Child Abuse Prevention

Long Term Goal: By FY 2008, the Child and Family Services Review (CFSR) process will have resulted in the states' demonstrating continuous improvement by having 90% (328) of the individual outcomes that they are expected to achieve (364 total) remaining penalty free.[80]

Program Goal: SAFETY: Children are protected from abuse and neglect in their homes. The risk of harm to children will be minimized.

Measure	FY	Target	Result
6.1a. Decrease the rate of first-time victims per 1,000 children, based on National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS) reporting of the child maltreatment victims each year who had not been maltreatment victims in any prior year. (*outcome*)	*2007*	6.26 (0.20 annual reduction)	Oct-08
	2006	6.46 (0.20 annual reduction)	Oct-07
	2005	6.66 (0.20 annual reduction)	Oct-06
	2004	6.86 (0.20 annual reduction)	7.12[81]
	2003	Identify baseline[82]	7.06
6.1b. Decrease the percentage of children with substantiated reports of maltreatment that have a repeated substantiated report of maltreatment within 6 months.[83] (*outcome*)	*2007*	7%	Oct-08
	2006	7%	Oct-07
	2005	7%	Oct-06
	2004	7%	8%
	2003	7%	8%
	CY 2002	7%	9%
	CY 2001	7%	9%
	CY 2000	Identify baseline	9%

Data Source: National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS).

Data Validation: States report child welfare data to ACF through the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS). Each state's annual NCANDS data submission undergoes an extensive validation process which may result in revisions to improve data accuracy. To speed improvement in these data, ACF funds the NCANDS contractor which provides technical assistance to states to improve NCANDS reporting and validate all state NCANDS data related to outcome measures. The Office of Child Abuse and Neglect (OCAN), in ACF, and the NCANDS project team are working with states through national meetings, advisory groups, and state-specific technical assistance to encourage the most complete and accurate reporting of these data in all future submissions. All of these activities should continue to generate additional improvements in the data over the next few years.

Cross Reference: These performance measures support HHS Strategic Objective 7.4. Measure 6.1b is used in the HHS Strategic Plan, with a target of 5% repeat substantiated maltreatment reports by FY 2009. These measures also support Secretary Leavitt's 5,000-Day Horizon, in which, "Children are protected from abuse and neglect."

[80] This is also a long-term goal of the Foster Care program.
[81] These data exclude Florida. See explanation in the text.
[82] Baseline updated as of January 2006 with revised State data for FY2003.
[83] This measure was previously used as a Foster Care measure (e.g. FY 2005 Performance Budget).

The long-term goal (state improvement in child welfare outcomes) involves states (including the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico) demonstrating continuous improvement in their child welfare programs.[84] The Child and Family Services Reviews (CFSRs) assess the performance of state child welfare programs on 7 outcomes and 7 systemic factors. This measure focuses on the 7 outcomes in the 52 states, for a total of 364 total outcomes. When states are deemed not in conformity with a particular outcome, they are provided an opportunity to improve their performance. If they fail to improve, a financial penalty is taken. By FY 2008, all states will have completed their first reviews and the time period available to improve performance will have passed. Prior to the CFSRs, the Federal government had not conducted systematic on-site monitoring of state child welfare programs in over 5 years. Given this extensive lapse of time and the fact that this target is for the first cycle of reviews, the achievement of a 90 percent non-penalization rate is very ambitious. To date, 27 states have completed program improvement plans. Final decisions have been made for eleven of those states. These eleven state have been determined to have successfully reached their goals on all 7 outcomes. Therefore, State performance to date indicates that excellent progress is being made toward the goal.

Measure 6.1a tracks the rate of first-time child maltreatment victims (maltreatment victims who have not been maltreatment victims in any prior year) per 1,000 children as both a long-term goal and with annual targets (see Table 6.1a). The trend information, updated in January 2006 with new and revised data analyzed by the NCANDS Project Team, shows a decrease from the FY 2001 rate of 7.67 to the FY2003 baseline rate of 7.06. This represents an overall decrease of more than one-half of a percentage point. Because of the updated FY 2003 baseline, the targets for this measure have also been updated. The FY2003 baseline rate was previously 6.97 based on 36 states' data and is now revised to reflect an additional state's data, so that the new FY 2003 baseline is 7.06. The annual targets and the 2010 long-range goal are still based on an annual reduction of 0.20 in the rate of first-time victims. It is important to note that even with a downward trend in the rate of first-time victims, continually achieving consistent reductions in the annual rate of first-time maltreatment victims will be difficult. At the present time, the currently reported measure for FY 2004 of 7.12 does not show any improvement compared to the FY 2003 rate of 7.06. The FY 2004 rate excludes the Florida data because the FY 2004 Florida first-time victim rate is more than 5 percentage points higher than the next highest state's rate and appears to be an outlier. Additional updates to the FY2004 rate of first-time victims may be needed, pending the evaluation of any new or revised FY 2004 NCANDS submissions from other states.

Table 6.1a: Trend Data on First-Time Child Maltreatment, NCANDS[85]

Year	Number of States Responding[86]	Number of First-Time Victims	Rate of First-Time Victims, per 1,000 children
2004	38	406,570	7.12
2003	36	396,547	7.06
2002	29	337,704	7.58
2001	28	327,790	7.67

ACF plans to review the progress on measure 6.1a in relationship to the proportion of screened out reports for each state to ensure that the focus on this measures does not result in an unintended consequence of

[84] Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) Grants assist each state's child welfare program in preventing child abuse and neglect and in promoting healthy parent-child relationships by developing, operating, expanding, and enhancing community-based prevention-focused programs and activities designed to strengthen and support families. Although only about 10 percent of the states' total costs of child abuse and neglect activities are paid through CBCAP funds, this Federal funding provides critical seed money used by states to leverage funding from other sources, especially as many state budgets for child abuse and neglect efforts are being cut. With the co-mingling of CBCAP funds and funds from many other sources, in percentages that vary from state to state, it is hard to identify precisely how much of the impact of these co-sponsored primary prevention efforts can be attributed specifically to CBCAP. Nevertheless, the Federal leadership associated with the Federal funding contributes significantly to primary prevention.

[85] The annual rates of first-time victims are computed from the NCANDS Child File data on first-time victims and annual Census information on the number of children in the reporting States. Based on issues raised about some state data used in earlier analyses, the trend information for both FY2001 and FY2002 has been updated.

[86] These data exclude Florida. See explanation in the text.

increasing the proportion of screened out cases in order to minimize the rate of first-time victims. ACF will continue to work with the States to ensure more accurate data collection and reporting. ACF also expects to have a minimum of 40 states reporting this information in FY 2006. Each subsequent year at least two more states will report, so that by 2010, ACF expects to have more than 90 percent of all states reporting this information.

Measure 6.1b (repeat child maltreatment) evaluates whether the program has been successful in decreasing the percent of children with substantiated reports of repeat maltreatment. This measure has fallen short of target goals to date: from FY 1998 to FY 2004, repeat maltreatment rates have been steady in the 8 percent to 9 percent range. However, the most current data show a decrease from the CY 2002 repeat maltreatment rate of 9 percent to the FY 2004 repeat maltreatment rate of 8 percent. The target is to reduce the rate of repeat maltreatment to 7 percent. Progress is being made with many states that are undergoing CFSRs (Child and Family Services Reviews), with many states meeting the CFSR 6.1 percent repeat maltreatment standard. In FY 2000, 29 percent of states met this standard, 33 percent in FY 2001, and 38 percent in FY 2002. All states not meeting this standard have put into place a CFSR Program Improvement Plan (PIP) identifying specific activities aimed at reducing maltreatment recurrence. As states implement their PIPs to reduce repeat maltreatment, improvement is expected toward the 7 percent national target.

Outcome and Efficiency Measure	FY	Target	Result
6.1c. Improve states' average response time between maltreatment report and investigation, based on the median of states' reported average response time in hours from screened-in reports to the initiation of the investigation.[87] (*outcome and efficiency – approved by OMB*)	*2007*	5% reduction of previous FY	Oct-08
	2006	5% reduction of previous FY	Oct-07
	2005	5% reduction of previous FY	Oct-06
	2004	5% reduction of previous FY (63.65 hours)	48.0 hours
	2003	Identify baseline	67.0 hours
	CY 2002	Pre-baseline	51.0 hours
Data Source: This information is provided in the NCANDS Agency File supplied by the states, rather than by computing the response time based on the NCANDS child-specific data also submitted by states. The disadvantage of the child-specific data is that the report-to-investigation response time can only be computed in whole days, by calculating the difference between the date of the child maltreatment report and the date of the start of the investigation. Using these dates to compute this measure would result in a loss of the precision supplied by the Agency File response time which is reported in hours.			
Data Validation: Please see the previous performance detail table under measures 6.1a for a detailed explanation.			
Cross Reference: This performance measure supports HHS Strategic Objective 7.4. This measure also supports Secretary Leavitt's 5,000-Day Horizon, in which, "Children are protected from abuse and neglect."			

Measure 6.1c (maltreatment report-to-investigation response time) is based on the median[88] of all states' average "response time," defined as the hours between the log-in call alleging maltreatment and the initial contact with the alleged victim or other person, where appropriate. This outcome/efficiency measure

[87] Thereby reducing the potential of risk to potential victims.

[88] ACF is using the median of the all states' average reported response times, as this measure of central tendency is less affected by any individual state's reported response time which is an outlier (much higher or lower) compared to the other states' reported average response times.

reflects the timeliness of Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA)-supported activities to initiate an investigation into whether children are reported to have experienced neglect or abuse. This measure is targeted to decrease by 5 percent each year, per OMB's recommended level of targeted improvement. This approach set an ambitious target for the FY2004 median response time to reflect a decrease from the FY 2003 response time of 67.0 hours to the FY2004 target of 63.7 hours, which was exceeded by the FY2004 median response time across 26 reporting states of 48.0 hours (see Table 6.1c.).

Table 6.1c: Trend Data on Child Maltreatment Report-to-Investigation Response Time, NCANDS[89]		
Year	**Number of States Responding**	**Median of States' Average Report-to-Investigation Time**
2004	26	48.0 Hours
2003	27	67.0 Hours
2002	23	51.0 Hours
2001	20	54.8 Hours

ACF is continuing to work with states on improved and increased reporting of the information used to generate this outcome measure. Efforts have included discussions with NCANDS state staff at national meetings, as well as the provision of additional state-specific NCANDS project guidance and technical assistance.

Foster Care

Program Goal: PERMANENCY: Provide children in foster care permanency and stability in their living situations.			
Measure	**FY**	**Target**	**Result**
6.1d.[90] Increase the percentage of children who exit foster care within two years of placement either through guardianship or adoption. (*outcome*)	*2007*	35%	Oct-08
	2006	35%	Oct-07
	2005	35%	Oct-06
	2004	33%	34%
	2003	Identify baseline	32%
	2002	Pre-baseline	31%
6.1e.[91] Maintain the percentage of children who exit the foster care system through reunification within one year of placement. (*outcome*)	*2007*	68%	Oct-08
	2006	68%	Oct-07
	2005	68%	Oct-06
	2004	67%	68%
	2003	67%	67%
	2002	67%	68%
	2001	67%	68%
	2000	67%	67%
	1999	Identify baseline	65%
	1998	Pre-baseline	63%

[89] The annual rates of first-time victims are computed from the NCANDS Child File data on first-time victims and annual Census information on the number of children in the reporting States. Based on issues raised about some state data used in earlier analyses, the trend information for both FY2001 and FY2002 has been updated.

[90] Formerly measure 6.1d; renumbered due to addition and reorganization of performance measures.

[91] Formerly measure 6.1e; renumbered due to addition and reorganization of performance measures.

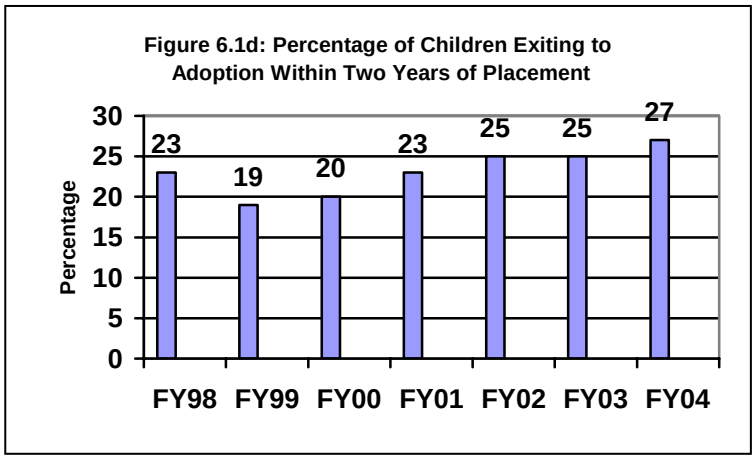
6.1f.[92] Decrease the percentage of children who exit foster care through emancipation. (*outcome*)	*2007*	7%	Oct-08
	2006	7%	Oct-07
	2005	5%	Oct-06
	2004	6%	8.2%
	2003	Identify baseline	7.9%
	2002	Pre-baseline	7.2%
Program Goal: FAMILY AND CHILD WELL-BEING: Minimize the disruption to the continuity of family and other relationships for children in foster care.			
6.1g. For those children who had been in care less than 12 months, maintain the percentage that had no more than two placement settings. (*outcome*)	*2007*	80%	Oct-08
	2006	80%	Oct-07
	2005	80%	Oct-06
	2004	80%	83%
	2003	62%	83%
	2002	60%	82%
	2001	72%	83%
	2000	Identify baseline	82%
	1999	Pre-baseline	78%
	1998	Pre-baseline	71%
Data Source: Adoption and Foster Care Analysis Reporting System (AFCARS).			
Data Validation: States report child welfare data to ACF through the Adoption and Foster Care Analysis Reporting System (AFCARS). All state semi-annual AFCARS data submissions undergo extensive edit-checks for internal reliability. The results of the AFCARS edit-checks for each of the six-month data submissions are automatically generated and sent back to each state, to help the state to improve data quality. Many states submit revised data to insure that accurate data are submitted, often for more than one prior submission period.[93] The Children's Bureau conducts several AFCARS compliance reviews each year, which typically result in a comprehensive AFCARS Improvement Plan (AIP). Also, states' Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information Systems (SACWIS) systems are undergoing reviews to determine the status of their operation and the automated system's capability of meeting the SACWIS requirement to report accurate AFCARS data. To speed improvement in these data, the agency funds the National Resource Center for Child Welfare Data and Technology. This Resource Center provides technical assistance to states to improve reporting to AFCARS, improve statewide information systems, and to make better use of their data. Finally, ACF has recently implemented the AFCARS Project that includes a detailed review of all aspects of AFCARS by Federal staff and participation of the field in identifying possible changes to improve the system. All of these activities should continue to generate additional improvements in the data over the next few years.			
Cross Reference: These performance measures support HHS Strategic Objective 7.4 and Secretary Leavitt's 5,000-Day Horizon, in which, "Children are protected from abuse and neglect." Measure 6.1e is used in the HHS Strategic Plan, with a target of 70% of children who exit foster care via reunification within one year of placement, by FY 2009.			

Measure 6.1d (exits from foster care via guardianship or adoption) is a combination of two former measures: exits via guardianship alone, and exits via adoption alone. ACF believes that these two outcomes are comparable in their relationship to permanency; thus ACF now tracks exits from foster care

[92] The targets for FY 2005 and 2006 were changed from 5% to 7% to reflect actual data trends, to make the target both realistic and ambitious. (Formerly measure 6.1f.)

[93] Since AFCARS foster care data are used in the implementation of Program Improvement Plans (PIPs), resulting from the Child and Family Services Review (CFSR) process, States often resubmit AFCARS data to ensure that the data used for this purpose are accurate. The resubmitted data are then processed and the data are made available to the statistical analysts as soon as possible. The analysts review the data to determine which states' data are usable in this plan.

to guardianship or adoption within two years of placement in foster care together. ACF expects to increase from 31 percent exiting to guardianship or adoption within two years in FY 2002, to 35 percent in FY 2005. ACF expects that there will be an increase in the rate of adoptions over the next few years, as well as an increase in the use of guardianships. These are both possible permanency outcomes for foster children when reunification with parents or relatives is not possible. The Adoption and Safe Families Act (ASFA) and other Federal legislation enacted during the last 25 years have promoted the adoption of children from the public child welfare system when reunification is not possible. Specifically, ASFA created a timeline for seeking termination of parental rights for children in foster care. It was presumed that this timeline would result in foster children achieving a permanent outcome in an adoptive home more swiftly. If a state has determined that adoption is the most appropriate outcome for a child, it should be done within a reasonable time frame. The original goal, which focused only on adoptions, was that 25 percent of children who exit to adoption should do so within two years. ACF met this goal for FY 2003. As Figure 6.1d indicates, this percentage has been consistently increasing since FY 1999 when it was 19 percent.[94] Meanwhile, guardianship is rapidly becoming a preferred permanency outcome option for certain children who cannot return home and for whom adoption is not appropriate. The reports of discharges to guardianship have grown over the past few years to almost 12,000 in FY 2004 from a little over 4,000 in FY 1998. There are a number of factors that have contributed to this increase in reporting. First, the use of guardianship as an exit strategy for relative foster care appears to be growing, primarily for children who may have been in a relative care placement for a long period of time, and many states wish to track it. Second, AFCARS reviews have identified problems in the coding of guardianships in some states, and those states are taking action to correct the problems. Third, the Data Profile component of the Statewide Assessment used in the CFS Review process emphasizes complete and accurate reporting of all discharge reasons.

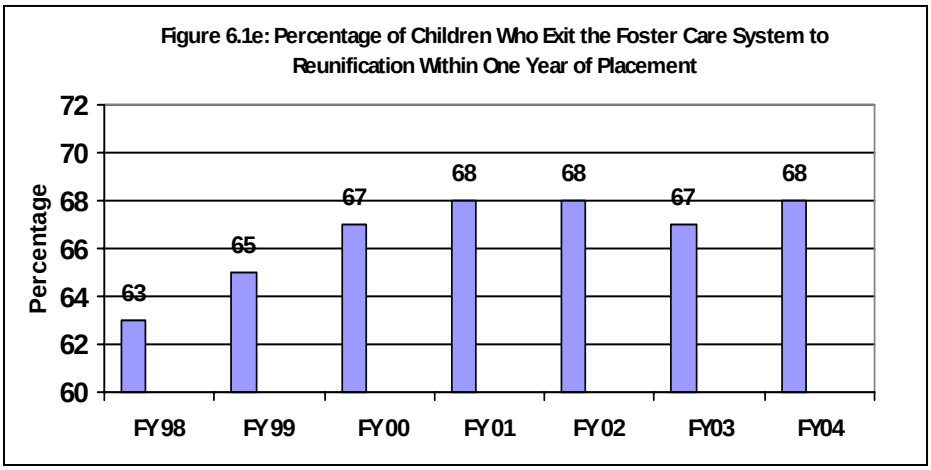


Measure 6.1e (reunification) includes both discharges to reunification with the parent(s) or to a relative. This measure reflects the child welfare system's priority for children to be raised by their parents or a relative rather than by the state or a non-family member, when the child's safety and well-being at home are no longer at risk. This measure tracks whether foster children are reunified with their families swiftly when reunification is the most appropriate outcome; specifically, the goal is that reunification occur within one year for over two-thirds (67 percent) of the children who exit through reunification. ACF has exceeded this goal as 68 percent of the children who exited to reunification in FY 2004 do so within one year of placement (see Figure 6.1e, next page). This measure has been increasing since FY 1998 and may now be leveling off. This may be a positive sign since research has shown that the shorter the length of stay for children, the higher the rate of re-entry to foster care, suggesting that additional substantial increases in this percentage could result in higher re-entry rates.

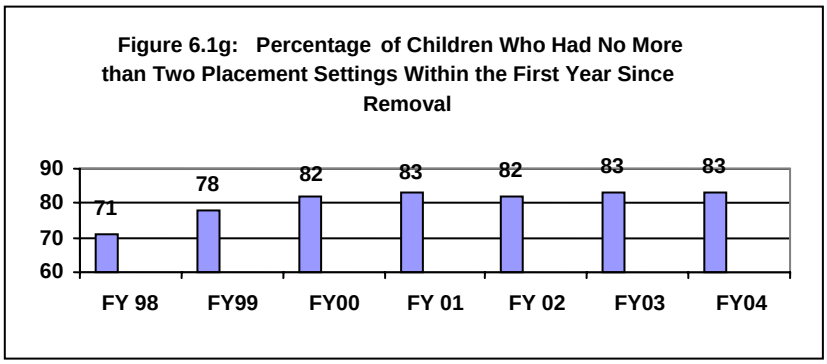
Measure 6.1f (decreasing emancipation) is the percentage of children discharged from foster care to emancipation, which occurs when the child reaches the age of majority by virtue of age, marriage, or judicial determination and leaves the foster care system. Emancipation represents the failure in the public child welfare system to find permanent homes for the children in its care. The target is for this rate to

[94] It is possible that the 23 percent reported for FY 1998 is a result of the data weaknesses experienced in the early years of the AFCARS system.

decrease from the FY 2004 rate of over 8 percent to 7 percent in FY 2006. More realistic targets for this measure have been re-set for FY 2006 and FY 2007, after better AFCARS reporting of exit information showed a consistent and steady increase from the FY 2002 pre-baseline of 7.2% to 7.9% in FY 2003 and now 8.2% in FY 2004. Although an ambitious target, ACF's intense work with the states in the Child and Family Services Reviews (CFSRs) and technical assistance will make progress toward the achievement of the target possible.[95]



Measure 6.1g (stability while in foster care) relates to children who have been removed from their homes and placed in foster care; this trauma can be aggravated further when a child is moved from placement setting to placement setting while in care. It is, therefore, in the best interest of the child to keep the number of placement settings to a minimum. ACF expects that no less than 80 percent (the 2003 actual is 83 percent) of the children experience no more than two placement settings during their first year in care (see Figure 6.1g). The data from this measure have been revised significantly due to the extensive re-submission of data by states, the maturing of Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information Systems (SACWIS), and a revision to the programming for the measure. Contrary to previous conservative estimates, it is possible to have four out of five children experience no more than two placement settings during their first twelve months in foster care.



Efficiency Measure	FY	Target	Result
6.1h. Decrease the percent of foster children in care 12 or more months with no case plan goal (including case plan goal "Not Yet Determined"). (***new*** *efficiency – approved by OMB*)	*2007*	6.4%	Oct-08
	2006	6.9%	Oct-07
	2005	7.4%	Oct-06
	2004	Identify baseline	7.9%[96]
	2003	Pre-baseline	8.3%
	2002	Pre-baseline	8.2%
	2001	Pre-baseline	11.2%

[95] However, one factor associated with emancipation could possibly distort findings related to this measure. Many of the children emancipated in some states may be children in care because of juvenile justice reasons. In general, their experiences in care and approach to exit may differ substantially from those of other children. Unfortunately, AFCARS cannot distinguish between those in care for primarily juvenile justice reasons from those in care for more traditional child protection reasons. If the juvenile justice population substantially increases, it is likely that the emancipation percentage will also increase.

[96] As of April, 2005.

Data Source: Adoption and Foster Care Analysis Reporting System (AFCARS).
Data Validation: Please see the previous performance detail table under measure 6.1d through 6.1g for a detailed explanation.
Cross Reference: This performance measure, developed in response to PART, supports HHS Strategic Goals 6 and 7 and Secretary Leavitt's 5,000-Day Horizon, in which, "Children are protected from abuse and neglect."

Annual efficiency measure 6.1h is computed from the number of foster children in care at least 12 or more months with either a missing or "Not Yet Determined" case goal divided by the total number of foster children who were in foster care at least 12 months or more. The targets reflect a steady annual decline of 0.5 percentage points for foster care children in care 12 or more months with a missing or "Not Yet Determined" case plan goal. Trend data for earlier years show that this percentage has gradually decreased since FY 2001.

Adoption: Adoption Assistance, Adoption Incentives, and Adoption Opportunities

Long Term Goal: By 2009, X percentage of Adoption Opportunities grantees will have their findings applied to practice (target to be determined).			
Long Term Goal: By 2009, X percentage of Adoption Opportunities grantees will have their findings provide the impetus for policies being enacted or amended (target to be determined).			
Long Term Goal: Decrease the number of children with Title IV-E Adoption Assistance who experience a displaced adoption (target and target date to be determined).[97]			
Long Term Goal: Decrease the gap between the percentage of children 9 and older waiting to be adopted and those actually adopted by 15 percentage points between FY 2006 and FY 2015[98].			
Measure	**FY**	**Target**	**Result**
6.1i. Decrease the gap between the percentage of children 9 and older waiting to be adopted and those actually adopted. (***new*** *outcome*)	*2015*	1.9%	Oct-16
	2014	4.7 %	Oct-15
	2013	6.2 %	Oct-14
	2012	7.7 %	Oct-13
	2011	9.2 %	Oct-12
	2010	10.7 %	Oct-11
	2009	12.2 %	Oct-10
	2008	13.7 %	Oct-09
	2007	15.2 %	Oct-08
	2006	16.7 %	Oct-07
	2005	Identify baseline	Oct-06
	2004	Pre-baseline	17.7 %
	2003	Pre-baseline	16.9 %
	2002	Pre-baseline	15.3 %
	2001	Pre-baseline	14.3 %
	2000	Pre-baseline	12.5 %
	1999	Pre-baseline	10.3 %

[97] A displaced adoption when an adopted child enters foster care.
[98] Based on data available as of September 2005.

Long Term Goal: Increase the adoption rate from 9.4% in FY 2003 to 10.00 % in FY 2008.[99]				
Measure	**FY**	**Target**	**Result – Adopt. Numbers**	**Result – Adopt. Rate**
6.1j.[100] Increase the adoption rate.[101] (*outcome*)	*2008*	10.00%	N/A	Oct-09
	2007	9.90%	N/A	Oct-08
	2006	9.85%	Oct-07	Oct-07
	2005	Identify baseline	Oct-06	Oct-06
	2005	54,000	Oct-06	Oct-06
	2004	53,000	51,000	9.79%
	2003	58,500	50,000	9.19%
	2002	56,000	53,000	9.72%
	2001	51,000	51,000	9.24%
	2000	46,000	51,000	8.99%
	1999	41,000	47,000	8.41%
	1998	Identify baseline	37,000	7.16%
	1997	Pre-baseline	31,000	6.11%
	1996	Pre-baseline	28,000	5.80%
	1995	Pre-baseline	26,000	5.71%
Data Source: Adoption and Foster Care Analysis Reporting System (AFCARS) for FY 1998 and all subsequent years; Adoption Incentive Program and the Adoption 2002 Initiative for FY 1997 and all years prior.				
Data Validation: Please see the previous performance detail table under measures 6.1d to 6.1g for a detailed explanation.				
Cross Reference: These performance measures support HHS Strategic Objective 7.4.				

Regarding the first two long term goals above (concerning Adoption Opportunities grantees), toward the end of every Adoption Opportunities grant project, each grantee will have produced both a report of findings and a dissemination plan for these findings. Using the recently implemented performance measurement on-line tool, grantees will supply information for these two long term goals:

Regarding the first long-term measure, Adoption Opportunities grantees will be able to report when they:

- Follow up with individuals or organizations that requested materials (e.g., presentations, final report, training materials, protocols, etc.) from the grantee about the project;
- Follow up with individuals or organizations that asked permission about or showed interest in replicating or piloting a project;
- Read or hear about the application of their findings to practice at conferences, in the professional literature, in newsletters, etc.

Regarding the second long-term measure, Adoption Opportunities grantees will be able to report when they:

- Speak with advocacy groups it has worked with to enact policies;
- Speak with legislators or other policy-making bodies with which it has worked;
- Read or hear about the application of its findings to practice at conferences, in the professional literature, in newsletters, in the media, etc.

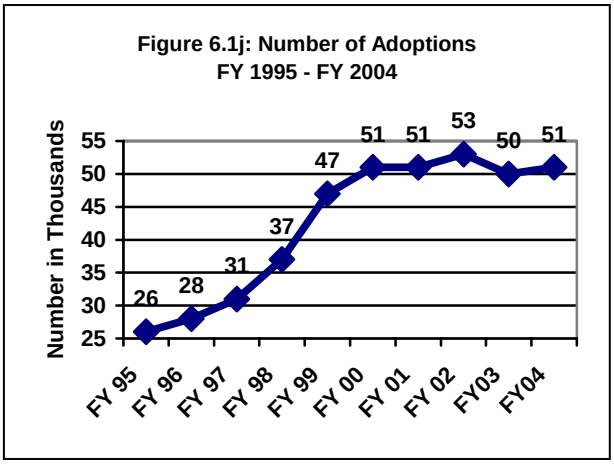
[99] This is also a long term goal for other aspects of the Child Welfare program.
[100] Formerly measure 6.1g; renumbered due to addition and reorganization of performance measures.
[101] This measure formerly examined number of adoptions; ACF is awaiting OMB approval to shift from absolute numbers to percentages.

In the absence of any trend data at this point, the best estimate of a long term goal for both of these would be for X to equal 80 percent of all Adoption Opportunities grant projects completed between FY2003 and FY2008. Baseline information will not be available, however, until FY 2006.

Regarding the third long-term measure above (displaced adoption), ACF has created a developmental measure that assesses the number of adoptions that fail, thus resulting in a child's re-entry into foster care. Adoptive displacement occurs when a child who has been previously adopted from foster care later re-enters foster care. The current AFCARS contains data on children entering the foster care system who have been previously adopted. However, a substantial amount of data are missing, and the data do not permit a distinction between those children who were receiving title IV-E adoption assistance and those who were not. The Children's Bureau/ACF is currently conducting an intensive and detailed review of AFCARS. Addressing this measure will be a high priority in the review, and ACF will implement a solution by FY2009 for this long term goal.

Regarding the fourth long term goal above (decreasing the gap between those waiting, and those actually, adopted), ACF has created a measure to evaluate progress of the Adoption Incentives program in reducing the gap between percentage of children 9 and older waiting to be adopted and those actually adopted. This gap grew from 10.3 % to 17.7 % between FY 1999 and FY 2004. Annual AFCARS data on the numbers of waiting children, adopted children and their ages is already being collected and will be used for this measure.

Regarding the last long term goal above, in order to measure program performance more accurately, ACF has replaced a prior measure of total adoptions with a new outcome measure of an adoption rate calculated from the annual number of adoptions divided by the number of children in foster care at the end of the prior year.[102] Developed through the PART process, the adoption rate measure takes into account the size of the pool of children in foster care from which those children for whom adoption is the appropriate permanency plan are identified. In fact, the total number of children in foster care over the previous six year period has declined from 567,000 in FY 1999 to 518,000 in FY 2004. The information in Figure 6.1j shows the annual number of adoptions of children with involvement in the public child welfare system. The annual number of adoptions increased dramatically from the 26,000 adoptions in FY 1995 to 53,000 adoptions in FY 2002. Preliminary data indicate that there were 51,000 adoptions in FY 2004, although this number may increase as additional adoptions for that year are reported.[103] Since FY 2000, however, the number of adoptions annually has flattened, so that the FY 2002 target for the prior measure was not met. Significant proportions of the adoptions finalized from FY 1998 through FY 2000 were children who had been in the system for a long time and who represented a backlog of cases. With improved case-practice under the reforms implemented by the Adoption and Safe Families Act (ASFA), the large backlogs of adoption cases needing to be finalized are being eliminated. At the same time, the age of children "waiting" to be adopted continues to increase, with almost half of the "waiting" children being over the age of nine. In



[102] This long-term measure also applies to the Foster Care program.

[103] AFCARS permits the reporting of adoptions finalized in one year to be reported in later years. The current FY 2004 number of adoptions is 51,000. Based on previous experience, it is likely, with new AFCARS adoptions submissions and resubmissions from the states, that the number of adoptions finalized in FY 2004 will increase by as much as 2,000 adoptions.

addition, the proportion of children with a goal of adoption has also declined. These trends make adoption placement more challenging. A gradual increase in the adoption rate to 10 percent in FY 2008 is very ambitious, but realistic due to the aging of the foster care population, the decline in the number of children in foster care, and the decrease in the proportion of children with a goal of adoption.

Efficiency Measure	FY	Target	Result
6.1k. Maintain or decrease the average administrative claim per IV-E Adoption Assistance child. (***new*** *efficiency – approved by OMB*)	*2007*	$1,535	Oct-08
	2006	$1,566	Oct-07
	2005	$1,598	Oct-06
	2004	Identify baseline	$1,631 (est.)
	2003	Pre-baseline	$1,678
	2002	Pre-baseline	$1,833
	2001	Pre-baseline	$1,951
Data Source: Adoption and Foster Care Analysis Reporting System (AFCARS).			
Data Validation: Please see the previous performance detail table under measures 6.1d to 6.1fgfor a detailed explanation.			
Cross Reference: This performance measure supports HHS Strategic Objective 7.4, and was developed in response to PART.			

Measure 6.1k sets annual targets to demonstrate improved efficiency through a gradual reduction in the average administrative claim per IV-E Adoption Assistance child. This is calculated by total computable claims submitted by states on the IV-E-1 form for administrative costs divided by the average monthly number of children receiving Adoption Assistance maintenance payments. The annual targets reflect an ambitious decline of 2 percent from the prior year's average administrative cost per child. In light of the fact that more children are receiving IV-E adoption assistance each year, this measure captures the more efficient administration of the program through lower administrative costs per child.

6.2 Youth Programs (Runaway and Homeless Youth, Abstinence Education, and Mentoring Children of Prisoners)

Runaway and Homeless Youth

Long Term Goal: By FY 2009, ensure that at least 95% of youth served in the Runaway and Homeless Youth (RHY) programs (Basic Center Program – BCP – and Transitional Living Program – TLP) enter safe and appropriate settings after exiting ACF-funded RHY services.			
Measure	**FY**	**Target**	**Result**
6.2a.[104] Increase the proportion of youth living in safe and appropriate settings after exiting ACF-funded RHY services. (*outcome*)	*2007*	94%	Dec-08
	2006	93%	Dec-07
	2005	92%	89.3%
	2004	91%	89.5%
	2003	86%	89.5%
	2002	Identify baseline (Target for baseline year: 86%)	89.5%
Data Source: National Extranet Optimized Runaway and Homeless Youth Management Information System (NEORHYMIS).			
Data Validation: RHYMIS has been undergoing continuous improvement and upgrading. A new			

[104] Formerly measure 6.2b; renumbered due to addition and reorganization of performance measures. "Safe and appropriate exits" in BCP are defined as all exit situations except "to the street" and "unknown." "Safe and appropriate exits" in TLP also exclude "to a shelter" since the TLP is designed to promote independent living.

version 2.0 (NEORHYMIS, the National Extranet Optimized RHYMIS) was released in December, 2004, which offers new online analysis among other improvements. RHYMIS data are available at http://extranet.acf.hhs.gov/rhymis and enable anyone to construct and download a wide variety of standard or ad hoc reports on recent and historical data (going back to FY 2002, the first year of complete data under the modernized system). During FY 2006, the extranet site will be made more user-friendly.
Cross Reference: This performance measure supports HHS Strategic Objective 7.4 and Secretary Leavitt's 500-Day Plan, which concentrates on, "Supporting the First Lady's initiative on Helping America's Youth."

This performance goal refers to youth exiting or discharged from the Basic Center Program (BCP) and Transitional Living Program (TLP) and their access to safe and appropriate living settings at that point in time. The "safe exit" level for both programs has remained at approximately 90 percent for a number of years. In FY 2005, for the combined programs, 89.3 percent of youth were living in safe/appropriate settings after exiting RHY services. The target was 92 percent. In the same year, the Transitional Living Program (TLP long-term residential services) improved from 77.7 percent safe exits to 81.8 percent. The much larger Basic Center Program (BCP short-term emergency shelters) remained basically stable, with a slight drop of 0.4 percent from the FY 2004 level. This success is particularly notable because, during FY 2004-2005, the Family and Youth Services Bureau, which operates RHY, specifically focused on improving the TLP safety rate. Similar activities targeting the BCP rate have begun.

Table 6.2a: Exits from RHY Programs, FY 2004, NEORHYMIS

RHY program	Safe and Appropriate Exits, FY 2004	Total Exits, FY 2004	Safe Rate, FY 2004	Safe and Appropriate Exits, FY 2005	Total Exits, FY 2005	Safe Rate, FY 2005
Combined	60,323	67,048	89.5%	51,871	58,115	89.3%
Transitional Living Program (TLP)	2,618	3,369	**77.7%**	2,494	3,048	**81.8%**
Basic Center Program (BCP)	57,705	64,039	90.1%	49,377	55,067	89.7%

While youth are in the care of RHY grantees, they are consistently in safe and appropriate settings. The program facilities receive onsite inspections and monitoring visits every three years by federal staff and youth services experts, in addition to state or municipal regulatory activity. Grantee organizations also have their own rules and oversight, and under the Statute must maintain a ratio of staff to youth that is sufficient to ensure adequate supervision and treatment. The RHY program improved "safe exit" results for TLP by applying recent in-house caseload analysis findings that indicated the need to focus attention on youths' completions of their programs, effective exit care, discharge planning, and aftercare, as well as targeted in-service activities and treatment. The TLP efficiency measure also exceeded its target, i.e., the completion (graduation) rate increased 4 full percentage points and the "expulsion" rate declined by 2.6 percent, also as a result of ACF's focus on discharge planning, etc. Similarly, independent BCP research was completed in FY 2005, and ACF expects that the application of insights derived from that research will cause a similar improvement in that program, which naturally carries more weight in the overall percentage.

At-risk youth in RHY programs can be very hard to serve. The Transitional Living Program (TLP), even after this year's improvement, has a higher unsafe or inappropriate exit rate than the Basic Center Program (BCP). This is both because of a stricter standard (see footnote below associated with Table 6.2a) and because TLP is for older youth who have little or no likelihood of reunification with their families and are more likely to return to street culture. Some of these youth face significant disadvantages, such as mental health and/or substance abuse issues.

Beginning with FY 2005, NEORHYMIS is providing more specific descriptions of services to each youth at the point of discharge. ACF has also been utilizing training and technical assistance and the resources of the ten regional offices to focus on safe exits in both programs. ACF is procuring the expertise to conduct an evaluation of long term outcomes in the TLP programs. This study will teach us more about how youth fare after they exit from TLP and which housing, services and program models most benefit their long-term well-being and maturation.

Long Term Goal: By FY 2009, increase by 8 percentage points (2 percentage points increase each year) the percent of youth who successfully complete the Transitional Living Program (TLP) by "graduating" or who leave ahead of schedule based upon a positive opportunity.			
Outcome and Efficiency Measure	**FY**	**Target**	**Result**
6.2b.[105] Increase funding efficiency by increasing the percent/number of youth who complete the transitional living program (TLP) by graduating or who leave ahead of schedule based upon an opportunity. (*outcome and efficiency – approved by OMB*)	*2007*	49.6%	Dec-08
	2006	47.6%	Dec-07
	2005	45.6%	47.9%
	2004	43.6%	45.6%
	2003	Identify baseline	42.6%
Data Source: National Extranet Optimized Runaway and Homeless Youth Management Information System (NEORHYMIS).			
Data Validation: Please see the previous performance detail table under measure 6.2a for a detailed explanation.			
Cross Reference: This performance measure supports HHS Strategic Objective 7.4 and Secretary Leavitt's 500-Day Plan, which concentrates on, "Supporting the First Lady's initiative on Helping America's Youth."			

This long term goal and associated annual measure 6.2b capture program effectiveness and efficiency by measuring the number of youth who successfully complete their Transitional Living Program (TLP) experience. (Completion is coded under two statuses, those who complete the program, and those who voluntarily leave due to other opportunities (see Table 6.2bi)). Completion has been shown to increase safe exits and improve educational and employment progress, compared with shorter tenures. As a result of technical assistance, caseload analysis, and training, the targets (increases of 2 percentage point) continue to be exceeded. These measures also account for efficiency since youth who complete their programs make the best use of the funding for their experiences.

The long-term evaluation of TLP (discussed under measure 6.2a) will study how youth leaving the program are doing months, or a year or more after they depart, primarily in terms of their housing stability. It could examine, among other things, how approaches tailored to youth risk factors can increase commitment to complete the program and reduce dropping out. The challenge will be to maintain focus upon the neediest (but committed) youth and not "cream" the program by helping only those "most likely to succeed." Viable housing options are key to youths' independence, but such opportunities are sustained only in the context of better employment, education completion, risk reduction, and youth development.

[105] Formerly measure 6.2c; renumbered due to addition and reorganization of performance measures.

Program Goal: Improve efforts to connect youth with their communities and help them contribute to society.			
Measure	**FY**	**Target**	**Result**
6.2c.[106] Increase the number of RHY youth who are engaged in community service and service learning activities while in the program. (*outcome*)	*2007*	15%	Dec-08
	2006	15%	Dec-07
	2005	14%	8.3% (TLP 30.7%)
	2004	Identify baseline (Target for baseline year: 10%)	12.0% (TLP 26.9%)
Data Source: National Extranet Optimized Runaway and Homeless Youth Management Information System (NEORHYMIS).			
Data Validation: Please see the previous performance detail table under measure 6.2a for a detailed explanation.			
Cross Reference: This performance measure supports HHS Strategic Objective 7.4 and Secretary Leavitt's 500-Day Plan, which concentrates on, "Supporting the First Lady's initiative on Helping America's Youth."			

Measure 6.2c (community involvement) is a provisional outcome measure. An important principle of positive youth development is giving a youth the sense that he or she can make a difference, that what they do matters; moreover, giving something back to the community can be a powerful stimulant of self-efficacy and pro-social attitudes. The target rate of 14 percent was not met because the larger BCP was only able to involve 3,004 youth, or 7 percent in such activities. Since the short term Basic Center Program (BCP) provides less opportunity for sustained community service experiences (maximum tenure is 15 days), ACF has always expected to see higher percentages for this measure in the longer term Transitional Living Program (TLP). 762 TLP youth, or 30.7 percent, had the kinds of service experiences that can make a real difference in pro social commitment and self esteem. This increased from 26.9 percent in FY 2004.

ACF is capping the long term target at 15 percent (combined BCP and TLP data) rather than expanding the level indefinitely since these experiences are not always appropriate in a youth's treatment plan. However, ACF's Region 10 is studying ways to provide more effective community service experiences, including at short term shelters (BCP).

Dropped Measure	**FY**	**Target**	**Result**
6.2x.[107] Increase the percentage of youth that enter Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB) services (Runaway and Homeless Youth shelter/ basic center or Transitional Living Program) through outreach efforts. (*outcome*)	*2006*	Dropped	
	2005	5%	1.6%
	2004	5%	3.8%
	2003	Identify baseline	3.77%
Data Source: National Extranet Optimized Runaway and Homeless Youth Management Information System (NEORHYMIS).			
Data Validation: Please see the previous performance detail table under measure 6.2a for a detailed explanation.			
Cross Reference: This performance measure supports HHS Strategic Objective 7.4 and Secretary Leavitt's 500-Day Plan, which concentrates on, "Supporting the First Lady's initiative on Helping America's Youth."			

[106] Formerly measure 6.2f; renumbered due to addition and reorganization of performance measures.
[107] Formerly included between measure 6.2e and 6.2f; renumbered due to addition and reorganization of performance measures.

ACF has replaced this measure since it does not significantly bear on youth well-being: other sources of referral are equally valid and far more common. Other sources of referral are not necessarily less likely to take kids off the street than outreach services, and may be more preventive in nature. Additionally, street outreach programs may not be available or funded in many communities with FYSB shelters. This is the final year of data for this measure. The recent lower level may reflect the fact that, from FY 2004 to FY 2005, two of the larger referral categories, self referral and school referral, each went up by more than a percentage point. Since both of these have consistently involved much higher numbers of youth, their continued increase is more than enough to cut into the historically much smaller levels of street referrals. The fact that schools are referring more youth to the special services of RHY programs is a positive sign of greater sensitivity in the educational system. The Statute provides that BCP preventive services are available to youth while they are still in the home, before they run away. Increased self referral is also encouraging, and may signify self-awareness or self-reliance. Youth are all too often attracted to street life and develop survival habits that reinforce their alienation, as well as risk levels.

Abstinence Education

Long Term Goal: Decrease the proportion of students grades 9-12 that have ever had sexual intercourse to 44.5% by 2009.			
Measure	**CY**	**Target**	**Result**
6.2d. Decrease the proportion of students grades 9-12 that have ever had sexual intercourse.[108] (*outcome*)	*2007*	45.0%	Jun-09
	2005	45.5%	Jun-07
	2003	Identify baseline	46.7%
	2001	Pre-baseline	45.6%
	1999	Pre-baseline	49.9%
	1997	Pre-baseline	48.4%
	1995	Pre-baseline	53.1%
6.2e. Decrease the rate of births to unmarried teenage girls (i.e. births per 1,000 women) ages 15-19.[109] (*outcome*)	*2007*	33.4	Jun-09
	2006	33.8	Jun-08
	2005	34.2	Jun-07
	2004	34.6	34.6
	2003	35.0	34.8
	2002	Identify Baseline	35.4
	2001	Pre-baseline	37.0
	2000	Pre-baseline	39.0
Data Source: **Measure 6.2d:** Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) **Measure 6.2e**: National Vital Statistics System (NVSS)			
Data Validation: **Measure 6.2d:** The Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) administers the YRBSS which includes a national school-based survey. This survey is conducted every two years and provides data representative of U.S. high school students. YRBSS has been designed to determine the prevalence of health-risk behaviors among high school students, including sexual behaviors that contribute to unintended pregnancies and STDs, including HIV infection. YRBSS also was designed to monitor progress toward achieving national health objectives. One of the survey items asks students, "Have you ever had sexual intercourse?" and students can choose a "Yes" or "No" response.			

[108] This measure has been updated with a new data source which gauges progress in the same key area from a national perspective via nationally-representative data.
[109] See previous footnote.

Measure 6.2e: The CDC administers the NVSS which is a compilation of data obtained from the registration of vital events, including all birth certificates, in the United States. Within the CDC, the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) cooperates with States to obtain the data and provide the statistical information of the NVSS. Information on births, such as age of mother, is reported by the mother. Mother's marital is captured only at the time of birth by a direct question in the birth registration process in 48 states and DC (Michigan and New York use an inferential procedure to determine marital status).
Cross Reference: These performance measures support HHS Strategic Objective 1.2 and Strategic Goal 7. These measures also support Secretary Leavitt's 5,000-Day Horizon, in which, "Protection of life and adherence to sexual abstinence outside of marriage are values supported by public policies and taught to each new generation."

Regarding measure 6.2d (sexual activity), recent data from the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) demonstrate a statistically significant decline in sexual activity among American youth from 1995 to 2003. Although the percentage of youth who had engaged in sexual intercourse from 2001 to 2003 rose slightly, this difference is not statistically significant. Since 1990, the YRBSS has monitored health risk behaviors that contribute markedly to the leading causes of death, disability, and social problems among youth in the United States.

Regarding measure 6.2e (unmarried teen birth rate), recent data from the CDC reflects that the birth trends between 1995 and 2004 have decreased from 43.8 per 1,000 unmarried girls ages 15-19 to 34.6, respectively. Overall, teenage childbearing has declined among all racial and/or Hispanic origin groups since 1991.

Mentoring Children of Prisoners

Long Term Goal: Sustainability of relationships (beyond the minimum commitment). By 2007, 20% of mentees will have experienced sustained mentoring relationships.			
Measure	**FY**	**Target**	**Result**
6.2f. Increase the percentage of mentees in active mentoring relationships that have already lasted more than twelve months as a percentage of the entire caseload. (***new*** *outcome*)	*2007*	20%	Dec-08
	2006	18%	Dec-07
	2005	16%	19%
	Q2, FY 2005	Identify baseline	15.6%
Data Source: Aggregate caseload data collection of Mentoring Children of Prisoners cases.			
Data Validation: A quarterly caseload data collection instrument was approved by OMB in the fourth quarter of FY 2004 after the standard public comment process. This now provides data on evidence-based practices that lead to positive youth outcomes, such as relationships between children of prisoners and carefully screened, trained and caring adult mentors. The data system will also support the national evaluation of the program that will enter its site selection phase by the 2nd quarter of FY 2006.			
Cross Reference: This performance measure supports HHS Strategic Objective 7.2 and Secretary Leavitt's 500-Day Plan, which concentrates on, "Supporting the First Lady's initiative on Helping America's Youth."			

ACF surpassed this important target, which is a measure of quality and value to the child. Relationships that endure beyond the MCP's 12-month minimum are evidence of a lasting bond and possibly a life-long relationship, which is not uncommon among successful mentoring relationships in general. Relationships that last 12 months or more are associated with the most positive youth benefits.

The number of matches surpassing the one-year commitment will be limited by the fact that many MCP relationships that reach the 12-month standard will involve mentors who have met their commitments (and may or may not seek a new mentee) and some mentees who are aging out of the program or moving away. The denominator will also be increased by the influx of new cases as the program expands, adding to the number of matches that are still on their way to twelve months. If the program continues to grow rapidly, this target is not likely to apply to a majority of all cases. The grantees who had operated an entire year prior to this one, naturally had a higher proportion of enduring cases (26 percent) than the group that operated only during the fourth quarter of FY 2005 (13 percent).

Long Term/Annual Goal: Companionship with caring adults: By 2007, 100,000 children of prisoners will be or have been in one-to-one mentoring relationships with screened and trained adults.			
Measure	**FY**	**Target**	**Result**
6.2g. Increase the number of children of prisoners in one-to-one matches with caring adults who have been trained and screened by the MCP program and its local and national partners. (***new*** *outcome*)	*2007*	100,000 (unduplicated active and past cases)	Dec-08
	2006	33,000 new cases	Dec-07
	2005	33,000 new cases	14,000
	2004	Identify baseline	2,099[110]
Data Source: Aggregate caseload data collection of Mentoring Children of Prisoners cases.			
Data Validation: Please see the previous performance detail table under measure 6.2f for a detailed explanation.			
Cross Reference: This performance measure supports HHS Strategic Objective 7.2 and Secretary Leavitt's 500-Day Plan, which concentrates on, "Supporting the First Lady's initiative on Helping America's Youth."			

This measure is based on the number of children of prisoners growing up with caring adult companions in relationships that conform to the evidence-based (one-to-one relationship) standard of the MCP program. Forming and supporting these matches is the primary task of MCP grantees. The 33,000 match target was not met. However, this target was a budget planning assumption derived from a cost per match estimate of $1500. That estimate was based upon experience with and evaluations of well-established mentoring organizations with a long history. The $1500 was for child and volunteer recruitment, background check, training, match support and training needed to sustain a match for one year.

In supporting over 220 MCP grants to large and small organizations, as well as those with long and short histories of operating programs with federal funds, it has become evident that the $1,500 assumption did not include the cost to start-up a program, provide for organizational development needs of smaller new organizations or "repurpose" an existing organization where mentoring operations were novel. For smaller organizations in particular, these costs were greater than initially anticipated.

Community and faith-based start-up organizations spent time, energy and money in developing their program design, a roadmap of how they manage, implement and evaluate their program over the remaining years of the grant. Some start-up community and faith-based grantees have had to modify their plans as they have moved along, when the circumstances and experiences have dictated. Start-up costs incurred by the community-based and faith-based grantees have been dedicated to advance planning, selecting a management team; establishing policies and procedures; developing a financial plan; and other necessary functions.

[110] These are children matched by 52 grantees funded in FY 2003; the number of grantees has grown to 218 through additional FY 2004 grants.

During FY 2005, FYSB developed a research design for evaluating several key aspects of the Mentoring Children of Prisoners (MCP) program which grantees are required to capture. Starting in FY 2006, site visits are scheduled for current grantees to strengthen program performance through technical assistance as needed.

The first phase of the research will include assessments of processes and settings, measurements of how individual children assess the relationships created in the program, and the identification of factors that contribute to or impede success in forming matches that are enduring, quality mentoring relationships for children of prisoners. (See measure 6.2h and long term measure for "positive life changes.") Other information collected will provide knowledge about organizational factors that improve the efficiency and effectiveness of grantees' ability to form matches and insight into what direct and indirect costs and complications may be involved. From this robust data, ACF will be able to assess the estimated benchmark $1500 average cost per match amount for MCP funded grantees.

In addition, ACF is building partnerships across the mentoring world to reach this population. A coordinated national effort to reach children of prisoners will have far greater impact than isolated activities. Surveys by MCP partners such as the Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS) or National Guard Challenge could enable us count children of prisoners being mentored in federal programs outside of MCP.

Long Term/Annual Goal: Quality of Relationships: By 2007, 60% of mentees will have experienced positive mentoring relationships (based on a statistical sample to be surveyed during FY 2006 and thereafter).			
Measure	**FY**	**Target**	**Result**
6.2h. Increase the percentage of mentees surveyed that respond with an overall average score of 3 or above on 15 key questions in a mentoring relationship quality instrument that has been validated by research. (***new*** *outcome*)	*2007*	2% increase over baseline	Dec-08
	2006	Identify baseline (results of FY 2006 survey)	Dec-07
Data Source: Relationship Quality Survey.			
Data Validation: A validated and reliable relationship measuring tool, developed by Rhodes, Reddy, Roffman, and Grossman,[111] assesses the dynamics of the mentor/mentee relationships, including: mentee satisfaction with the relationships; the extent to which mentors have helped mentees cope with problems; how happy mentees feel (or don't feel) when they are with their mentors; and whether there is evidence of trust in the mentoring relationships.			
Cross Reference: This performance measure supports HHS Strategic Objective 7.2 and Secretary Leavitt's 500-Day Plan, which concentrates on, "Supporting the First Lady's initiative on Helping America's Youth."			

The core purpose of mentoring is healthy companionship between at-risk youth and caring adults. These relationships are mediators of successful outcomes. A positive assessment of a mentoring experience is strongly associated with the duration of the relationship and positive youth outcomes. ACF believes that a clear majority of cases (55 percent) should meet this standard already and have set this as the FY 2006 target. Since FY 2006 will be the first year that data are collected, it will also serve as the baseline. Sixty percent is the long-term (FY 2007) target for the "Duration" measure, 6.2i. Because of the correlations between quality and duration, this "Quality of Relationship" measure, 6.2h, also has a target of 60 percent over the long term. This does not mean that the same matches will appear in both measures. Some matches that do not reach the twelve month goal in 6.2i may nevertheless be among the "quality" group

[111] Rhodes J., Reddy, R., Roffman, J., and Grossman J.B. (March, 2005). Promoting Successful Youth Mentoring Relationships: A Preliminary Screening Questionnaire. The Journal of Primary Prevention, 26:2, 147-167.

as assessed by the 15 questions. By including a few additional context fields in the survey, such as how long a given match has lasted, it will be possible to examine more closely the relationship between duration measured in months and quality, as assessed by the child.

This is a long term measure insofar as the establishment of an enduring relationship takes at least twelve months, and the most positive youth outcomes only begin to happen at that point. Survey respondents will include youth who have experienced relationships lasting longer than a year ("Sustainability" measure) in the randomized sample.

Long Term Performance Goal: Positive Life Changes: By FY 2009, there will be improved risk reduction and academic commitment in the MCP evaluation's experimental group as compared to a control group.			
Measure	**FY**	**Target**	**Result**
Behavioral – After one year in a mentoring relationship, mentored youth will be less likely to report initiating drug or alcohol use than control group youth. **Academic** – Mentored youth will report skipping fewer days of school than control group youth.	*2007-2009*	Conduct Research and Issue Findings	Dec-09
	2006	Begin Field Work, March 2006	Dec-06
	2005	Develop Research Design	Completed
Data Source: Surveys administered to treatment and control groups in national mentoring evaluation.			
Data Validation: Data will be collected by sampling, interviews, and onsite research over a period of several years beginning in FY 2006. Design completed in FY 2005.			
Cross Reference: This performance measure supports HHS Strategic Objective 7.2 and Secretary Leavitt's 500-Day Plan, which concentrates on, "Supporting the First Lady's initiative on Helping America's Youth."			

In additional to the operational issues of the research discussed under 6.2g, ACF has designed an experimentally-controlled, impact evaluation of the program's long term effect upon individual child outcomes, such as improved relationships with parents, school attendance and performance, risk reduction and youth development. This component will track children over several years and may provide preliminary observations by FY 2008, with more tested findings the following year. As with the activities above, whatever is learned that can make a difference will be put to practical use as soon relevance and reliability can be established.

Long Term/Annual Goal: Duration of relationships so as to meet or exceed the 12-month standard: By FY 2007, 60% of children of prisoners receiving mentoring through MCP will be or will have been in relationships lasting at least one year.			
Measure	**FY**	**Target**	**Result**
6.2i. Increase the percentage of mentees in active mentoring relationships lasting more than eleven months and concluding as planned in the twelfth month or shortly thereafter, plus the percent of mentees in active mentoring relationships that have already lasted twelve months or more, as a percent of the entire caseload.[112] (*outcome*)	*2007*	60%	Dec-08
	2006	30%	Dec-07
	2005	20%	20%
	Q1 FY2005	Identify baseline	20%
Data Source: Aggregate caseload data collection of Mentoring Children of Prisoners cases.			
Data Validation: Please see the previous performance detail table under measure 6.2f for a			

[112] Formerly measure 6.2g; renumbered due to addition and reorganization of performance measures.

detailed explanation.
Cross Reference: This performance measure supports HHS Strategic Objective 7.2 and Secretary Leavitt's 500-Day Plan, which concentrates on, "Supporting the First Lady's initiative on Helping America's Youth."

6.2i is based upon the same principles as 6.2f, but focuses on a broader set of matches that last a full twelve months without necessarily continuing into a new year. The national target was reached, but dramatically exceeded by the group that received funding a year earlier (FY 2003), as would be expected. These grantees maintained 28.5 percent of their average quarterly caseload at or beyond the twelve month duration, while the more recently funded group (FY 2004) maintained 12.8 percent of their caseload for at least twelve months. The FY 2006 target is higher since both groups should gain experience in preserving mentoring relationships and because each month additional matches reach the benchmark.

Efficiency Measure	FY	Target	Result
6.2j. **Minimize matches of very short duration:** By FY 2007, reduce the percentage of matches that terminate at 3 months or less to 20% of all matches terminating in the year. (***new*** *efficiency – approved by OMB*)	*2007*	20%	Dec-08
	2006	25%	Dec-07
	2005	Identify baseline (target for baseline year: 30%)	37%
Data Source: Aggregate caseload data collection of Mentoring Children of Prisoners cases.			
Data Validation: Please see the previous performance detail table under measure 6.2f for a detailed explanation.			
Cross Reference: This performance measure supports HHS Strategic Objective 7.2 and Secretary Leavitt's 500-Day Plan, which concentrates on, "Supporting the First Lady's initiative on Helping America's Youth."			

Matches which end prematurely represent a significant investment loss, because costs are associated to a large degree with outreach, recruiting, screening, training and preparing mentors before the initiation of matches. Premature cessations are also a programmatic liability, since a child's self-esteem can be impacted negatively if he or she loses trust or feels abandoned. In the MCP program, mentors are expected to commit to at least twelve month relationships. Some terminated matches end ahead of time by mutual agreement for neutral reasons and are not due to mentor desertion or failure, for example, if the mentor's job takes him or her out of the area. In addition, often children of prisoners are in itinerant or disorganized families with impermanent living circumstances. Grantees must strive not only to hold mentors to their pledges, but to keep the children connected to the program and its positive benefits by gaining commitment from the family. This measure addresses both sides of the match. By effectively matching adults and children and providing supportive activities, grantees protect their investment and strengthen the odds of continuation by families and by mentors.

The current targets, which embody the reduction of a negative, are highly ambitious. "One half of all volunteer [mentoring] relationships dissolve within a few months."[113] While the entire group did not reach the target, the group which had operated longer had more experience in match preservation and hit the target of 30 percent exactly. The more recently funded group had a 44 percent level of early terminations.

[113] Rhodes, J. (2002). Stand by Me, The Risks and Rewards of Mentoring Today's Youth. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. Dr. Rhodes is one of the pre-eminent researchers and evaluators of mentoring programs.

ACF's technical assistance and research efforts underway will help ensure that grantees incorporate best practices, such as screening, training, and ongoing support of the mentor and the mentoring match. These practices help prevent relationships from dissolving unnecessarily.

6.3 Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF): Child Well-Being

Long Term Goal: Increase the number of children living in married couple households as a percentage of all children living in households. Long term target to be developed once the baseline is in place.			
Program Goal: Enhance child well-being by promoting healthy marriages and family formation and reducing out-of-wedlock pregnancies.			
Measure	**CY**	**Target**	**Result**
6.3a. Increase the number of children living in married couple households as a percentage of all children living in households. (*outcome*)	*2007*	71%	Oct-08
	2006	70%	Oct-07
	2005	70%	Oct-06
	2004	Identify baseline[114]	69%
Data Source: Census survey data, reported as Table 5:11 (page A-293) in the 6th TANF Annual Report to Congress.			
Data Validation: Annual supplemental Census survey data provide reliable state and national estimates for this measure. Using expanded sampling by the Census Bureau allows ACF to measure the extent to which children are living in married couple households. Through this measure, ACF will indirectly track state TANF efforts in the area of healthy marriage. ACF will continue to work with states and other partners in developing or enhancing data collections systems to capture marriage-related information and facilitate future research.			
Cross Reference: This performance measure was used in TANF's PART assessment. The measure supports HHS Strategic Goal 7.1 and Secretary Leavitt's 5,000-Day Horizon, in which, "Family interests are protected and marriages strengthened."			

Research indicates that children who grow up in healthy, married, two-parent households have a more solid foundation for success. They are less likely to experience poverty, engage in high-risk behavior, or suffer from emotional or developmental problems. Over time, these children have higher levels of educational attainment, employment opportunity and earning potential. In contrast, children who grow up in non-married households or without their father present, are more likely to live in poverty, drop out or fail out of school, engage in at-risk behavior, and suffer emotional or psychological problems necessitating treatment. The baseline for this measure was established at 69%.

[114] Previous versions of this table contained a "pre-baseline" year; this year was removed, as the baseline results were the same as the pre-baseline results.

STRATEGIC GOAL III: INCREASE THE HEALTH AND PROSPERITY OF COMMUNITIES AND TRIBES.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 7: BUILD HEALTHY, SAFE, AND SUPPORTIVE COMMUNITIES AND TRIBES.

7.1 Community Services Block Grant

Long Term Goal: Reduce poverty conditions for low-income individuals, families and communities.			
Program Goal: Community conditions in which low-income people live are improved.			
Measure	**FY**	**Target**	**Result**
7.1a. Reduce the number of conditions of poverty among low-income individuals, families, and communities as a result of community action interventions.[115] (*outcome*)	*2007*	4% increase from previous FY	Jul-08
	2006	4% increase from previous FY	Jul-07
	2005	20 million	Jul-06
	2004	Identify baseline	19 million
Data Source: Data collected by the CSBG Information System (CSBG/IS) survey administered by the National Association for State Community Services Programs (NASCSP) includes both statistical and performance data.			
Data Validation: OCS and NASCSP have worked to ensure that the survey captures the required information. The CSBG Block Grant allows states to have different program years; this can create a substantial time lag in preparing annual reports. Moreover, technology continues to be a major concern for states and local agencies in providing quality data collection and reporting. In order to improve the timeliness and accuracy of these reports, NASCSP and OCS are providing states better survey tools and reporting processes.			
Cross Reference: This performance goal supports HHS Strategic Objective 6.4, and was developed as a result of PART. This measure also supports Secretary Leavitt's 5,000-Day Horizon, in which, "Self-reliance and work are rewarded."			

This measure tracks the impact of seven of the twelve national CSBG performance indicators on the lives of low-income individuals, families, and communities. Each indicator includes specific quantifiable achievements (subcategories) that can be directly related to reducing conditions of poverty, e.g. gainful employment, obtaining safe and stable housing, and the creation of accessible "living wage" jobs in the community. FY 2004 data indicate that 19 million conditions of poverty among low-income individuals, families, and communities were reduced or eliminated as a result of community action interventions. For example, in response to emergency and safety-net services, 9.2 million service units were provided; and, 3.8 million service units were provided for employment and family stability. In FY 2005, the target is to reduce or eliminate 20 million conditions of poverty affecting low-income individuals, families and communities.

[115] The performance measure is intended to track the impact of seven of twelve national performance indicators on the lives of low-income individuals, families, and communities. Each indicator includes specific quantifiable achievements (subcategories) that can be directly related to reducing conditions of poverty, e.g. gainful employment, obtaining safe and stable housing, and the creation of accessible "living wage" jobs in the community.

7.2 Family Violence Prevention

Program Goal: Build healthy, safe and supportive communities and Tribes that increase the ability of family violence victims to plan for safety.			
Measure	**FY**	**Target**	**Result**
7.2a. Maintain the number of Federally recognized Indian Tribes that have family violence prevention programs. (*output*)	*2007*	205	Sep-07
	2006	205	Sep-06
	2005	205	188
	2004	200	184
	2003	195	180
	2002	190	184
	2001	189	181
	2000	174	187
	1999	162	174
	1998	Identify baseline	174
Data Source: Family Violence Prevention Applications.			
Data Validation: Applications are processed, and tribal violence prevention program grants are awarded, via the Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB) in ACF.			
Cross Reference: This performance goal supports HHS Strategic Objectives 1.6 and 3.6.			

The Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) program provides technical assistance[116] and information to the states and Indian Tribes, in order to increase the number of Indian Tribes that sponsor family violence prevention programs. Over the past decade, the number of grants to Indian Tribes for preventing family violence has increased. In FY 2005 the FVPSA program awarded grants to 188 Indian Tribes and Alaskan Native Villages. The target for FY 2005 was 205 Tribes and Alaskan Native Villages. The shortfall in the number of grantees for this program among the Tribes and Villages continues to be partly a function of staff turnover in the Tribes and Alaska Native Villages, inexperience of the program staff in Tribal social service programs, and disinterest on the part of some eligible Tribes and Villages. Although the target for FY 2005 was not met, the family violence prevention grant award made to the Kodiak Native Association was responsible for four additional family violence programs in their associated community. Feedback from the Tribal Grantee Conferences in FY 2005 have indicated that the difficulty of recruitment of additional Tribes and Villages results not only from turnover and recruitment but from the attraction of increased compensation in other areas of employment. This additional feedback from the Tribal Conferences will be a consideration in developing the direction of our technical assistance efforts that we will continue to provide through our resource centers to Tribes and Alaskan Native Villages.

[116] A collaborative effort among the national resource center network and selected state domestic violence coalitions provides this technical assistance.

Program Goal: Ensure that victims of domestic violence and sexual assault, their family and friends, and others interested in their safety and support, have a source of comprehensive and timely information, crisis services, and assistance.			
Measure	**FY**	**Target**	**Result**
7.2b. Increase through training the capacity of the National Domestic Violence Hotline to respond to an increase in the average number and the type of calls per month (as measured by average number of calls per month to which the hotline responds). (*outcome*)	*2007*	15,000 calls[117]	Dec-08
	2006	15,000 calls	Dec-07
	2005	14,500 calls	16,500 calls
	2004	12,500 calls	16,000 calls[118]
	2003	12,000 calls	14,000 calls
	2002	11,500 calls	12,500 calls
	2001	11,000 calls	13,800 calls
	2000	Identify baseline	11,000 calls
	1999	Pre-baseline	11,000 calls
	1998	Pre-baseline	8,000 calls
Data Source: Administrative Data of National Domestic Violence Hotline.			
Data Validation: Data are maintained by the National Domestic Violence Hotline and reported to ACF. All calls are counted electronically, including calls that are responded to and calls that are "dropped" (when callers hang up). Calls are tracked for time, location, status of caller, and reason for call.			
Cross Reference: This performance goal supports HHS Strategic Objective 1.6.			

Staff and volunteers on the National Domestic Violence Hotline (NDVH) provide victims of domestic violence, and those calling on their behalf, crisis intervention, information about domestic violence, and referrals to local service providers. Each year, both the number of incoming calls and the number of calls responded to by advocates have increased.[119] ACF's target to increase the capacity of the NDVH to respond to an increased average-calls-per-month was met and exceeded in FY 2005: the NDVH responded to an average of 16,500 calls per month, exceeding its target of 14,500 by 13 percent. Surpassing the FY 2005 targets was accomplished by technological improvements, staffing patterns for Hotline coverage, and on-going training for advocacy staff. The NDVH will continue to utilize the technological improvements that may be available to it, as well as consider current staffing patterns as they implement efforts to reduce the "wait time" for individuals that have placed calls to the Hotline (see efficiency measure 7.2c below). As part of the capacity building effort to increase the advocates' ability to respond to sexual assault and crisis calls, in-service training is provided to the advocates on a regular basis to ensure that all advocates have up-to-date knowledge and skills.

Efficiency Measure	**FY**	**Target**	**Result**
7.2c. Shorten the average "wait time" (on calls to the National Domestic Violence Hotline) in order to increase the number of calls responded to and that provide needed information to callers. (*efficiency – approved by OMB*)	*2007*	TBD	Mar-08
	2006	TBD	Mar-07
	2005	Identify baseline	Mar-06
	2004	Pre-baseline	2:00 min
Data Source: Administrative Data of National Domestic Violence Hotline.			

[117] FY 2006 and FY 2007 targets continue historical trends for targets for this measure. Note that calls spiked in FY 2004 and FY 2005 due to heavy hurricane activity in multiple states. Nevertheless, in the absence of such catastrophes, ACF still expects to meet targets for FY 2006 and FY 2007.

[118] This number is updated from the preliminary figure of 14,000, which was reported in the previous budget submission.

[119] In FY 2001, the National Domestic Violence Hotline's capacity to receive and respond to calls was expanded by a one-time grant from a corporate contributor resulting in a response of 13,800 average calls per month exceeding the projected target by 2,800 calls. Since its implementation in February of 1996 the Hotline has responded to over 1.2 million calls.

Data Validation: Data are maintained by the National Domestic Violence Hotline and reported to ACF.
Cross Reference: This performance goal supports HHS Strategic Objective 1.6.

Measure 7.2c focuses on "wait time" on the National Domestic Violence Hotline. The Hotline has found that of the 35,677 calls that were abandoned during FY 2004, 90 percent (31,494) were dropped by the two minute mark. The reduction of the "wait" time plus the consideration of staffing patterns, particularly as the staff is arrayed when there are spikes in the number of incoming calls generated by external organizations[120], will presumably lower the number of abandoned calls and thus increase the number of calls responded to by the advocates. The Domestic Violence Hotline Program Report due in January 2006 will provide the developmental data for the baseline that will be required to track the average "wait time" on calls to the Hotline.

Efficiency Measure	FY	Target	Result
7.2d. Reduce the Family Violence Prevention Services Act (FVPSA) dollars spent per "bed night."[121, 122] (***new*** *efficiency – approved by OMB*)	*2007*	TBD	Dec-09
	2006	TBD	Dec-08
	2005	Identify baseline	Dec-07
Data Source: Reports by 100 shelters that receive a significant portion of funding via FVPSA and other public and private funding sources.			
Data Validation: To be determined.			
Cross Reference: This performance goal supports HHS Strategic Objective 1.6.			

Measure 7.2d evaluates the cost of "bed nights," or nights spent in a domestic violence shelter by adult females, adult males, or children. The Office of Family Violence Prevention (FVP), in ACF, believes that this measure will more adequately track shelter efficiency than simpler unit-cost measures. The universe of shelters will be narrowed to 100 shelters which have federal dollars as a significant portion of income, thereby enabling ACF to focus on Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) funding; nevertheless, the 100 shelters will represent a number of shelter models and will therefore be representative of all shelters funded by FVPSA monies. Rather than driving for a solo "occupancy rate," FVP is seeking to determine the core set of services needed to establish a proposed level of service in all shelters – thus justifying budget requests. Moreover, cross-tabulations of this measure with other variables may begin to quantify the effect of culturally competent services (or the lack thereof), which may act as gates to efficient management.

[120] E.g. calls generated by television programs, public service announcements, and other non-Hotline outreach activities.

[121] "Bed nights" refers to nights spent in a domestic violence shelter, whether the nights are spent by an adult female, adult male, or child, this term will also be used as a proxy for the core set of services in support of a bed night.

[122] This efficiency measure is awaiting approval from OMB.

7.3 Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)

Program Goal: Increase the availability of Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) fuel assistance to vulnerable households (with at least one member that is a young child, an individual with disabilities, or a frail older individual) and high-energy burden households (with the lowest incomes and highest home energy costs) whose health and/or safety are endangered by living in homes without sufficient heating or cooling.

Measure	FY	Target	Result
7.3a. Increase the recipiency targeting index[123] score of LIHEAP households having at least one member 60 years or older. (*outcome*)	*2007*	94	Jul-08
	2006	92	Jul-07
	2005	84	Jul-06
	2004	82	78
	2003	Identify baseline	79
7.3b. Maintain the recipiency targeting index[124] score of LIHEAP households having at least one member 5 years or younger. (*outcome*)	*2007*	122	Jul-08
	2006	122	Jul-07
	2005	122	Jul-06
	2004	122	115
	2003	Identify baseline	122
	2002	Pre-baseline	122
	2001	Pre-baseline	115

Data Source: State *LIHEAP Household Report* and Census Bureau's *ASEC*.

Data Validation: The former data source for these measures, the Census Bureau's Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC) to the Current Population cannot be relied upon to provide the needed data on vulnerable LIHEAP recipient households.[125] ACF is now using each state's annual *LIHEAP Household Report* to furnish national and Census Division counts of these LIHEAP recipient households (consequently, the recipiency targeting index measures have been recalculated). The *LIHEAP Household Report* does not furnish data on nonvulnerable households (consequently, ACF has eliminated the reporting of targeting index scores of nonvulnerable recipient households). The recipiency targeting measures now refer only to the recipiency targeting index scores for households with an elderly member or a young child. The availability of national data from the *LIHEAP Household Report* is not as timely as data from the ASEC; the aggregation and editing of the state-reported data for the previous fiscal year is available generally no later than June of the current fiscal year. Consequently, the data are not available in time to modify interventions prior to the current fiscal year. There are no Federal quality control or audit requirements for the data obtained from the *LIHEAP Household Report*. However, for the last several years ACF has made available an electronic version of the *LIHEAP Household Report* that an increasing number of State grantees are using in submitting the data to ACF. The electronic version includes formulas that protect against math errors in totaling numbers.

Cross Reference: This performance goal and related measures support HHS Strategic Goal 1.

The program goal directly relates to the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) statute, which mandates that LIHEAP assistance be targeted to those eligible households with the highest

[123] The recipiency targeting index quantifies the extent to which such households are receiving LIHEAP assistance. The index is computed by comparing the percent of LIHEAP recipient households that are members of a target group with the percent of all LIHEAP income eligible households that are members of the target group. An index score above 100 indicates that LIHEAP is serving a target group of households at a higher rate than all LIHEAP income eligible households that are members of the target group.

[124] See previous footnote.

[125] Specifically, ACF's *LIHEAP Performance Measurement Validation Study* (September 2004) found that the ASEC data furnished biased estimates of LIHEAP recipient households with an elderly member or young child. The study indicated that ASEC continues to be the most appropriate data source for estimating the number of LIHEAP income eligible households with an elderly member and/or young child.

home energy needs, i.e., vulnerable households and high-energy burden household. The recipiency targeting index, which compares the percent of LIHEAP recipient households that are members of a target group with the percent of all LIHEAP income eligible households that are members of the target group, is a meaningful measure to determine whether the program is serving each of these types of households at a greater rate than what they represent in the income eligible target household population. To accomplish this long term goal, ACF implemented a Federal LIHEAP outreach campaign beginning in FY 2004 to increase the recipiency targeting index scores of LIHEAP vulnerable households; this campaign involves the distribution of ACF's LIHEAP brochure nationwide. Thus far, ACF has been working with the U.S. Administration on Aging to reach households with an elderly member. ACF tracks LIHEAP's outreach campaign annually through recipiency targeting index scores, which can be used for multiple purposes.[126] The results of ACF's LIHEAP outreach campaign will need to be examined with respect to external factors that may account for the success or lack of success of the LIHEAP outreach campaign. For example, the national economy will generally affect the need for human services programs such as LIHEAP. In addition, the following factors can impact the LIHEAP program in particular: (1) weather, (2) home energy prices, (3) utility deregulation, (4) utility arrearages, and (5) the availability of additional funding sources (such as public service benefit programs, State funds, and private fuel funds).

Regarding measure 7.3a, the baseline index score for households with at least one member 60 years or older was 79 for FY 2003. This score indicates that such households are being underserved within the eligible population of elderly households. The targeting index score of 78 indicates that there was basically no improvement in targeting the elderly once the LIHEAP outreach campaign began in FY 2004. ACF's target is to increase the index score to 94 by FY 2007. By then, the scope of ACF's LIHEAP outreach campaign will have been broadened to reach more LIHEAP eligible households with an elderly member.

Regarding measure 7.3b, the baseline targeting recipiency index score for households with a young child was 122 for FY 2003. Although the targeting index score of 115 represents a decrease in performance in FY 2004, the score indicates that LIHEAP grantees still are providing more than sufficient outreach to these households. However, the target was not achieved for unknown reasons. This will need to be studied if a downward trend continues for FY 2005. Consequently, a maintenance target has been set that also allows ACF to direct more of its outreach resources for eligible households with a young child.

Efficiency Measure	FY	Target	Result
7.3c. Increase the ratio of LIHEAP households assisted (heating, cooling, crisis, and weatherization assistance) per $100 of LIHEAP administrative costs.[127] (***new*** *efficiency – pending OMB approval*)	*2007*	3.82	Aug-08
	2006	3.75	Aug-07
	2005	3.68[128]	Aug-06
	2004	Identify baseline	3.68[129]
	2003	Pre-baseline	3.61
	2002	Pre-baseline	3.67
	2001	Pre-baseline	3.64
	2000	Pre-baseline	3.75
Data Source: *LIHEAP Grantee Survey* and *LIHEAP Household Report*			
Data Validation: Each winter, State LIHEAP grantees report for the previous fiscal year on the *LIHEAP*			

[127] For example: (1) to enhance ACF's LIHEAP outreach campaign, the recipiency targeting index scores can be analyzed geographically to determine which sections of the country vulnerable households are being underserved, (2) to focus the dissemination of the LIHEAP brochures to those underserved sections of the country; and (3) to evaluate the effectiveness of the LIHEAP outreach campaign in increasing the extent to which vulnerable households are receiving LIHEAP assistance.

[128] This target is preliminary, contingent upon receipt of data from one remaining state.

[129] This statistic is preliminary, contingent upon receipt of data from one remaining state.

Grantee Survey the amount of obligated LIHEAP administrative costs and on the *LIHEAP Household Report* the number of assisted households, by type of LIHEAP assistance. The aggregation and editing of the data for the previous fiscal year is available generally by June of the current fiscal year. Consequently, the data are not available in time to modify interventions prior to the current fiscal year. There are no Federal quality control or audit requirements for the data obtained from the *LIHEAP Grantee Survey*. However as with the *LIHEAP Household Report*, for the last several years ACF has made available an electronic version of the *LIHEAP Grantee Survey* that an increasing number of State grantees are using in submitting the data to ACF. The electronic version includes a number of edits that check the data against statutory limits in the use of LIHEAP funds.
Cross Reference: This efficiency measure supports HHS Strategic Objective 1.6, and was developed in response to PART.

This efficiency measure focuses on increasing the ratio of State LIHEAP administrative costs (numerator) to the number of households receiving LIHEAP assistance (denominator). An increase in the ratio indicates an increase in program efficiency through LIHEAP households being served at a lower administrative cost. The trend data for FY 1999 – FY 2004 indicate that this ratio ranged from 3.61 to 3.75. The LIHEAP statute limits LIHEAP grantees' administrative dollars to 10 percent of the funds payable. Nineteen States reached the 10 percent cap in FY 2004. The target for FY 2005 reflects the FY 2004 baseline measure as FY 2005 has almost ended. The targets for FY 2006 and FY 2007 are to increase the ratio of LIHEAP households assisted per $100 of LIHEAP administrative costs by 1.5 standard deviations from the mean each year[130]. The program strategy will be to reduce grantee administrative costs through ACF identifying for State LIHEAP grantees best State practices in achieving administrative cost savings, reducing information burden on the States through electronic reporting, and enhancing the technical assistance value of ACF's LIHEAP web site for LIHEAP grantees.

Long Term Goal: From FY 2001 to FY 2010, increase the benefit targeting index score from 108 to 115 and the burden reduction targeting index score from 96 to 110 for high-energy burden LIHEAP recipient households.
Data Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration's 2001 and 2005 Residential Energy Consumption Surveys' (RECS') LIHEAP Supplemental Samples.[131] RECS is conducted once every four years; a LIHEAP supplemental sample was included in both the 2001 RECS and 2005 RECS . Data from 2005 are not expected to change significantly as no program strategy has been designed to effect change. ACF is planning to identify in the next year or so a program strategy to effect change by FY 2009 when the next RECS will be conducted.
Data Validation: Computer-assisted internal controls are used to monitor the quality of data being reported on RECS. The U.S. Energy Administration provides documentation on the quality of the RECS data.
Cross Reference: This long term goal supports HHS Strategic Objective 1.6.

ACF's *LIHEAP Energy Burden Study* (July 2005) evaluated the performance of LIHEAP in serving high-energy burden household in FY 2001. The study used data from the Energy Information Administration's 2001 RECS LIHEAP Supplemental Sample. The Supplemental Sample provided for the first time national data to compute the following targeting indexes:

- The **benefit targeting index** is computed by comparing the mean LIHEAP benefit for a target group of households to the mean LIHEAP benefit for all LIHEAP recipient households. An index score above 100 indicates that LIHEAP is providing higher benefits to a target group of households than to all LIHEAP recipient households.

[130] The mean is for the period FY 2000 – FY 2004.
[131] Data from the 2005 RECS will not be available until FY 2007.

- The **burden reduction targeting index** is computed by comparing the percent reduction in the median home energy burden (i.e., home energy costs divided by household income) for a target group of LIHEAP households to the percent reduction in the median home energy burden for all LIHEAP households. An index score above 100 indicates that LIHEAP benefits are providing a target group of households a greater reduction in home energy burden than for all LIHEAP recipient households.

The study found for FY 2001 that the benefit targeting index score for high-energy burden households was 108. This indicates that these households received slightly higher LIHEAP benefits than other types of LIHEAP recipients. However, the study also found that the burden reduction targeting index score for these households was 96. This indicates that these households have a slightly smaller burden reduction than other types of LIHEAP recipient households. These results have led ACF to add the long-term performance measures of increasing the index scores for benefit targeting and burden reduction targeting; the target timeframe of 2005 was added as the RECS survey is administered every four years. The study also provided the first opportunity for ACF to examine the overlap between vulnerable eligible households and high-energy burden eligible households. The study indicated that there are a large number of nonvulnerable households that are high-energy burden households. The LIHEAP outreach campaign for vulnerable households may inadvertently decrease the targeting of high-energy burden households. ACF needs to determine whether there is a practical way to identifying LIHEAP eligible households that are both vulnerable and have a high-energy burden.

7.4 Native American Programs

Long Term Goal: Increase the number of jobs created through ANA funding to 5% over the baseline by the year 2010.			
Program Goal: Promote Job Creation in Native communities.			
Measure	**FY**	**Target**	**Result**
7.4a Increase the number of jobs created through ANA funding. (*outcome*)	*2007*	TBD	Nov-08
	2006	TBD	Nov-07
	2005	Identify baseline	Nov-06
Data Source: Administration for Native Americans (ANA) monitoring and impact evaluation tools.			
Data Validation: ANA is in the process of developing and field testing new tools which will be used to monitor grantees and evaluate the impact of grantees over a number of dimensions. The monitoring tool will be used throughout the grant cycle, and the impact evaluation tool will be utilized at the end of a grant.			
Cross Reference: This program goal and related measure support HHS Strategic Goals 6 and 7. This measure also supports Secretary Leavitt's 5,000-Day Horizon, in which, "Self-reliance and work are rewarded."			

ANA's economic development strategy was developed, in part, to address socio-economic trends which indicate that, when compared to all other groups of citizens in the United States, Native Americans living on reservations and in urban communities rank at the bottom of nearly every social, health, and economic indicator. ANA's discretionary grants provide project seed funding to assist communities in the planning, development, and implementation of short-term community-based projects (average 1-3 years) which result in jobs and long-term social and economic effects to support healthy children, families and communities. Regarding measure 7.4a, ANA is developing processes and tools to collect data from grantees which assess the effectiveness of ANA's programs in creating jobs. ANA will continue to explore data collection methods that reliably capture all of the jobs created, retained, and sustained as a result of ANA funding. ANA expects to identify a baseline for measure 7.4a in November of FY 2006.

Program Goal: Promote opportunities that advance the social and economic well-being of Native American youth, elders, and families.			
Measure	**FY**	**Target**	**Result**
7.4b. Increase the number of projects involving youth in Native American communities. (***new*** *outcome*)	*2007*	TBD	Nov-08
	2006	TBD	Nov-07
	2005	Identify baseline	Nov-06
7.4c. Increase the number of intergenerational projects in Native American communities. (***new*** *outcome*)	*2007*	TBD	Nov-08
	2006	TBD	Nov-07
	2005	Identify baseline	Nov-06
Data Source: Administration for Native Americans (ANA) monitoring and impact evaluation tools.			
Data Validation: Please see the previous performance detail under measure 7.4a for a detailed explanation.			
Cross Reference: This program goal and related measures support HHS Strategic Goals 6 and 7. These measures also support Secretary Leavitt's 500 Day Horizon, which concentrates on, "Supporting the First Lady's initiative on Helping America's Youth."			

Regarding measure 7.4b (projects involving youth), meeting the needs of Native American youth is a component of many ANA projects and is reflected in ANA's Social and Economic Development Strategies (SEDS) program as well as its Native Language Preservation and Maintenance program. ANA has developed youth-specific performance indicators to gauge the extent to which grantees are targeting – and meeting – the needs of today's Native youth. Examples of offerings that will be compiled under this measure include after-school projects, Native youth camps, mentoring programs, and conflict-resolution workshops for youth. ANA expects to identify a baseline for measure 7.4b in November of FY 2006.

Measure 7.4c (projects involving elders) relates to the heart of many ANA-funded projects, which bring Native youth and elders together. These projects facilitate the passing-on of cultural traditions from elders to youth and instill greater pride and self-worth. Many of these projects are supported through ANA's Native Language Preservation and Maintenance program although projects in the Social and Economic Development Strategies (SEDS) program area are increasingly bridging the generational divide and bringing together youth and elders to promote and preserve Native American cultures. ANA expects to identify a baseline for measure 7.4c in November of FY 2006.

Long Term Goal: Increase the number of community partnerships formed by ANA grantees to 5% over the baseline by the year 2010.			
Program Goal: Promote community partnerships to increase socio-economic development in Native communities.			
Measure	**FY**	**Target**	**Result**
7.4d. Increase the number of community partnerships formed by ANA grantees. (***new*** *outcome*)	*2007*	TBD	Nov-08
	2006	TBD	Nov-07
	2005	Identify baseline	Nov-06
Data Source: Administration for Native Americans (ANA) monitoring and impact evaluation tools.			
Data Validation: Please see the previous performance detail under measure 7.4a for a detailed explanation.			
Cross Reference: This program goal and related measure support HHS Strategic Goals 6 and 7.			

The Administration for Native Americans (ANA) encourages grantees to partner with other Tribes, organizations, and agencies to maximize ANA funds and further advance their project goals. ANA will

work with grantees to collect data in this area and ensure that they are reaching their leveraging potential. ANA expects to identify a baseline for measure 7.4d in November of FY 2006.

Program Goal: Ensure the effectiveness of the Administration for Native Americans' (ANA's) Training/Technical Assistance (T/TA) Services.			
Efficiency Measure	**FY**	**Target**	**Result**
7.4e. Increase the percentage of applicants who receive ANA Training/Technical Assistance (T/TA) and go on to score in the funding range. (***new*** *efficiency – pending OMB approval*)	*2007*	47%	Nov-07
	2006	45%	Nov-06
	2005	Identify baseline	43%
Data Source: T/TA Quarterly Reports, ANA application data, and Panel Review scores for applications.			
Data Validation: ANA is in the process of developing and field testing new tools which will be used to monitor new, existing, and past-grantee use of ANA T/TA. Monitoring of T/TA will be assessed at the end of each T/TA session.			
Cross Reference: This program goal and related measure support HHS Strategic Goals 6 and 7.			

The Administration for Native Americans (ANA) is adding the above measure to track and ensure the effectiveness of ANA dollars that are spent on T/TA services. ANA provides T/TA at no cost to potential applicants, with the goal of helping these applicants develop and submit projects that score in the "funding range." All projects are scored on a scale of 0-100 by independent application reviewers from Native communities who are knowledgeable in ANA's program areas. Scores from these reviewers are then normalized, and projects scoring between 70 and 100 are considered to be in the "funding range." ANA collects information from its T/TA providers, which includes the names of all Tribes and organizations that received T/TA assistance with their ANA applications. This information is cross-referenced with the applications that are submitted to determine whether these training services are meeting their intended objective (i.e., to equip potential applicants with the skills needed to conceptualize, prepare and submit viable applications to ANA). Because the funding range is static, and because the scores which determine whether or not an applicant lands in the funding range are determined by external, independent sources, this is a valuable measure which helps ANA to determine the effectiveness of its T/TA services in achieving their intended results.

7.5 Developmental Disabilities

Long Term Goal: By the end of FY 2007, increase the percentage of individuals with developmental disabilities who are independent, self-sufficient, and integrated into the community to 14%.			
Measure	**FY**	**Target**	**Result**
7.5a. Increase the percentage of individuals with developmental disabilities reached by the Councils who are independent, self-sufficient and integrated into the community. (*outcome*)	*2007*	14.03%	Jun-08
	2006	13.64%	Jun-07
	2005	13.42%	Jun-06
	2004	13.20%	12.06%
	2003	13.07%	12.68%
	2002	Identify baseline	12.94%
Data Source: Program Performance Reports (PPRs) of State Councils on Developmental Disabilities (SCDDs) and University Centers of Excellence in Developmental Disabilities (UCEDDs).			
Data Validation: Outcome data for each fiscal year are reported in annual program performance reports (PPRs) and annual reports, submitted in January of the following fiscal year. SCDDs submit PPRs through the On Line Data Collection (OLDC) system, and UCEDDs submit data through annual reports. Because the Developmental Disabilities (DD) Act provides maximum flexibility to SCDDs and UCEDDs in setting goals and objectives based on consumer input, not all states focus on community issues;			

however, grantees are encouraged to track these issues. Verification and validation of data occur through ongoing review and analysis of annual electronic reports, technical assistance site visits, and input from individuals with developmental disabilities, their families, and others. The Administration on Developmental Disabilities (ADD) works with individual grantees, along with technical assistance contractors, to gain insight into the causes of anomalies and variations in data. ADD requires grantees to take corrective actions to ensure that data are valid. With regards to this measure, not all the component data are yet collected, and it is anticipated that there will be significant changes in the measure in the future.
Cross Reference: This program goal and related measure support HHS Strategic Objectives 6.1 and 6.3. This measure also supports Secretary Leavitt's 5,000-Day Horizon, in which, "… persons with disabilities are cared for with dignity and respect," and, "Self-reliance and work are rewarded."

This long-term goal and related annual measure comprise data from two Administration on Developmental Disabilities (ADD) programs – State Councils on Developmental Disabilities (SCDDs)[132] and University Centers of Excellence in Developmental Disabilities (UCEDDs)[133] – and the measure for this goal is still being analyzed for possible future revision. Consequently, the current data from the SCDD program will be modified in the future to reflect the UCEDDs measure, and thus will affect future annual and long-term targets. The following four indicators will determine performance for the above measure:

1.) Percentage of individuals with developmental disabilities who are more independent and self-sufficient as a result of employment, housing, transportation, and health services (SCDDs).
2.) Percentage of children with developmental disabilities who are integrated through inclusive education, early intervention, and childcare programs (SCDDs).
3.) Percentage of individuals with developmental disabilities who have better quality services and supports.
4.) Percentage of individuals with developmental disabilities who are receiving services from UCEDD trained professionals (UCEDDs).

With regard to performance demonstrated under this measure, there was virtually level performance compared to the previous year (only 2 percent decrease), compared with virtually level funding for the affected programs (only 2 percent increase) during a year when state and local funding for all kinds of programs had been hit by budget problems. Note that these programs administered by ADD do not provide services directly, but rather modulate the quantity and quality of services that are provided at the state and local level in order to ensure maximum effectiveness for individuals with developmental disabilities.

[132] SCDDs are responsible for increasing the number of individuals with developmental disabilities receiving services and supports necessary for living in the community. This measure includes data in eight areas: employment, housing, transportation, health services, child care, recreation, quality assurance, and education. SCDDs focus on three approaches to promoting life in the community: (1) capacity building and improvements within service systems; (2) changing opinions and attitudes of the public, professionals, and the business world; and (3) empowering consumers to demand the services that they need.

[133] UCEDDs, among other responsibilities, provide training to professionals who work with individuals with developmental disabilities. This training both increases the number of trained professionals in the disabilities field as well as increases the quality of the pool of professionals in generic fields to provide services to individuals with developmental disabilities living in the community, thus improving the quality of life in the community.

Long Term Goal: By the end of FY 2007, increase the percentage of trained individuals who are actively working to improve access of individuals with developmental disabilities to services and supports to 94%.			
Measure	**FY**	**Target**	**Result**
7.5b. Increase the percentage of trained individuals actively working to improve access of individuals with developmental disabilities to services and supports.[134] (*outcome*)	*2007*	94.10%	Jun-08
	2006	93.50%	Jun-07
	2005	93.13%	Jun-06
	2004	92.76%	58%
	2003	Identify baseline	51%
	2002	Pre-baseline	92.26%
Data Source: Program Performance Reports (PPRs) of State Councils on Developmental Disabilities (SCDDs).			
Data Validation: Please see the previous performance detail table under measure 7.5a for a detailed explanation.			
Cross Reference: This program goal and related measure support HHS Strategic Objectives 6.1 and 6.3. This measure also supports Secretary Leavitt's 5,000-Day Horizon, in which, "… persons with disabilities are cared for with dignity and respect."			

This long term goal and related annual measure track community-based efforts to promote availability of services and supports necessary to individuals with developmental disabilities living in the community.[135] This measure comprises data from the State Councils on Developmental Disabilities (SCDDs), and the measure for this goal – ratio of individuals with developmental disabilities and family members active in systems advocacy, compared to individuals with developmental disabilities and family members trained in systems advocacy – is still being analyzed for possible future revision. For example, the Administration on Developmental Disabilities (ADD) has been working to make definition of individuals "actively working" more uniform across states. Moreover, there have been changes in performance that ADD is still analyzing in order to better understand the trends. With better understanding of what is driving this measure, ADD will in the future be able to better manage it.

Long Term Goal: By the end of FY 2007, the percentage of individuals who have their complaint of abuse, neglect, discrimination, or other human or civil rights corrected will increase to 93 percent.			
Measure	**FY**	**Target**	**Result**
7.5c. Percentage of individuals who have their complaint of abuse, neglect, discrimination, or other human or civil rights corrected compared to the total assisted. (*outcome*)	*2007*	93%	Jun-08
	2006	92%	Jun-07
	2005	91%	Jun-06
	2004	88%	88.7%
	2003	Identify baseline	78%
	2002	Pre-baseline	87%
Data Source: Program Performance Reports (PPRs) of Protection and Advocacy (P&A) Systems.			
Data Validation: Outcome data for each fiscal year are reported in annual program performance reports (PPRs) submitted in January of the following fiscal year. Protection and Advocacy Systems (P&As) submit PPRs through the On Line Data Collection (OLDC) system. Because the Developmental Disabilities Act provides maximum flexibility to P&As in setting goals and objectives based on consumer input, not all states focus on community issues; however, grantees are encouraged to track these issues. Verification and validation of data occur through ongoing review and analysis of annual electronic reports, technical assistance site visits, and input from individuals with developmental disabilities, their families, and others.			

[134] The following will comprise the formula for determining performance for the above measure: ratio of individuals with developmental disabilities and family members active in systems advocacy compared to individuals with developmental disabilities and family members trained in systems advocacy.

[135] As required under the Olmstead Supreme Court decision.

Cross Reference: This program goal and related measure support HHS Strategic Objectives 5.4 and 6.3. This measure also supports Secretary Leavitt's 5,000-Day Horizon, in which, "… persons with disabilities are cared for with dignity and respect."

Protection and Advocacy groups (P&A) have the lead in the effort to pursue the safety of individuals with developmental disabilities living in the community. P&As use various strategies to protect and advocate for individuals with developmental disabilities, including individual advocacy.[136] Due to P&As efforts, more individuals with developmental disabilities had their human and civil rights protected in FY 2004: 88.7 percent of individuals assisted by P&As had their complaint corrected. Nevertheless, the measure for this goal is still being analyzed for possible future revision: the Administration on Developmental Disabilities (ADD) continues to analyze both the significance of changes in this measure as well as the appropriateness of this measure, especially in light of how the effectiveness of P&A systems is measured across the spectrum of different populations that are served by P&As.

Measure	FY	Target	Result
7.5d. Increase the percent of University Centers of Excellence in Developmental Disabilities (UCEDD) trainees who demonstrate leadership in the developmental disabilities field at 1,5, and 10 years after completion of UCEDD training. (***new*** *outcome*)	*2007*	Identify baseline	Sep-07
Data Source: National Information Reporting System (NIRS).			
Data Validation: All University Centers of Excellence in Developmental Disabilities (UCEDDs) have data management staff who received training and technical assistance from ADD staff on the measure, and how to collect data for the measure. ADD developed policies on data collection including an annual report template and definitions (attached), which is pending OMB approval.			
Cross Reference: This annual measure supports HHS Strategic Objective 6.3, and was developed as a result of PART. This measure also supports Secretary Leavitt's 5,000-Day Horizon, in which, "… persons with disabilities are cared for with dignity and respect."			

This measure is a result of negotiation with OMB during the PART in 2003. In contrast with a previous measure on University Centers of Excellence in Developmental Disabilities (UCEDDs), the Administration on Developmental Disabilities (ADD) has broadened its information collection to more accurately reflect the work of the UCEDDs.[137] ADD expects to identify the baseline for this measure in FY2007.

Efficiency Measure	FY	Target	Result
7.5e. Increase the number of individuals with developmental disabilities reached by the Councils who are independent, self-sufficient and integrated into the community, per $1,000 of federal funding to the Councils. (***new*** *efficiency– pending OMB approval*)	*2007*	1% increase over previous year	Jun-08
	2006	1% increase over previous year	Jun-07
	2005	1% increase over previous year	Jun-06
	2004	Identify baseline	7.53
Data Source: Program Performance Reports (PPRs) of State Councils on Developmental Disabilities (SCDDs), Protection and Advocacy systems (P&As), and University Centers of Excellence in Developmental Disabilities (UCEDDs).			

[136] These strategies include negotiation and mediation, provision of technical assistance to other advocates and to self-advocates, attendance at administrative hearings, and finally, when necessary in a limited number of cases, pursuit of litigation.

[137] The UCEDDs: 1.) provide interdisciplinary pre-service preparation and continuing education to students and fellows in a variety of disciplines; and 2.) provide training and technical assistance to individuals with developmental disabilities, their families, professionals, paraprofessionals, policymakers, students and others in the community.

Data Validation: Outcome data for each fiscal year are reported in annual program performance reports (PPRs) and annual reports, submitted in January of the following fiscal year. SCDDs and P&As submit PPRs through the On Line Data Collection (OLDC) system, and UCEDDs submit data through annual reports. Because the Developmental Disabilities Act provides maximum flexibility to SCDDs and UCEDDs in setting goals and objectives based on consumer input, not all states focus on community issues; however, grantees are encouraged to track these issues. Verification and validation of data occur through ongoing review and analysis of annual electronic reports, technical assistance site visits, and input from individuals with developmental disabilities, their families, and others. The Administration on Developmental Disabilities (ADD) works with individual grantees, along with technical assistance contractors, to gain insight into the causes of anomalies and variations in data. ADD requires grantees to take corrective actions to ensure that data are valid. With regards to this measure, not all the component data are yet collected, and it is anticipated that there will be significant changes in the measure in the future.
Cross Reference: This program goal and related measure support HHS Strategic Objectives 6.1 and 6.3. This measure also supports Secretary Leavitt's 5,000-Day Horizon, in which, "… persons with disabilities are cared for with dignity and respect," and, "Self-reliance and work are rewarded."

The State Councils on Developmental Disabilities (Councils) program is a force within state governments for systems change and capacity building, as well as providing training to individuals with developmental disabilities and their family members to prepare them to participate in the process of policy making, since they often have a deeper appreciation of their own needs than do even professionals in the field. Sitting on each State Council are individuals with developmental disabilities, family members, representatives of state agencies and service providers, and also representatives of the federally funded P&As and University Centers.

At the end of each fiscal year, the Council reports on its achievements during the past 12 months which were gained using the federal funding provided by ADD. In order to maximize the efficacy and efficiency of these efforts, ADD provides policy support as well as technical assistance. The proposed efficiency measure reflects performance data reported to ADD on existing annual reports from the states. ADD collected data for this efficiency measure from the Councils in FY 2004. Based on that, ADD has computed a baseline (FY 2004) of 7.53 individuals with developmental disabilities per $1,000 federal funding to the Councils, which will be used as a reference point when evaluating subsequent years. The targets shown for each successive year is the percentage increase over the previous year. Thus, the target for FY 2007 is 1 percent more than the efficiency for FY 2006 expressed as number of individuals with developmental disabilities per $1,000 federal funding to the Councils.

STRATEGIC GOAL IV: MANAGE RESOURCES TO IMPROVE PERFORMANCE.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 8: ACHIEVE "GREEN" IN THE SIX INITIATIVES IN THE PRESIDENT'S MANAGEMENT AGENDA.

8.1 ACF Administration/President's Management Agenda

Measure	FY	Target	Result
8.1 Obtain ultimate 'Green' progress for each initiative under the President's Management Agenda (PMA). (*outcome*)	*2007*	7 green scores on progress	Nov-08
	2006	7 green scores on progress[138]	Nov-07
	2005	6 green scores on progress[139]	Met green criteria through 4th quarter FY 2005 for all initiatives[140]
	2004	5 green scores on progress	5 green scores through 4th quarter FY 2004
Data Source: The Assistant Secretary for Administration and Management and the Assistant Secretary for Budget, Technology, and Finance, in the Department of Health and Human Services.			
Data Validation: Data are validated via ASBTF reference to OMB standards for "Green" in the President's Management Agenda for Departments.			
Cross Reference: This annual measure supports HHS Strategic Goal 8.			

Six initiatives comprise the President's Management Agenda (PMA): Strategic Management of Human Capital, Competitive Sourcing, Expanded Electronic Government, Improved Financial Performance, Budget and Performance Integration, and Eliminating Improper Payments.[141] ACF is committed to achieving results through these six PMA initiatives.

In the strategic management of human capital, ACF successfully accomplished its agency workforce re-structuring plan and administrative consolidation objectives (grants and IT) to exceed de-layering goals – quantifiably measured in changes in the manager to staff ratio from 1:5 in FY 2002, to 1:7.9 in FY 2005. For the fourth consecutive year, ACF has improved accountability by cascading the Assistant Secretary's performance contract to managers and employees, linking employee performance plans to agency goals and performance measures. In FY 2005, ACF elaborated succession and workforce development plans and has identified agency core competencies and an assessment tool for all ACF employees. Focused on obtaining a more diverse workforce, ACF has created tracking measures to ensure diversity and has sustained workforce diversity at or above all governmental benchmarks.[142] For the second year in a row, ACF has used student tuition assistant and loan reimbursement programs to retain high caliber talent and promote the development of mission-critical competencies. In FY 2005, ACF has awarded 24 loan repayments and 14 tuition assistance payments. ACF continues to enforce agency leadership succession

[138] A seventh initiative, "Real Property," is being planned for a progress rating.
[139] A sixth initiative, "Eliminating Improper Payments," was introduced in FY 2005.
[140] Green criteria were met, except for Eliminating Improper Payments, where no ACF scorecard rating was applicable for the new initiative.
[141] The PMA originally had five initiatives; the sixth initiative, "Eliminating Improper Payments," was introduced in FY 2005.
[142] ACF uses data from the personnel system (managed by the HHS Program Support Center) to assess demographic, gender, and ethnic diversity across ACF and compare it within HHS and outside (Federal-wide comparisons) to measure progress. ACF has recently also been able to overlay this information to mission critical occupations and average grade. Concerning privacy issues, these data are collected and computed without attribution to individuals and without inquiry of employees by ACF.

planning, executing a central hiring strategy for 10 entry level positions (GS 7/9/11/12) and utilizing HHS and OPM hiring flexibilities.

In competitive sourcing, ACF achieved a cost savings of $300,000 in FY 2004 while implementing performance decisions to contract facilities/physical security, training services, and control correspondence. ACF also exercised targeted buyout authority and re-trained and re-deployed affected staff to ensure not involuntarily separating any employees. In FY 2005 and FY 2006, ACF will study 118 positions to achieve 58 percent review of the agency's commercial inventory. Using OMB's cost saving approach, savings of over $3.5 million over 7 years are expected from ACF competitive sourcing efforts.

In expanded e-government, ACF has been selected as a Departmental Center of Excellence for grants processing – one of two centers HHS-wide – to assist other HHS OPDIVs to re-engineer grants business processes uniformly for non-research grants. ACF's grants system has been successfully deployed at the Administration on Aging (AOA), the Indian Health Service (IHS) and the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid (CMS). ACF achieved further efficiencies through outsourcing agency network services to the consolidated HHS Information Technology Service Center (ITSC). Through Grants.gov, ACF received 1,500 electronic applications in FY 2005, exceeding the HHS- and OMB-assigned ACF ambitious target of 1,000 electronic grant applications by June 30th for FY 2005. Additionally, ACF has eclipsed the OMB requirement of 25 percent posting of electronic applications by posting 90 percent.

In improving financial performance, for a third year, ACF was part of the HHS expedited and consolidated audit. The Department received another clean opinion on its FY 2005 audit (the seventh consecutive clean audit opinion for ACF, with no ACF-specific material weaknesses in FY 2005). ACF's Federal Manager's Financial Integrity Act review revealed no material internal control weaknesses and ACF's systems remain FFMIA compliant. ACF management has actively participated in the development of the Unified Financial Management System (UFMS) at all levels from project governance through the provision of subject matter experts. UFMS will provide capability for more timely and accurate information for management purposes and will standardize and streamline processes and procedures across the Department.

In budget-performance integration, ACF has instituted a comprehensive performance management system that links agency-wide mission and goals with program priorities and resources. The agency uses performance and efficiency data in managing programs and linking outcomes to investments. All ACF programs have developed logic models that link resources (such as staff and funding), activities, and outcomes, and many programs have developed new outcome and efficiency measures. ACF has completed OMB PART reviews on twenty-two programs and received one of the highest PART ratings (90 percent) for any social service program (Child Support Enforcement).

In FY 2005, eliminating improper payments became an additional stand-alone PMA initiative. ACF continues to take a proactive leadership role in OMB/HHS' improper payment initiatives, negotiating plans and deliverables regularly with HHS and OMB officials for ACF's four A-11-identified programs.[143] Recent accomplishments include: ACF developed and reported a national error rate of 1.6 percent for the Head Start program in the FY 2005 Performance and Accountability Report (PAR) – a significant reduction from the 3.9 percent reported in the FY 2004 PAR – as a result of implementing a corrective action plan for reducing the error rate from FY 2005 through FY 2007; ACF reported a Foster Care error rate of 10.3 percent in the FY 2005 PAR; ACF prepared a plan for expanding the Child Care improper payment pilot to additional states and reported results in the FY 2005 PAR; and ACF reported an overall TANF case error rate of 20 percent and a payment error rate of 3.9 percent for the state of Alabama in the FY 2005 PAR, based on the results of a review of 208 cases during the expanded A-133

[143] Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Foster Care, Child Care, and Head Start.

audit. Other significant accomplishments include: on March 18, 2005, ACF successfully completed and submitted comprehensive Improper Payments Risk Assessments for seven additional programs, subject to HHS' implementation of the requirements of the IPIA (Improper Payments Information Act); the award of PARIS (Public Assistance Reporting Information System) partnership grants to six states; the award of a PARIS evaluation contract to be conducted during FY 2006 and the award of a logistics contract for the PARIS conference of state and federal participants to be held December 6-7, 2005.

INVENTORY OF ACF ANNUAL PERFORMANCE MEASURES
(Organized by ACF's Strategic Goals and Objectives)

I. Strategic Goal: Increase economic independence and productivity for families.

1. Strategic Objective: Increase employment.

ACF Program	Performance Measure	Type of Measure	Target Achieved	Target	Actual	Year/ Data
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	1.1a. All states meet the TANF all-families work participation rate (50% work participation for FY 2002-2005)	Outcome	N	100%	98%	FY 2003
	1.1b.[146] Increase (from the baseline year, FY1999) the percentage of adult TANF recipients who become newly employed.	Outcome	N	44%	35%	FY 2004
	1.1c.[147] Increase (from the new baseline year, FY 2000) the percentage of adult TANF recipients/former recipients employed in one quarter that were still employed in the next two consecutive quarters.	Outcome	N	68%	59%	FY 2004
	1.1d.[148] Increase (from the baseline year, FY 2004) the percentage rate of earnings gained by employed adult TANF recipients/former recipients between a base quarter and a second subsequent quarter.	Outcome	Y	29%	37%	FY 2004
	1.1e.[149] Increase the rate of case closures related to employment, child support collected, and marriage.	Outcome	N/A	19.3%	TBD	Data Expected Feb-06
	1.1f. Decrease the annual cost per recipient.	Efficiency	N/A	TBD	TBD	Data Expected Oct-06
Refugee and Entrant Assistance	1.2a. Increase the percent of refugees entering employment through ACF-funded refugee employment services by at least 3 percent of the prior year's actual percentage outcome using the ratio of entered employment to the number of refugees receiving services.	Outcome	Y	46.35%	50.00%	FY 2004
	1.2b Increase the percent of entered employment with health benefits available as a subset of full-time job placements by 3 percent of the prior year's actual percentage outcome.	Outcome	N	61.80%	56.00%	FY 2004
	1.2c.[150] Increase the percent of 90-day job retention as a subset of all entered employment by at least 3 percent of the prior year's actual percentage outcome.	Outcome	Y	72.10%	74.00%	FY 2004

[146] Formerly measure 1.1c.
[147] Formerly measure 1.1d.
[148] Formerly measure 1.1e.
[149] Formerly measure 1.1g.
[150] Formerly measure 1.2d.

Refugee and Entrant Assistance (Cont.)	1.2d. Increase the percent of cash assistance terminations due to earned income from employment for those clients receiving cash assistance at employment entry.	**NEW** Outcome	N/A	27.54%	TBD	Data Expected Dec-06
	1.2e. Increase the average hourly wage of refugees at placement (employment entry).	**NEW** Outcome	N/A	$8.15	TBD	Data Expected Dec-06
	1.2f. For newly arrived refugees receiving TANF or other forms of cash assistance, shorten the length of time it takes a refugee to obtain unsubsidized employment following arrival in the U.S.	Efficiency	N/A	TBD	TBD	Data Expected Jun-06
	1.2g.[151] Increase the percent of refugees who enter employment through the Matching Grant (MG) program as a subset of all MG employable adults by a percent of the prior year's actual percentage outcome.	Outcome	Y	71.1%	72%	CY 2004
	1.2h.[152] Increase the percent of refugees who are self-sufficient (not dependent on any cash assistance) within the first four months (120 days) after arrival by a percent of the prior year's actual percentage outcome.	Outcome	N	72.10%	72%	CY 2004
	1.2i. Increase the percent of refugees who are self-sufficient (not dependent on any cash assistance) within the first six months (180 days) after arrival by a percent of the prior year's actual percentage outcome.	**NEW** Outcome	N/A	78%	TBD	Data Expected Dec-06
	1.2j. Increase the number of Matching Grant (MG) program refugees who are self-sufficient (not dependent on any cash assistance) within the first six months (180 days after arrival), per million federal dollars awarded to grantees (adjusted for inflation).	**NEW** Efficiency	N/A	390	TBD	Data Expected Dec-06
	1.2k. Increase the number of victims of trafficking certified per year.	**NEW** Outcome	N/A	200	TBD	Data Expected Jun-06
	1.2l Increase the number of victims of trafficking restored to self-sufficiency.	**NEW** Outcome	N/A	67% of cert. victims require fewer than two years assistance	TBD	Data Expected Jun-06
	1.2m. Increase number of victims certified and served by whole network of grantees per million dollars invested.	**NEW** Efficiency	N/A	20	TBD	Data Expected Jun-06
	1.2n. Increase Media Impressions, Hotline Calls, and Website Visits per thousand dollars invested.	**NEW** Outcome- and Efficiency	Y	MI: 27,000 HC: 0.81 WV: 30	MI: 104,600 HC: 1.812 WV: Jun-06	FY 2005

[151] Formerly measure 1.2e.
[152] Formerly measure 1.2f.

2. Strategic Objective: Increase independent living.

ACF Program	Performance Measure	Type of Measure	Target Achieved	Target	Actual	Year/ Data
Assets for Indepen-dence	2.1a.[153] Increase small business capitalization, homeownership, and post-secondary education acquisition by low-income working families.	Outcome	N/A	TBD	TBD	Data Expected Dec-06
	2.1b. Maintain the ratio of total earned income saved in IDAs per grant dollar spent on programmatic and administrative activities at the end of year one of the five- year AFI project.	**NEW** Efficiency (all three measures are used for one aspect of efficiency in Assets for Independence)	N/A	0.88	TBD	Data Expected Mar-06
	2.1c. Maintain the ratio of total earned income saved in IDAs per grant dollar spent on programmatic and administrative activities at the end of year three of the five- year AFI project.		N/A	3.95	TBD	Data Expected Mar-06
	2.1d. Maintain the ratio of total earned income saved in IDAs per grant dollar spent on programmatic and administrative activities at the end of the five- year AFI project.		N/A	TBD	TBD	Data Expected Mar-06

3. Strategic Objective: Increase parental responsibility.

ACF Program	Performance Measure	Type of Measure	Target Achieved	Target	Actual	Year/ Data
Child Support Enforce-ment	3.1a. Maintain the paternity establishment percentage (PEP)[154] among children born out of wedlock. (This includes not only current paternity established cases but also completion of backlogs of older IV-D cases.)	Outcome	Y	98%	99%	FY 2004
	3.1b. Increase the percentage of IV-D (child support) cases having support orders.[155]	Outcome	Y	70%	74%	FY 2004
	3.1c. Increase the IV-D (child support) collection rate[156] for current support.	Outcome	N	60%	59%	FY 2004
	3.1d. Maintain the percentage of paying cases among IV-D (child support) arrearage cases.	Outcome	N	62%	60%	FY 2004
	3.1e. Increase the cost-effectiveness ratio (total dollars collected per $1 of expenditures).	Efficiency	Y	$4.35	$4.38	FY 2004

[153] Formerly measure 2.1c.

[154] Number of children in state with paternity established or acknowledged during the FY, divided by number of children in state born out-of-wedlock in the preceding FY.

[155] Number of IV-D cases with support orders established, divided by the number of IV-D cases.

[156] Collections on current support in IV-D cases, divided by current support amount owed in IV-D cases.

4. Strategic Objective: Increase affordable child care.

ACF Program	Performance Measure	Type of Measure	Target Achieved	Target	Actual	Year/ Data
Child Care	4.1a. Maintain the number of children served through CCDF, TANF, and SSBG child care subsidies as compared to the number of children in families with income under 150% of the Federal Poverty Level.[157]	Outcome	Y	32%	32%	FY 2004
	4.1b.[158] Increase the proportion of regulated centers and family child care homes that serve families and children receiving child care subsidies.	Efficiency	N/A	65%	TBD	Data Expected Jun-05

II. Strategic Goal: Improve healthy development, safety, and well-being of children and youth.

5. Strategic Objective: Increase the quality of child care.

ACF Program	Performance Measure	Type of Measure	Target Achieved	Target	Actual	Year/ Data
Child Care	5.1a. Increase by 10% the number of regulated child care centers and homes nationwide accredited by a recognized early childhood development professional organization.	Outcome	Y	11,544	11,888	CY 2004
	5.1b.[159] Increase the number of states that have implemented state early learning guidelines in literacy, language, pre-reading, and numeracy for children ages 3 to 5 that align with state K-12 standards and are linked to the education and training of caregivers, preschool teachers, and administrators.[160]	Output	Y	15	22	CY 2005
Head Start	5.2a. Achieve at least an average 34 percent gain (12 scale points) in word knowledge for children completing the Head Start program.	Outcome	Y	32%	32%	FY 2003
	5.2b. Achieve at least an average 52 percent gain (4 scale points) in mathematical skills for children completing the Head Start program.	Outcome	Y	43%	43%	FY 2003
	5.2c. Achieve at least an average 70 percent gain (3.4 scale points) in letter identification for children completing the Head Start program.	Outcome	N	70%	38%	FY 2003
	5.2d.[161] Proportion of Head Start grantees, using the National Reporting System, that meet or exceed numerical targets in selected dimensions of school readiness.	Outcome	N/A	TBD	TBD	Data Expected Jun-06

[157] Measure was changed during FY 2006 budget process to reflect proportion of children served rather than number.
[158] Formerly measure 4.1c.
[159] Formerly measure 5.1c.
[160] This measure will be reported on biennially due to constraints on data availability.
[161] Formerly measure 5.2l.

Head Start (Cont.)	5.2e. Achieve at least an average 14 percent gain (2 scale points) in social skills for children completing the Head Start program.	Outcome	Y	10%	13%	FY 2003
	5.2f. Achieve goal of at least 80 percent of children completing the Head Start program rated by parent as being in excellent or very good health.	Outcome	N	80%	79%	FY 2003
	5.2g. Achieve goal of at least 70 percent the percentage of parents who report reading to child three times per week or more.	Outcome	N	70%	69%	FY 2003
	5.2h.[162] Increase the percentage of teachers with AA, BA, Advanced Degree, or a degree in a field related to early childhood education.	Outcome	Y	65.0%	69.0%	FY 2005
	5.2i.[163] Maintain the average lead teacher score on an observational measure of teacher-child interaction.	Outcome	N	73	72	FY 2003
	5.2j.[164] Increase the percentage of Head Start children who receive necessary treatment for emotional or behavioral problems after being identified as needing such treatment.	Outcome	N	90%	73%	FY 2005
	5.2k.[165] Decrease under-enrollment in Head Start programs, thereby increasing the number of children served per dollar.	Efficiency	N/A	4.0%	TBD	Data Expected Jun-06

6. Strategic Objective: Increase the safety, permanency, and well-being of children and youth.

ACF Program	Performance Measure	Type of Measure	Target Achieved	Target	Actual	Year/ Data
Child Welfare	6.1a. Decrease the rate of first-time victims per 1,000 children, based on National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS) reporting of the child maltreatment victims each year who had not been maltreatment victims in any prior year.	Outcome	N	6.86 (0.20 reduction from FY 2003)	7.12	FY 2004
	6.1b. Decrease the percentage of children with substantiated reports of maltreatment that have a repeated substantiated report of maltreatment within 6 months.	Outcome	N	7%	8%	FY 2004
	6.1c. Improve states' average response time between maltreatment report and investigation, based on the median of states' reported average response time in hours from screened-in reports to the initiation of the investigation.[166]	Outcome and Efficiency	Y	63.7 hours (5% reduction of previous FY)	48.0 hours	FY 2004

[162] Formerly measure 5.2i.
[163] Formerly measure 5.2j.
[164] Formerly measure 5.2k.
[165] Formerly measure 5.2m.
[166] Thereby, reducing the potential of risk to potential victims.

Child Welfare (Cont.)	6.1d. Increase the percentage of children who exit foster care within two years of placement either through guardianship or adoption.	Outcome	Y	33%	34%	FY 2004
	6.1e. Maintain the percentage of children who exit the foster care system through reunification within one year of placement.	Outcome	Y	67%	68%	FY 2004
	6.1f. Decrease the percentage of children who exit foster care through emancipation.	Outcome	N	6%	8.2%	FY 2004
	6.1g. For those children who had been in care less than 12 months, maintain the percentage that had no more than two placement settings.	Outcome	N	80%	83%	FY 2004
	6.1h. Decrease the percent of foster children in care 12 or more months with no case plan goal (including case plan goal "Not Yet Determined").	**NEW** Efficiency	N/A	7.4%	TBD	Data Expected Oct-06
	6.1i. Decrease the gap between the percentage of children 9 and older waiting to be adopted and those actually adopted.	**NEW** Outcome	N/A	16.7%	TBD	Data Expected Oct-07
	6.1j.[167] Increase the adoption rate.	Outcome	N/A	9.85%	TBD	Data Expected Oct-06
	6.1k. Maintain or decrease the average administrative claim per IV-E Adoption Assistance child.	**NEW** Efficiency	N/A	$1,598	TBD	Data Expected Oct-06
Youth Programs	6.2a.[168] Increase the proportion of youth living in safe and appropriate settings after exiting ACF-funded RHY services.	Outcome	N	92%	89.3%	FY 2005
	6.2b.[169] Increase funding efficiency by increasing the percent/number of youth who complete the transitional living program (TLP) by graduating or who leave ahead of schedule based upon an opportunity.	Outcome and Efficiency	Y	45.6%	47.9%	FY 2005
	6.2c.[170] Increase the number of RHY youth who are engaged in community service and service learning activities while in the program.	Outcome	N	14%	8.3%	FY 2005
	6.2d. Decrease the proportion of youth ages 15-19 who have engaged in sexual intercourse.	Outcome	N/A	45.5%	TBD	Data Expected Jun-07
	6.2e. Decrease the rate of births to unmarried teenage girls (i.e. births per 1,000 girls) ages 15-19.	Outcome	Y	34.6	34.6	CY 2004
	6.2f. Increase the percentage of mentees in active mentoring relationships that have already lasted more than twelve months as a percentage of the entire caseload.	**NEW** Outcome	Y	16%	19%	FY 2005

[167] Formerly measure 6.1g.
[168] Formerly measure 6.2b.
[169] Formerly measure 6.2c.
[170] Formerly measure 6.2f.

Youth Programs (Cont.)	6.2g. Increase the number of children of prisoners in one-to-one matches with caring adults who have been trained and screened by the MCP program and its local and national partners.	**NEW** Outcome	N	33,000 new cases	14,000	FY 2005
	6.2h. Increase the percentage of mentees surveyed that respond with an overall average score of 3 or above on 15 key questions in a mentoring relationship quality instrument that has been validated by research.	**NEW** Outcome	N/A	2% increase over baseline	TBD	Data Expected Dec-08
	6.2i. Increase the percentage of mentees in active mentoring relationships lasting more than eleven months and concluding as planned in the twelfth month or shortly thereafter, plus the percent of mentees in active mentoring relationships that have already lasted twelve months or more, as a percent of the entire caseload.[171]	Outcome	Y	20%	20%	FY 2005
	6.2j. By FY 2007, reduce the percentage of matches that terminate at 3 months or less to 20% of all matches terminating in the year.	**NEW** Efficiency	N/A	25%	TBD	Data Expect Dec-07
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	6.3a. Increase the number of children in a state living in married couple households as a percentage of all children in the state living in households.	Outcome	N/A	70%	TBD	Data Expected Oct-06

III. Strategic Goal: Increase the health and prosperity of communities and Tribes.

7. Strategic Objective: Build healthy, safe, and supportive communities and Tribes.

ACF Program	Performance Measure	Type of Measure	Target Achieved	Target	Actual	Year/ Data
Commun-ity Services Block Grant	7.1a. Reduce the number of conditions of poverty among low-income individuals, families, and communities as a result of community action interventions.	Outcome	N/A	20 million	TBD	Data Expected Jul-06
Family Violence Prevention	7.2a. Maintain the number of Federally recognized Indian Tribes that have family violence prevention programs.	Output	N	205	188	FY 2005
	7.2b. Increase through training the capacity of the National Domestic Violence Hotline to respond to an increase in the average number and the type of calls per month (as measured by average number of calls per month to which the hotline responds).	Outcome	Y	14,500	16,500	FY 2005
	7.2c. Shorten the average "wait time" (on calls to the National Domestic Violence Hotline) in order to increase the number of calls responded to and that provide needed information to callers.	Efficiency	N/A	TBD	TBD	Data Expected Mar-06

[171] Formerly measure 6.2g.

Family Violence Prevention (Cont.)	7.2d. Reduce the Family Violence Prevention Services Act (FVPSA) dollars spent per "bed night."	**NEW** Efficiency	N/A	TBD	TBD	Data Expected Dec-07
Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program	7.3a. Increase the recipiency targeting index[172] score of LIHEAP households having at least one member 60 years or older.	Outcome	N	82	78	FY 2004
	7.3b. Maintain the recipiency targeting index[173] score of LIHEAP households having at least one member 5 years or younger.	Outcome	N	122	115	FY 2004
	7.3c. Increase the ratio of LIHEAP households assisted (heating, cooling, crisis, and weatherization assistance) per $100 of LIHEAP administrative costs.	**NEW** Efficiency	N/A	3.68	TBD	Data Expected Aug-06
Native American Programs	7.4a Increase the number of jobs created through ANA funding.	Outcome	N/A	TBD	TBD	Data Expected Jun-06
	7.4b. Increase the number of projects involving youth in Native American communities.	**NEW** Outcome	N/A	TBD	TBD	Data Expected Jun-06
	7.4c. Increase the number of intergenerational projects in Native American communities.	**NEW** Outcome	N/A	TBD	TBD	Data Expected Jun-06
	7.4d. Increase the number of community partnerships formed by ANA grantees.	**NEW** Outcome	N/A	TBD	TBD	Data Expected Jun-06
	7.4e. Increase the percentage of applicants who receive ANA Training/Technical Assistance (T/TA) and go on to score in the funding range.	**NEW** Efficiency	N/A	45%	TBD	Data Expected Nov-06
Develop-mental Disabili-ties	7.5a. Increase the percentage of individuals with developmental disabilities reached by the Councils who are independent, self-sufficient and integrated into the community.	Outcome	N	13.20%	12.06%	FY 2004
	7.5b. Increase the percentage of trained individuals actively working to improve access of individuals with developmental disabilities to services and supports.	Outcome	N	92.76%	58%	FY 2004
	7.5c. Percentage of individuals who have their complaint of abuse, neglect, discrimination, or other human or civil rights corrected compared to the total assisted.	Outcome	Y	88%	88.7%	FY 2004
	7.5d. Increase the percent of University Centers of Excellence in Developmental Disabilities (UCEDD) trainees who demonstrate leadership in the developmental disabilities field at 1,5, and 10 years after completion of UCEDD training.	**NEW** Outcome	N/A	TBD	TBD	Data Expected Sep-07

[172] The recipiency targeting index quantifies the extent to which such households are receiving LIHEAP assistance. The index is computed by comparing the percent of LIHEAP recipient households that are members of a target group with the percent of all LIHEAP income eligible households that are members of the target group. An index score above 100 indicates that LIHEAP is serving a target group of households at a higher rate than the eligible household population.

[173] See previous footnote.

Develop-mental Disabili-ties (Cont.)	7.5e. Increase the number of individuals with developmental disabilities reached by the Councils who are independent, self-sufficient, and integrated into the community, per $1,000 of federal funding to the Councils.	**NEW** Efficiency	N/A	7.53	TBD	Data Expected Jun-06

IV. Strategic Goal: Manage resources to improve performance.

8. Strategic Objective: Achieve "Green" in the six initiatives in the President's Management Agenda.

ACF Program	Performance Measure	Type of Measure	Target Achieved	Target	Actual	Year/ Data
Office of the Assistant Secretary	8.1 Obtain ultimate 'Green' score for each initiative under the President's Management Agenda (PMA).	Outcome	Y	6 green scores on progress	Met green criteria through 2nd Q FY 2005	FY 2005

CHANGES AND IMPROVEMENTS OVER PREVIOUS YEARS

In the past fiscal year, ACF has taken significant steps to improve performance management. First, ACF has continued to emphasize outcome-oriented measures over output-oriented measures, phasing out many output measures and creating several new outcome measures (see Table 1).

Table 1: New Outcome Measures in FY 2007 Performance Budget

Program	New Outcome Measure	Data
Refugee and Entrant Assistance – Refugee Cash and Medical Assistance (CMA)	1.2d. Increase the percent of cash assistance terminations due to earned income from employment for those clients receiving cash assistance at employment entry.	Data Expected Dec-06
	1.2e. Increase the average hourly wage of refugees at placement (employment entry).	Data Expected Dec-06
	1.2i. Increase the percent of refugees who are self-sufficient (not dependent on any cash assistance) within the first six months (180 days) after arrival by a percent of the prior year's actual percentage outcome.	Data Expected Dec-06
Refugee and Entrant Assistance – Human Trafficking Program	1.2k. Increase the number of victims of trafficking certified per year.	Results Already Reported
	1.2l. Increase the number of victims of trafficking restored to self-sufficiency (independence from cash assistance).	Data Expected Jun-06
Child Welfare – Adoption	6.1i. Decrease the gap between the percentage of children 9 and older waiting to be adopted and those actually adopted.	Data Expected Oct-07
Youth – Mentoring Children of Prisoners	6.2f. Increase the percentage of mentees in active mentoring relationships that have already lasted more than twelve months as a percentage of the entire caseload.	Results Already Reported
	6.2g. Increase the number of children of prisoners in one-to-one matches with caring adults who have been trained and screened by the (Mentoring Children of Prisoners) MCP program and its local and national partners.	Results Already Reported
	6.2h. Increase the percentage of mentees surveyed that respond with an overall average score of 3 or above on 15 key questions in a mentoring relationship quality instrument that has been validated by research.	Data Expected Dec-08
Native American Programs	7.4d. Increase the number of community partnerships formed by ANA grantees.	Data Expected Nov-07
Developmental Disabilities	7.5d. Increase the percent of University Centers of Excellence in Developmental Disabilities (UCEDD) trainees who demonstrate leadership in the developmental disabilities field at 1,5, and 10 years after completion of UCEDD training.	Data Expected Sep-07

Second, in keeping with the Budget-Performance Integration initiative in the President's Management Agenda, ACF has developed several new efficiency measures (see Table 2). Most of these efficiency measures focus on outcomes rather than outputs.

Table 2: New Efficiency Measures in FY 2007 Performance Budget

Program	New Efficiency Measure	Data
Refugee and Entrant Assistance – Matching Grants Program	1.2j. Increase the number of Matching Grant (MG) program refugees who are self-sufficient (not dependent on any cash assistance) within the first six months (180 days after arrival), per million federal dollars awarded to grantees (adjusted for inflation).	Data Expected Dec-06
Refugee and Entrant Assistance – Human Trafficking Program	1.2m. Increase number of victims certified and served by whole network of grantees per million dollars invested.	Results Already Reported
	1.2n. Increase Media Impressions, Hotline Calls, and Website Visits per thousand dollars invested.	Results Already Reported
Assets for Independence	2.1b. Maintain the ratio of total earned income saved in IDAs per grant dollar spent on programmatic and administrative activities at the end of year one of the five-year AFI project.	Data Expected Mar-06
	2.1c. Maintain the ratio of total earned income saved in IDAs per grant dollar spent on programmatic and administrative activities at the end of year three of the five-year AFI project.	Data Expected Mar-06
	2.1d. Maintain the ratio of total earned income saved in IDAs per grant dollar spent on programmatic and administrative activities at the end of the five-year AFI project.	Data Expected Mar-06

Child Welfare – Foster Care	6.1h. Decrease the percent of foster children in care 12 or more months with no case plan goal (including case plan goal "Not Yet Determined").	Data Expected Oct-06
Child Welfare - Adoption	6.1k. Maintain or decrease the average administrative claim per IV-E Adoption Assistance child.	Data Expected Oct-06
Youth – Mentoring Children of Prisoners	6.2j. By FY 2007, reduce the percentage of matches that terminate at 3 months or less to 20% of all matches terminating in the year.	Data Expect Dec-07
Family Violence Prevention	7.2d. Reduce the Family Violence Prevention Services Act (FVPSA) dollars spent per "bed night."	Data Expected Dec-07
Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program	7.3c. Increase the ratio of LIHEAP households assisted (heating, cooling, crisis, and weatherization assistance) per $100 of LIHEAP administrative costs.	Data Expected Aug-06
Native American Programs	7.4e. Increase the percentage of applicants who receive ANA Training/Technical Assistance (T/TA) and go on to score in the funding range.	Data Expected Nov-06
Developmental Disabilities	7.5e. Increase the number of individuals with developmental disabilities reached by the Councils who are independent, self-sufficient, and integrated into the community, per $1,000 of federal funding to the Councils.	Data Expected Jun-06

These improvements reflect ACF's overall focus on managing by results and specific enhancements resulting from the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) process. All ACF programs have developed logic models that link program resources and activities to outcomes. These logic models have informed the development and revision of measures. The PART process has also prompted ACF to improve performance management. For example, the Assets for Independence program, assessed by PART during the FY 2006 budget cycle, has fully phased out its former output measures, has developed new efficiency measures, and is in the process of establishing new annual measures that track the primary outcomes of the program. The Adoption Assistance program, assessed during the FY 2007 budget cycle, developed an efficiency measure regarding dollars spent for administrative claims per child; and the Victims of Trafficking program, assessed this same year, developed a new set of measures regarding victim certification and outreach efforts. Programs scheduled for PART reviews in the future have begun preparing new measures as well. For example, the Administration for Native Americans developed four new measures for the FY 2007 performance budget.

BUDGET AND PERFORMANCE CROSSWALK

Administration for Children and Families

(dollars in millions; organized by ACF's Strategic Goals and Objectives)

ACF STRATEGIC GOALS & OBJECTIVES	Program/Budget Line Items (Program subtotals are shown where needed.)	Budget Account No.	FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Request
I. Strategic Goal: Increase economic independence and productivity for families.					
1. Strategic Objective: Increase employment .					
1.1 Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)	State Family Assistance Grants (TANF)	1552	16488.7	16488.7	16488.7
	Family Assistance Grants to Territories	1552	77.9	77.9	77.9
	Matching Grants to Territories	1552	15.0	15.0	15.0
	Supp Grants for Population Increases	1552	319.5	319.5	319.5
	Contingency Fund	1552	[1958.0]	[1900.0]	[17680.0]
	Contingency Fund	1552			232.0
	Native Employment Works Program	1552	7.6	7.6	7.6
	Healthy Marriage and Responsible Fatherhood Program	1552	0.0	*150.0*	*150.0*
	Family Formation Grants	1552	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Employment Achievement (formerly High Performance)	1552	200.0	0.0	0.0
	Federal Loan	1552	68.8	0.0	0.0
	Bonus for Decreased Illegitimacy	1552	100.0	0.0	0.0
	Child Welfare Study	1553	6.0	6.0	6.0
	Children's Welfare Research	1553	15.0	15.0	15.0
	Prior Year AFDC	1501	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Payments to Territories	1501	32.9	38.0	38.0
	Social Services Research[/2]	1536	26.0	5.9	0.0
	PHS Evaluation Funds (Program Level)	1536	*6.0*	*6.0*	*6.0*
	TANF subtotal		**17363.4**	**17129.6**	**17455.7**
1.2 Refugee and Entrant Assistance	Repatriation	1501	1.0	1.0	1.3
	Transitional, Med Svcs - Refugee Resettlement	1503	205.0	265.5	282.3
	Employment Services - Refugee Resettlement	1503	152.2	154.0	149.6
	Targeted Assistance – Refugee Resettlement	1503	49.1	48.6	48.6
	Preventive Health – Refugees	1503	4.8	4.7	4.7
	Victims of Torture	1503	9.9	9.8	9.8
	Victims of Trafficking	1503	9.9	9.8	14.8
	Unaccompanied Alien Children Program	1503	53.8	77.3	105.0
	Refugee Resettlement subtotal		**485.7**	**570.7**	**616.1**
1.3 Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)	Social Services Block Grant	1534	1700.0	1700.0	1200.0

	Social Services Block Grant subtotal		**1700.0**	**1700.0**	**1200.0**
Total Funding for Strategic Objective 1			**19549.1**	**19950.3**	**19271.8**
2. Strategic Objective: Increase independent living .					
2.1 Assets for Independence	Individual Development Accounts	1536	24.7	24.5	24.5
	Assets for Independence subtotal		**24.7**	**24.5**	**24.5**
Total Funding for Strategic Objective 2			**24.7**	**24.5**	**24.5**
3. Strategic Objective: Increase parental responsibility.					
3.1 Child Support Enforcement	Federal Incentive Payments - Child Support	1501	446.0	458.0	471.0
	State Administrative Costs - Child Support [/3]	1501	3583.9	2904.7	3437.9
	Federal Parent Locator Service	1553	22.9	24.6	24.6
	Access and Visitation - Child Support	1501	10.0	10.0	12.0
	Training/Tech Assistance - CRTA	1553	11.5	12.3	12.3
	Child Support Enforcement subtotal		**4074.3**	**3409.6**	**3957.8**
Total Funding for Strategic Objective 3[/3]			**4074.3**	**3409.6**	**3957.8**
4. Strategic Objective: Increase affordable child care.					
4.1 Child Care: Affordability	Child Care and Development Block Grant	1515	2073.0	2052.3	2052.3
	Child Care Mandatory	1550	1177.5	1177.5	1177.5
	Child Care Matching	1550	1478.3	1673.8	1673.8
	Tribal Mandatory	1550	54.3	58.3	58.3
	AFDC/JOBS Child Care	1501	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Research and Evaluation Fund	1536	9.9	9.8	9.8
	Training & Tech. Assist.-CC Entitlement	1550	6.8	7.3	7.3
	Early Learning Opportunities Fund	1536	35.7	0.0	0.0
	Child Care: Affordability subtotal		**4835.5**	**4979.0**	**4979.0**
Total Funding for Strategic Objective 4			**4835.5**	**4979.0**	**4979.0**
II. Strategic Goal: Improve healthy development, safety, and well-being of children and youth.					
5. Strategic Objective: Increase the quality of child care.					
5.1 Child Care: Quality	Child Care and Development Block Grant[/1]	1515	*	*	*
	Child Care Entitlement[/1]	1550	*	*	*
	Research and Evaluation Fund	1536	*	*	*
	Child Care Matching[/1]	1550	*	*	*
	Training & Tech. Assist.-CC Entitlement	1550	*	*	*
	Child Care: Quality subtotal		**0**	**0**	**0**

5.2 Head Start	Head Start	1536	6843.1	6785.8	6785.8
	Head Start subtotal		**6843.1**	**6785.8**	**6785.8**
Total Funding for Strategic Objective 5			**6843.1**	**6785.8**	**6785..8**
6. Strategic Objective: Increase safety and well-being of children and youth					
6.1 Child Welfare	Adoption Assistance	1545	1770.1	1883.0	2047.0
	Adoption Awareness Programs	1536	12.8	12.7	12.7
	Child Welfare Services	1536	289.7	286.8	286.8
	Promoting Safe and Stable Families	1512	403.6	454.1	454.1
	Mentoring Children of Prisoners	1512	49.6	49.5	40.0
	Foster Care	1545	4895.5	4685.0	4786.0
	Child Welfare Training	1536	7.4	7.3	7.3
	Adoption Opportunities	1536	27.1	26.8	26.8
	Adoption Incentives	1536	9.0	17.8	29.7
	CAPTA State Grants	1536	27.3	27.0	27.0
	Abandoned Infants Assistance Programs	1536	12.0	11.8	11.8
	Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention	1536	42.9	42.4	42.4
	Child Abuse Discretionary Activities	1536	31.6	25.8	25.8
	Independent Living/Education Training Vouchers	1545	186.6	186.2	186.2
	Child Welfare subtotal		**7765.2**	**7716.2**	**7983.6**
6.2 Youth Programs includes Centers, Transitional Living, and Maternity Group Homes	Runaway and Homeless Youth (RHY)/Basic Centers	1536	48.8	48.3	48.3
	Transitional Living Program, including Maternity Group Homes	1536	40.0	39.5	39.5
	Community Based Abstinence Education	1536	99.2	108.9	136.7
	Abstinence Education (Pre-appropriated) (Program Level)	1501	*50.0*	*50.0*	*50.0*
	PHS Evaluation Funds - Abstinence (Program Level)	1536	*4.5*	*4.5*	*4.5*
	Ed/Prevention: RHY Sexual Abuse	1536	15.2	15.0	15.0
	Youth Programs subtotal		**257.6**	**266.2**	**294.0**
	Family Violence[/1]	8605	*	*	*
	Developmental Disabilities - State Grants[/1]	1536	*	*	*
	Developmental Disabilities -P&A[/1]	1536	*	*	*
Total Funding for Strategic Objective 6	**Subtotal**		**8022.9**	**7982.4**	**8277.6**
III. Strategic Goal: Increase health and prosperity of communities and Tribes.					
7. Strategic Objective: Build healthy, safe and supportive communities and Tribes					
7.1 Community Services Block Grant (CSBG)	Community Services Block Grant	1536	636.8	630.4	0.0
	National Youth Sports Program	1536	17.9	0.0	0.0
	Community Food and Nutrition	1536	7.2	0.0	0.0
	Community Services Discretionary	1536	40.0	39.7	0.0
	Compassion Capital Fund	1536	54.5	64.4	100.0
	Community Services Subtotal		**756.4**	**734.5**	**100.0**

7.2 Family Violence Prevention	Family Violence Prevention	8605	125.6	124.7	124.7
	Domestic Violence Hotline	8605	3.2	3	3
	DD – Protection and Advocacy	1536	*	*	*
	Domestic Violence Subtotal		**128.8**	**127.7**	**127.7**
7.3 Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)	LIHEAP	1502	2182.4	2161.2	2782.0
	LIHEAP subtotal		**2182.4**	**2161.2**	**2782.0**
7.4 Native American Programs	Native Americans Programs	1536	44.8	44.3	44.3
	Native Americans subtotal		**44.8**	**44.3**	**44.3**
7.5 Developmental Disabilities	DD – State Councils	1536	72.5	71.8	71.8
	DD – Protection and Advocacy /1	1536	38.1	38.7	38.7
	DD – University Centers for Excellence	1536	31.5	33.2	33.2
	DD – Projects of National Significance	1536	11.5	11.4	11.4
	Voting Access for Individuals with Disabilities	1536	14.9	15.7	15.7
	Developmental Disabilities subtotal		**168.5**	**170.8**	**170.8**
Total Funding for Strategic Objective 7			**3280.9**	**3238.5**	**3224.8**
IV. Strategic Goal: Manage resources to improve performance.					
8. Strategic Objective: Achieve "Green" in the six initiatives under the President's Management Agenda					
8.1 Administration/President's Management Agenda (PMA)	Federal Administration	1536	185.2	183.4	188.1
	Faith Based Center		1.4	1.4	1.4
	Administration/PMA subtotal		186.6	184.8	189.5
Total Funding for Strategic Objective 8			**186.6**	**184.8**	**189.5**
TOTAL, BUDGET AUTHORITY			**46806.6**	**45904.5**	**46700.3**
TOTAL, PROGRAM LEVEL			**46817.1**	**46555.0**	**46710.8**

1/ Item with multiple citations counted once only.
2/ Social Services Research supports a number of programs in Goals I and II
3/ These totals represent net Budget Authority and do not include obligation levels for Child Support Enforcement Programs.

SUMMARY OF FULL COST

Administration for Children and Families

(dollars in millions)

Performance Program Area:	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)	17,326.7	17,087.6	17,414.1
100%	17,326.7	17,087.6	17,414.1
Refugee and Entrant Assistance	493.6	578.6	624.2
67.8%	334.7	392.3	423.2
Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)	1,700.7	2,250.7	1,200.7
0%	0.0	0.0	0.0
Assets for Independence (AFI)	25.5	25.2	25.3
100%	25.5	25.2	25.3
Child Support Enforcement (CSE)	4,166.8	6,416.8	4,055.8
100%	4,166.8	6,416.8	4,055.8
Child Care	4,847.5	4,990.9	4,991.2
98.9%	4,794.2	4,936.0	4,936.3
Head Start	6,897.2	6,929.4	6,840.7
90%	6,207.5	6,236.5	6,156.6
Child Welfare	7,790.4	7,741.3	8,009.2
99.24%	7,731.2	7,682.5	7,948.3
Youth Programs	267.6	276.1	304.1
100%	267.6	276.1	304.1
Community Services Block Grant (CSBG)	762.5	740.5	106.2
100%	762.5	740.5	106.2
Domestic Violence	130.4	129.2	129.2
100%	130.4	129.2	129.2
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)	2,184.7	2,163.4	2,784.3
100%	2,184.7	2,163.4	2,784.3
Native American Programs	49.3	48.8	48.9
100%	49.3	48.8	48.9
Developmental Disabilities	174.4	176.6	176.7
85.5%	149.1	151.0	151.1
Full Cost Total	46,817.3	49,555.1	46,710.6

Methodology

ACF calculates full cost by allocating its Federal Administration indirect costs[174] proportionately among the 14 major program areas on the basis of direct FTE. ACF has been using the same indirect cost methodology since FY 1998 and ACF has received seven consecutive clean CFO audit opinions on its financial statements. ACF uses the Staff Resource Survey to determine indirect cost elements. ACF offices complete this survey, noting the total number of staff working directly on program

[174] E.g., salaries and benefits for staff not working ***directly*** on one of the fourteen program activities.

activities in one or more of the 14 major program areas and the total number of staff not working directly on program activities (such as planning, administrative, and front office staff). Offices are instructed to include fractions of staff for those working in more than one major program area as well as ACF staff detailed into the office from another ACF office; offices are asked not to include contractors or detailees outside of the office. The survey respondents are notified that since auditors will review this process, all offices must be prepared to provide documentation explaining how the numbers were calculated. The survey results in two groupings: FTEs working directly on program activities, and FTEs not working directly on program activities. For the first group, FTEs are directly linked to each of the 14 program areas. For the second group, ACF distributes FTEs from each office to the 14 program areas, proportionate to the percentage of staff in each office working directly in each program area. Lastly, the FTEs (both from the first and second groups) allocated to each of the 14 program areas are summed, and divided by the total FTEs funded by Federal Administration dollars. The resultant proportion is multiplied by Federal Administration funding, and added to the program area funding (see Table above).

ACF links performance measures to full costs by estimating the percentage of costs for which a program area's performance measures account. To make these estimates, ACF compares the performance measures with the legislative goals of the programs, using the programs' logic models as a framework to map the links between resources, activities, and outcomes.