DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

FISCAL YEAR

2015

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

JUSTIFICATION OF ESTIMATES FOR APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEES

MESSAGE FROM THE ACTING ASSISTANT SECRETARY

I am pleased to present the FY 2015 President's Budget request for the Administration for Children and Families (ACF). ACF programs strive to promote the economic and social well-being of children, individuals, families, and communities.

The FY 2015 ACF Budget targets funding to high-quality early childhood education, strategies to strengthen services to at-risk families and communities, and financial support for our most vulnerable children and families. ACF is proposing to expand upon the Early Head Start and child care program investments begun to establish a continuum of high-quality early learning for a child – from infants and toddlers to three year olds. The beginning years of a child's life are critical for building this early foundation needed for life-long success.

The Budget also seeks to ensure that programs are responsive to the needs of America's most vulnerable families by: (1) proposing a package of child support enforcement investments that support family self-sufficiency and responsible fatherhood, and that recognize the essential role of both parents in providing financial and emotional support for children; (2) providing a range of strategic, targeted investments to improve services for vulnerable children and families; and (3) including targeted legislative reauthorizations aimed at improving accountability and program outcomes.

Finally, the Budget responds to the President's call for a government that is accountable and transparent. In this vein, we will employ rigorous program integrity mechanisms and judiciously target staff resources to safeguard the investments sought in this Budget, and we will set high performance standards and closely monitor their achievement.

Mark H. Greenberg
Acting Assistant Secretary
for Children and Families

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JUSTIFICATION OF ESTIMATES FOR APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

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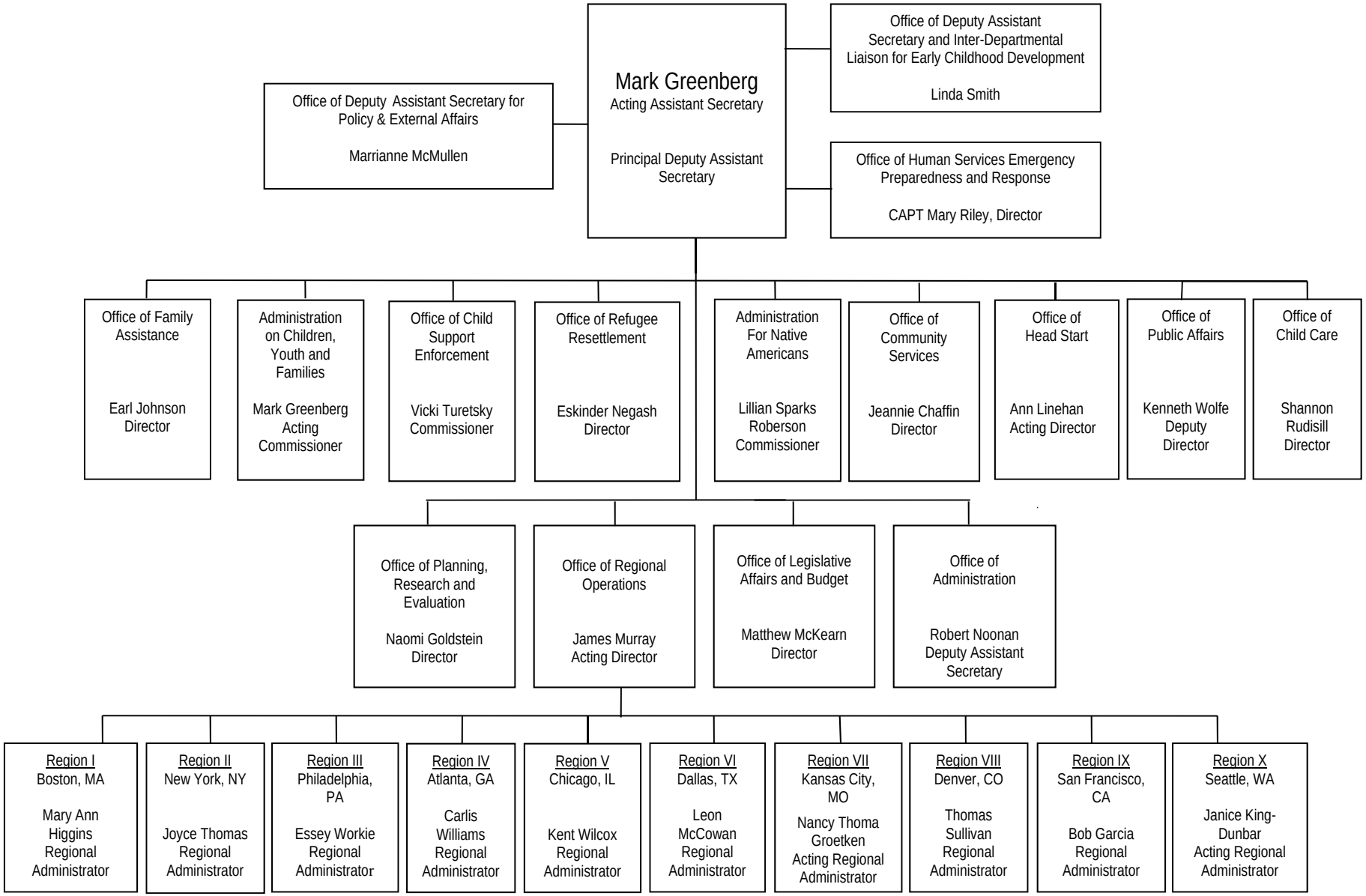
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Administration for Children and Families



OVERVIEW OF THE FY 2015 PERFORMANCE BUDGET

INTRODUCTION AND MISSION

The mission of the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) 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, and Native Americans. 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.

OVERVIEW OF THE BUDGET REQUEST

The FY 2015 President's Budget request for the Administration for Children and Families, including both mandatory (pre-appropriated and entitlement) and discretionary programs, is $51.3 billion in budget authority – an increase of $157 million from the FY 2014 enacted level. Addressing critical needs in a period of limited federal resources, this budget targets funding to high-quality early childhood programs, strategies to strengthen services to at-risk children, families and communities, and financial support for our most vulnerable children and families.

The FY 2015 discretionary request of $17.0 billion for ACF represents a decrease of $637 million (-3.6%) from the FY 2014 enacted level. Within this limited level, ACF proposes to:

- Continue the President's initiative to build a continuum of high-quality early childhood programs to support learning, health, development by sustaining critical support for Head Start (+$120 million), growing Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships to increase access to high quality early childhood services for infants and toddlers (+$150 million), and ongoing legislative and programmatic efforts to improve quality of existing services;

- Increase funding for the Child Care and Development Block Grant (+$57 million) to help maintain current service levels, while setting aside $200 million to support quality improvements;

- Provide $2.8 billion in total LIHEAP funds, including support for LIHEAP Contingency funds (+$200 million) and Energy Burden Reduction Grants (+$50 million);

- Continue proposals to use organizational standards and performance management measures to invigorate the Community Services Block Grant program and spur more effective use of limited dollars;

- Provide funding (+$2 million) to perform a periodic estimate of the incidence and prevalence of youth homelessness;

- Continue funding to support strong, independent cross-cutting evaluations that inform policy and program management to target limited resources;

- Fully fund (+$6 million) the Child Welfare Study which is a groundbreaking study of the child welfare population and continue funding for a five-year early childhood evaluation study (+$3 million);

- Expand the allowable uses of Assets for Independence funds to include education savings accounts for young people, to support college-going and help advance economic mobility;

- Increase funding for shelters for victims of domestic violence (+$1.5 million);

- Maintain funding for refugee programs and the Unaccompanied Alien Children program, increase funding for Victims of Trafficking (+$1.7 million), and fund a Victims of Domestic Trafficking program (+$10 million); and

- Increase Federal Administration (+$7 million) in order to maintain current agency FTE levels and provide for estimated costs of relocation for regional offices scheduled to move in FY 2015.

The FY 2015 mandatory request is $34.3 billion and includes policy increases of $1.2 billion in FY 2015 and $7.8 billion over five years. This request will:

- Provide $250 million over five years to support state efforts to reduce over-prescription of psychotropic medications and improve outcomes for young people in foster care by scaling up evidence-based psychosocial interventions, in concert with a Medicaid demonstration;
- Continue Temporary Assistance for Needy Families and repurpose the TANF Contingency Fund for program improvements and for the Pathways to Jobs initiative, which will support work opportunities through subsidized employmentinitiative;
- Provide an infusion of resources into the Child Care Development Fund to raise the bar on quality and serve 1.4 million children;
- Invest additional resources in Child Support programs to strengthen families by encouraging non-custodial parents to work, support their children, and play an active role in their children's lives;
- Bolster child support enforcement tools and increase collections for families;
- Extend Health Profession Opportunity Grants for five years to continue helping TANF recipients and other low-income adults obtain education and training for work in the growing field of health care;
- Extend the Personal Responsibility Education Program for five years; and
- Reauthorize Family Connection Grants under Promoting Safe and Stable Families through FY 2016.

OVERVIEW OF PERFORMANCE

The mission of the Administration for Children and Families (ACF), within the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), is to foster health and well-being by providing federal leadership, partnership, and resources for the compassionate and effective delivery of human services.

ACF's performance mainly supports the objectives associated with HHS Strategic Goal 3: Advance the Health, Safety and Well-Being of the American People, as well as three of the Secretary's Priorities: Put Children and Youth on the Path for Successful Futures, Promote Early Childhood Health and Development, and Ensure Program Integrity, Accountability and Transparency. Each ACF priority is briefly discussed below:

ACF Priority 1 – Promote Economic, Health, and Social Well-Being for Individuals, Families and Communities

Growing up in poverty and economic insecurity is one significant factor that can reduce a child's chances of reaching his or her full potential. ACF aims to reduce child poverty and family economic insecurity, and their negative effects by helping parents succeed in the workforce, ensuring children have the financial and emotional support of both parents, assisting children who have been abused or neglected to rebuild their lives, helping low-income families save for the future, providing temporary financial support for families in need while fostering success in the labor market, and providing low-income families with access to high-quality early care and education. Among the ACF programs that support this priority are TANF, the Social Services Block Grant, Refugee and Entrant Assistance, Assets for Independence, Child Support Enforcement, Child Welfare, the Child Care and Development Fund, and the Community Services Block Grant.

ACF Priority 2 – Promote Healthy Development and School Readiness for Children, Especially Those in Low-Income Families and Other Special Populations

In order to thrive, children need engaged and supportive families, access to high-quality, effective early care and education, quality out-of-school time programs, and caring communities. ACF aims to support child development by ensuring that all children grow up in these conditions. To this end, ACF provides access to high-quality care and education for low-income families, and services to support and strengthen families. Among the ACF programs that support this goal are Head Start, the Child Care and Development Fund, and the Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP).

ACF Priority 3 – Promote Safety and Well-Being of Children, Youth, and Families

Children should grow up in nurturing environments where they are safe from abuse and neglect. ACF aims to ensure children's safety and well-being and to provide the conditions in which children can build a foundation of physical, emotional, social and behavioral health. To these ends, ACF seeks to prevent the abuse of children, provide safe and supportive placements for children removed from their homes, help children who have been mistreated to recover, find permanent placements for those who cannot safely return to their homes, and provide short-term housing and transitional services for runaway and homeless youth. Among the ACF programs that support this goal are Head Start, the Child Care and Development Fund, Foster Care, Adoption Assistance, Promoting Safe and Stable Families and other Child Welfare programs, Runaway and Homeless Youth, the Anti-Trafficking in Persons program, and the Unaccompanied Alien Children program.

ACF Priority 4 – Support Underserved and Under-Represented Populations

ACF will empower and support vulnerable populations across all ACF programs. In particular, the following programs support this goal: Native American programs, the Office of Refugee Resettlement, Services to Victims of Human Trafficking, Runaway and Homeless Youth programs, Family Violence Prevention and Domestic Violence programs, Head Start, the Child Care and Development Fund, and Assets for Independence.

ACF Priority 5 – Upgrade the Capacity of the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) to Make a Difference for Families and Communities

This cross-cutting goal applies to all ACF programs, to ensure that every program uses and builds evidence, prioritizes the identification of systemic vulnerabilities and opportunities for fraud, waste, and abuse, and implements heightened oversight.

ACF's mission demands that we continually innovate, improve, and learn. Through evaluation and the use of data and evidence, ACF and our partners learn systematically so that we can serve children and families as effectively as possible. ACF has established an evaluation policy that addresses the principles of rigor, relevance, transparency, independence, and ethics (http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/opre/resource/acf-evaluation-policy). Examples of activities to build and use evidence include:

- In order to learn from the historic reforms of Head Start currently underway, ACF is evaluating the Designation Renewal System (DRS), examining how the system is meeting its goals of transparency, validity, reliability and, ultimately, program quality improvement. This study will examine how well the DRS identifies lower performing programs and examine the role of the DRS in improving quality in Head Start and Early Head Start

- In partnership with the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), ACF oversees a systematic review of evidence on home visiting that is used to determine which service models are eligible for funding that Congress has reserved for evidence-based models. The review website is designed to provide administrators, program managers, policy-makers and researchers clear information on home visiting models' impacts and necessary elements for implementation of the models. ACF and HRSA are conducting a rigorous national evaluation of the Maternal Infant and Early Childhood Home Visiting program for low-income families, including impact, implementation, and cost components. A partnership with the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) will enhance the evaluation's ability to examine impacts on birth outcomes and infant health.

- The Health Profession Opportunity Grant (HPOG) program's learning agenda includes a performance management system, national implementation and impact studies, an evaluation of the Tribal HPOG programs, and grants to support university-based research. These integrated activities will yield lessons about program implementation, education and workforce development systems change, and outcomes and impacts for individuals and families. These research and evaluation activities are closely coordinated to avoid duplication, maximize the use of data, and reduce burden on grantees.

ACF uses performance management as a framework for linking agency-wide goals with program priorities and targeting resources to meet the needs of children and families. With a strong focus on outcomes, ACF's performance management framework has proven to be an effective way to highlight and build upon exceptional achievements and to target areas for improvement. ACF aims for coordinated and results-oriented management and operations across all of its programs. ACF also incorporates program-related performance metrics into Senior Executive Staff performance plans to promote accountability at all levels. In FY 2012, ACF established a set of strategic initiatives to support the five ACF priorities; for more information, go to: http://transition.acf.hhs.gov/about/strategic-initiatives.

ACF's performance management activities are coordinated by the Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation (OPRE) in collaboration with all ACF program offices and in partnership with the Office of Legislative Affairs and Budget (OLAB). OPRE staff work with program office staff to develop and select performance measures that can be used by program managers, leadership, outside stakeholders, and ultimately Congress to assess and communicate the progress that ACF accomplishes from year to year in

achieving its strategic goals and objectives. ACF Leadership also meets regularly with HHS Leadership to review agency progress on the current set of Priority Performance Goals. OPRE staff coordinates with program office staff to provide quarterly progress updates related to the current ACF-led HHS Priority Goal to "Improve the Quality of Early Childhood Education."

The sections below present highlights of performance for each of the first three specific ACF priorities:

ACF Priority 1 – Promote Economic and Social Well-Being for Individuals, Families and Communities

TANF CONTINUES TO SUPPORT THE ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE OF LOW-INCOME FAMILIES

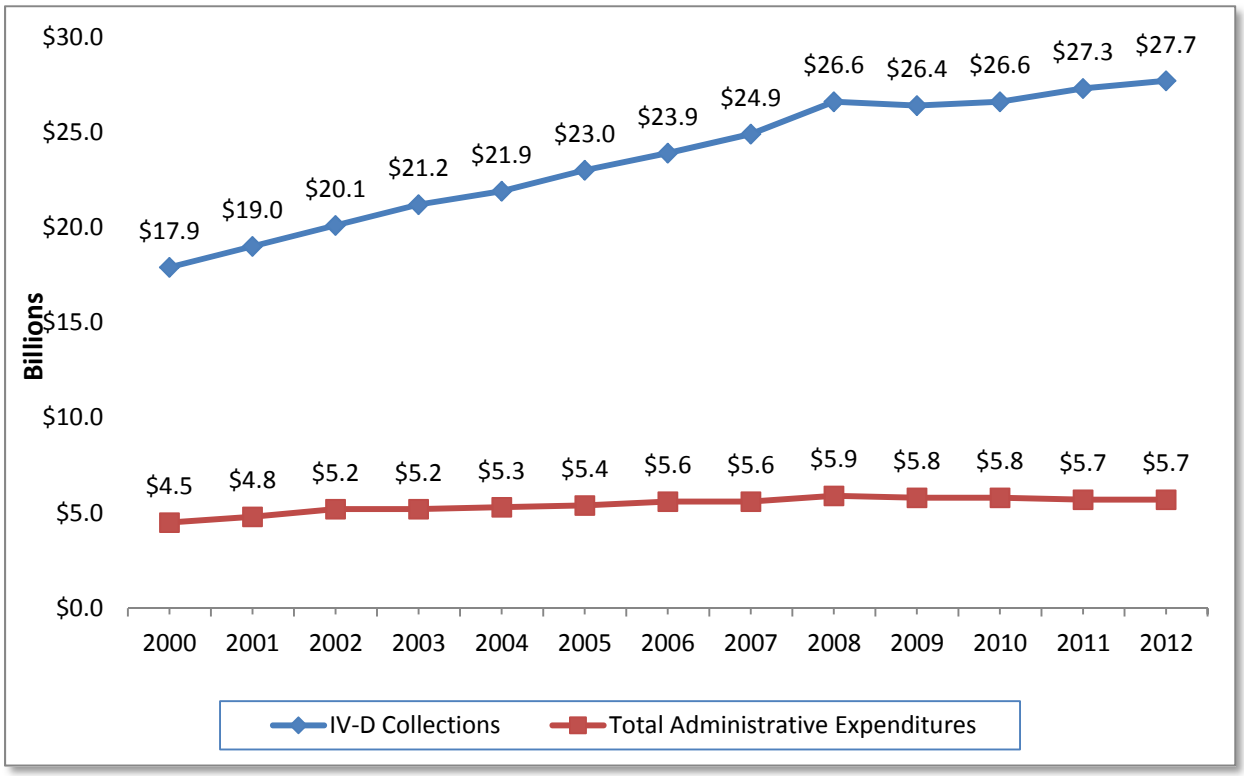
- The ACF Office of Family Assistance (OFA) provided extensive technical assistance to state administrators and nonprofit providers on issues related to economic independence, such as homelessness, career pathways, subsidized employment, case management and assessment processes.
- On February 20, 2013, OFA released an Information Memorandum (IM) focused on the use of TANF funds to serve homeless families and families at risk of experiencing homelessness by encouraging TANF jurisdictions to consider the implementation of interventions that connect families to permanent housing, employment, child care, and other comprehensive services. The IM describes examples of rapid re-housing projects and supportive services to homeless families, and highlights programs in Massachusetts, New Jersey, Utah, Washington, and Illinois. These services will help families improve their lives and avoid future homelessness.
- ACF's family self-sufficiency research agenda is designed to expand knowledge about effective programs to promote employment, self-sufficiency and economic well-being among low-income families. Research focuses on three major areas: TANF and the safety net, employment and the labor market, and education and training.

THE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM CONTINUES TO STRENGTHEN FAMILIES THROUGH SERVICES TO SUPPORT ECONOMIC SELF-SUFFICIENCY AND PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITY

- In FY 2012, the child support enforcement program distributed almost $28 billion in collections. Of that amount, about 94 percent, or $26 billion, was sent directly to families.

- The child support program continues to improve its cost-effectiveness by securing increased amounts of child support per dollar spent to operate the program (see chart below). In 2012, the program collected $5.19 for every $1 states and the federal government spent on the program.

Child Support Collections on Behalf of Families in the IV-D System and Total Federal and State Administrative Expenditures, FY 2000-2012



Source: OCSE Preliminary and Annual Reports to Congress

- In collaboration with partners, such as birthing hospitals, workforce programs, veterans organizations, responsible fatherhood programs, and a range of other community-based organizations, the ACF Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE) is participating in a variety of activities to help single mothers receive reliable support payments and to help fathers better understand the importance of responsible fatherhood and the opportunities and responsibilities that parenthood brings, including funding grants and other activities to educate and engage non-custodial parents.

- The child support program has increased the reliability of support payments by complementing its strong enforcement tools with evidence-based family-centered strategies, working with other programs and partners to prevent the need for child support, to engage fathers in the lives of their children, to increase noncustodial parent employment, to improve family relationships, to secure health care coverage, and to help prevent family violence. Research has demonstrated that these types of innovative services and strategies can improve the reliability of child support payments and reduce the compliance gap, particularly for low-income families that need child support the most.

ACF Priority 2 – Promote Healthy Development and School Readiness for Children in Low-Income Families and Other Special Populations

ACF EXPANDS OPTIONS FOR LOW-INCOME FAMILIES TO OBTAIN QUALITY EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION

- As part of the HHS Priority Performance Goal – Improve the Quality of Early Care and Education Programs for Low-Income Children – the ACF Office of Child Care is working to expand the number of states with Quality Rating and Improvement Systems (QRIS) that meet high quality benchmarks. More

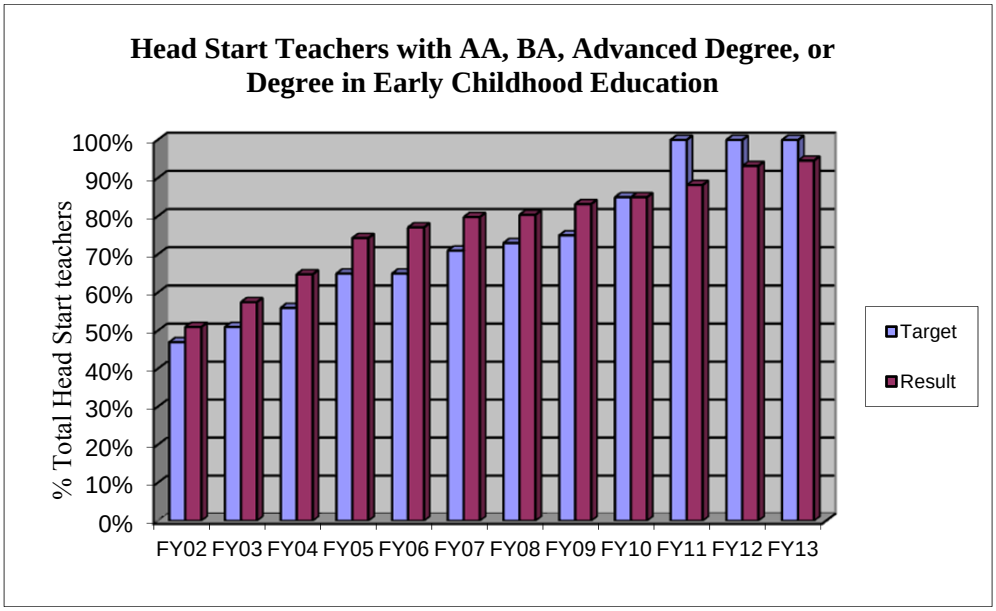
than half of states have implemented QRIS statewide; as of FY 2013, 27 of those states had a QRIS that met high-quality benchmarks, exceeding the goal of 25 states. By the end of FY 2015, ACF aims to achieve a target of 32 states meeting high quality benchmarks through targeted training and technical assistance.

- In FY 2011, a historic partnership between ACF and the Department of Education was formed to launch the Race to the Top – Early Learning Challenge Fund (RTT-ELC). RTT-ELC has awarded over $1 billion to 20 states to provide a strong start for our nation's youngest children and put them on the path to a bright future. These investments impact all early learning programs, including Head Start, public pre-K, child care, and private preschools.

- On May 20, 2013, HHS published a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) for the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) to strengthen standards to better promote the health, safety, and school readiness of children in federally funded child care. The proposal is the first comprehensive update to the CCDF regulations since 1998. The NPRM focuses on four priority areas: 1) Improving health and safety in child care; 2) Establishing family-friendly policies; 3) Improving the quality of child care; and, 4) Strengthening program integrity. The changes will have a two-generation impact by promoting families' economic self-sufficiency by making child care more affordable, and fostering healthy child development and school success by improving the quality of child care.

ACF HELPED TO IMPROVE THE DEVELOPMENT AND LEARNING READINESS OF PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN

- In FY 2013, nearly 95 percent of Head Start teachers had an AA, BA, Advanced Degree, or a degree in a field related to early childhood education, an improvement over the previous year's rate of 93 percent, but falling short of the FY 2013 target of 100 percent. The 2007 Head Start Reauthorization requires that all Head Start preschool center-based teachers have at least an associate (AA) degree or higher as well as evidence of the relevance of their degree and experience for early childhood education. More Head Start teachers have degrees than ever before, and are better equipped to deliver quality instruction to Head Start children.

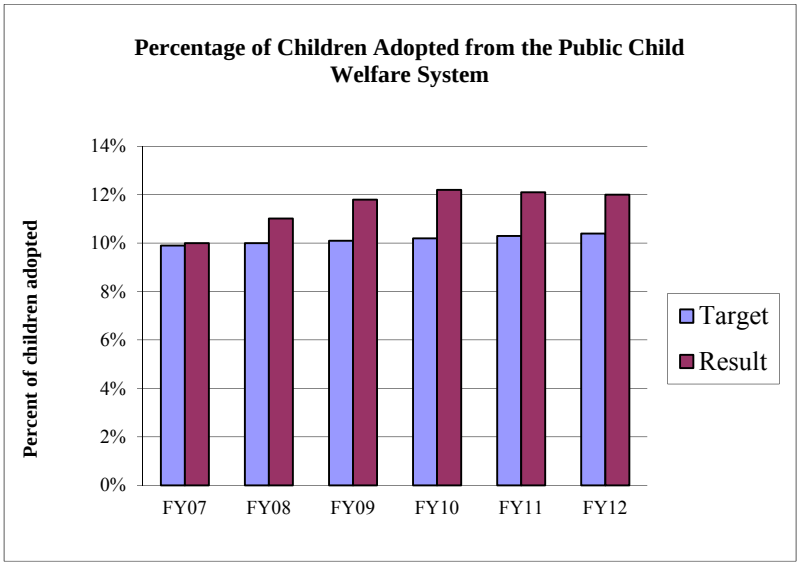


Source: Head Start Program Information Report

ACF Priority 3 – Promote Safety and Well-Being of Children, Youth, and Families

ACF HELPED TO EXPEDITE PERMANENT LIVING SITUATIONS FOR CHILDREN IN FOSTER CARE

- Through the combined efforts of the range of ACF child welfare programs, including Promoting Safe and Stable Families, ACF and states have shown continued success in moving children from foster care into stable, permanent adoptive homes, relative to portion of children in foster care for whom adoption is the appropriate goal. In FY 2012 (the most recent actual results available) the adoption rate reached 12 percent, with approximately 52,000 children adopted, exceeding the FY 2012 target of 10.4 percent.



Source: Adoption and Foster Care Analysis Reporting System (AFCARS)

- ACF implemented two performance measures to monitor overall progress on moving children from Foster Care into permanent living situations, including reunification with parent(s) or primary caretaker(s), living with other relative(s), guardianship, or adoption. Historical data show that between fiscal years 2004 and 2011, of those children who exited care in less than 24 months, over 90 percent exited to permanent homes. In FY 2012, this number reached 91.5 percent.

FY 2015 BUDGET BY HHS STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
(Dollars in millions)

HHS Strategic Goals	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres. Budget
1.Strengthen Health Care			
1.A Make coverage more secure for those who have insurance and extend affordable coverage to the uninsured			
1.B Improve health care quality and patient safety			
1.C Emphasize primary & preventative care linked with community			
1.D Reduce growth of healthcare costs while promoting high-value, effective care			
1.E Ensure access to quality, culturally competent care for vulnerable populations			
1.F Promote the adoption and meaningful use of health information technology			
2. Advance Scientific Knowledge and Innovation			
2.A Accelerate the process of scientific discovery to improve patient care			
2.B Foster innovation at HHS to create shared solutions			
2.C Invest in the regulatory sciences to improve food & medical product safety			
2.D Increase our understanding of what works in public health and human service services			
3. Advance the Health, Safety and Well-Being of the American People	**49,232.3**	**50,959.6**	**51,109.4**
3.A Promote the safety, well-being, resilience, and healthy development of children and youth	20,455.5	22,014.5	23,379.7
3.B Promote economic & social well-being for individuals, families and communities	28,205.4	28,943.3	27,727.8
3.C Improve the accessibility and quality of supportive services for people with disabilities and older adults			
3.D Promote prevention and wellness			
3.E Reduce the occurrence of infectious diseases			
3.F Protect Americans' health and safety during emergencies, and foster resilience in response to emergencies	571.3	1.9	1.9
4. Increase Efficiency, Transparency and Accountability of HHS Programs			
4.A Ensure program integrity and responsible stewardship of resources			
4.B Fight fraud and work to eliminate improper payments			
4.C Use HHS data to improve American health and well-being of the American people			
4.D Improve HHS environmental, energy, and economic performance to promote sustainability			
5. Strengthen the Nation's Health and Human Service Infrastructure and Workforce			
5.A Invest in HHS workforce to meet America's health and human service needs today & tomorrow			
5. B Ensure that the Nation's health care workforce meets increased demands			
5.C Enhance the ability of the public health workforce to improve health at home and abroad			
5.D Strengthen the Nation's human service workforce			
5.E Improve national, state & local surveillance and epidemiology capacity			
TOTAL	**49,232.3**	**50,959.6**	**51,109.4**

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

All Purpose Table
FY 2015 Congressional Justification

Program	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Change from FY 2014 Enacted
DISCRETIONARY PROGRAMS:				
LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM:				
Block Grant	3,255,435,546	3,424,549,000	2,550,000,000	-874,549,000
Contingency Fund	0	0	200,000,000	200,000,000
Energy Burden Reduction Grants	0	0	50,000,000	50,000,000
Total, LIHEAP, B.A	3,255,435,546	3,424,549,000	2,800,000,000	-624,549,000
CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT FUND (Discretionary):				
Child Care and Development Block Grant	2,196,218,189	2,350,149,000	2,407,129,000	56,980,000
Research and Evaluation Fund	9,339,895	9,851,000	9,871,000	20,000
Total, Child Care Development Fund, B.A. (Discretionary)	2,205,558,084	2,360,000,000	2,417,000,000	57,000,000
PROMOTING SAFE & STABLE FAMILIES, B.A	59,671,518	59,765,000	59,765,000	0
CHILDREN & FAMILIES SERVICES PROGRAMS:				
Head Start	7,573,095,039	8,598,095,000	8,868,389,000	270,294,000
Disaster Relief Appropriation Act of 2013	*94,976,541*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Runaway and Homeless Youth Programs				
Basic Center Program	50,096,762	53,350,000	53,350,000	0
Transitional Living Program	41,004,307	43,650,000	43,650,000	0
Prevalence, Needs and Characteristics of Homeless Youth	0	0	2,000,000	2,000,000
Subtotal, Runaway and Homeless Youth Programs	91,101,069	97,000,000	99,000,000	2,000,000
Service Connection for Youth on the Streets	16,751,223	17,141,000	17,141,000	0
Child Abuse Programs				
CAPTA State Grants	24,734,090	25,310,000	25,310,000	0

Program	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Change from FY 2014 Enacted
Child Abuse Discretionary Activities	24,090,567	28,744,000	28,744,000	0
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention	38,859,851	39,764,000	39,764,000	0
Subtotal, Child Abuse Programs	87,684,508	93,818,000	93,818,000	0
Child Welfare Programs				
Child Welfare Services	262,622,022	268,735,000	268,735,000	0
Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration	24,415,598	24,984,000	24,984,000	0
Adoption Opportunities	36,662,157	40,622,000	40,622,000	0
Abandoned Infants Assistance Program	10,811,008	11,063,000	11,063,000	0
Subtotal, Child Welfare Programs	334,510,785	345,404,000	345,404,000	0
Chafee Education and Training Vouchers	42,272,674	43,257,000	43,257,000	0
Adoption Incentives	37,229,534	37,943,000	37,943,000	0
Native American Programs	45,462,271	46,520,000	46,520,000	0
Social Services Research & Demonstration, B.A., including Early Childhood Evaluation				
SSRD BA	0	0	9,000,000	9,000,000
PHS Evaluation Funds	*5,762,000*	*5,762,000*	*5,762,000*	*0*
Subtotal, Social Services Research & Demonstration, Program Level	*5,762,000*	*5,762,000*	*14,762,000*	*9,000,000*
Federal Administration	196,617,286	197,701,000	204,832,000	7,131,000
Center for Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships	1,298,724	1,299,000	1,368,000	69,000
Subtotal, Federal Administration	197,916,010	199,000,000	206,200,000	7,200,000
Disaster Human Services Case Management	1,864,257	1,864,000	1,864,000	0
Community Services Programs				
Community Services Block Grant	635,283,911	674,000,000	350,000,000	-324,000,000
Community Services Discretionary Activities				
Community Economic Development	28,083,398	29,883,000	0	-29,883,000
Rural Community Facilities	4,671,205	5,971,000	0	-5,971,000

Program	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Change from FY 2014 Enacted
Assets for Independence	18,593,064	19,026,000	19,026,000	0
Subtotal, Community Services Programs	686,631,578	728,880,000	369,026,000	-359,854,000
Violent Crime Reduction				
Family Violence Prevention and Services/Battered Women's Shelters	121,225,253	133,521,000	135,000,000	1,479,000
Domestic Violence Hotline	2,991,589	4,500,000	4,500,000	0
Subtotal, Violent Crime Reduction	124,216,842	138,021,000	139,500,000	1,479,000
Total, Children & Families Services Programs, B.A.	9,238,735,790	10,346,943,000	10,277,062,000	-69,881,000
REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE:				
Transitional and Medical Services	401,100,497	391,477,000	383,266,000	-8,211,000
Victims of Trafficking	9,340,623	12,000,000	12,000,000	0
Social Services	149,927,000	149,927,000	149,927,000	0
Victims of Torture	10,735,000	10,735,000	10,735,000	0
Preventive Health	4,600,000	4,600,000	4,600,000	0
Targeted Assistance	47,601,000	47,601,000	47,601,000	0
Unaccompanied Alien Children	376,082,880	868,000,000	868,000,000	0
Domestic Trafficking	0	1,755,000	10,000,000	8,245,000
Total, Refugee and Entrant Assistance, B.A.	999,387,000	1,486,095,000	1,486,129,000	34,000
Total, Discretionary Programs, B.A	15,758,787,938	17,677,352,000	17,039,956,000	-637,396,000
PHS Evaluation Funds	*5,762,000*	*5,762,000*	*5,762,000*	*0*
Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2013	*94,976,541*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Total, Program Level	*15,859,526,479*	*17,683,114,000*	*17,045,718,000*	*-637,396,000*
MANDATORY PROGRAMS:				
PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR CHILD SUPPORT & FAMILY SUPPORT PROGRAMS:				
State Child Support Administrative Costs	3,723,766,410	3,655,404,000	3,401,747,000	-253,657,000
Federal Incentive Payments to States	510,130,003	519,692,000	526,968,000	7,276,000

Program	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Change from FY 2014 Enacted
Access and Visitation Grants	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	0
Subtotal, Child Support Enforcement	4,243,896,413	4,185,096,000	3,938,715,000	-246,381,000
Payments to Territories-Adults	32,732,309	33,000,000	33,000,000	0
Repatriation	951,914	928,000	1,000,000	72,000
Subtotal, Other Payments	33,684,223	33,928,000	34,000,000	72,000
Total, Payments to States for CSE & FS Programs, Obligations	4,277,580,636	4,219,024,000	3,972,715,000	-246,309,000
Payments to States for CSE & FS Programs, Net B.A.	4,001,179,000	4,065,245,000	3,698,523,000	-366,722,000
CHILDREN'S RESEARCH & TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE:				
Training & Technical Assistance	11,689,350	11,430,682	12,317,545	886,863
Federal Parent Locator Service	23,378,700	22,861,363	24,635,089	1,773,726
Welfare Research	14,235,000	13,920,000	15,000,000	1,080,000
Total, Children's Research & Technical Assistance, B.A.	49,303,050	48,212,044	51,952,634	3,740,589
TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES:				
State Family Assistance Grants	16,488,667,000	16,488,667,000	16,488,667,000	0
Territories -- Family Assistance Grants	77,875,000	77,875,000	77,875,000	0
Matching Grants to Territories	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	0
Healthy Marriage Promotion and Responsible Fatherhood Grants	148,679,100	148,128,000	150,000,000	1,872,000
Tribal Work Programs	7,633,000	7,633,000	7,633,000	0
Contingency Fund	612,000,000	612,000,000	0	-612,000,000
Pathways to Jobs	0	0	602,000,000	602,000,000
Monitoring and Oversight	0	0	10,000,000	10,000,000
Total, TANF, B.A.	17,349,854,100	17,349,303,000	17,351,175,000	1,872,000
CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT FUND (Child Care Entitlement):	2,917,000,000	2,917,000,000	3,667,000,000	750,000,000
PAYMENTS FOR FOSTER CARE & PERMANENCY:				
Foster Care	4,132,146,779	4,278,949,667	4,291,000,000	12,050,333
Demonstration to Address Over-Utilization of Psychotropic Medications for Children in Foster Care	0	0	250,000,000	250,000,000

Program	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Change from FY 2014 Enacted
Adoption Assistance	2,278,134,981	2,463,000,000	2,504,000,000	41,000,000
Guardianship Assistance	77,098,649	124,000,000	99,000,000	-25,000,000
Chafee Foster Care Independence Program	139,999,142	139,963,828	140,000,000	36,172
Tribal IV-E Technical Assistance (Pre-Appropriated)	2,975,469	2,961,081	3,000,000	38,919
Total, Foster Care and Permanency, B.A.	6,630,355,020	7,008,874,576	7,287,000,000	278,125,424
PROMOTING SAFE AND STABLE FAMILIES (including Title V programs):				
Promoting Safe and Stable Families B.A.	327,405,000	320,160,000	345,000,000	24,840,000
Family Connection Grants (Pre-Appropriated)	14,235,000	0	15,000,000	15,000,000
Subtotal, Promoting Safe and Stable Families	341,640,000	320,160,000	360,000,000	39,840,000
Personal Responsibility Education Program (Pre-Appropriated)	71,175,000	69,600,000	75,000,000	5,400,000
Abstinence Education Program (Pre-appropriated)	47,450,000	46,400,000	0	-46,400,000
Subtotal, Title V Programs	118,625,000	116,000,000	75,000,000	-41,000,000
Total, Promoting Safe and Stable Families, B.A, Mandatory	460,265,000	436,160,000	435,000,000	-1,160,000
SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT (including program authorized under Title XX):				
Social Services Block Grant	1,613,300,000	1,577,600,000	1,700,000,000	122,400,000
Health Profession Opportunity Grants	80,665,000	78,880,000	85,000,000	6,120,000
Total, Social Services Block Grant, B.A.	1,693,965,000	1,656,480,000	1,785,000,000	128,520,000
Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2013	474,500,000	0	0	0
TOTAL, MANDATORY PROGRAMS, B.A	33,101,921,170	33,481,274,620	34,275,650,634	794,376,014
TOTAL, DISCRETIONARY PROGRAMS, B.A.	15,758,787,940	17,677,352,000	17,039,956,000	-637,396,000
TOTAL, B.A.	48,860,709,110	51,158,626,620	51,315,606,634	156,980,014
PHS EVALUATION FUNDS	*5,762,000*	*5,762,000*	*5,762,000*	*0*
Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2013	*569,476,541*	*0*	*0*	*0*
TOTAL, PROGRAM LEVEL	*49,435,947,651*	*51,164,388,620*	*51,321,368,634*	*156,980,014*

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

FY 2015 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis

For making payments under subsections (b)*,* **[**and**]**(d)*, and (e)* of section 2602 of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981, **[**$3,424,549,000:**]***$2,750,000,000 of which $2,550,000,000 shall be for making payments under subsections (b) and (d) of such section; and of which $200,000,000 shall be for making payments under subsection (e) of such section, to be made notwithstanding the designation requirements of such subsection: Provided*, That all but **[**$491,000,000**]**$366,000,000 of [this]*the* amount *provided in this section for subsections (b) and (d)* shall be allocated as though the total appropriation for such payments for fiscal year **[**2014**]***2015* was less than $1,975,000,000: *Provided* further, That notwithstanding section 2609A(a), of the amounts appropriated under this section 2602(b), not more than [$2,988,000]*$3,000,000* of such amounts may be reserved by the Secretary for technical assistance, training, and monitoring of program activities for compliance with internal controls, policies and procedures and may, in addition to the authorities provided in section 2609A(a)(1) use such funds through contracts with private entities that do not qualify as nonprofit organizations.

For making competitive grants to current LIHEAP grantees to assist low-income households in reducing home energy burden and for conducting a national evaluation of such grants, $50,000,000.
(Department of Health and Human Services Appropriations Act, 2014.)

LANGUAGE ANALYSIS

Language Provision	Explanation
(b), **[**and**]**(d)*, and (e)*	This change updates the language to provide a portion of the LIHEAP funding for the contingency fund allowed under section 2602(e) to cover unanticipated home-energy related emergencies, such as natural disasters. Such disasters typically occur each year and affect households' home energy needs or expenditures.
[$3,424,549,000:*$2,750,000,000 of which $2,550,000,000 shall be for making payments under subsections (b) and (d) of such section;*	This language specifies the Block Grant funding amount for payments authorized under the Low-Income Home energy Assistance Act of 1981 including set aside funding for the Incentive Program for Leveraging Non-Federal Resources, the Residential Energy Assistance Challenge program, and funding that supports LIHEAP research and evaluation activities.
and of which $200,000,000 shall be for payments under subsection (e) of such section, to be made notwithstanding the designation requirements of such subsection	This language provides a portion of the LIHEAP funding for the contingency fund allowed under section 2602(e) to cover unanticipated home-energy related emergencies, such as natural disasters. Such disasters typically occur each year and affect households' home energy.
[this]*the* amount *provided in this section for subsections (b) and (d)*	The language specifies that the total amount to be allocated between *old* and *new formula* distribution (the amount provided for subsections (b) and (d)) does not include contingency funds.
For making competitive grants to current LIHEAP grantees to assist low-income households in reducing home energy burden and for conducting a national evaluation of such grants, $50,000,000.	This language is added to provide $50 million in additional LIHEAP funding to target new competitive energy burden reduction grants that use strategies to assist low-income families most in need of funding to reduce their high energy burden. Additionally funds may be used to support activities of states that have disconnect protections for the neediest citizens. A portion of this funding ($1.5 million) may be reserved to conduct a national evaluation of energy burden reduction grants

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

Authorizing Legislation

	FY 2013 Amount Authorized[1]	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2014 Amount Authorized	FY 2015 Budget Request
1. Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program: Section 2602(b) of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act	$5,100,000,000	$3,424,549,000	$5,100,000,000	$2,750,000,000
2. Leveraging Incentive Fund, Section 2602(d) of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act	$30,000,000 ($50M if amount appropriated under (b) is not less than $1.4B)	($27,000,000)	$30,000,000 ($50M if amount appropriated under (b) is not less than $1.4B)	($27,000,000)
3. Energy Emergency Contingency Fund, Section 2602(e) of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act	$600,000,000	$0	$600,000,000	($200,000,000)
4. Training and Technical Assistance, Section 2609A(a) of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act	$300,000	($2,988,000)	$300,000	($3,000,000)[2]
5. Energy Burden Reduction Grants	n/a	n/a	Included in appropriation language	$50,000,000
Total request level		$3,424,549,000		$2,800,000,000
Total request level against definite authorizations		$3,424,549,000		$2,750,000,000

[1] Authorization expired at the end of fiscal year 2007.
[2] The budget request includes appropriation language to increase the training and technical assistance funding to up to $3,000,000.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

Appropriations Not Authorized by Law

Program	Last Year of Authorization	Authorization Level in Last Year of Authorization	Appropriations in Last Year of Authorization	Appropriations in FY 2014
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	2007	$5,100,000,000	$2,161,170,000	$3,424,549,000
Leveraging Incentive Fund	2007	$30,000,000 ($50,000,000 if amount appropriated for Block Grant is not less than $1.4B)	$27,225,000	$0
Energy Emergency Contingency Fund	2007	$600,000,000	$181,170,000	$0
Training and Technical Assistance	2007	$300,000	$297,000	$2,988,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

Appropriations History Table

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	House Allowance	Senate Allowance	Appropriation
2006				
Block Grant	$1,800,000,000	$2,006,799,000	$1,883,000,000	$2,000,000,000
Contingency	200,000,000		300,000,000	
Fund				183,000,000
Supplemental				1,000,000,000
Rescission				-21,830,000
Section 202 Transfer				-1,485,000
Total	2,000,000,000	2,006,799,000	2,183,000,000	3,159,685,000
2007				
Block Grant	1,782,000,000			2,980,000,000
Contingency Fund				181,170,000
Total	1,782,000,000			2,161,170,000
2008				
Block Grant	1,500,000,000			2,015,206,000
Contingency	282,000,000			
Fund				596,379,000
Rescission				-41,257,000
Total	1,782,000,000			2,570,328,000
2009				
Block Grant	1,700,000,000	1,980,000,000	1,980,000,000	4,509,672,000
Contingency	300,000,000	790,328,000	590,328,000	
Fund				590,328,000
Total	2,000,000,000	2,770,328,000	2,570,328,000	5,100,000,000[1]
2010				
Block Grant	2,410,000,000	4,509,672,000	4,509,672,000	4,509,672,000
Contingency	790,000,000	590,328,000	590,328,000	
Fund				590,328,000
1%Transfer to HRSA				-777,000
Total Discretionary Funding	3,20,000,000	5,100,000,000	5,100,000,000	5,099,223,000

[1] The Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance, and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009, P.L. 110-329, appropriated LIHEAP funding for FY 2009.

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	House Allowance	Senate Allowance	Appropriation
Mandatory Trigger	450,000,000			
2011				
Block Grant	2,510,000,000			4,509,672,000
Contingency Fund	790,000,000			200,328,000
Contingency Fund awarded under CR				73,000
Rescission				-9,420,000
Total Discretionary Funding	3,300,000,000			4,700,653,000
Mandatory Trigger	2,000,000,000			
2012				
Block Grant	1,980,000,000	3,391,973,000	3,400,653,000	3,478,246,000
Contingency Fund	589,551,000		199,927,000	
Rescission				-6,574,000
Total	2,569,551,000	3,391,973,000	3,600,580,000	3,471,672,000
2013				
Block Grant	2,820,000,000	3,391,973,000	3,471,672,000	3,471,672,115
Contingency Fund	200,000,000	100,000,000		
1%Transfer to ORR				-34,647,288
Sequestration				-174,645,937
Rescission				-6,943,344
Total	3,020,000,000	3,471,672,000	3,471,672,000	3,255,435,546
2014				
Block Grant	2,820,000,000		3,614,729,000	3,424,549,000
Contingency Fund	150,000,000			
Energy Reduction Burden Grants	50,000,000			
Total	3,020,000,000		3,614,729,000	3,424,549,000
2015				
Block Grant	2,550,000,000			
Contingency Fund	200,000,000			

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	House Allowance	Senate Allowance	Appropriation
Energy Reduction Burden Grants	50,000,000			
Total	2,800,000,000			

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

Amounts Available for Obligation

Budgetary Resources	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Annual, B.A.	$3,471,672,000	$3,424,549,000	$2,800,000,000
Rescission	-6,943,000	0	0
Sequestration	-174,646,000	0	0
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	**$3,290,083,000**	**$3,424,549,000**	**$2,800,000,000**
Secretary's 1 % Transfer	-34,647,000	0	0
Subtotal, Adjusted Budget Authority	**$3,255,436,000**	**$3,424,549,000**	**$2,800,000,000**
Total Obligations	**$3,255,436,000**	**$3,424,549,000**	**$2,800,000,000**

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

Budget Authority by Activity

Activity	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Block Grant			
Grants to States	$3,252,598,000	$3,394,561,000	$2,520,000,000
Leveraging Incentive Funds	0	27,000,000	27,000,000
Training & Technical Assistance	2,838,000	2,988,000	3,000,000
Subtotal, Block Grant	3,255,436,000	3,424,549,000	2,550,000,000
Contingency Fund	0	0	200,000,000
Energy Reduction Burden Grants	0	0	50,000,000
Total, Budget Authority	**$3,255,436,000**	**$3,424,549,000**	**$2,800,000,000**

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

Summary of Changes

FY 2014 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	$3,424,549,000
FY 2015 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	$2,800,000,000
Net change	-$624,549,000

Description of Changes	FY 2014 Estimate	Change from Base
Increases:		
A. Program:		
1) **LIHEAP Contingency Fund:** The budget includes a request of $200 million for weather-related emergencies and price fluctuations.	$0	+$200,000,000
2) **LIHEAP Energy Burden Reduction Grants:** This budget request includes $50 million for new competitive energy burden reduction activities to assist low-income families in reducing energy burden.	$0	+$50,000,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+$250,000,000
Total, Increases		+$250,000,000
Decreases:		
A. Program:		
1) **LIHEAP Block Grant:** The budget request limits LIHEAP block grant to $2.55 billion reflecting tough choices within limited Federal resources.	$3,424,549,000	-$874,549,000
Subtotal, Program Decreases		-$874,549,000
Total, Decreases		-$874,549,000
Net Change		-$624,549,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

Justification

Funding Level	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	Change From FY 2014 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	$3,255,436,000	$3,424,549,000	$2,800,000,000	-$624,549,000

Authorizing Legislation – Section 2602(b), (d) and (e) of the Low Income Energy Assistance Act of 1981

2015 Authorization .....Such sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method ..... Formula Grant/Other

General Statement

The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) provides home heating and cooling assistance to low-income households consistent with the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) strategic goal to build healthy, safe and supportive communities and tribes.

States use LIHEAP funds to target assistance to low-income households with high energy burdens or need in accordance with the Low Income Energy Assistance Act of 1981, as amended. The statute indicates that households with the highest energy needs include those vulnerable households with very young children, individuals with disabilities, and frail older individuals. Through a collaborative process with state and local LIHEAP officials the program has defined national recipiency targeting indices for both elderly (60 years and older) and young child (five years old or younger) households as a way to measure the extent to which LIHEAP targets vulnerable populations to receive heating assistance. For FY 2011, preliminary data show that approximately 30 percent of LIHEAP heating recipients were elderly households and 23 percent were households including young children. An unknown number of these households could include both elderly and young child members.

Program Description and Accomplishments – LIHEAP Block Grant – LIHEAP provides home energy assistance to low-income households generally through payments to eligible households or their home energy suppliers. Funds are provided through the block grant 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 are required to 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. Typically, states elect to provide benefits in the form of direct payments to vendors on behalf of recipient households. Up to ten percent of the funds payable to a state may be used to support planning and administrative costs. States may request that up to ten percent of the funds be held available for obligation in the subsequent year.

State responses to the *LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2011* indicate preliminarily that 51 states provided an estimated $2.5 billion for heating assistance, 16 states provided an estimated $269 million for cooling assistance, 48 states provided an estimated $1 billion for winter/year-round crisis assistance, and/or

summer crisis assistance, and 41 states provided an estimated $431 million in assistance for low-cost residential weatherization or other energy-related home repair.

Using the preliminary data available from FY 2011, an estimated 6.8 million households received assistance with heating costs through LIHEAP. On average, the annual heating assistance benefit per household was $370, with estimated heating benefits ranging from the lowest state average of $142 to the highest of $1,371. The typical household that received heating assistance had a median income at 82 percent of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Poverty Guidelines; such assistance offset 66 percent of their annual heating costs.[1]

LIHEAP Contingency Fund – The LIHEAP Contingency Fund is designed to provide additional funds to states, tribes and territories that are adversely affected by extreme heat or cold, energy prices, or other causes of energy-related emergencies. The authorizing statute gives the Secretary the discretion in determining when and how appropriated Contingency Funds should be disbursed. The FY 2012-2014 enacted appropriations did not include Contingency Funds.

Leveraging Incentive and REACH Programs – LIHEAP also includes the Leveraging Incentive and the Residential Energy Assistance Challenge (REACH) programs. Leveraging Incentive funds have been successful in encouraging states and utility companies to add non-federal energy assistance resources to low-income households beyond what could be provided with federal LIHEAP resources. In FY 2012, states reported the value of $2.9 billion in allowable non-federal energy assistance resources, largely in the form of utility fuel funds, cash contributions, donations of heating/cooling equipment, and utility waivers of late payment and arrearage charges for LIHEAP eligible households.

REACH is a competitive grant program that assists a limited number of LIHEAP grantees in developing and operating programs to help LIHEAP-eligible households reduce their energy vulnerability. For example, in FY 2012, 11 REACH awards totaling $1.4 million were made to state and tribal projects that: support energy efficiency education to rural communities, target the most vulnerable populations susceptible to health issues as a result of inadequate heating and cooling, and implement an alternative energy program that provides efficient wood pellet stoves to tribal families. In FY 2013, HHS did not distribute Leveraging or REACH awards.

Training and Technical Assistance Activities – In FY 2012, 2013 and 2014, approximately $3 million in funding was appropriated to support technical assistance, training, and monitoring of program activities for compliance with internal controls, policies and procedures in states to improve program integrity. HHS established the LIHEAP Program Integrity Work Group (LPIWG) in January 2011, via a contract with the LIHEAP Clearinghouse. Additionally, states participated in the LIHEAP Performance Measures Implementation Work Group (PMIWG). Both groups made recommendations to HHS and, along with the recommendations from other stakeholder groups such as the National Energy Assistance Directors' Association, the ACF Office of Community Services (OCS) developed a program integrity plan. The program integrity plan included awarding four new contracts in FY 2012, which were continued in FY 2013 and 2014. The four contracts centering on various program integrity efforts are described below.

- Grantee Monitoring: FY 2012 funds were used to support activities for FY 2013 that expanded the capacity and resources for conducting compliance reviews (both on site and desk reviews). This contract helps HHS fulfill its commitment on LIHEAP program integrity by dedicating additional resources to preventing, detecting and resolving potential fraud in the program. The funds also allowed HHS to expand the number of staff involved with monitoring reviews and the number of reviews conducted of grantee

[1] The FY 2011 information will be updated once the FY 2011 LIHEAP Annual Report to Congress is completed.

programs to 11 site visits and 2 desk reviews. ACF intends to use FY 2013 funds to continue these activities in FY 2014. In FY 2014, ACF has scheduled 14 site visits.

- Grantee Training and Technical Assistance: FY 2012 and FY 2013 funds supported activities in FY 2013 and FY 2014 to provide direct guidance and assistance to LIHEAP grantees via development of training curricula on program integrity, and convening a training conference and workshops. A national two-day LIHEAP grantee training conference was held in June, 2013. Regional training sessions will be provided in 2014.

- Program Accountability: FY 2012 funds supported activities in FY 2013 and FY 2014 through a contract to address program integrity needs for LIHEAP as identified by GAO and the LPIWG, including options for addressing third-party verification of a household's eligibility.

- Performance Data: FY 2012 funds, supported activities in FY 2013 and FY 2014 through a contract to support implementation of outcome performance measures for LIHEAP to provide opportunities for performance-driven decision making and provide grantees a web-based data collection and reporting tool for the performance measures. In FY 2013, the contractor developed a pilot web-based data warehouse and information sharing tool that grantees are testing. In FY 2014, more data will be made available in the system and a public access portion of the site will be made available. A state grantee needs assessment regarding capacity to report performance data and conduct third party verification (the latter part is in conjunction with the program accountability contract) is expected to be put into the field during the winter of 2014.

In April 2010, ACF established the LIHEAP PMIWG, consisting of state LIHEAP Directors and ACF staff, as a follow up to an initial Performance Measures Work Group that began in June 2008. The PMIWG recommended that ACF require certain baseline performance measures to be reported on by all LIHEAP state grants, and went through a rigorous selection process to choose three new developmental performance measures from the larger set of potential measure recommendations drafted by the first Work Group. The PMIWG worked with stakeholders to establish definitions and assess grantees' ability to collect and report on these new measures. During 2013, ACF sought 60 days of public comment on the proposed developmental performance measures; as a result of the comments received, ACF revised this set of goals to improve the usefulness of the data. In 2014, ACF intends to seek 30 days of additional public comment on the revised proposal and OMB clearance of the new measures. The PMIWG will continue to be active through FY 2015 to provide expertise to ACF on its training and technical assistance strategy for supporting states in their implementation of the new measures. The PMIWG will assist HHS in testing the electronic data collection form. In addition to the state reported performance measures, ACF is also tracking the number of repeat OMB Circular A-133 Single Audit Act findings related to LIHEAP among grantees, defining success by a reduction in the number of repeat findings over time. ACF currently has access to the audit data, so this measure is not anticipated to impose a new burden on the public.

Additionally, the PMIWG recommends that ACF make available on an optional basis the full four tiers of new performance measures that the PMIWG developed. ACF has developed a web-based tool that will enable states to report on all of the required and recommended performance measures. ACF intends to begin data collection for the developmental performance measures in FY 2015 in order to establish a baseline if a sufficient number of states report the data. All states will be required to report the data to ACF in FY 2016.

In June 2010, the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) issued a report titled, *LIHEAP: Greater Fraud Prevention Controls Needed*, based on an investigation of seven state LIHEAP grantees that found instances of ineligible households or household members receiving LIHEAP benefits and fraudulent energy vendors receiving LIHEAP payments on behalf of recipients. ACF considers program integrity to be a critical aspect of program management and ACF has taken a number of steps to provide new guidance to LIHEAP grantees addressing program integrity.[2] ACF released programmatic guidance encouraging states to use Social Security Numbers (SSNs) as an eligibility requirement and to apply rigorous program integrity measures under their LIHEAP programs. During the second round of program integrity reviews in September 2012, 45 states required or asked for SSNs, and 3 states committed to begin requiring SSNs in FY 2013. The second round of reviews showed increased efforts on the part of states to strengthen eligibility measures.

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

2010	$5,099,223,000
2011	$4,700,653,000
2012	$3,471,672,000
2013	$3,255,435,536
2014	$3,424,549,000

Budget Request – The FY 2015 request for LIHEAP is $2,800,000,000, a decrease of $624,549,000 from the FY 2014 enacted level. Block Grant funding is decreased by $874,549,000, partially offset by increases for the Contingency Fund of $200,000,000 and for the Energy Burden Reduction Grants of $50,000,000. The request represents a difficult budget decision in a challenging environment and recognizes the importance of both increasing energy efficiency through the Administration's various weatherization efforts and reducing home energy burden through LIHEAP assistance. This funding request includes $2,550,000,000 for the Block Grant funding to assist the most vulnerable low-income families, including $3 million for continuing LIHEAP integrity improvement and oversight efforts to ensure that LIHEAP funding is provided to those eligible for energy assistance. The Contingency Fund resources of $200 million will be targeted to responding to high energy prices and other energy related emergencies as determined by the Secretary. In the event of future delivered fuel price spikes, for instance, the contingency funds can be targeted to those states that depend most heavily on delivered fuels. Additionally, $50 million will assist in reducing high energy burdens by coordinating strategies such as replacement of high burden heating systems to LIHEAP families most in need of addressing their high energy costs and energy education.

The new energy burden reduction activities will target $50 million in resources to energy burden reduction strategies such as system replacement for inefficient heating and other energy conservation measures. A $1.5 million set-aside of funding is included to support a national evaluation related to reducing low-income household energy usage under the proposed LIHEAP Energy Burden Reduction Grants. Heating systems in LIHEAP eligible households tend to be older and therefore less efficient than heating systems used by other households. In conjunction with these competitive grants, LIHEAP families could reduce their monthly energy costs by converting to a more affordable energy source like natural gas. For families with home-delivered fuels, such as oil or propane, the cost of heating a home can be more than three times the cost of heating with natural gas. Thus, replacing high burden, high cost systems with more efficient ones, combined with energy conservation measures can improve the impacts of future LIHEAP appropriations. Grants will be awarded to states that have disconnection protections in place.

[2] See: www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/liheap/guidance/information_memoranda/im10-06.html

The FY 2015 budget request proposes $3 million of enhanced Training and Technical Assistance (T&TA) funds to continue activities under four ongoing priorities and focus areas. In 2015, ACF intends to continue the use of enhanced T&TA funds in part to support at least 14 monitoring site visits annually. Since FY 2012, these site visit reviews have expanded in scope to include more robust fiscal analysis of grantees and selected subgrantee programs. The funding will also continue expanded training and technical assistance activities, such as convening national and regional LIHEAP grantee training meetings, additional webinars, targeted on-site T&TA to follow-up on compliance review findings, and facilitating a peer-to-peer mentorship program among LIHEAP grantees. In addition, OCS will continue to maintain and enhance the new performance measures web-based tool and T&TA to grantees on collecting valid and reliable data under the proposed new performance measures.

The FY 2015 budget re-proposes legislative changes that would reauthorize and modify LIHEAP for five years to increase program oversight and promote program effectiveness by: (1) requiring states to provide in their State Plans a detailed description of the state's system to prevent and detect waste, fraud, and abuse by clients, vendors, and staff, and to report to HHS on the features of such a system; (2) requiring states to collect Social Security Numbers (or the equivalent for qualified immigrants) from all eligible household members; (3) authorizing LIHEAP access to the National Directory of New Hires to detect and prevent program waste, fraud, and abuse; and (4) permanently increasing the authorization for LIHEAP training and technical assistance funds to $3,000,000 and eliminating the limitations on the types of entities that may receive T&TA funding via a contract.

LIHEAP currently uses a recipiency targeting index to measure how well LIHEAP is reaching elderly households and households that include young children, by comparing these vulnerable groups' receipt of LIHEAP heating assistance to these groups' representation in the low-income household population. For example, if 25 percent of the low-income households included children and 25 percent of LIHEAP-receiving households included children, then the recipiency targeting index for children would be 100. Program data for FY 2012 indicate that LIHEAP has improved its outreach to eligible elderly households (the FY 2012 actual result of 83 exceeded the target of 80, and improved on the previous year's result of 78). However, the improved index score still indicates that elderly households receiving heating assistance were served at a level below their representation in the income eligible population of elderly households. To continue to improve LIHEAP's ability to reach the elderly populations, ACF participates in the National Center for Outreach and Benefit Enrollment, which is funded by the Administration on Aging, now part of the Administration for Community Living. LIHEAP is one of five federal benefit programs that this Center is studying in an effort to develop innovative ways for increasing benefit enrollment of the elderly. ACF's target for FY 2015 is to maintain the prior year's actual result. Program data for FY 2012 indicate that LIHEAP did not meet its goal for targeting young child households, receiving an actual result of 114 as opposed to the goal of 124; however, the score of 114 indicates that young child households are still being served in a greater proportion than the rest of the LIHEAP household population.

As illustrated in the following Outcome and Output Table, ACF will be working to implement the following new performance goals in FY 2014 and plans for full implementation in FY 2015: 1) increasing benefit targeting index score for high burden households; 2) increasing burden reduction index score for high burden households; 3) maintain restoration of home energy service for LIHEAP recipient households; 4) increase prevention of loss of home energy services; and 5) reducing the percentage of repeat findings in grantees' LIHEAP A-133 audits.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2015 Target +/- FY 2014 Target
1.1LT and 1A: Recipiency targeting index score of households having at least one member 60 years or older.[3] (Outcome)	FY 2012: 83 Target: 80 (Target Exceeded)	Maintain Prior Result	Maintain Prior Result	N/A
1.1LT and 1B: Recipiency targeting index score for LIHEAP households having at least one member five years or younger.[4] (Outcome)	FY 2012: 114 Target: 124 (Target Not Met)	Maintain Prior Result	Maintain Prior Result	N/A
1C: Increase benefit targeting index score for high burden households.[5] (Developmental Outcome)	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A
1D: Increase energy burden reduction index score for high burden households.[6] (Developmental Outcome)	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A
1E: Maintain restoration of home energy service for LIHEAP recipient households. (Developmental Outcome)	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A
1F: Increase prevention of loss of home energy services.[7] (Developmental Outcome)	N/A	N/A	TBD	
1G: Reduce the percentage of repeat findings from grantees' A-133 audits. (Developmental Outcome)	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A
1i: Number of heating assistance households with at least one member 60 years or older (millions). (Output)	FY 2012: 1.95 million households (Preliminary) (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

[3] This measure is calculated using only heating-assisted households with at least one elderly member.
[4] This measure is calculated using only heating-assisted households with at least one young child.
[5] The wording of this developmental performance measure has been updated to reflect stakeholder input.
[6] The wording of this developmental performance measure has been updated to reflect stakeholder input.
[7] This performance measure has been added to the set of developmental performance measures to reflect stakeholder input.

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2015 Target +/- FY 2014 Target
1ii: Number of heating assistance households served with at least one member five years or younger (millions). (Output)	FY 2012: 1.3 million households (Preliminary) (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$3,252,597,838	$3,394,561,000	$2,720,000,000
Competitive		27,000,000	75,200,000
Research/Evaluation			1,500,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	2,098,918	2,240,759	2,479,527
Program Support	738,790	747,241	820,473
Total, Resources	$3,255,435,546	$3,424,549,000	$2,800,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	208	279	293
New Starts			
#	208	279	293
$	$3,252,597,838	$3,421,561,000	$2,796,700,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	8	8	10
$	$2,126,448	$2,268,289	$2,573,652
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	2
$	$610,427	$510,473	$660,473

Notes:
1. The FY 2015 Service Grants Competitive includes $48,200,000 for LIHEAP Energy Burden Reduction Grants and $27,000,000 for Leveraging Incentive (Leveraging) program and Residential Energy Assistance Challenge (REACH) program funding.
2. Research and Evaluation – In FY 2015 these funds will support a national evaluation feasibility study related to reducing low-income household energy usage under the proposed LIHEAP Energy Burden Reduction Grants.
3. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, panel and monitoring/on site review and associated overhead costs. Of this amount, $300,000 is estimated for LIHEAP Energy Burden Reduction Grants information technology cost.
4. FY 2015 New Starts – The number of new starts includes FY 2015 for the LIHEAP Energy Burden Reduction Grants but no amount for the Contingency Fund. The $2.7 billion new start total dollar amount includes $200,000,000 for the Contingency Fund and $48,200,000 for the LIHEAP Energy Burden Reduction Grants.

State Table - Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

FY 2015 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.568

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Difference from FY 2014 Enacted
Alabama	47,936,740	48,652,075	35,581,843	-13,070,232
Alaska	10,149,914	11,161,251	8,327,183	-2,834,068
Arizona	21,437,187	21,757,084	15,912,112	-5,844,972
Arkansas	26,746,150	27,563,295	21,579,035	-5,984,260
California	144,172,575	152,593,390	112,886,045	-39,707,345
Colorado	44,269,819	46,476,616	34,478,570	-11,998,046
Connecticut	76,013,951	77,577,443	58,976,066	-18,601,377
Delaware	12,572,988	13,044,055	10,435,829	-2,608,226
District of Columbia	9,976,044	10,496,568	7,686,421	-2,810,147
Florida	76,356,459	77,495,887	56,676,855	-20,819,032
Georgia	60,386,969	61,288,091	44,823,233	-16,464,858
Hawaii	5,416,460	6,172,046	4,513,946	-1,658,100
Idaho	18,275,222	19,228,777	14,080,836	-5,147,941
Illinois	160,190,564	167,814,436	124,492,751	-43,321,685
Indiana	72,367,246	75,974,999	56,360,156	-19,614,843
Iowa	51,292,360	53,849,223	39,947,921	-13,901,302
Kansas	31,366,501	31,045,101	23,486,200	-7,558,901
Kentucky	43,482,909	48,391,058	36,371,620	-12,019,438
Louisiana	40,863,591	42,151,716	33,869,189	-8,282,527
Maine	36,046,318	37,843,184	28,073,878	-9,769,306
Maryland	70,390,360	68,659,426	53,947,235	-14,712,191
Massachusetts	132,150,377	140,200,372	103,774,268	-36,426,104
Michigan	164,584,788	164,798,202	117,987,749	-46,810,453
Minnesota	109,334,525	114,784,720	85,152,778	-29,631,942
Mississippi	29,257,330	30,127,142	23,452,436	-6,674,706
Missouri	66,552,600	71,033,465	51,215,066	-19,818,399
Montana	18,590,704	19,560,719	14,323,911	-5,236,808
Nebraska	28,196,439	29,668,596	21,720,882	-7,947,714
Nevada	10,963,740	11,127,345	8,138,018	-2,989,327
New Hampshire	24,321,370	25,590,396	18,739,319	-6,851,077
New Jersey	124,480,143	124,834,983	91,266,848	-33,568,135
New Mexico	14,669,509	15,434,926	11,644,269	-3,790,657
New York	349,982,701	367,428,908	272,576,287	-94,852,621
North Carolina	86,142,314	86,885,447	69,461,691	-17,423,756
North Dakota	18,993,641	19,570,105	14,330,783	-5,239,322

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Difference from FY 2014 Enacted
Ohio	144,794,148	154,642,442	110,885,769	-43,756,673
Oklahoma	32,650,343	33,786,466	27,052,543	-6,733,923
Oregon	33,673,629	35,372,018	26,138,118	-9,233,900
Pennsylvania	190,809,983	203,503,932	146,491,699	-57,012,233
Rhode Island	23,908,130	23,795,965	17,773,438	-6,022,527
South Carolina	38,335,456	38,907,516	28,455,131	-10,452,385
South Dakota	16,712,173	17,584,171	12,876,526	-4,707,645
Tennessee	56,855,731	58,163,221	45,524,279	-12,638,942
Texas	127,064,242	128,960,357	94,315,553	-34,644,804
Utah	22,492,828	23,630,474	17,384,391	-6,246,083
Vermont	18,229,732	19,180,913	14,045,787	-5,135,126
Virginia	78,971,132	82,051,730	64,210,885	-17,840,845
Washington	54,401,220	57,113,478	42,367,317	-14,746,161
West Virginia	27,723,382	29,169,918	21,360,528	-7,809,390
Wisconsin	98,416,772	103,322,730	76,649,728	-26,673,002
Wyoming	8,865,998	9,322,491	6,826,668	-2,495,823
Subtotal	**3,211,835,407**	**3,338,788,869**	**2,478,649,589**	**-860,139,280**
Indian Tribes	36,357,503	38,799,326	28,750,411	-10,048,915
Subtotal	**36,357,503**	**38,799,326**	**28,750,411**	**-10,048,915**
American Samoa	72,869	280,774	208,437	-72,337
Guam	159,763	615,587	456,990	-158,597
Northern Mariana Islands	55,490	213,811	158,725	-55,086
Puerto Rico	3,965,733	15,280,528	11,343,714	-3,936,814
Virgin Islands	151,073	582,105	432,134	-149,971
Subtotal	**4,404,928**	**16,972,805**	**12,600,000**	**-4,372,805**
Total States/Territories	**3,252,597,838**	**3,394,561,000**	**2,520,000,000**	**-874,561,000**
Discretionary Funds	0	27,000,000	77,000,000	50,000,000
Other	0	0	200,000,000	200,000,000
Training and Technical Assistance	2,837,708	2,988,000	3,000,000	12,000
Subtotal, Adjustments	**2,837,708**	**29,988,000**	**280,000,000**	**250,012,000**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$3,255,435,546**	**$3,424,549,000**	**$2,800,000,000**	**-$624,549,000**

Notes:
1. FY 2015 Discretionary Funds – These funds consist of $23,985,000 for the Leveraging Incentive (Leveraging) program, $3,015,000 for the Residential Energy Assistance Challenge (REACH) program, and an additional $50,000,000 consist of new funds, which are targeted for Energy Burden Reduction activities.
2. Total Amounts – State allocations in all years are subject to change based on tribal agreements, therefore all final state allocations will be included on the HHS/ACF Office of Community Services web site located at this URL: http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/resource/liheap-funding-tables.
3. FY 2015 – Other Funds - – The FY 2015 Budget includes $200,000,000 in LIHEAP Contingency Fund for unanticipated home-energy related emergencies, such as extreme weather patterns, natural disasters and fuel price spikes.
4. In FY 2014, HHS increased the territory set-aside from 0.1 percent to 0.5 percent.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT FUND

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Child Care and Development Fund

FY 2015 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis

For carrying out the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 ("CCDBG Act"), [$2,360,000,000] *$2,417,313,000* shall be used to supplement, not supplant State general revenue funds for child care assistance for low-income families: *Provided*, That [$19,357,000] *$19,824,500* shall be available for child care resource and referral and school-aged child care activities, of which [$996,000] *$1,000,000* shall be available to the Secretary for a competitive grant for the operation of a national toll free referral line and Web site to develop and disseminate child care consumer education information for parents and help parents access child care in their community: *Provided further*, That, in addition to the amounts required to be reserved by the States under section 658G of the CCDBG Act, [$296,484,000] *$303,645,000* shall be reserved by the States for activities authorized under section 658G, of which [$108,732,000] *$111,358,000* shall be for activities that improve the quality of infant and toddler care: *Provided further,* That [$9,851,000] *$9,871,000* shall be for use by the Secretary for child care research, demonstration, and evaluation activities: *Provided further*, That technical assistance under section 658I(a)(3) of such Act may be provided directly, or through the use of contracts, grants, cooperative agreements, or interagency agreements: *Provided further, That $200,000,000 shall be made available, using the allocation formula in section 658O of the CCDBG Act, for grants to each State, territory, and Indian tribe and tribal organization that submits a plan to be approved by the Secretary demonstrating how it will use these funds to improve the quality of child care, including the quality of the child care workforce, and health and safety measures.*

Language Provision	Explanation
That $200,000,000 shall be made available, using the allocation formula in section 658O of the CCDBG Act, for grants to each State, territory, and Indian tribe and tribal organization that submits a plan to be approved by the Secretary demonstrating how it will use these funds to improve the quality of child care, including the	This is a new initiative that focuses on the quality of child care and health and safety measures.

Language Provision	Explanation
quality of the child care workforce, and health and safety measures.	

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Child Care and Development Fund

Authorizing Legislation

	FY 2014 Amount Authorized	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Amount Authorized	FY 2015 Budget Request
Section 658B of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990. (The authorization for this program expired on September 30, 2002.)	$2,360,000,000	$2,360,000,000	$2,417,000,000	$2,417,000,000
Section 418 of the Social Security Act	$2,917,000,000	$2,917,000,000	$3,667,000,000	$3,667,000,000
Total request level	$5,277,000,000	$5,277,000,000	$6,084,000,000	$6,084,000,000
Total request level against definite authorizations	$5,277,000,000	$5,277,000,000	$6,084,000,000	$6,084,000,000

Appropriations Not Authorized by Law

Program	Last Year of Authorization	Authorization Level in Last Year of Authorization	Appropriations in Last Year of Authorization	Appropriations in FY 2014
Child Care and Development Block Grant	FY 2002	$1,000,000,000	$2,099,797,000	$2,360,000,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Child Care and Development Fund

Appropriations History Table

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	House Allowance	Senate Allowance	Appropriation
2006				
Discretionary	$2,082,910,000	$2,082,910,000	$2,082,910,000	$2,082,910,000
Mandatory				2,917,000,000
Rescission				-20,289,000
Section 202 Transfer				-1,417,000
Total				4,977,664,000
2007				
Discretionary	2,062,081,000	2,062,081,000	2,062,081,000	2,062,081,000
Mandatory				2,917,000,000
Total				4,979,081,000
2008				
Discretionary	2,062,081,000	2,137,081,000	2,062,081,000	2,098,746,000
Mandatory				2,917,000,000
Rescission				-36,665,000
Total				4,979,081,000
2009				
Discretionary	2,062,081,000	2,112,081,000	2,137,081,000	2,127,081,000
Mandatory				2,917,000,000
Recovery Act				2,000,000,000
Total				7,044,081,000
2010				
Discretionary	2,127,081,000	2,127,081,000	2,127,081,000	2,127,081,000
Mandatory				2,917,000,000
1% Transfer to HRSA				-324,000
Total				5,043,757,000
2011				
Discretionary	2,927,081,000			2,227,081,000
Mandatory	3,717,000,000			2,917,000,000
Rescission				-4,454,000
Total				5,139,627,000
2012				
Discretionary	2,926,757,000			2,282,627,000
Mandatory	3,417,000,000			2,917,000,000
Rescission				-4,314,000

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	House Allowance	Senate Allowance	Appropriation
Total				5,195,313,000
2013				
Discretionary	2,603,313,000			2,328,313,000
Mandatory	3,417,000,000			2,917,000,000
Rescission				-4,656,626
Sequestration				-114,612,805
1% Transfer				-3,485,485
Total				5,122,558,084
2014				
Discretionary	2,478,313,000			2,360,000,000
Mandatory	3,417,000,000			2,917,000,000
Total				5,277,000,000
2015				
Discretionary	2,417,000,000			
Mandatory	3,667,000,000			

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Child Care and Development Fund

Amounts Available for Obligation

Budgetary Resources	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Discretionary, B.A.	$2,328,313,000	$2,360,000,000	$2,417,000,000
Mandatory, B.A.	2,917,000,000	2,917,000,000	3,667,000,000
Rescission	-4,657,000	0	0
Sequestration	-114,613,000	0	0
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	**$5,126,044,000**	**$5,277,000,000**	**$6,084,000,000**
Secretary's 1 % Transfer	-3,485,000	0	0
Subtotal, Adjusted Budget Authority	**$5,122,558,000**	**$5,277,000,000**	**$6,084,000,000**
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-9,000	0	0
Total Obligations	**$5,122,549,000**	**$5,277,000,000**	**$6,084,000,000**

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Child Care and Development Fund

Budget Authority by Activity

Activity	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Discretionary:			
Child Care and Development Block Grant	2,196,218,000	2,350,149,000	2,407,129,000
Research and Evaluation Fund	9,340,000	9,851,000	9,871,000
Subtotal, Budget Authority, Discretionary	**$2,205,558,000**	**$2,360,000,000**	**$2,417,000,000**
Mandatory:			
Mandatory Child Care State Grants	1,177,525,000	1,177,525,000	1,177,525,000
Matching Child Care Grants	1,673,843,000	1,673,843,000	2,379,465,000
Child Care Training and Technical Assistance	7,292,000	7,292,000	18,335,000
Mandatory Child Care Tribal Funds	58,340,000	58,340,000	91,675,000
Subtotal, Budget Authority, Mandatory	**$2,917,000,000**	**$2,917,000,000**	**$3,667,000,000**
Total, Budget Authority	**$5,122,558,000**	**$5,277,000,000**	**$6,084,000,000**

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Child Care and Development Fund

Summary of Changes

FY 2014 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	$5,277,000,000
FY 2015 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	$6,084,000,000
Net change	+$807,000,000

Description of Changes	FY 2014 Estimate	Change from Base
Increases:		
A. Program:		
1) **Child Care and Development Block Grant:** Increase funding for CCDBG with a strong focus on improving the quality of child care provided (discretionary appropriation)	$2,350,149,000	+$56,980,000
2) **Research and Evaluation Fund:** Increased funding for child care research, demonstration, and evaluation activities (discretionary appropriation)	$9,851,000	+$20,000
3) **Matching Child Care Grants:** Increase matching grants with a strong focus on improving the quality of services provided to children (mandatory appropriation)	$1,673,843,000	+$705,622,000
4) **Mandatory Child Care Tribal Funds:** Increase funding set-aside for tribal CCDF programs, which corresponds to overall increase in Child Care Entitlement (mandatory appropriation)	$58,340,000	+$33,335,000
5) **Child Care Training and Technical Assistance:** Additional funding for training and technical assistance targeted to program integrity (mandatory appropriation)	$7,292,000	+$11,043,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+$807,000,000
Total, Increases		+$807,000,000
Net Change		+$807,000,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Child Care and Development Fund

Justification

Funding Level	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	Change From FY 2014 Enacted
Child Care and Development Block Grant	$2,205,558,000	$2,360,000,000	$2,417,000,000	+$57,000,000
Child Care Entitlement to States	$2,917,000,000	$2,917,000,000	$3,667,000,000	+750,000,000
Total, Budget Authority	**$5,122,558,000**	**$5,277,000,000**	**$6,084,000,000**	**+$807,000,000**

Authorizing Legislation – Section 658B of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act and Section 418 of the Social Security Act

2015 Authorization .....Such sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method .....Formula Grant

Program Description – The Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) is the primary federal funding source dedicated to providing financial assistance to help low-income working families and families engaged in training or education activities access child care and to improve the quality of child care. As a block grant, CCDF gives funding to states, territories, and tribes to provide child care subsidies through grants and contracts with providers, as well as vouchers to low-income families. In addition, CCDF funds are used to improve the quality of child care for both subsidized and unsubsidized children alike. Quality child care supports children's learning and development to help them succeed in school and in life.

CCDF consists of two funding streams: the Child Care Entitlement and the discretionary Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG). The entitlement portion consists of "matching funds," which require a state match and maintenance of effort, and "mandatory funds". Entitlement funds are made available under section 418 of the Social Security Act and are subject to the rules of the CCDBG Act. CCDBG is a discretionary funded program, created by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990, and subject to annual appropriations. The CCDBG Act is long overdue for reauthorization, having last been reauthorized for five years in 1996.

Discretionary Child Care – The amount an individual state (including D.C. and Puerto Rico) receives in a fiscal year is determined according to a formula that consists of three factors – the population of children under age 5, the number of children who receive free or reduced price school lunches under the National School Lunch Act, and per state capita income. The amount a tribal grantee receives is based on the number of Indian children under age 13 in addition to a base amount set by the Secretary. Territorial grantees receive funds based on the number of children under age 5 living in territories and per capita income in the territories.

Mandatory Child Care – Mandatory funds are allocated to state grantees based on historic levels of Title IV-A child care expenditures. Mandatory tribal funds are allocated based on tribal child counts.

Matching Child Care – Matching funds are those remaining after mandatory funds and the 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 the 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 Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) rate. A state's allocation of the matching fund is based on the number of children under age 13 in the state compared with the national total of children under age 13.

Training and Technical Assistance – In accordance with program regulations, the Secretary may withhold no more than one quarter of one percent of the CCDF funding made available for a fiscal year for the provision of training and technical assistance to the states, territories, and tribes.

Tribal and Territorial Grantees – Two percent of the CCDF funds are reserved for Indian tribes, and one half of one percent of the CCDBG appropriation is reserved for the territories.

Administrative Expenditures – State and territorial grantees may spend no more than five percent of their CCDF funds on administrative activities. The definition of administrative activities does not include the following: client eligibility determination; preparation and participation in judicial hearings; child care placement; recruitment, licensing, and supervision of child care placements; rate setting; resource and referral services; training of child care staff; and establishment and maintenance of child care information systems.

Quality Expenditure Requirement – A portion of CCDF funds are designated for activities to promote quality. Under section 658G of the CCDBG Act, states are required to spend a minimum of four percent of CCDF funds on activities that are designed 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. States use quality funds to support a wide array of activities including implementation of tiered Quality Rating and Improvement Systems (QRIS), improved training and professional development opportunities for early childhood educators, resource and referral services, and child care licensing and monitoring activities. In addition, since 2000, states have been required by CCDBG appropriations language to spend funds on the following three targeted quality activities (effectively making the quality spending requirement seven percent):

1. *Child Care Resource and Referral and School-Aged Child Care Activities* – States, tribes, and territories are required to spend a specified amount of funds ($19 million in FY 2014) on resource and referral services and on school-aged child care activities.
2. *Quality Expansion Activities* – States and territories are required to spend a specified amount of funds ($188 million in FY 2014) on quality expansion activities. These funds may support any activities authorized under section 658G of the CCDBG Act.
3. *Infant and Toddler Care* – States and territories are required to spend a specified amount of funds ($109 million in FY 2014) on activities to improve the quality of child care provided to infants and toddlers.

Research Funds – CCDBG annual appropriations language also includes research and evaluation funds ($9.9 million in FY 2014) to support activities that inform policy development, consumer education, and innovative ways to improve child care services and systems. This includes:

1. Implementation of the National Survey of Early Care and Education, the first conducted since 1990, to provide national estimates of utilization of child care and early education, parental preferences and choices of care, characteristics of programs providing care and early education services to children and of the teaching and care-giving staff interacting with children, and availability and use of public funds;
2. Assessment of evidence on the effectiveness of QRIS in improving quality of care and informing parental choice;

3. Development of a CCDF policies database to be used by analysts in conjunction with other state- or national-level data to better understand the relationships between CCDF policies and use and stability of child care and parent employment outcomes;
4. Experimental evaluations of the effects of alternative child care subsidy strategies, such as alternative eligibility and re-determination policies and alternative co-payment structures, on stability of care arrangements, choices of care, and parental satisfaction with care;
5. Research partnerships between CCDF Lead Agencies and researchers to answer policy-relevant child care subsidy questions such as how parents value and weight different features of quality care when making choices for their children and factors that promote stability of care and family and child outcomes; and
6. Assessment of the relationships between different characteristics of quality care, dosages of quality care, and thresholds or levels of quality in programs and young children's developmental outcomes in multiple domains, and design of a rigorous study to test those relationships.

Program Accomplishments – CCDF is a dual purpose program with a two-generational impact. CCDF provides access to child care for low-income parents in order for them to work, and it supports the long-term development of our nation's most vulnerable children by making investments to improve the quality of child care. Findings from a longitudinal study by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) found that the quality of early child care relates to well-being all the way into adolescence [NICHD *Study of Early Child Care and Youth Development*, National Institutes of Health, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (2010)].

Helping Nearly 1 Million Families Succeed at Work

In FY 2012, the most recent year for which preliminary data are available, an estimated 1.5 million children received child care assistance in an average month through child care subsidies funded under CCDF. Of the children served in FY 2012, school-age children made up more than a third of the caseload, infants and toddlers slightly less than a third, and preschoolers slightly less than a third. Nearly 80 percent of families receiving subsidies had incomes below 150 percent of the Federal Poverty Level. Center care was the most prevalent type of care used by families receiving CCDF subsidies at 68 percent. Approximately 21 percent of children were cared for in family child care homes, and 6 percent of children cared for in group homes (large family child care homes with two or more providers). The remaining 5 percent were cared for in the child's home.

Promoting Higher Standards and Helping Child Care Programs Meet Them

In addition to directly subsidizing child care services for eligible low-income children, CCDF invests in improving the quality of child care available to families across the country. In FY 2012, states reported spending approximately $1 billion (12 percent) of CCDF funds on quality improvement activities. This exceeds the statutory quality spending requirement, demonstrating the commitment states have to improving child care quality. These quality investments reach millions of additional children across a wide array of settings in the child care market. Over half of the states have developed statewide QRIS that set standards for excellence for child care providers and then provide a pathway to help programs continually improve to meet the higher standards.

Promoting More Qualified Child Care Teachers and Leaders

Many states have made significant investments in professional development systems to ensure a well-qualified early care and education workforce. States use CCDF to provide scholarships for child care teachers and work closely with systems of higher education, especially community colleges, to increase the number of teachers with training or a degree in early childhood or youth development for afterschool teachers. In addition, nearly all states have implemented early learning guidelines that describe what children should know and be able to do in the years leading up to kindergarten. State early learning

guidelines (also known as early learning standards) for young children are linked to the education and training of caregivers, preschool teachers, and administrators and often align with K-12 standards.

Improved Program Administration and Strengthening Accountability

The Office of Child Care (OCC) has made it a priority in all of our work to construct a comprehensive vision for the CCDF program focused on helping more low-income children access high-quality care. This has included revising the CCDF application to include a quality section focused on establishing a planning process for building the components of a strong child care system that involves self-assessment, goal setting, and tracking of progress through an annual Quality Performance Report. OCC also revised the ACF-801 case-level administrative data report to capture information on the quality of child care settings serving children receiving CCDF subsidies. For the first time ever, these changes will provide key data on activities to improve the quality of child care and the impact of CCDF quality investments. Finally, OCC's child care technical assistance network specializes in core areas, including three National Centers that are focused on subsidy administration and program integrity, child care quality improvement systems, and professional development systems and workforce initiatives.

Most recently, OCC issued a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (78 FR 29441) which would make comprehensive reforms to the CCDF program for the first time in 15 years to strengthen standards to better promote the health, safety, and school readiness of children in federally funded child care. Under the proposed rule, all CCDF-funded child care providers would be required to receive health and safety trainings in specific areas, receive comprehensive background checks (including fingerprinting), and receive on-site monitoring. In addition, the proposed rule is focused on improving transparency and would require states to share provider-specific information with parents about child care provider health, safety and licensing information through user-friendly websites.

Budget Request – The FY 2015 request for CCDF is $6.1 billion, including $2.4 billion in discretionary funding for CCDBG (+$57 million) and $3.7 billion for the mandatory Child Care Entitlement to States (+$750 million). It is an $807 million increase above the FY 2014 enacted level. The request provides a total increase of $6 billion over five years, and $18.8 billion over ten years for the Child Care Entitlement, representing a firm commitment to maintaining service levels while investing in quality improvements. This request will support 1.4 million children in FY 2015, which is 74,000 more children than could be served in the absence of these funds. The request also sets aside $200 million in CCDBG funds to provide formula grants to states, territories, and tribes to improve the quality of child care, including the child care workforce and health and safety measures. This request also maintains $9.9 million in discretionary funds to support continuing research, demonstration, and evaluation activities. Increasing our knowledge of what child care services work best and disseminating that knowledge throughout the country are integral to improving the quality of care provided to our children.

High-quality early childhood development programs are critical to preparing children for success in school and life. Children who attend higher quality child care programs perform better academically than children in lower-quality programs. The budget supports expanding access to high-quality child care, which complement investments in Preschool for All, Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships, and voluntary home visiting programs, all key elements of the Administration's comprehensive early learning agenda to help every child reach his or her potential.

Principles for Strengthening CCDF – The Administration strongly supports expansive reform of the Child Care and Development Fund to strengthen health and safety standards in child care settings, support parents in making informed choices, and improve the overall quality of early learning and afterschool programs available to families. The President's FY 2015 budget request, coupled with the reform principles outlined here, will help low-income children access higher quality child care, a critical factor in

school readiness and the future success of low-income children. The Administration's principles for reform include:

- Strengthening state health and safety standards and monitoring of child care providers;
- Improving the quality of early childhood development and afterschool settings to better prepare children for success in school;
- Serving more low-income children in safe, healthy, nurturing child care settings that are highly effective in promoting learning, child development, and school readiness;
- Supporting parent employment and parental choice by expanding high quality choices available to parents across a range of child care settings that meet families' needs – including non-traditional hour care, infant and toddler care, and care for children with special needs – and providing parents with information about the quality of child care programs;
- Minimizing disruptions to children's development and learning by promoting continuity of care;
- Strengthening program integrity and accountability in the CCDF program; and
- Improving coordination of federal early care and education programs through alignment of program goals, requirements, and priorities.

Creating a Stronger Accountability Framework for CCDF

The Administration's reauthorization principles preserve state flexibility inherent within the CCDF block grant structure while establishing a stronger framework for accountability that over time will ensure children receiving child care are in settings that meet basic health and safety requirements, including ensuring providers have background checks and appropriate training in areas such as first-aid and CPR. Improving accountability also means strengthening state regulatory systems and protocols for monitoring child care settings on a more frequent basis to ensure the health, safety, and well-being of over 12 million American children in child care.

Beyond basic health and safety requirements, the Administration also envisions reform that would gradually move towards establishing higher expectations for early learning and school readiness services provided to children receiving CCDF assistance. These might include standards related to learning environment and curricula or activities linked to state early learning and development standards. High-quality early childhood development programs are critical to preparing children for success in school, especially for our most vulnerable children.

The Administration supports increasing the share of dollars dedicated to quality improvement and ensuring more accountability for the $1 billion in combined federal and state funds that already support child care quality each year. This might include allowing states to set targets and reporting on outcomes of quality initiatives.

Better Consumer Education for Parents

Parental choice is a cornerstone of CCDF that ensures parents have access to a wide variety of child care settings that will meet their needs. Yet parents often struggle to find accessible, easy to understand information about their child care choices. Parents often assume that their child care provider meets basic requirements, such as background checks, yet in many states this and other basic health and safety safeguards are not required. The Administration supports strengthening state consumer education activities and outreach to provide parents with information about the health and safety and quality standards met by the providers in their community.

Promoting Continuity of Care

Research tells us that children have better educational and developmental outcomes when they have continuity in their child care arrangements. States' policies for eligibility, including how often they re-

determine eligibility and to what degree small changes in family circumstances make them ineligible, can have a negative impact when children must leave programs and sever relationships with caregivers. Thus, the Administration supports changes that would improve continuity for families, such as longer eligibility re-determination periods for families receiving child care subsidies and allowing for a period for job search after loss of parental employment.

Ensuring Program Integrity

The Budget proposes additional resources for technical assistance to support state program integrity efforts, including identifying best practices for reducing waste, fraud, and abuse and working intensively with states identified as needing to improve error rates. In addition, resources will support federal staff to conduct oversight and monitoring visits to ensure policies and practices described in the CCDF Plans are being properly implemented in compliance with federal regulations. A recent report from the HHS Office of Inspector General (OEI-07-10-00230) recommended that ACF conduct periodic reviews to assess states' compliance with their own requirements related to minimum health and safety standards for CCDF providers. Currently, determining compliance with program requirements is limited to a desk review of CCDF Plans.

Priority Performance Goal – OCC has worked in collaboration with states, tribes, and territories for several years to develop appropriate and achievable goals and measures for the CCDF program. Program performance measures are consistent with the HHS Priority Performance Goal to improve the quality of early childhood education, thereby increasing the number of low-income children in high quality care. HHS has established a Priority Performance Goal in the area of Early Childhood Education to improve the quality of early care and education programs for low-income children. As an indicator for this goal, OCC is working to expand the number of states with QRIS that meet high quality benchmarks as defined for Child Care and other early childhood programs developed by HHS in coordination with the Department of Education. QRIS provides pathways and support for child care providers to move up to higher standards of quality and increases parents' knowledge and understanding of the child care options available to them. The FY 2013 data for performance measure 2B (see Outcomes and Outputs table) shows that to date 27 states adopted these practices, which are the hallmarks of a strong QRIS. When implemented effectively, QRIS can help improve the overall quality of care available and potentially improve child outcomes as a result. By FY 2015, ACF aims to achieve a target of 32 states with a QRIS that meets high quality benchmarks.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2015 Target +/- FY 2014 Target
2A: 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 funding as compared to the number of children in families with income equal to or less than 85 percent of State Median Income.[1] (Outcome)	FY 2012: 15% [2] Target: 18%[3] (Target Not Met)	17% [4]	16%[5]	-1
2B: Increase the number of states that implement Quality Rating and Improvement Systems (QRIS) that meet high quality benchmarks.[6] (Outcome)	FY 2013: 27 Target: 25 (Target Exceeded)	29[7]	32	+ 3
2C: Increase the number of states and territories with professional development systems that include core knowledge and competencies, career pathways, professional development capacity assessments, accessible professional development opportunities, and financial supports for child care practitioners. (Outcome)	FY 2013: 30 Target: 35 (Target Not Met)	N/A[8]	38	N/A

[1] This measure estimates the average monthly number of children receiving child care subsidies from all federal sources (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, Child Care and Development Fund, and Social Services Block Grant), compared on an annual basis to an estimate of the average monthly number of children eligible for child care subsidies. This measure has been revised to include all children eligible under federal statute (i.e., equal to or less than 85 percent of State Median Income); the prior measure reflected a smaller universe of eligible children (i.e., less than 150 percent of the Federal Poverty Level). Under CCDF law, states have substantial flexibility to establish their own rules regarding eligibility for child care subsidies within broad federal guidelines. This estimate does not take into account state-specific eligibility thresholds and other requirements families must meet to receive child care subsidies.

[2] This is a preliminary estimate that is subject to change once final data is available.

[3] The FY 2012 target for this measure is dependent on the funding level requested for FY 2012 in the President's Budget Request which was $6.3 billion ($2.9 billion in discretionary funding for CCDBG and $3.4 billion for the Child Care Entitlement to the States). Actual appropriation for FY 2012 was $5.2 billion ($2.3 billion in discretionary funding for CCDBG and $2.9 billion for the Child Care Entitlement to the States).

[4] The FY 2014 target for this measure is dependent on the funding level requested for FY 2014 in the President's Budget Request which is $5.9 billion ($2.5 billion in discretionary funding for CCDBG and $3.4 billion for the Child Care Entitlement to the States). Actual appropriation for FY 2014 was $5.3 billion ($2.4 billion in discretionary funding for CCDBG and $2.9 billion for the Child Care Entitlement to States).

[5] The FY 2015 target for this measure is dependent on the funding level requested for FY 2015 in the President's Budget Request.

[6] This performance measure aligns with the HHS Priority Performance Goal "Quality of Early Childhood Education."

[7] The FY 2014 target for this performance measure has been revised upward to maintain rigor given the most recent data.

[8] This measure is biennially reported due to constraints on data availability.

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2015 Target +/- FY 2014 Target
2D: Increase the number of states that have implemented state early learning and development standards for children ages birth to five that cover a range of domains across physical, cognitive, and social and emotional development, are incorporated into other parts of the child care system, and aligned with other education standards. (Outcome)	FY 2013: 36 Target: 30 (Target Exceeded)	N/A[9]	38[10]	N/A
2E: Increase the number or percentage of low-income children receiving CCDF subsidies who are enrolled in high quality care settings. (Developmental Outcome)	N/A	TBD	TBD N	/A
2i: Amount of CCDF expenditures on quality improvement activities. (Output)	FY 2012: $1 billion (12% of total expenditures) (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

[9] This measure is biennially reported due to constraints on data availability.

[10] The FY 2015 target for this performance measure has been revised upward to maintain rigor given them most recent data.

Resource and Program Data
Child Care and Development Block Grant

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$2,189,758,385	$2,343,253,000	$2,394,044,000
Competitive	945,909	996,000	1,000,000
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	4,651,486	5,023,221	9,134,093
Program Support	862,409	876,779	2,950,907
Total, Resources	$2,196,218,189	$2,350,149,000	$2,407,129,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	314	314	314
New Starts			
#	314	314	314
$	$2,190,704,294	$2,344,249,000	$2,395,044,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	4	4	5
$	$4,651,486	$5,023,221	$9,134,093
Interagency Agreements			
#	3	3	3
$	$862,409	$876,779	$1,302,907

Notes:
1. Training/Technical Assistance in FY 2015 reflects the amount reserved from the CCDBG appropriation for the proposed 0.5 percent set-aside for contract activities to provide technical assistance, monitoring, and oversight. The total for this set-aside, including Child Care Entitlement, is FY 2015 is $30,420,000. CCDBG Technical Assistance includes $27 million for contracts, about $1 million for program support, and about $2 million for federal administration, including staff for monitoring.
2. Program Support includes funding for interagency agreements, information technology support, and overhead.

Resource and Program Data
Research and Evaluation Fund

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation	$8,881,598	$9,741,127	$9,760,764
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	449,680	109,873	110,236
Total, Resources	$9,331,278	$9,851,000	$9,871,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	22	18	18
New Starts			
#	15	7	7
$	$3,037,253	$287,500	$287,500
Continuations			
#	7	11	11
$	$644,070	$3,338,258	$3,338,258
Contracts			
#	11	11	11
$	$5,270,629	$6,202,537	$6,222,174
Interagency Agreements			
#	2	0	0
$	$357,000	$0	$0

Notes:
1. Program Support includes funding for administrative support and associated overhead costs.

Resource and Program Data
Mandatory Child Care State Grants

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$1,177,525,000	$1,177,525,000	$1,177,525,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$1,177,525,000	$1,177,525,000	$1,177,525,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	51	51	51
New Starts			
#	51	51	51
$	$1,177,525,000	$1,177,525,000	$1,177,525,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0

Resource and Program Data
Matching Child Care Grants

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$1,673,843,000	$1,673,843,000	$2,379,465,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$1,673,843,000	$1,673,843,000	$2,379,465,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	51	51	51
New Starts			
#	51	51	51
$	$1,673,843,000	$1,673,843,000	$2,379,465,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0

Resource and Program Data
Child Care Training and Technical Assistance

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	$7,292,000	$7,292,000	$18,335,000
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$7,292,000	$7,292,000	$18,335,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	0	0	0
New Starts			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	3	3	10
$	$7,292,000	$7,292,000	$18,335,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0

Notes:
1. Training/Technical Assistance in FY 2015 reflects the amount reserved for the proposed 0.5 percent set-aside for activities to provide technical assistance, monitoring, and oversight. The total for this set-aside, including Child Care and Development Block Grant, in FY 2015 is $30,420,000.

Resource and Program Data
Mandatory Child Care Tribal Funds

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$58,340,000	$58,340,000	$91,675,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$58,340,000	$58,340,000	$91,675,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	242	242	242
New Starts			
#	242	242	242
$	$58,340,000	$58,340,000	$91,675,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0

Notes:
1. FY 2015 reflects a proposed increase in the set-aside for tribes from 2 percent to 2.5 percent of CCDF.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

State Table - Child Care & Development Block Grant

FY 2015 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.575

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Difference from FY 2014 Enacted
Alabama	41,347,951	44,246,379	44,968,519	722,139
Alaska	4,237,327	4,534,357	4,608,362	74,005
Arizona	54,842,877	58,687,279	59,645,107	957,828
Arkansas	27,113,229	29,013,825	29,487,356	473,531
California	240,744,848	257,620,695	261,825,289	4,204,594
Colorado	27,728,675	29,672,413	30,156,692	484,280
Connecticut	14,237,311	15,235,325	15,483,979	248,654
Delaware	5,473,287	5,856,956	5,952,547	95,591
District of Columbia	3,008,372	3,219,254	3,271,795	52,541
Florida	120,188,102	128,613,105	130,712,183	2,099,078
Georgia	90,117,351	96,434,440	98,008,334	1,573,894
Hawaii	7,415,477	7,935,291	8,064,801	129,511
Idaho	13,619,254	14,573,943	14,811,802	237,859
Illinois	77,164,494	82,573,607	83,921,281	1,347,673
Indiana	51,376,531	54,977,947	55,875,235	897,288
Iowa	19,588,647	20,961,781	21,303,896	342,115
Kansas	20,421,791	21,853,327	22,209,993	356,665
Kentucky	38,174,547	40,850,525	41,517,241	666,716
Louisiana	39,920,382	42,718,740	43,415,947	697,207
Maine	7,216,862	7,722,753	7,848,795	126,042
Maryland	26,283,303	28,125,722	28,584,759	459,036
Massachusetts	26,106,459	27,936,482	28,392,430	455,948
Michigan	68,528,416	73,332,153	74,528,998	1,196,845
Minnesota	29,448,752	31,513,065	32,027,385	514,321
Mississippi	32,103,105	34,353,484	34,914,163	560,679
Missouri	41,657,261	44,577,371	45,304,913	727,542
Montana	6,411,596	6,861,039	6,973,017	111,978
Nebraska	12,636,101	13,521,872	13,742,561	220,689
Nevada	17,259,881	18,469,772	18,771,215	301,443
New Hampshire	5,051,421	5,405,518	5,493,741	88,223
New Jersey	38,535,726	41,237,022	41,910,046	673,024
New Mexico	19,403,262	20,763,401	21,102,278	338,877
New York	98,338,298	105,231,663	106,949,135	1,717,472
North Carolina	73,857,704	79,035,016	80,324,937	1,289,920
North Dakota	3,698,944	3,958,234	4,022,836	64,602

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Difference from FY 2014 Enacted
Ohio	77,003,816	82,401,666	83,746,533	1,344,867
Oklahoma	32,859,003	35,162,369	35,736,250	573,881
Oregon	25,286,747	27,059,309	27,500,941	441,632
Pennsylvania	66,178,447	70,817,455	71,973,258	1,155,803
Rhode Island	5,282,902	5,653,225	5,745,491	92,266
South Carolina	39,870,046	42,664,875	43,361,203	696,328
South Dakota	5,670,694	6,068,201	6,167,239	99,038
Tennessee	51,061,738	54,641,088	55,532,878	891,790
Texas	237,712,617	254,375,909	258,527,546	4,151,637
Utah	26,250,970	28,091,123	28,549,595	458,472
Vermont	2,963,011	3,170,714	3,222,462	51,749
Virginia	41,543,680	44,455,829	45,181,386	725,558
Washington	37,661,311	40,301,311	40,959,064	657,753
West Virginia	13,841,627	14,811,904	15,053,647	241,743
Wisconsin	34,318,235	36,723,891	37,323,257	599,366
Wyoming	2,903,068	3,106,569	3,157,271	50,702
Subtotal	**2,103,665,456**	**2,251,129,196**	**2,287,869,587**	**36,740,391**
Indian Tribes	44,111,162	47,200,000	60,425,000	13,225,000
Subtotal	**44,111,162**	**47,200,000**	**60,425,000**	**13,225,000**
American Samoa	2,506,565	2,682,085	2,746,864	64,779
Guam	4,358,920	4,664,149	4,776,800	112,651
Northern Mariana Islands	2,185,405	2,338,436	2,394,915	56,479
Puerto Rico	30,953,977	33,123,804	33,664,413	540,609
Virgin Islands	1,976,900	2,115,330	2,166,421	51,091
Subtotal	**41,981,767**	**44,923,804**	**45,749,413**	**825,609**
Total States/Territories	**2,189,758,385**	**2,343,253,000**	**2,394,044,000**	**50,791,000**
Discretionary Funds	945,909	996,000	1,000,000	4,000
Other	9,331,277	9,851,000	9,871,000	20,000
Training and Technical Assistance	5,513,895	5,900,000	12,085,000	6,185,000
Subtotal, Adjustments	**15,791,081**	**16,747,000**	**22,956,000**	**6,209,000**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$2,205,549,466**	**$2,360,000,000**	**$2,417,000,000**	**$57,000,000**

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

State Table - Child Care Entitlement to States - Mandatory

FY 2015 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.596

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Difference from FY 2014 Enacted
Alabama	16,441,707	16,441,710	16,441,710	0
Alaska	3,544,811	3,544,812	3,544,812	0
Arizona	19,827,025	19,827,029	19,827,029	0
Arkansas	5,300,283	5,300,284	5,300,284	0
California	85,593,217	85,593,229	85,593,229	0
Colorado	10,173,800	10,173,802	10,173,802	0
Connecticut	18,738,357	18,738,360	18,738,360	0
Delaware	5,179,330	5,179,331	5,179,331	0
District of Columbia	4,566,974	4,566,975	4,566,975	0
Florida	43,026,524	43,026,532	43,026,532	0
Georgia	36,548,223	36,548,230	36,548,230	0
Hawaii	4,971,633	4,971,634	4,971,634	0
Idaho	2,867,578	2,867,579	2,867,579	0
Illinois	56,873,824	56,873,835	56,873,835	0
Indiana	26,181,999	26,182,004	26,182,004	0
Iowa	8,507,792	8,507,794	8,507,794	0
Kansas	9,811,721	9,811,723	9,811,723	0
Kentucky	16,701,653	16,701,656	16,701,656	0
Louisiana	13,864,552	13,864,555	13,864,555	0
Maine	3,018,598	3,018,599	3,018,599	0
Maryland	23,301,407	23,301,411	23,301,411	0
Massachusetts	44,973,373	44,973,381	44,973,381	0
Michigan	32,081,922	32,081,928	32,081,928	0
Minnesota	23,367,543	23,367,547	23,367,547	0
Mississippi	6,293,116	6,293,117	6,293,117	0
Missouri	24,668,568	24,668,573	24,668,573	0
Montana	3,190,691	3,190,692	3,190,692	0
Nebraska	10,594,637	10,594,639	10,594,639	0
Nevada	2,580,422	2,580,422	2,580,422	0
New Hampshire	4,581,870	4,581,871	4,581,871	0
New Jersey	26,374,178	26,374,183	26,374,183	0
New Mexico	8,307,587	8,307,589	8,307,589	0
New York	101,983,998	101,984,017	101,984,017	0
North Carolina	69,639,228	69,639,241	69,639,241	0
North Dakota	2,506,022	2,506,022	2,506,022	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Difference from FY 2014 Enacted
Ohio	70,124,656	70,124,669	70,124,669	0
Oklahoma	24,909,979	24,909,984	24,909,984	0
Oregon	19,408,790	19,408,794	19,408,794	0
Pennsylvania	55,336,804	55,336,814	55,336,814	0
Rhode Island	6,633,774	6,633,775	6,633,775	0
South Carolina	9,867,439	9,867,441	9,867,441	0
South Dakota	1,710,801	1,710,801	1,710,801	0
Tennessee	37,702,188	37,702,195	37,702,195	0
Texas	59,844,129	59,844,140	59,844,140	0
Utah	12,591,564	12,591,566	12,591,566	0
Vermont	3,944,887	3,944,888	3,944,888	0
Virginia	21,328,766	21,328,770	21,328,770	0
Washington	41,883,444	41,883,452	41,883,452	0
West Virginia	8,727,005	8,727,007	8,727,007	0
Wisconsin	24,511,351	24,511,356	24,511,356	0
Wyoming	2,815,041	2,815,042	2,815,042	0
Subtotal	**1,177,524,781**	**1,177,525,000**	**1,177,525,000**	**0**
Indian Tribes	58,340,000	58,340,000	91,675,000	33,335,000
Subtotal	**58,340,000**	**58,340,000**	**91,675,000**	**33,335,000**
Total States/Territories	**1,235,864,781**	**1,235,865,000**	**1,269,200,000**	**33,335,000**
Training and Technical Assistance	3,096,850	3,097,406	7,786,875	4,689,469
Subtotal, Adjustments	**3,096,850**	**3,097,406**	**7,786,875**	**4,689,469**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$1,238,961,631**	**$1,238,962,406**	**$1,276,986,875**	**$38,024,469**

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

State Table - Child Care Entitlement to States - Matching

FY 2015 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.596

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Difference from FY 2014 Enacted
Alabama	25,383,307	25,383,304	36,083,069	10,699,765
Alaska	4,335,291	4,335,290	6,162,735	1,827,445
Arizona	37,201,307	37,201,302	52,882,682	15,681,380
Arkansas	16,246,294	16,246,292	23,094,554	6,848,262
California	208,356,892	208,356,865	296,185,055	87,828,190
Colorado	28,433,488	28,433,484	40,418,986	11,985,502
Connecticut	17,627,409	17,627,407	25,057,847	7,430,440
Delaware	4,635,097	4,635,096	6,588,918	1,953,822
District of Columbia	2,490,338	2,490,338	3,540,084	1,049,746
Florida	89,520,909	89,520,897	127,256,435	37,735,538
Georgia	56,991,209	56,991,202	81,014,572	24,023,370
Hawaii	7,017,228	7,017,227	9,975,183	2,957,956
Idaho	9,886,115	9,886,114	14,053,385	4,167,271
Illinois	69,670,566	69,670,557	99,038,627	29,368,070
Indiana	36,176,994	36,176,989	51,426,592	15,249,603
Iowa	16,481,011	16,481,009	23,428,211	6,947,202
Kansas	16,648,869	16,648,867	23,666,825	7,017,958
Kentucky	23,272,057	23,272,054	33,081,869	9,809,815
Louisiana	25,649,635	25,649,632	36,461,662	10,812,030
Maine	5,922,420	5,922,419	8,418,883	2,496,464
Maryland	30,329,810	30,329,806	43,114,659	12,784,853
Massachusetts	31,198,057	31,198,053	44,348,896	13,150,843
Michigan	50,778,152	50,778,145	72,182,540	21,404,395
Minnesota	29,100,558	29,100,554	41,367,244	12,266,690
Mississippi	17,109,262	17,109,260	24,321,287	7,212,027
Missouri	31,980,478	31,980,474	45,461,129	13,480,655
Montana	5,039,157	5,039,156	7,163,300	2,124,144
Nebraska	10,643,879	10,643,878	15,130,567	4,486,689
Nevada	15,198,587	15,198,585	21,605,210	6,406,625
New Hampshire	6,081,079	6,081,078	8,644,421	2,563,343
New Jersey	45,650,988	45,650,982	64,894,136	19,243,154
New Mexico	11,933,257	11,933,255	16,963,453	5,030,198
New York	95,840,909	95,840,897	136,240,489	40,399,592
North Carolina	52,417,376	52,417,369	74,512,742	22,095,373
North Dakota	3,470,711	3,470,711	4,933,711	1,463,000

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Difference from FY 2014 Enacted
Ohio	60,382,733	60,382,725	85,835,716	25,452,991
Oklahoma	21,613,707	21,613,704	30,724,479	9,110,775
Oregon	19,575,891	19,575,888	27,827,668	8,251,780
Pennsylvania	61,350,747	61,350,739	87,211,775	25,861,036
Rhode Island	4,844,998	4,844,997	6,887,298	2,042,301
South Carolina	24,715,225	24,715,222	35,133,372	10,418,150
South Dakota	4,700,659	4,700,658	6,682,116	1,981,458
Tennessee	33,867,443	33,867,439	48,143,502	14,276,063
Texas	160,592,442	160,592,421	228,286,575	67,694,154
Utah	20,841,749	20,841,746	29,627,120	8,785,374
Vermont	2,748,194	2,748,194	3,906,633	1,158,439
Virginia	42,196,588	42,196,583	59,983,611	17,787,028
Washington	36,003,193	36,003,188	51,179,530	15,176,342
West Virginia	8,661,099	8,661,098	12,311,991	3,650,893
Wisconsin	29,899,733	29,899,729	42,503,293	12,603,564
Wyoming	3,129,621	3,129,621	4,500,361	1,370,740
Subtotal	**1,673,842,718**	**1,673,842,500**	**2,379,465,000**	**705,622,500**
Total States/Territories	**1,673,842,718**	**1,673,842,500**	**2,379,465,000**	**705,622,500**
Training and Technical Assistance	4,195,003	4,195,094	10,548,125	6,353,031
Subtotal, Adjustments	**4,195,003**	**4,195,094**	**10,548,125**	**6,353,031**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$1,678,037,721**	**$1,678,037,594**	**$2,390,013,125**	**$711,975,531**

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

FY 2015 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis

For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act, the Head Start Act, the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, sections 303 and 313 of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act, the Native American Programs Act of 1974, title II of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment and Adoption Reform Act of 1978 (adoption opportunities), the Abandoned Infants Assistance Act of 1988, part B–1 of title IV and sections 413, 1110, and 1115 of the Social Security Act; for making payments under the Community Services Block Grant Act (''CSBG Act''), sections 473B and 477(i) of the Social Security Act, and the Assets for Independence Act; for necessary administrative expenses to carry out such Acts and titles I, IV, V, X, XI, XIV, XVI, and XX of the Social Security Act, the Act of July 5, 1960, the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981, title IV of the Immigration and Nationality Act, and section 501 of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980; and for the administration of prior year obligations made by the Administration for Children and Families under the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act and the Help America Vote Act of 2002, **[**$10,346,943,000**]***$10,277,062,000*, of which $37,943,000, to remain available through September 30, **[**2015**]***2016*, shall be for grants to States for adoption incentive payments, as authorized by section 473A of the Social Security Act and may be made for adoptions completed before September 30, **[**2014**]***2015*: *Provided,* That subsection (b)(5) of such section 473A shall apply to funds appropriated under this heading by substituting **[**"2013"**]** *"2014"* for ''2012'': *Provided further*, That **[**$8,598,095,000**]***$8,868,389,000* shall be for making payments under the Head Start Act: *Provided further*, That of the amount in the previous proviso, **[**$8,073,095,000**]***$8,193,389,000* shall be available for payments under section 640 of the Head Start Act**[**, of which $100,000,000 shall be available for a cost of living adjustment notwithstanding section 640(a)(3)(A) of such Act: *Provided further*, That for purposes of allocating funds under section 640 of the Head Start Act, subsection (a)(2) of such section shall be applied by substituting ''fiscal year 2012'' for ''the prior fiscal year'' each place it appears in

such subsection**]**: *Provided further*, That of the amount provided for making payments under the Head Start Act, 25,000,000 shall be available for allocation by the Secretary to supplement activities described in paragraphs (7)(B) and (9) of section 641(c) of such Act under the Designation Renewal System, established under the authority of sections 641(c)(7), 45A(b)(12) and 645A(d) of such Act: *Provided further*, That amounts allocated to Head Start grantees at the discretion of the Secretary to supplement activities pursuant to the previous proviso shall not be included in the calculation of the ''base grant'' in subsequent fiscal years, as such term is used in section 5 640(a)(7)(A) of the Head Start Act: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding section 640 of the Head Start Act, of the amount provided for making payments under the Head Start Act, **[**$500,000,000**]***$650,000,000* shall be available through March 31, **[**2015**]***2016* for **[**expansion of**]** Early Head Start programs as described in section 645A of such Act, for conversion of Head Start services to Early Head Start services as described in section 645(a)(5)(A) of such Act, and for **[**new**]** discretionary grants for high quality infant and toddler care through Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships, to entities defined as eligible under section 645A(d) of such Act, and, notwithstanding section 645A(c)(2) of such Act, these funds are available to serve children under age 4: *Provided further*, That of the amount made available in the immediately preceding proviso, up to **[**$10,000,000**]***$15,000,000* shall be available for the Federal costs of administration and evaluation activities of the program described in such proviso: *Provided further*, That an Early Head Start agency awarded funds for an Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership after October 1, **[**2014**]***2015*, shall not be subject to the requirements of the system for designation renewal as defined by section 641 of the Head Start Act, for this award only, prior to 18 months after the date of such award: *Provided further, That amounts provided under the seventh proviso under this heading in Public Law 113-76 shall not be included in the calculation of the "base grant" in fiscal year 2015, as such term is used in section 640(a)(7)(A) of the Head Start Act: Provided further*, That **[**$709,854,000**]***$350,000,000* shall be for making payments under the CSBG Act: *Provided further,* That **[**$36,204,000 shall be for sections 680 and 678E(b)(2) of the CSBG Act, of which not less than $29,883,000 shall be for section 680(a)(2) and not less than $5,971,000 shall be for section 680(a)(3)(B) of such Act**]***no more than $350,000 shall be*

reserved under section 674(b)(3) of the CSBG Act, all of which shall be available solely for carrying out section 678E(b)(2) of such 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 CSBG 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 assets and program income that permit such assets acquired with, and program income derived from, grant funds authorized under section 680 of the CSBG Act to become the sole property of such grantees after a period of not more than 12 years after the end of the grant period for any activity consistent with section 680(a)(2)(A) of the CSBG Act: *Provided further*, That intangible assets in the form of loans, equity investments and other debt instruments, and program income may be used by grantees for any eligible purpose consistent with section 680(a)(2)(A) of the CSBG Act: *Provided further*, That these procedures shall apply to such grant funds made available after November 29, 1999: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated for section 680(a)(2) of the CSBG Act shall be available for financing construction and rehabilitation and loans or investments in private business enterprises owned by community development corporations:**]** *to the extent funds for the Assets for Independence Act are distributed as grant funds to a qualified entity and have not been expended by such entity within three years after the date of award, such funds may be recaptured and, during the fiscal year of such recapture, reallocated among other qualified entities, to remain available to such entities for five years; Provided further, That notwithstanding section 414(e) of such Act, the Secretary may award up to $1,000,000 to support evidence-based evaluation: Provided further*, That in addition to amounts provided herein, $5,762,000 shall be available from amounts available under section 241 of the PHS Act to carry out the provisions of section 1110 of the Social Security Act: *Provided further, That amounts provided under this heading to carry out section 1110 of the Social Security Act, other than amounts made available for that purpose under the previous proviso shall remain available until expended; Provided further*, That section 14 303(a)(2)(A)(i) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act shall not apply to amounts provided herein: *Provided further*, That

$1,864,000 shall be for a human services case management system for federally declared disasters, to include a comprehensive national case management contract and Federal costs of administering the system: *Provided further*, That up to $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. (Department of Health and Human Services Appropriations Act, 2014)

Language Provision	**Explanation**
[, of which $100,000,000 shall be available for a cost of living adjustment notwithstanding section 640(a)(3)(A) of such Act**]**: **[***Provided further*, That for purposes of allocating funds under section 640 of the Head Start Act, subsection (a)(2) of such section shall be applied by substituting ''fiscal year 2012'' for ''the prior fiscal year'' each place it appears in such subsection:**]**	This technical change that directs specific funding to provide for a cost of living adjustment is no longer needed since the request follows the statutory formula.
Provided further, That amounts provided under the seventh proviso under this heading in Public Law 113-76 shall not be included in the calculation of the "base grant" in fiscal year 2015, as such term is used in section 640(a)(7)(A) of the Head Start Act:	This language is inserted to keep grants supported by the $500 million funds appropriated for Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships in FY 2014 from counting toward base grants, thus ensuring that any continuation funding for the Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships comes from the $650 million identified for that purpose.
[$36,204,000 shall be for sections 680 and 678E(b)(2) of the CSBG Act, of which not less than $29,883,000 shall be for section 680(a)(2) and not less than $5,971,000 shall be for section 680(a)(3)(B) of such Act**]**	This language is deleted because no funding is being requested for the Community Economic Development or Rural Communities Facilities programs.
no more than $350,000 shall be reserved under section 674(b)(3) of the CSBG Act, all of which shall be available solely for carrying out section 678E(b)(2) of such Act:	This language is inserted to allow funding for the CSBG report.
[*Provided further*, That the Secretary shall establish procedures regarding the disposition of intangible assets and program income that permit such assets acquired with, and program income derived from, grant funds authorized under section 680 of the CSBG Act to become the sole property of such grantees after a period of not more than 12 years after the end of the grant period for any activity consistent with section 680(a)(2)(A) of the CSBG Act: *Provided further*, That intangible assets in the form of loans, equity investments and other debt instruments, and program income may be used by grantees for any eligible purpose consistent with	This language can be deleted since no funding is being requested for activities under section 680(a)(2)(A).

section 680(a)(2)(A) of the CSBG Act: *Provided further*, That these procedures shall apply to such grant funds made available after November 29, 1999: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated for section 680(a)(2) of the CSBG Act shall be available for financing construction and rehabilitation and loans or investments in private business enterprises owned by community development corporations:**]**	
Provided further, That to the extent funds for the Assets for Independence Act are distributed as grant funds to a qualified entity and have not been expended by such entity within three years after the date of award, such funds may be recaptured and, during the fiscal year of such recapture, reallocated among other qualified entities, to remain available to such entities for five years	This language is inserted to allow for the recapture and reallocation of unexpended Assets for Independence funds.
Provided further, That notwithstanding section 414(e) of such Act, the Secretary may award up to $1,000,000 to support evidence-based evaluation	This language is inserted to increase the funding available for evaluations to $1,000,000.
Provided further, That amounts provided under this heading to carry out section 1110 of the Social Security Act, other than amounts made available for that purpose under the previous proviso shall remain available until expended	This language is being inserted to allow greater flexibility in funding research contracts.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children and Families Services Programs

Authorizing Legislation

Statutory Citations	FY 2014 Amount Authorized	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Amount Authorized	FY 2015 Budget Request
1. Head Start [Section 639 of the Head Start Act] [Authority expires 9/30/2012]	Such sums	$8,098,095,000	Such sums	$8,218,389,000
2. Head Start Training and Technical Assistance (T/TA) [Section 640(a)(2)(C)(i) of the Head Start Act] [Authority expires 9/30/2012]	2 ½% to 3% of the annual appropriation of which not less than 20% for Early Head Start; and, of remainder, not less than 50% for direct use by Head Start grantees; not less than 25% for State-based T/TA; and the balance for T/TA related to achieving compliance with the Head Start Performance Standards, except that not less than $3,000,000 will be for Family Literacy programs	(203,3216,704)	2 ½% to 3% of the annual appropriation of which not less than 20% for Early Head Start; and, of remainder, not less than 50% for direct use by Head Start grantees; not less than 25% for State-based T/TA; and the balance for T/TA related to achieving compliance with the Head Start Performance Standards, except that not less than $3,000,000 will be for Family Literacy programs	(206,499,105)
3. Head Start Research, Demonstration, Evaluation including the Head Start National Impact Studies [Section 640(a)(2)(D) of the Head Start Act] [Authority expires 9/30/2012]	Not more than $20,000,000, of which not more than $7,000,000 for the Head Start National Impact Studies	(20,000,000)	Not more than $20,000,000, of which not more than $7,000,000 for the Head Start National Impact Studies	(20,000,000)

Statutory Citations	FY 2014 Amount Authorized	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Amount Authorized	FY 2015 Budget Request
4. Discretionary Payments [Section 640(a)(2)(E) of the Head Start Act] [Authority expires 9/30/2012]	Not more than $42,000,000	(42,000,000)	Not more than $42,000,000	(42,000,000)
5. Indian [including Early Head Start] and Migrant and Seasonal expansion [Section 640(a)(3)(A)(i)(II) and 640(a)(3)(A)(ii)(I) of the Head Start Act] [Authority expires 9/30/2012]	Of any appropriation increase, $10,000,000 (each) or 5% of the increase, whichever is less, except that no funds will be allocated for expansion if the appropriation increase will not permit a cost of living increase equal to at least 50% of the prior year increase in the CPI-U	0	Of any appropriation increase, $10,000,000 (each) or 5% of the increase, whichever is less, except that no funds will be allocated for expansion if the appropriation increase will not permit a cost of living increase equal to at least 50% of the prior year increase in the CPI-U	0
6. Head Start Quality Improvement [Section 640(a)(4)(A)(i) and 640(a)(4)(B)(i)(I) of the Head Start Act] [Authority expires 9/30/2012]	After awarding COLA, T/TA and Indian and Migrant and Seasonal expansion, 40% of the balance (except that the allocation shall be 45% if the 15% reserved for the State Advisory Councils is not required)	0	After awarding COLA, T/TA and Indian and Migrant and Seasonal expansion, 40% of the balance (except that the allocation shall be 45% if the 15% reserved for the State Advisory Councils is not required)	0

Statutory Citations	FY 2014 Amount Authorized	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Amount Authorized	FY 2015 Budget Request
7. Head Start/EHS Expansion [Section 640(a)(4)(A)(ii) and 640(a)(4)(B)(i)(II) of the Head Start Act] [Authority expires 9/30/2012]	After awarding COLA, T/TA and Indian and Migrant and Seasonal expansion, 45% of the balance (except that the allocation shall be 55% if the 15% reserved for the State Advisory Councils is not required)	0	After awarding COLA, T/TA and Indian and Migrant and Seasonal expansion, 45% of the balance (except that the allocation shall be 55% if the 15% reserved for the State Advisory Councils is not required)	0
8. State Advisory Councils [Section 640(a)(4)(A)(iii) of the Head Start Act] [Authority expires 9/30/2012]	After awarding COLA, T/TA and Indian and Migrant and Seasonal expansion, 15% of the balance remaining will be reserved, except that no more than $100,000,000 cumulatively through FY 2012 shall be awarded for this purpose	0	After awarding COLA, T/TA and Indian and Migrant and Seasonal expansion, 15% of the balance remaining will be reserved, except that no more than $100,000,000 cumulatively through FY 2012 shall be awarded for this purpose	0
9. Head Start Collaboration grants [Section 640(a)(2)(B)(vi) of the Head Start Act] [Authority expires 9/30/2012]	In the same amount as the corresponding collaboration grant provided for FY 2007	(8,826,000)	In the same amount as the corresponding collaboration grant provided for FY 2007	(8,826,000)

Statutory Citations	FY 2014 Amount Authorized	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Amount Authorized	FY 2015 Budget Request
10. Head Start Fellowships [Section 648A(d)(6) of the Head Start Act with funds reserved for Discretionary Payment] [Authority expires 9/30/2012]	Not more than $1,000,000	(1,000,000)	Not more than $1,000,000	(1,000,000)
11. Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships	Authorized in appropriation language which includes up to $10 million for the Federal costs of administration, including monitoring cost and evaluation activities	500,000,000	Authorized in appropriation language which includes up to $15 million for the Federal costs of administration, including monitoring cost and evaluation activities	650,000,000
12. Runaway and Homeless Youth Basic Center Program [Section 388(a)(1) of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act]	Such sums	53,350,000	Such sums	53,350,000
13. Runaway and Homeless Youth Transitional Living Program, including Maternity Group Homes [Section 388(a)(2)(B) of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act]	45% of the amount reserved under section 388(a)(2)(A), increasing to not more than 55% when warranted	43,650,000	45% of the amount reserved under section 388(a)(2)(A), increasing to not more than 55% when warranted	43,650,000
14. Periodic Estimate of Incidence and Prevalence of Youth Homelessness [Section 388(3)(B) of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act]	Such sums	0	Such sums	2,000,000

Statutory Citations	FY 2014 Amount Authorized	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Amount Authorized	FY 2015 Budget Request
15. Education and Prevention Grants to Reduce Sexual Abuse Runaway, Homeless and Street Youth [Section 388(a)(4) of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act]	Such sums	17,141,000	Such sums	17,141,000
16. CAPTA State Grants [Section 112(a)(1) of Section I of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act]	Such sums	25,310,000	Such sums	25,310,000
17. Child Abuse Discretionary Activities [Section 112(a)(2)(A) of Section 1 of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act]	30% of amount under section 112(a)(1)	28,744,000	30% of amount under section 112(a)(1)	28,744,000
18. Community-Based Child Abuse Grants for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect [Section 209 of Section I of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act]	Such sums	39,764,000	Such sums	39,764,000
19. Child Welfare Services [Section 425 of the Social Services Act]	$325,000,000	268,735,000	$325,000,000	268,735,000
20. Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration Projects [Section 426 of the Social Security Act]	Such sums	24,984,000	Such sums	24,984,000
21. Adoption Opportunities [Section 205 of Section II of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment and Adoption Reform Act]	Such sums	40,622,000	Such sums	40,622,000
22. Abandoned Infants Assistance [Section 302(a)(1) of Section III of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment and Adoption Reform Act]	Such sums	11,063,000	Such sums	11,063,000

Statutory Citations	FY 2014 Amount Authorized	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Amount Authorized	FY 2015 Budget Request
23. Chafee Education and Training Vouchers [Section 477(h)(2) of the Social Security Act]	$60,000,000	43,257,000	$60,000,000	43,257,000
24. Adoption Incentives [Section 473A(h) of the Social Security Act]	$43,000,000	37,943,000	$43,000,000	37,943,000
25. Native American Programs [Section 816(a) of the Native American Programs Act of 1974] (Authorization for the program expired at the end of FY 2002, except for Native Language Program authorized through FY 2012)	Such sums	46,520,000	Such sums	46,520,000
26. Social Services Research and Demonstration [Section 1110 of the Social Security Act]	Such sums	0	Such sums	9,000,000
27. Community Services Block Grant [Section 674(a) of the Community Services Block Grant Act] (Authorization for the program expired at the end of FY 2003)	Such sums	674,000,000	Such sums	350,000,000
28. Assets for Independence [Section 416 of the Assets for Independence Act] (Authorization for the program expired at the end of FY 2003)	$25,000,000	19,026,000	$25,000,000	19,026,000
29. Family Violence Prevention and Services Programs/Battered Women's Shelters Grants to States and Tribes [Section 303(a) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act]	$175,000,000	133,521,000	$175,000,000	135,000,000

Statutory Citations	FY 2014 Amount Authorized	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Amount Authorized	FY 2015 Budget Request
30. Domestic Violence Hotline [Section 303(b) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act]	$3,500,000	4,500,000	$3,500,000	4,500,000
31. Specialized Services for Abused Parents and their Children [Section 303(a)(2)(A)(i) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act]	When appropriated amounts under Section 303 of the FVPSA exceeds $130M, the Secretary shall make available not less than 25% of the excess amount	0	When appropriated amounts under Section 303 of the EVPSA exceeds $130M, the Secretary shall make available not less than 25% of the excess amount	0
32. Federal Administration (Includes Center for Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships)	Such sums	199,000,000	Such sums	206,200,000
33. Disaster Human Services Case Management [Authorization is being established through appropriations language]	$2,000,000	1,864,000	$2,000,000	1,864,000
Unfunded Authorizations:				
Statutory Citations	FY 2014 Amount Authorized	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Amount Authorized	FY 2015 Budget Request
1. Centers of Excellence in Early Childhood [Section 675B of the Head Start Act] (Authority expired 9/30/2012)	Such sums as may be necessary to make bonus grants to centers of excellence for activities described in section 675B(d) and 675B(e)	0	Such sums as may be necessary to make bonus grants to centers of excellence for activities described in section 675B(d) and 675B(e)	0

Statutory Citations	FY 2014 Amount Authorized	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Amount Authorized	FY 2015 Budget Request
2. Community Economic Development Program [Section 674(b)(3) of the Community Services Block Grant Act] (Authorization for the program expired at the end of FY 2003)	9% of section 674(a)	29,883,000	9% of section 674(a)	0
3. Rural Community Facilities Program [Section 680(a)(3) of the Community Services Block Grant Act] (Authorization for the program expired at the end of FY 2003)	From amounts reserved under 674(b)(3) of the Community Services Block Grant Act	5,971,000	From amounts reserved under 674(b)(3) of the Community Services Block Grant Act	0
4. Collaborative Grants to Increase Long-Term Stability of Victims [Section 41404 of the Violence Against Women Act] (Authorization expired at the end of FY 2011.)	$10,000,000	0	$10,000,000	0
5. Domestic Violence Prevention Enhancement and Leadership through Alliances [Section 303(c) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act]	$6,000,000	0	$6,000,000	0
Total request level		$10,346,943,000		$10,277,062,000
Total request level against definite authorizations		$508,846,000		$510,325,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children and Families Services Programs

Appropriations Not Authorized by Law

Program	Last Year of Authorization	Authorization Level in Last Year of Authorization	Appropriations in Last Year of Authorization	Appropriations in FY 2014
Adoption Awareness Programs	FY 2005	Such sums	12,453,000	0
Native American Programs (including Language Preservation Grants)	FY 2002, FY 2012[1]	Such sums	45,826,000	46,520,000
Community Services Block Grant	FY 2003	Such sums	645,762,000	674,000,000
Community Economic Development Program	FY 2003	9% of CSBG	27,082,000	29,883,000
Assets for Independence	FY 2003	$25,000,000	24,827,000	19,026,000

[1] The last year of authorization for the Native American Programs Act of 1974 was FY 2002. The last year of authorization for the corresponding Esther Martinez Native American Languages Preservation Act of 2006 was FY 2012.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children and Families Services Programs

Appropriations History Table

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	House Allowance	Senate Allowance	Appropriation
2006				
Appropriation	8,377,293,000	8,688,707,000	9,037,153,000	8,938,536,000
Rescission				-89,334,000
Section 202 Transfer				-5,123,000
Hurricane Relief				*90,000,000*
Total				8,934,079,000
2007				
Appropriation	8,238,603,000	8,652,666,000	8,856,185,000	8,938,454,000
2008				
Appropriation	8,239,709,000	9,146,940,000	9,213,332,000	9,129,990,000
Rescission				-159,501,000
Total				8,970,489,000
2009				
Appropriation	8,493,210,000	9,305,723,000	9,184,205,000	9,301,111,000
Supplemental, P.L. 111-5				3,150,000,000
Total				12,451,111,000
2010				
Appropriation	9,459,559,000	9,436,851,000	9,310,465,000	9,314,532,000
1% Transfer to HRSA				-1,352,000
Total				9,313,180,000
2011				
Appropriation	10,312,070,000	10,356,000,000	10,359,627,000	9,538,433,000
Rescission				-19,077,000
Total				9,519,356,000
2012	9,639,598,000	9,989,073,000	9,845,685,000	9,926,709,000
Rescission				-18,762,000
Total				9,907,947,000
2013	9,688,767,000			9,768,337,000
Rescission				-19,537,000
Sequestration				-489,726,000
1% Transfer				-20,339,000
Total				9,238,735,000

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	House Allowance	Senate Allowance	Appropriation
2014	11,083,182,000			10,346,943,000
2015	10,277,062,000			

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children and Families Services Programs

Amounts Available for Obligation

Budgetary Resources	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Annual, B.A.	$9,768,337,000	$10,346,943,000	$10,277,062,000
Rescission	-19,537,000	0	0
Sequestration	-489,726,000	0	0
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	**$9,259,074,000**	**$10,346,943,000**	**$10,277,062,000**
Secretary's 1 % Transfer	-20,339,000	0	0
Transfer from: Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2013	100,000,000	0	0
Transfer from: Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2013, Sequestration	-5,023,000	0	0
Subtotal, Adjusted Budget Authority	**$9,333,712,000**	**$10,346,943,000**	**$10,277,062,000**
PHS Evaluation Fund	5,762,000	5,762,000	5,762,000
Offsetting Collections from Federal Funds	26,125,000	29,064,000	29,064,000
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-1,068,000	0	0
Unobligated balance, Disaster Relief, start of year	0	87,056,000	29,977,000
Unobligated balance, Disaster Relief, end of year	-87,056,000	-29,977,000	0
Total Obligations	**$9,277,476,000**	**$10,438,848,000**	**$10,341,864,000**

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children and Families Services Programs

Budget Authority by Activity

Activity	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Head Start	$7,573,095,000	$8,598,095,000	$8,868,389,000
Runaway and Homeless Youth Program	91,101,000	97,000,000	99,000,000
Education and Prevention Grants to Reduce Sexual Abuse	16,751,000	17,141,000	17,141,000
Child Abuse State Grants	24,734,000	25,310,000	25,310,000
Child Abuse Discretionary Activities	24,091,000	28,744,000	28,744,000
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention	38,860,000	39,764,000	39,764,000
Child Welfare Services	262,622,000	268,735,000	268,735,000
Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration	24,416,000	24,984,000	24,984,000
Adoption Opportunities	36,662,000	40,622,000	40,622,000
Abandoned Infants Assistance Program	10,811,000	11,063,000	11,063,000
Chafee Education and Training Vouchers	42,273,000	43,257,000	43,257,000
Adoption Incentives	37,230,000	37,943,000	37,943,000
Native American Programs	45,462,000	46,520,000	46,520,000
Social Services Research and Demonstration	0	0	9,000,000
Disaster Human Services Case Management	1,864,000	1,864,000	1,864,000
Community Services Block Grant	635,284,000	674,000,000	350,000,000
Community Services Discretionary Activities	32,755,000	35,854,000	0
Assets for Independence	18,593,000	19,026,000	19,026,000
Battered Women's Shelters and Domestic Violence Hotline	124,217,000	138,021,000	139,500,000
Federal Administration	196,617,000	197,701,000	204,832,000
Center for Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships	1,299,000	1,299,000	1,368,000
Total, Budget Authority	**$9,238,736,000**	**$10,346,943,000**	**$10,277,062,000**

Activity	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2013	*94,977,000*	*0*	*0*
Total, Program Level	**$9,333,712,000**	**$10,346,943,000**	**$10,277,062,000**

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children and Families Services Programs

Summary of Changes

FY 2014 Enacted	
Total estimated budget authority	$10,346,943,000
(Obligations)	($10,438,848,000)
FY 2015 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	$10,277,062,000
(Obligations)	($10,341,864,000)
Net change	-$69,881,000

Description of Changes	FY 2014 Enacted	Change from Base
Increases:		
A. Program:		
1) **Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships:** Increased funding provided for the Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships.	$500,000,000	+$150,000,000
2) **Head Start:** These funds maintain services to 929,139 children and their families, while supporting a 1.5 percent cost-of-living increase	$8,098,095,000	+$120,294,000
3) **Social Services Research and Demonstration:** $6 million proposed for Child Welfare Study; $3 million proposed for Early Care/Education study	$0	+$9,000,000
4) **Federal Administration:** Inflationary increases in pay and non-pay costs and costs related to moving four regional offices and the move and consolidation of Headquarters staff during FYY 2015.	$199,000,000	+$7,200,000
5) **Prevalence, Needs and Characteristics of Homeless Youth:** Funding for this study will be used to provide a periodic estimate of the incidence and prevalence of youth homelessness.	$0	+$2,000,000
6) **Family Violence Prevention and Services/Battered Women's Shelters:** This funding will be used to support shelters and supportive services.	$133,521,000	+$1,479,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+$289,973,000
Total, Increases		+$289,973,000

Decreases:

A. Program:

1) **Community Services Block Grant:** Consistent with prior requests to target CSBG resources to high-performing, innovative agencies.	$674,000,000	-$324,000,000
2) **Community Economic Development:** No funding requested in FY 2015.	$29,883,000	-$29,883,000
3) **Rural Community Facilities:** No funding requested in FY 2015.	$5,971,000	-$5,971,000
Subtotal, Program Decreases		-$359,854,000
Total, Decreases		-$359,854,000
Net Change		-$69,881,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children and Families Services Programs

Justification

Funding Level	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	Change From FY 2014 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	$9,238,736,000	$10,346,943,000	$10,277,062,000	-$69,881,000
Disaster Relief Appropriations of 2013	94,977,000	0	0	0
FTE	1,303	1,344	1,402	+58

General Statement

The Children and Families Services Programs appropriations account incorporates funding for programs serving children, youth, families, Native Americans, victims of child abuse and neglect and domestic violence, and other vulnerable populations. The FY 2015 request for Children and Families Services Programs is $10,277,062,000; a decrease of $69,881,000 from the FY 2014 enacted level.

Highlights of the FY 2015 request for Children and Families Services Programs include:

Head Start (+$270.3 million) – This increase will allow ACF to directly support an estimated 929,139 Head Start and Early Head Start slots and provide access to high-quality early learning opportunities to more than 100,000 children through investments in Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships in the base Budget (+$150 million) and the Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative (+$800 million). A $120 million increase is provided to support a 1.5 percent cost of living adjustment (COLA) that will allow Head Start programs to keep pace with increasing costs without diminishing quality or services to children and their families. This funding level also continues to include $25 million to support implementation of in transitional funding for the Designation Renewal System (DRS), to minimize disruption of services to Head Start children and families during the transition period to new Head Start providers.

Federal Administration (+$7.2 million) – This funding will provide continued support to the Department's Center for Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships as well as support 1,402 FTE in ACF, an increase of 58 FTE from the FY 2014 estimate. The additional FTE will be funded entirely from program funding and support expanded program responsibilities under current law and President's Budget legislative requests.

Runaway and Homeless Youth (+$2 million) – This request includes $2 million for the Prevalence, Needs and Characteristics of Homeless Youth study to provide a periodic estimate of the incidence and prevalence of youth homelessness, which is currently authorized by the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act.

Social Services Research and Demonstration (+$9 million) – This request includes $3 million for a 5-year evaluation study to assess which features of early care and education programs most influence child outcomes, and how variations in such program features interact with characteristics of children, families and communities to produce results. In addition, this request includes $6 million for the National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being (NSCAW).

Violent Crime Reduction (+$1.5 million) – The additional funding will be directed to shelter and supportive services under the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act.

The following programs are proposed for elimination in this budget: Community Economic Development and Rural Community Facilities, the same as the FY 2014 President's Budget.

HEAD START

Funding Level	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	Change From FY 2014 Enacted
Head Start	$7,668,072,000	$8,098,095,000	$8,218,389,000	+$120,294,000
Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2013	*$94,976,541*	*$0*	*$0*	*$0*

Authorizing Legislation – Section 639 of the Head Start Act

2015 Authorization ..... Such sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method ..... Competitive Grant

Program Description and Accomplishments – The Head Start program was established as part of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-452) and is authorized through FY 2012 under the Improving Head Start for School Readiness Act of 2007 (P.L. 110-134). The program provides grants directly to local public and private non-profit and for-profit agencies to provide comprehensive early learning and development services to economically disadvantaged children and families, with a special focus on helping preschoolers develop the education and skills required to be successful in school. In FY 1995, the Early Head Start (EHS) program was established to serve pregnant women and children from birth to three years of age in recognition of the mounting evidence that the earliest years are critical to children's growth and development.

Head Start and EHS programs promote school readiness by enhancing the cognitive, physical behavioral and social-emotional development of children through the provision of educational, health, nutritional, social and other services to enrolled children and families. Head Start programs are expected to collaborate with other early care and education programs in their communities and to work closely with local school systems to assure the gains children achieve in Head Start are sustained as they leave Head Start and enter public school.

All 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 program costs may be used for program administration. At least 90 percent of the enrollees in a program must be children from families with income below the federal poverty level, families receiving public assistance, homeless families or children in foster care. However, if a program can show that it has met the needs of all interested and eligible families in its community, using the above criteria, that program may propose to fill up to 35 percent of funded enrollment with children whose family income is between 100 to 130 percent of the poverty line. Head Start programs must ensure that at least ten percent of funded enrollment is reserved for children with disabilities.

Head Start grants are awarded to public and private agencies on a competitive basis to provide comprehensive services that promote the school readiness of children ages birth to five from low-income families. Head Start grantees provide the services as described in the Head Start Performance Standards and in accordance with the Head Start Act of 2007. The Office of Head Start is responsible for oversight of these grantees, to ensure the performance standards are met and the best quality of care is provided to the enrolled children. The Head Start Enterprise System serves as the data repository to support the oversight of the data collection, monitoring and reporting requirements.

The Head Start Monitoring System investment enables the implementation of the Head Start Monitoring Protocol, an important tool used to gather data during on-site reviews. The Protocol measures seven areas of grantee performance and contains key indicators that are used to assess each grantee. Performance areas are centered around select Head Start Program Performance Standards, Head Start Act citations, and fiscal regulations. All performance areas include a series of key indicators, compliance measures, and targeted questions to consider that are used by the Monitoring Review Team to better evaluate each grantee. The IT system plays a fundamental role in collection and organization of evidence associated with the Protocol.

One-time emergency funding in FY 2013, provided under the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (Public Law 113-2), of $100,000,000 from the Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund was transferred to the Children and Family Services Program for disaster response and recovery and other expenses directly related to Hurricane Sandy for payments under the Head Start Act. These supplemental emergency funds are available to grantees affected by the hurricane, until the end of FY 2015, for repair or reconstruction of damaged Head Start centers and for temporary services including mental health services provided to children and their families served by these centers.

In FY 2013, Head Start funding was cut by approximately $400 million due to sequestration, which resulted in 57,265 fewer children having access to Head Start as well as many programs having to reduce the number of days or hours that they served children. This funding was restored in FY 2014.

The FY 2014 appropriation also provided $500 million to establish Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships, which expand access to high quality early learning and development opportunities for infants and toddlers. Through these Partnerships, Early Head Start grantees will partner with center-based and family child care providers who agree to meet the Program Performance Standards with funding and technical assistance from the Early Head Start program. Early Head Start grantees will be encouraged to partner with child care providers who serve a high proportion of children receiving child care subsidies to provide full-day, full year, high-quality slots that meet the needs of low-income working families. Of total funding, $10 million is provided for the federal administration and evaluation of this program.

The FY 2014 funding is available through March 31, 2015 in order to provide sufficient time to initiate this new program and conduct a competition. All entities currently eligible to apply for Early Head Start funding will be able to apply for Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships. This includes states, local governments, public and private non-profits, and for-profit agencies. Programs will be required to meet the Early Head Start Performance Standards and partner with child care providers, especially those caring for children receiving a Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) subsidy. These new awards for Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships will be exempt from DRS requirements for a period of 18 months, the same grace period provided to existing grantees when the Improving Head Start for School Readiness Act of 2007 became law. However, these grantees will continue to undergo Head Start monitoring during this time period.

Raising the Bar on Quality

Improving the quality of Head Start is a key element of the Administration's overall education agenda to help children meet their full potential and make our country more competitive. Children should be in engaging Head Start programs where activities are developmentally appropriate and promote increased vocabulary, early literacy, early math, problem solving, and healthy social interaction skills. Research has shown that Head Start helps prepare children for kindergarten; however, it also shows that more needs to be done to increase the effectiveness and lasting impact of the program.

Since Head Start was last reauthorized by Congress in 2007, the Department has taken dramatic steps to raise the bar on Head Start quality. ACF implemented the largest reform in Head Start's history with the Designation Renewal System (DRS), which provides a structure for identifying lower performing programs that are required to compete for continued funding. Grantees that fall short on quality benchmarks, including classroom quality, health and safety, financial accountability, and program management standards are designated for competition. Competitions began in 2012 and awards from the third round of competition will be made in FY 2015.

In FY 2015, we will build on the real progress that has been made with these reforms and improvements by expanding program duration and investing in teacher quality. Funds would be provided through the Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative for this purpose.

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

2010	$7,233,680,000
2011	$7,559,633,000
2012	$7,968,544,000
2013	$7,573,080,875
2013 Hurricane Sandy	*$94,976,541*[1]
2014	$8,598,095,000[2]

The 2007 reauthorization of the Head Start program raised standards for Head Start teacher qualifications, and significant progress has been made. The law required that by October 1, 2013, at least 50 percent of Head Start teachers nationwide in center-based programs have a BA or Advanced Degree in early childhood education. Based on data from FY 2013, we are far surpassing this requirement with 66 percent of Head Start center-based teachers having a BA or Advanced degree, nearly doubling the percentage compared with 10 years ago. The law also requires that as of October 1, 2011, all pre-school, center-based teachers who do not have a BA or Advanced Degree have at least an associate (AA) degree or higher as well as evidence of the relevance of their degree and experience in early childhood education. Thus the goal for fiscal years 2011 through 2015 for performance measure 3C is to reach 100 percent. The most recent FY 2013 data indicates that 94.6 percent of Head Start teachers had an AA degree or higher, missing the target of 100 percent, but improving over the FY 2012 result (93 percent). More Head Start teachers have degrees than ever before, and are better equipped to deliver quality instruction to Head Start children. Of the 44,973 Head Start teachers in FY 2013, 42,527 had an AA degree or higher; of these degreed teachers, 12,370 have an AA degree, 24,705 have a BA degree, and 5,452 have a graduate degree. Not included in these numbers are an additional 1,713 teachers with a Child Development Associate (CDA) or state credential (no degree) and the 232 teachers who do not have a degree but are enrolled in an Early Childhood Education (ECE) degree program. Of the teachers with a CDA or state

[1] Fiscal Year 2013 Hurricane Sandy funding after the $5 million sequestration reduction.
[2] Fiscal Year 2014 Head Start funding includes funding of $500,000,000 to support the President's Early Head Start–Child Care Partnerships.

credential, 54.3 percent are enrolled in an ECE degree program. ACF continues to provide training and technical assistance funds directly to grantees to increase the qualifications of teachers.

Head Start maintains three IT investments - the Head Start Enterprise System (HSES), the Head Start Monitoring System (HSMS), and the Early Childhood Learning and Knowledge Center (ECLKC). The HSES provides a single, authoritative repository of up-to-date information about Head Start grantees and program operations, supporting long term goal 3.6 and annual performance measures 3B, 3C, and 3F. The HSMS contains both the instruments and process used to conduct federal monitoring of Head Start grantees supporting annual performance goal 3D. The ECLKC offers relevant, timely information to Head Start grantees and the early childhood community in an easy-to-use format. It continues to grow and evolve and is designed to be a comprehensive public resource for anyone involved with or interested in early childhood education.

Budget Request – The FY 2015 request for the Head Start program is $8,868,389,000, an increase of $270,294,000 above the FY 2014 enacted level. This funding level will provide services to an estimated 929,139 slots for Head Start and Early Head Start children and their families and tens of thousands additional children through Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships. This enrollment level reflects the decision of many grantees to convert Head Start slots into Early Head Start slots based on their assessments of community need and the improvements in quality that have been initiated by DRS. The Budget also provides a 1.5 percent cost of living adjustment (COLA) that will allow Head Start programs to keep pace with increasing costs without diminishing quality or services to children and their families. This funding level continues to include $25 million in transitional funding for the Designation Renewal System (DRS) to minimize disruption of services to Head Start children and families during the transition period to new Head Start providers from a low-performing Head Start.

The request increases the funding for the Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships by $150 million from the FY 2014 enacted funding level to $650 million in FY 2015. An additional $800 million is provided through the Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative for Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships, for a total of $1.5 billion, which would provide sufficient resources to support access to high-quality early learning opportunities for a total of more than 100,000 children.

ACF is committed to ensuring that Head Start is serving the full number of children for which Congress has appropriated funds. Therefore, ACF has established an efficiency goal for the Head Start program of decreasing under-enrollment in Head Start programs. The most recent data available indicate that, during the 2012-2013 program year, Head Start grantees had, on average, not enrolled 0.7 percent of the children they were funded to serve, meeting the FY 2013 target. This represents approximately 6,250 children who could have been served using the Head Start funds appropriated and awarded to grantees. For FY 2015, under-enrollment in Head Start programs is projected to drop to 0.6 percent, as a result of continued program support and technical assistance. ACF has undertaken specific efforts to improve and standardize how grantees report enrollment. Per the 2007 reauthorization of the Head Start Act, ACF now collects online enrollment data on a monthly basis from all Head Start grantees through the Head Start Enterprise System, and will review these data semi-annually. The Office of Head Start (OHS) will collaborate with grantees to develop plans and timetables for reducing or eliminating under-enrollment and will provide technical assistance to implement such plans with those programs operating with less than their funded enrollment for more than four consecutive months, as described in the Head Start Act. In cases where grantees remain chronically under-enrolled, ACF has reduced their funding commensurate with the actual enrollment.

In support of the current Priority Performance Goal to improve the quality of early childhood education programs for low-income children, OHS is striving to increase the percentage of Head Start children in high quality classrooms. Progress is measured by reducing the proportion of Head Start grantees

receiving a score in the low range on the CLASS: Pre-K, which measures teacher-child interaction on a seven-point scale in three broad domains: emotional support, classroom organization, and instructional support. In FY 2012, OHS analyzed a full set of CLASS: Pre-K data from the reviews that occurred during the FY 2012 monitoring year to establish a baseline of 25 percent scoring in the low range on the CLASS: Pre-K. An analysis of CLASS scores for the next cohort of Head Start grantees that received on-site monitoring in the 2012-2013 Head Start "school year" indicated that 31 percent of grantees scored in the low range, thus missing the FY 2013 target of 23 percent. All grantees scoring in the low range (below 2.5) in FY 2013 did so for the Instructional Support domain. (Nationwide for the CLASS: Pre-K tool, scores are typically higher in the domains of Emotional Support and Classroom Organization than in the domain of Instructional Support.) This data demonstrates that while Emotional Support and Classroom Organization scores are easier to move in one year's time, improving Instructional Support scores is far more difficult and requires more time and more intensive efforts. To date, OHS has invested in building its CLASS-related resources and making those resources available to grantees. In response to the data from the FY 2013 CLASS reviews, OHS plans to provide more intentional targeted assistance to those grantees that score in the low range on CLASS. Using a case management approach, OHS will flag grantees that score in the low range, conduct more analysis on the specific dimensions that are particularly challenging for those grantees, and develop a process for working more directly with those grantees on strategies for improvement. By FY 2015, OHS aims to achieve a target of 26 percent by providing training and technical assistance to grantees based on their CLASS scores, conducting inter-rater reliability checks to ensure the reliability of CLASS assessments, and conducting CLASS trainings for additional assessors needed to maintain reliability of CLASS reviewers.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2015 Target +/- FY 2014 Target
3A: Reduce the proportion of Head Start grantees receiving a score in the low range on any of the three domains on the basis of the Classroom Assessment Scoring System (CLASS: Pre-K). (Outcome)	FY 2013: 31% Target: 23% (Target Not Met)	27% [1]	26%	- 1
3.6LT and 3B: Increase the percentage of Early Head Start children completing all medical screenings. (Outcome)	FY 2013: 84.3% Target: 93% (Target Not Met)	93%	93%	Maintain
3.7LT: Percentage of parents of children in pre-K Head Start year who report reading to child three times per week. (Outcome)	FY 2010: 77% Target: N/A (Historical Actual)	N/A	80%	N/A
3C: Increase the percentage of Head Start teachers with AA, BA, Advanced Degree, or a degree in a field related to early childhood education. (Outcome)	FY 2013: 94.6% Target: 100% (Target Not Met but Improved)	100%	100%	Maintain
3D: Reduce the number of grantees with repeat deficiencies through the provision of targeted technical assistance.[2] (Outcome)	FY 2013: 1 grantee Target: 0 grantees (Target Not Met)	0 grantees	0 grantees	Maintain

[1] The FY 2014 and FY 2015 targets for this performance measure have been updated based on the most recent data.

[2] The purpose of this measure is to respond to the 2005 GAO report that cited grantees with repeat financial deficiencies. The goal of this measure is to capture data on grantees that have repeat financial deficiencies as monitored through Office of Head Start monitoring review data. The FY 2005 – 2006 data found 25 grantees had one or more deficiencies in financial management. Monitoring data from FY 2008 – 2009 determined that two grantees had repeat financial deficiencies, thus two grantees is the baseline. Instead of tracking the same grantees every three years, OHS is modifying this measure to report annually how many grantees in that year have repeat financial deficiencies from their monitoring review three years prior. For example, the results in FY 2010 will be the number of grantees who have repeat financial deficiencies from their 2007 review. Modifying the measure to look at repeat financial deficiencies among all Head Start grantees annually, as opposed to focusing on the same grantees every three years, is more consistent with the purpose of the measure.

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2015 Target +/- FY 2014 Target
3F: Decrease under-enrollment in Head Start programs, thereby increasing the number of children served per dollar. (Efficiency)	FY 2013: 0.7% Target: 0.7% (Target Met)	0.6% (Prior Result -0.1PP)	Prior Result -0.1PP	N/A
3i: Number of Early Head Start medical screenings completed.[3] (Output)	FY 2013: 126,594 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
3ii: Number of Head Start teachers without a degree who are enrolled in an Early Childhood Education degree program. (Output)	FY 2013: 2,811 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
3iii: Number of Head Start teachers with at least an AA degree. (Output)	FY 2013: 52,923 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
3iv: Number of teacher's aides with at least an AA degree. (Output)	FY 2013: 14,517 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
3v: Number of Head Start staff who are current or former Head Start parents. (Output)	FY 2013: 57,317 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

[3] The Head Start output measures listed include Head Start, Early Head Start, and Migrant and Seasonal Head Start programs.

Resource and Program Data
Head Start

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	$7,280,376,635	$7,782,419,626	$7,899,155,920
(Head Start)	(6,055,802,584)	(6,413,589,992)	(6,509,793,842)
(Early Head Start)	(1,224,574,051)	(1,368,829,634)	(1,389,362,578)
DRS Transition Funding	23,561,221	25,000,000	25,000,000
Reauthorization			
Research/Evaluation	18,914,007	20,000,000	20,000,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	189,329,847	203,321,704	205,459,725
(TTA Head Start)	(146,468,158)	(160,852,520)	(162,326,856)
(TTA Early Head Start)	(42,861,689)	(42,469,184)	(42,915,767)
Monitoring Support	39,749,101	42,000,000	42,000,000
Program Support	21,150,064	25,353,670	26,773,355
Total, Resources	$7,573,080,875	$8,098,095,000	$8,218,389,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	2,073	2,137	2,186
New Starts			
#	405	420	463
$	$1,002,871,379	$917,706,240	$854,476,883
Continuations			
#	1,668	1,717	1,723
$	$6,410,657,010	$7,003,385,440	$7,184,468,433
Contracts			
#	41	40	43
$	$146,869,335	$164,092,913	$164,685,449
Interagency Agreements			
#	7	6	8
$	$9,027,006	$8,237,919	$8,322,351

Notes:
1. Total Resources - The following Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships funding is not included in this total: Competitive grant funding of $477.5 million in FY 2014 and $618.7 million in FY 2015; Research/Evaluation funding of $825 thousand in FY 2014 and $3.7 million in FY 2015; Monitoring Support funding of $5.9 million in FY 2015; and Program Support funding of $10 million in FY 2014 and $15 million in FY 2015 for Federal Administration and Evaluation activities associated.
2. DRS Transition Funding - FY 2014 and FY 2015 funding will be used to implement the Designation Renewal System.
3. Research/Evaluation includes funding authorized under Section 640(a)(2)(D) of the Head Start Act that includes a funding limit of no more than $20 million. Information technology support, contract fees and overhead cost related to research are paid from these funds.
4. Monitoring Support - Monitoring/on-site reviews funding authorized under Section 640(a)(2)(E) of the Head Start Act that includes a funding limit of not more than $42 million.
5. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, contract fees and panel reviews costs.

Additional Head Start Program Data[1]

Number of Grantees, Children, Staff and Classroom Data	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted[2]	FY 2015 Estimate
Number of Grantees	1,668	1,622	1,672
Funded Slots for Children in Head Start Programs:	903,679	929,139	929,139
(Head Start)	796,953	813,313	813,313
(Early Head Start)	106,726	115,826	115,826
Number of Staff	236,730	243,095	243,095
Number of Teachers	62,935	72,402	72,402
Percent of Staff that are Teachers	27%	30%	30%
Average Teacher Salary	$28,000	$28,792	$29,220
Number of Teachers with AA Degree	17,765	21,000	21,000
Percent of Teachers with AA Degree	28%	29%	29%
Average Teacher Salary with AA Degree	$24,500	$24,819	$25,190
Number of Teachers with BA Degree	29,202	34,030	34,030
Percent of Teachers with BA Degree	46%	47%	47%
Average Teacher Salary with BA Degree	$29,900	$30,289	$30,740
Number of Teachers with Advanced Degree	5,956	6,120	6,120
Percent of Teachers with Advanced Degree	9%	8%	8%
Average Teacher Salary with Advanced Degree	$39,500	$40,014	$40,610
Number of Head Start (pre-school) Teachers[3]	44,973	46,240	46,240
Percent of head Start Teachers with BA degree or higher, in Early Childhood Education/related field	62%	67%	68%
Average Salary for a full-time Head Start (pre-school) teacher	$29,700	$30,086	$30,540
Volunteers	1,234,569	1,471,024	1,471,024
Number of Classrooms	57,209	59,167	59,167

[1] The FY 2014 enacted and FY 2015 estimate does not factor the impact of the Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships in the totals shown in this table.
[2] The FY 2013 includes some of the impacts of the funding reductions as a result of sequestration.
[3] These teacher credentials only include the Early Head Start data all other teacher degrees categories include teachers in all types of Head Start programs including Early Head Start and Migrant and Seasonal Head Start.

State Table - Head Start

FY 2015 Competitive Grants

CFDA # 93.600

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Difference from FY 2014 Enacted
Alabama	119,127,435	127,342,930	129,253,074	1,910,144
Alaska	13,620,059	14,559,352	14,777,742	218,390
Arizona	115,364,819	123,320,830	125,170,642	1,849,812
Arkansas	71,235,587	76,148,272	77,290,496	1,142,224
California	907,791,108	970,355,599	984,910,932	14,555,333
Colorado	76,563,134	81,843,228	83,070,876	1,227,648
Connecticut	55,675,595	59,515,202	60,407,930	892,728
Delaware	14,537,628	15,540,200	15,773,303	233,103
District of Columbia	26,406,201	28,227,276	28,650,685	423,409
Florida	296,886,652	317,361,122	322,121,539	4,760,417
Georgia	188,185,745	201,163,773	204,181,230	3,017,457
Hawaii	24,252,595	25,925,150	26,314,027	388,877
Idaho	25,823,967	27,604,888	28,018,961	414,073
Illinois	297,848,105	318,388,880	323,164,713	4,775,833
Indiana	109,182,574	116,712,233	118,462,916	1,750,683
Iowa	56,161,053	60,034,140	60,934,652	900,512
Kansas	56,665,929	60,573,834	61,482,442	908,608
Kentucky	118,926,772	127,128,428	129,035,354	1,906,926
Louisiana	159,175,043	170,152,378	172,704,664	2,552,286
Maine	29,881,312	31,942,044	32,421,175	479,131
Maryland	84,707,856	90,549,642	91,907,887	1,358,245
Massachusetts	116,291,273	124,311,175	126,175,843	1,864,668
Michigan	253,637,405	271,129,236	275,196,175	4,066,939
Minnesota	79,395,066	84,870,462	86,143,519	1,273,057
Mississippi	170,863,528	182,646,947	185,386,651	2,739,704
Missouri	131,680,424	140,761,622	142,873,046	2,111,424
Montana	22,728,186	24,295,610	24,660,044	364,434
Nebraska	39,976,290	42,733,212	43,374,210	640,998
Nevada	28,389,666	30,347,529	30,802,742	455,213
New Hampshire	14,726,242	15,741,821	15,977,948	236,127
New Jersey	141,738,929	151,513,802	153,786,509	2,272,707
New Mexico	59,271,662	63,359,268	64,309,657	950,389
New York	468,088,685	500,369,917	507,875,466	7,505,549
North Carolina	162,733,497	173,956,238	176,565,582	2,609,344
North Dakota	19,008,227	20,319,109	20,623,896	304,787

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Difference from FY 2014 Enacted
Ohio	271,641,292	290,374,742	294,730,363	4,355,621
Oklahoma	92,546,734	98,929,120	100,413,057	1,483,937
Oregon	66,619,228	71,213,552	72,281,755	1,068,203
Pennsylvania	248,077,875	265,186,298	269,164,092	3,977,794
Rhode Island	23,731,021	25,367,606	25,748,120	380,514
South Carolina	94,007,553	100,490,683	101,998,043	1,507,360
South Dakota	20,472,763	21,884,644	22,212,914	328,270
Tennessee	129,934,956	138,895,781	140,979,218	2,083,437
Texas	530,284,863	566,855,389	575,358,220	8,502,831
Utah	42,748,187	45,696,269	46,381,713	685,444
Vermont	14,349,584	15,339,186	15,569,274	230,088
Virginia	109,243,252	116,777,096	118,528,752	1,751,656
Washington	111,301,412	118,977,193	120,761,851	1,784,658
West Virginia	55,150,049	58,953,413	59,837,714	884,301
Wisconsin	99,670,343	106,544,001	108,142,161	1,598,160
Wyoming	12,733,819	13,611,994	13,816,174	204,180
Subtotal	**6,479,061,180**	**6,925,842,316**	**7,029,729,949**	**103,887,633**
Indian Tribes	212,154,294	226,785,288	230,187,067	3,401,779
Subtotal	**212,154,294**	**226,785,288**	**230,187,067**	**3,401,779**
American Samoa	2,146,605	2,294,643	2,329,063	34,420
Guam	2,349,935	2,511,995	2,549,675	37,680
Northern Mariana Islands	1,661,469	1,776,049	1,802,690	26,641
Palau	1,331,245	1,423,052	1,444,398	21,346
Puerto Rico	263,475,474	281,645,776	285,870,463	4,224,687
Virgin Islands	8,930,321	9,546,191	9,689,384	143,193
Migrant Program	309,266,112	330,594,316	335,553,231	4,958,915
Subtotal	**589,161,161**	**629,792,022**	**639,238,904**	**9,446,882**
Total States/Territories	**7,280,376,635**	**7,782,419,626**	**7,899,155,920**	**116,736,294**
Discretionary Funds	23,561,221	25,000,000	25,000,000	0
Other	79,813,172	87,353,670	88,773,355	1,419,685
Training and Technical Assistance	189,329,847	203,321,704	205,459,725	2,138,021
Subtotal, Adjustments	**292,704,240**	**315,675,374**	**319,233,080**	**3,557,706**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$7,573,080,875**	**$8,098,095,000**	**$8,218,389,000**	**$120,294,000**

Notes:
1. No funding related to the Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships is included for these activities in the table.
2. Discretionary Funds - FY 2014 and FY 2015 include $25 million to minimize disruptions in Head Start services to children and families during the implementation of the Designation Renewal System. The Competitive grant funding for the Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships of $477.5 million in FY 2014 and $618.7 million in FY 2015 is not included in this total.
3. Other - Includes funding for Research/Evaluation, Monitoring Support, and Program Support. The Research/Evaluation totals are $825 thousand in FY 2014 and $3.7 million in FY 2015; the Monitoring Support total is $5.9 million in FY 2015; and the Program Support totals are $10 million in FY 2014 and $15 million in FY 2015 for Federal Administration and Evaluation activities associated.
4. Training and Technical Assistance - No training and technical assistance funding is included in the table for the Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships in FY 2014 ($12.5 million) and FY 2015 ($16.2 million).

RUNAWAY AND HOMELESS YOUTH PROGRAM

Funding Level	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	Change From FY 2014 Enacted
Basic Center Program	$50,097,000	$53,350,000	$53,350,000	$0
Transitional Living Program	41,004,000	43,650,000	43,650,000	0
Prevalence, Needs and Characteristics of Homeless Youth	0	0	2,000,000	+2,000,000
Total, Budget Authority	$91,101,000	$97,000,000	$99,000,000	+$2,000,000

Authorizing Legislation – Section 388 of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act

2015 Authorization ..... Such sums as may be appropriated pending congressional action

Allocation Method .....Formula/Competitive Grant

Program Description and Accomplishments – The Runaway and Homeless Youth (RHY) Program serves as the national leader for the provision of shelter services to unaccompanied homeless youth. The RHY program administers grants to public and private organizations to establish and operate youth emergency shelter and transitional living programs.

Part A, the **Basic Center Program (BCP)**, 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 up to 21 days of shelter for as many as 20 youth at each facility with an exception in those jurisdictions that require a higher limit in order to be licensed as a BCP. Funds available for the BCP are allotted among the states using a formula based on the population of youth under age 18 as a proportion of the national population. BCPs provide youth with an opportunity to receive individual and family counseling, mental and physical health services as well as education and employment assistance.

Part B, the **Transitional Living Program (TLP)**, provides grants to public and private organizations for community-based, adult-supervised group homes and host homes for youth ages 16 to 22 who cannot safely live with their families. Youth entering a TLP under the age of 18 are eligible for up to 21 months of service until they reach the age of 18. All youth between the ages 18 and 22 are eligible for up to 18 months of TLP services. TLPs provide long-term safe, stable, and nurturing environment for homeless youth. Services include counseling in basic life skills, interpersonal skill building, educational advancement, job attainment skills, and physical and behavioral 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. The TLP also funds maternity group homes, which are specifically designed to meet the needs of pregnant and parenting homeless youth. These homes provide the services described above in addition to parenting support.

Funding also is provided for the national toll-free runaway and homeless youth crisis hotline that responds to between 100,000-120,000 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 program during the last five years has been as follows:

2010	$97,734,000
2011	$97,539,000
2012	$97,355,000
2013	$91,101,000
2014	$99,000,000

In an attempt to gain greater insight into how RHY programs support the lives of youth transitioning into adulthood, FY 2013 marked the beginning of the Transitional Living Program Evaluation. The ACF Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB) has contracted with Abt Associates, Inc, to conduct a study which is designed to capture service dosage, program design, and youth outcomes around housing, protective factors, and well-being. Data will be captured at baseline, three, six, twelve, and eighteen months for the 1250 youth who will make up the experimental and comparison groups. This five year study is expected to conclude in FY 2017.

During FY 2013, the TLP program exceeded the target of 86 percent with an actual result of 87.7 percent safe exit rate, defined as discharge from the program into an immediate living situation that is both safe and appropriate (one of 28 specific living situations). Programs are expected to maintain a safe exit rate of 86 percent or better through FY 2015. Improvements in this area were achieved through ACF's promotion and support of innovative strategies that help grantees: (1) encourage youth to complete the program and achieve their developmental goals instead of dropping out; (2) stay connected with youth as they transition out of program residencies and provide preventive, follow-up and after care services; (3) track exiting youth more closely; (4) report accurate data and maintain updated youth records to reduce the number of youth whose exit situations are unknown; and (5) analyze data to discover patterns of participation and opportunities for improved services. These objectives are consistently communicated through conferences, technical assistance services, mailings, conference calls, webinars and the direct efforts of federal staff through continuous oversight and onsite monitoring. These efforts also are supported by the FYSB-funded Runaway and Homeless Youth Training and Technical Assistance Center operating out of Louisville, KY.

Budget Request – The FY 2015 request for the Runaway and Homeless Youth Program is $99,000,000, an increase of $2,000,000 from the FY 2014 enacted level. These funds will support 309 Basic Center Programs and 221 Transitional Living Programs. This request includes $2 million for the Prevalence, Needs and Characteristics of Homeless Youth study to provide a periodic estimate of the incidence and prevalence of youth homelessness, which is currently authorized by the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act.

These new funds are being requested again this year directly in support of the Administration's *Opening Doors: Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness*. As the most far-reaching and ambitious plan to end homelessness in our history, *Opening Doors*, sets forth a goal of ending youth homelessness by 2020. The framework for the plan to end youth homelessness lays out a set of strategies for data collection to obtain confident estimates of the number of unaccompanied homeless youth; on-going information collection on characteristics and needs of unaccompanied homeless youth; and building the capacity and using effective interventions to prevent homelessness, reduce new homelessness, and eliminate chronic homelessness. Prevalence estimates on homeless youth and the information that will be generated relating to needs and characteristics will show the overall scale of the problem of youth homelessness at given times; demonstrate the extent to which more or fewer youth are becoming homeless; provide clarity on the magnitude of the problem and facilitate action toward reducing rates and episodes of youth homelessness; and significantly improve understanding of the diversity of needs for this

population to enable the implementation of more effective and efficient service strategies at the program level.

In addition to requesting new funds for the Prevalence, Needs, and Characteristics of Homeless Youth study, ACF proposes a reauthorization for programmatic changes including revising the area of demonstration for the next 5-year period to test interventions including services to Lesbians, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Questioning (LGBTQ) Youth in alignment with the U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness Framework for Ending Youth Homelessness. Studies suggest that LGBTQ youth represent a disproportionately large share of homeless youth when compared to the overall population. Such projects would help to fill a gap in knowledge on effective interventions for this highly vulnerable population. Changes were proposed to improve services and data collection as discussed in the A-19.

In an effort to build capacity of TLP programs to serve youth who identify as LGBTQ who are experiencing homelessness, FYSB awarded a grant/cooperative agreement in September 2013 to build the capacity of RHY providers to serve LGBTQ youth. The purpose of this targeted 3-year grant/cooperative agreement is to support knowledge development to strengthen efforts for better understanding and addressing the needs of LGBTQ youth experiencing homelessness. Efforts include identifying innovative LGBTQ specific intervention strategies, determining culturally appropriate screening and assessment tools, learning of services and systems of support that respond to the needs of the LGBTQ youth, pinpointing the gaps in services, and better understanding the needs of LGBTQ youth served by RHY agencies.

The RHY program continues its effort to improve efficiency. For example, the TLP program has concentrated on the goal of "program completion." The program completion rate is derived from the number of exiting TLP youth who have completed their program according to their individual plan plus those who finish early as a result of a positive opportunity, divided by all TLP youth who exited the program. Program completion is associated with safer exits and improved educational and employment progress. The program has succeeded in increasing the completion rate of youth in the TLP program from 45.6 percent in FY 2005 to 63 percent in FY 2013, exceeding the FY 2013 target of 58 percent. By FY 2015, it is expected that 62 percent of youth will either complete their plans successfully or leave ahead of schedule based on a positive opportunity.

The FY 2015 request for this program is aligned with the *Opening Doors: Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness* September 2012 amendment for *Meeting the Needs of Unaccompanied Youth*. For the past year, ACF has worked to review and identify improved performance measures and program indicators to help assess long term outcomes experienced by youth who use our shelter programs. ACF has also joined with other federal partners that serve homeless populations to discuss moving toward a shared language, shared data elements and data collection instruments.

The 2015 Budget supports ongoing interagency efforts to improve outcomes for disconnected youth by providing targeted funding and continuing last year's request for Performance Partnerships pilot authority. Performance Partnership pilots would allow states and localities enhanced flexibility in administering federal discretionary youth-serving programs in exchange for greater accountability for results. The Budget requests a total of $25 million — $15 million in Department of Education and $10 million in the Department of Labor's Workforce Innovation Fund — to support pilot development through targeted technical assistance and other cross-agency activities to improve educational, employment and other key outcomes for disconnected youth. These may include youth-focused Pay for Success projects and evaluations. The Department of Health and Human Services does not request additional funds for this purpose, but will continue to collaborate with the Department of Education and the Department of Labor on these pilots.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2015 Target +/- FY 2014 Target
4.1LT and 4A: Increase the proportion of youth living in safe and appropriate settings after exiting ACF-funded Transitional Living Program (TLP) services. (Outcome)	FY 2013: 87.7% Target: 86% (Target Exceeded)	86%	86%	Maintain
4.2LT and 4B: Increase the proportion of youth who complete the Transitional Living Program (TLP) by graduating or who leave ahead of schedule based upon an opportunity. (Outcome)	FY 2013: 63.5% Target: 58% (Target Exceeded)	60%	62%	+2
4C: Increase the proportion of Transitional Living Program (TLP) youth who are engaged in community service and service learning activities while in the program. (Outcome)	FY 2013: 36.9% Target: 39.8% (Target Not Met)	37.6% (Prior Result +2%)	Prior Result +2%	N/A
4D: Maintain the proportion of youth who are prevented from running as a result of Basic Center Programs' (BCP) non-shelter, preventive services as a percentage of all youth receiving such services. (Outcome)	FY 2013: 94.2% Target: 96% (Target Not Met)	96%	96%	Maintain
4i: Number of Basic Center Program grants. (Output)	FY 2013: 321 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
4ii: Number of youth entered BCP for services in the shelter. (Output)	FY 2013: 34,550 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
4iii: Number of Transitional Living Program grants. (Output)	FY 2013: 205 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
4iv: Number of youth entered TLP for services in the residency. (Output)	FY 2013: 3,322 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Basic Center Program

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	$45,128,726	$48,015,000	$48,015,000
Research/Evaluation	769,207	702,668	702,668
Demonstration/Development	191,577	350,000	350,000
Training/Technical Assistance	3,483,861	3,728,895	3,728,895
Program Support	523,390	553,437	553,437
Total, Resources	$50,096,761	$53,350,000	$53,350,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	305	309	309
New Starts			
#	97	116	93
$	$15,195,409	$18,516,163	$14,943,033
Continuations			
#	208	193	216
$	$32,421,815	$32,348,837	$35,921,967
Contracts			
#	5	4	4
$	$2,238,659	$2,244,122	$2,244,122
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	1
$	$240,260	$240,260	$240,260

Notes:
1. Training and Technical Assistance - Includes training and technical assistance, National Clearinghouse logistical support, management information systems and hotline.
2. Program Support - Includes information technology support, printing, contract fees and grants/panel review costs.

Resource and Program Data
Transitional Living Program

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	$37,154,500	$39,285,000	$39,285,000
Research/Evaluation	539,021	539,021	539,021
Demonstration/Development	861,480	800,000	800,000
Training/Technical Assistance	1,744,341	2,118,947	2,118,947
Program Support	704,965	907,032	907,032
Total, Resources	$41,004,307	$43,650,000	$43,650,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	211	221	221
New Starts			
#	104	44	0
$	$18,893,498	$7,220,361	$0
Continuations			
#	107	177	221
$	$19,975,264	$34,064,639	$41,285,000
Contracts			
#	3	4	3
$	$1,658,128	$1,887,501	$1,887,501
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	2
$	$476,799	$476,799	$476,799

Notes:
1. Training and Technical Assistance - Includes training and technical assistance, National Clearinghouse logistical support, management information systems and hotline.
2. Program Support - Includes information technology support, printing, contract fees and grants/panel review costs.

Resource and Program Data
Prevalence, Needs and Characteristics of Homeless Youth

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			$2,000,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$0	$0	$2,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	0	0	1
New Starts			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$2,000,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

State Table - Runaway and Homeless Youth - Basic Center

FY 2015 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.623

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Difference from FY 2014 Enacted
Alabama	646,460	710,723	710,723	0
Alaska	187,160	200,000	200,000	0
Arizona	935,762	1,030,291	1,030,291	0
Arkansas	401,315	425,515	425,515	0
California	5,560,913	5,677,925	5,677,925	0
Colorado	726,287	730,636	730,636	0
Connecticut	480,472	517,502	517,502	0
Delaware	124,288	200,000	200,000	0
District of Columbia	683,035	465,995	465,995	0
Florida	2,286,492	2,474,593	2,474,593	0
Georgia	1,305,325	1,555,833	1,555,833	0
Hawaii	187,160	200,000	200,000	0
Idaho	227,994	242,179	242,179	0
Illinois	1,817,256	1,942,405	1,942,405	0
Indiana	862,083	975,386	975,386	0
Iowa	408,790	435,230	435,230	0
Kansas	260,187	428,047	428,047	0
Kentucky	899,502	924,861	924,861	0
Louisiana	657,370	691,275	691,275	0
Maine	357,998	286,937	286,937	0
Maryland	372,747	794,623	794,623	0
Massachusetts	1,052,693	903,692	903,692	0
Michigan	2,028,333	1,516,548	1,516,548	0
Minnesota	972,394	769,158	769,158	0
Mississippi	382,451	476,488	476,488	0
Missouri	799,195	882,435	882,435	0
Montana	187,160	200,000	200,000	0
Nebraska	301,573	279,590	279,590	0
Nevada	171,600	410,118	410,118	0
New Hampshire	187,160	200,000	200,000	0
New Jersey	1,186,116	1,267,031	1,267,031	0
New Mexico	702,468	306,227	306,227	0
New York	2,483,380	2,754,988	2,754,988	0
North Carolina	1,321,643	1,364,677	1,364,677	0
North Dakota	187,160	200,000	200,000	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Difference from FY 2014 Enacted
Ohio	1,592,626	1,693,283	1,693,283	0
Oklahoma	490,353	543,160	543,160	0
Oregon	1,163,507	594,335	594,335	0
Pennsylvania	1,111,026	1,755,374	1,755,374	0
Rhode Island	168,564	200,000	200,000	0
South Carolina	374,159	658,714	658,714	0
South Dakota	187,160	200,000	200,000	0
Tennessee	775,120	914,506	914,506	0
Texas	3,856,969	4,036,505	4,036,505	0
Utah	514,497	511,010	511,010	0
Vermont	187,160	200,000	200,000	0
Virginia	729,924	1,134,910	1,134,910	0
Washington	1,231,770	982,479	982,479	0
West Virginia	179,482	241,030	241,030	0
Wisconsin	774,661	806,406	806,406	0
Wyoming	187,160	200,000	200,000	0
Subtotal	**44,876,060**	**47,112,620**	**47,112,620**	**0**
American Samoa	0	70,000	70,000	0
Guam	65,506	70,000	70,000	0
Northern Mariana Islands	0	70,000	70,000	0
Puerto Rico	187,160	622,380	622,380	0
Virgin Islands	0	70,000	70,000	0
Subtotal	**252,666**	**902,380**	**902,380**	**0**
Total States/Territories	**45,128,726**	**48,015,000**	**48,015,000**	**0**
Other	1,484,174	1,606,105	1,606,105	0
Training and Technical Assistance	3,483,861	3,728,895	3,728,895	0
Subtotal, Adjustments	**4,968,035**	**5,335,000**	**5,335,000**	**0**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$50,096,761**	**$53,350,000**	**$53,350,000**	**$0**

SERVICE CONNECTION FOR YOUTH ON THE STREETS

Funding Level	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	Change From FY 2014 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	$16,751,000	$17,141,000	$17,141,000	$0

Authorizing Legislation – Section 351 of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act

2015 Authorization .....Such sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method ..... Competitive Grant

Program Description and Accomplishments – The Runaway and Homeless Youth Act authorizes funding for grants to public and private organizations for street-based services to runaway, homeless, and street youth, who have been subjected to, or are at risk of being subjected to, sexual abuse, prostitution, sexual exploitation, or other forms of victimization.

Youth receive provisions for their basic needs, including food, clothing, hygiene or first aid packages, information about services and safe places, and encouragement to enter them. An established data collection tool captures the number of contacts, as well as the tangible assistance and information on referral services to Runaway and Homeless Youth shelters.

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

2010 ..... $17,971,000
2011 ..... $17,935,000
2012 ..... $17,901,000
2013 ..... $16,751,000
2014 ..... $17,141,000

Since FY 2010, a performance measure for the Street Outreach Program (SOP) was established to capture the average number of street youth contacts per agency who agree to leave the street and spend at least one night in a shelter setting. The FY 2013 actual result shows an agency average of 153 street youth who accepted shelter, demonstrating a decrease for performance on this measure as compared to the previous year (FY 2012 actual result of 165). Contacts for this program have also decreased from 772,732 reported in FY 2012 to 668,165 contracts in FY 2013. During FY 2013, Runaway and Homeless Youth (RHY) programs were significantly impacted by the sequestration where RHY grantees were required to take a reduction in funding for the year. This undoubtedly created hardships for service providers who were tasked to serve an extremely vulnerable population and try to maintain the same level of services with less financial support. The ACF Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB) has been working with grantees to ensure that contacts and outreach services reflect on the ground personal contact and interaction with vulnerable street youth in places where they congregate.

In 2012, the first ever SOP data collection effort was launched to examine the implementation of services. Specifically, the purpose of the SOP Data Collection Project is to obtain information on service utilization and needs from a subset of homeless street youth being served by eleven of FYSB's SOP grantees. The goal is to learn about street youths' needs from their perspective, to better understand which services youth find helpful/not helpful, and/or alternative services they feel could be useful to them. Data are

collected from youth via focus groups and computer-assisted personal interviews. The findings from the effort are expected in spring of FY 2014.

Information related to the program evaluation is included under the Runaway and Homeless Youth program section.

Budget Request – The FY 2015 request for Service Connection for Youth on the Street is $17,141,000, the same as the FY 2014 enacted level. These funds will be used for the SOP to assist private, non-profit agencies in meeting the critical needs of the runaway, homeless and street youth population by building relationships between grantee staff and youth receiving street-based outreach services and educational information.

As previously noted, the SOP established a performance measure to track the average number of street youth contacts per agency who are provided shelter for at least one night. By FY 2015, the program aims to improve by at least two percent over the previous year's actual result.

The FY 2015 President's Budget request for this program is aligned with the Opening Doors: the Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness September 2012 amendment for *Meeting the Needs of Unaccompanied Youth*.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2015 Target +/- FY 2014 Target
4E: Increase the average number of annual street youth contacts per Street Outreach Program grantee who are provided shelter for at least one night. (Outcome)	FY 2013: 153 Target: 168 (Target Not Met)	156 (Prior Result +2%)	Prior Result +2%	N/A
4v: Number of Street Outreach Program (SOP) grants. (Output)	FY 2013: 138 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Service Connection for Youth on the Streets

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	$14,789,168	$15,426,900	$15,426,900
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	625,369	315,258	315,258
Program Support	1,336,686	1,398,842	1,398,842
Total, Resources	$16,751,223	$17,141,000	$17,141,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	109	129	129
New Starts			
#	52	20	43
$	$8,036,971	$2,248,804	$5,141,125
Continuations			
#	57	109	86
$	$7,113,566	$13,178,096	$10,285,775
Contracts			
#	3	2	2
$	$1,360,426	$1,473,840	$1,473,840
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	2	2
$	$240,260	$240,260	$240,260

Notes:
1. Program Support - Includes funding for information technology support, contract fees and grants/panel review costs.

CAPTA STATE GRANTS

Funding Level	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	Change From FY 2014 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	$24,734,000	$25,310,000	$25,310,000	$0

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

2015 Authorization ..... Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method ..... Formula Grant

Program Description and Accomplishments – The Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) State Grant program provides grants to states to improve child protective service systems. Grants are based on an initial allocation 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; development and implementation of procedures for collaboration among child protection services, domestic violence, and other agencies; 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. The CAPTA Reauthorization Act of 2010 reauthorized the program through FY 2015. Reauthorization includes new state plan assurances and a focus on collaboration and linkages between domestic violence and child abuse and neglect. Reauthorization also includes a new funding formula adjustment should appropriations exceed FY 2009 amounts by more than $1 million.

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

2010 ..... $26,535,000
2011 ..... $26,482,000
2012 ..... $26,432,000
2013 ..... $24,734,000
2014 ..... $25,310,000

In order to evaluate whether the program has contributed to a decrease in the rate of repeat maltreatment, the program tracks the percentage of children with substantiated or indicated reports of maltreatment within six months of a previously substantiated or indicated report of maltreatment. ACF continues to see reductions in the percentage of victims who experience repeat maltreatment. From FY 2003 to FY 2010, the national rate of repeat maltreatment fell from 8.5 percent to 6.5 percent, exceeding the FY 2010 target of 6.6 percent. In FY 2011, there was a slight increase in the rate of children with a subsequent substantiated or indicated report of maltreatment from 6.5 percent to 6.7 percent, missing the target of 6.3 percent. In FY 2012, there was a slight decrease in the rate from the previous year – 6.7 down to 6.6 percent – however this result still fell short of the FY 2012 target of 6.5 percent. ACF will continue to

support states in their efforts to support children and families who are experiencing a crisis through grants such as CAPTA to improve state child protective service systems.

Budget Request – The FY 2015 request for Child Abuse State Grants is $25,310,000, the same as the FY 2014 enacted level. These funds will continue to help support improved child protection systems, including prevention services for families. Child abuse and neglect continues to be a significant problem in the United States. CAPTA funds support efforts of the states to establish and maintain effective systems of child protection, a critical element in eliminating the tragedy of child abuse and neglect.

In addition to the continued emphasis on reducing the rate of repeat maltreatment, the CAPTA State Grant program is working to improve states' average response time between maltreatment report and investigation. This performance measure is calculated based on the median of all states' average response times in hours from screen-in reports to the initiation of an investigation. In FY 2012, the average response time decreased significantly to 57.83 hours (as compared to the FY 2011 actual result of 62.5 hours), which exceeded the target of 59.38 hours. ACF has been and will continue to work with all states to improve the accuracy and completeness of the data, as well as to improve performance in ensuring that states respond to reports of abuse and neglect in a timely manner. Reducing the response time between maltreatment report and investigation improves the likelihood of identifying children in need of services in a timely manner and preventing additional maltreatment. This measure is targeted to decrease by five percent each year through FY 2015.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2015 Target +/- FY 2014 Target
7B: Decrease the percentage of children with substantiated or indicated reports of maltreatment that have a repeated substantiated or indicated report of maltreatment within six months. (CAPTA) (Outcome)	FY 2012: 6.6% Target: 6.5% (Target Not Met but Improved)	Prior Result -0.2PP	Prior Result -0.2PP	N/A
7C: 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. (CAPTA) (Outcome and Efficiency)	FY 2012: 57.83 hrs Target: 59.38 hrs (Target Exceeded)	Prior Result -5%	Prior Result -5%	N/A

Resource and Program Data
CAPTA State Grants

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$24,734,090	$25,310,000	$25,310,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$24,734,090	$25,310,000	$25,310,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	56	56	56
New Starts			
#	56	56	56
$	$24,734,090	$25,310,000	$25,310,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0

State Table - CAPTA State Grants

FY 2015 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.669

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Difference from FY 2014 Enacted
Alabama	380,472	389,796	389,796	0
Alaska	105,250	106,542	106,542	0
Arizona	526,474	539,834	539,834	0
Arkansas	258,307	264,828	264,828	0
California	2,768,474	2,842,348	2,842,348	0
Colorado	410,655	422,117	422,117	0
Connecticut	285,527	289,813	289,813	0
Delaware	110,007	111,966	111,966	0
District of Columbia	80,883	83,085	83,085	0
Florida	1,221,144	1,259,550	1,259,550	0
Georgia	780,012	802,501	802,501	0
Hawaii	139,308	141,570	141,570	0
Idaho	175,521	178,935	178,935	0
Illinois	958,353	975,923	975,923	0
Indiana	518,408	530,945	530,945	0
Iowa	262,381	268,477	268,477	0
Kansas	262,250	268,884	268,884	0
Kentucky	349,338	357,712	357,712	0
Louisiana	377,849	387,800	387,800	0
Maine	128,933	130,360	130,360	0
Maryland	444,826	456,097	456,097	0
Massachusetts	461,942	473,508	473,508	0
Michigan	723,119	735,048	735,048	0
Minnesota	424,563	435,652	435,652	0
Mississippi	269,966	275,240	275,240	0
Missouri	464,026	474,126	474,126	0
Montana	115,193	117,082	117,082	0
Nebraska	184,888	190,041	190,041	0
Nevada	244,615	250,535	250,535	0
New Hampshire	132,090	133,057	133,057	0
New Jersey	648,940	662,372	662,372	0
New Mexico	202,291	205,464	205,464	0
New York	1,306,633	1,338,325	1,338,325	0
North Carolina	720,709	740,987	740,987	0
North Dakota	94,318	96,723	96,723	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Difference from FY 2014 Enacted
Ohio	839,599	854,963	854,963	0
Oklahoma	324,476	333,263	333,263	0
Oregon	303,252	310,081	310,081	0
Pennsylvania	859,556	877,843	877,843	0
Rhode Island	114,367	115,418	115,418	0
South Carolina	366,813	376,330	376,330	0
South Dakota	109,564	111,700	111,700	0
Tennessee	487,486	501,492	501,492	0
Texas	2,090,849	2,161,028	2,161,028	0
Utah	308,102	318,345	318,345	0
Vermont	86,948	87,458	87,458	0
Virginia	593,449	611,105	611,105	0
Washington	513,762	528,977	528,977	0
West Virginia	162,819	166,057	166,057	0
Wisconsin	438,837	448,166	448,166	0
Wyoming	89,563	90,945	90,945	0
Subtotal	**24,227,107**	**24,830,414**	**24,830,414**	**0**
American Samoa	50,000	57,091	57,091	0
Guam	50,000	65,809	65,809	0
Northern Mariana Islands	50,000	55,182	55,182	0
Puerto Rico	306,983	243,337	243,337	0
Virgin Islands	50,000	58,167	58,167	0
Subtotal	**506,983**	**479,586**	**479,586**	**0**
Total States/Territories	**24,734,090**	**25,310,000**	**25,310,000**	**0**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$24,734,090**	**$25,310,000**	**$25,310,000**	**$0**

CHILD ABUSE DISCRETIONARY ACTIVITIES

Funding Level	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	Change From FY 2014 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	$24,091,000	$28,744,000	$28,744,000	$0

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

2015 Authorization ..... Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method ..... Competitive Grant

Program Description and Accomplishments – The Child Abuse Discretionary Activities account funds a number of research and demonstration grants and contracts that seek to expand the evidence base for child welfare programs with the goal of improving child outcomes as lessons learned are adopted by communities across the country. The program funds research on the causes, prevention, identification and treatment of child abuse and neglect, and investigative, administrative and judicial procedures. It also funds projects to compile, publish and disseminate training materials; provide technical assistance; demonstrate and evaluate methods and procedures to prevent and treat child abuse and neglect; and develop or expand effective collaboration between child protective services and domestic violence agencies. In addition, the program funds a national resource center on issues relating to child maltreatment and a national clearinghouse, the Child Welfare Information Gateway, which gathers and disseminates information on the incidence of child abuse and neglect and on promising programs of prevention and treatment. The CAPTA Reauthorization Act of 2010, Public Law 111-320, focused on new areas: collaboration between domestic violence and child protection, issues facing Indian and Native populations, and the unique needs of children under age 3 and those with disabilities.

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

One Quality Improvement Center is funded through this program: 1) the National Quality Improvement Center on Preventing the Abuse and Neglect of Infants and Young Children (a.k.a. National Quality Improvement Center on Early Childhood) which works to improve the social, physical, behavioral, cognitive, and emotional well-being of children zero to five years old, and their families, who are at risk of abuse and neglect by fostering collaborative research and demonstration projects across the child abuse prevention, child welfare, early childhood, and other health, education, and social service systems.

Child abuse discretionary grants support a wide range of efforts intended to increase the knowledge base on evidence-based practices and strategies for their implementation; facilitate systems improvement in state, county and local programs; identify and evaluate effective strategies to reduce child abuse and neglect of infants and young children; and demonstrate effective approaches to address issues identified in the Child and Family Service Reviews. Examples of currently funded projects include:

- Partnerships to Demonstrate the Effectiveness of Supportive Housing for Families in the Child Welfare System;
- Planning Grants to Develop A Model Intervention for Youth/Young Adults With Child Welfare Involvement At-Risk of Homelessness;

- Building Child Welfare Capacity for Continuous Quality Improvement Project;
- National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect; and
- Rigorous Evaluations of Existing Child Abuse Prevention Programs.

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

2010	$29,020,000
2011	$25,793,000
2012	$25,744,000
2013	$24,091,000
2014	$28,744,000

The National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS) allows states to report child welfare data to ACF. NCANDS supports three annual performance measures related to the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) State Grant Program and the Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) Program.

Performance measurement for Child Abuse Discretionary Activities is part of a broader Child Welfare performance program area.

Budget Request – The FY 2015 request for Child Abuse Discretionary Activities is $28,744,000, the same as the FY 2014 enacted level. These funds will support grants designed to assist and enhance national, state and local efforts to prevent, identify and treat child abuse.

Child abuse discretionary grants support a wide range of efforts intended to increase the knowledge base on evidence-based practices and strategies for their implementation; facilitate systems improvement in state, county, and local programs; identify and evaluate effective strategies to reduce child abuse and neglect of infants and young children; and demonstrate effective approaches to address issues identified in Child and Family Service Reviews. Examples of currently funded projects include:

- National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect
- Innovative Approaches to Child Maltreatment Research Fellowships for University-based Doctoral Candidates and Faculty for Research in Child Maltreatment

Resource and Program Data
Child Abuse Discretionary Activities

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation	$1,866,640	$2,557,000	$2,267,000
Demonstration/Development	11,086,542	16,780,000	17,092,000
Training/Technical Assistance	10,337,353	8,539,000	8,522,000
Program Support	700,760	868,000	863,000
Total, Resources	$23,991,295	$28,744,000	$28,744,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	37	46	45
New Starts			
#	19	21	18
$	$8,351,284	$6,500,000	$6,576,000
Continuations			
#	18	25	27
$	$9,255,298	$11,994,000	$11,392,000
Contracts			
#	9	10	9
$	$5,449,053	$9,332,000	$9,863,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	4	3	3
$	$935,500	$918,000	$913,000

Notes:
1. Program Support includes funding for information technology support and grant paneling review.

COMMUNITY-BASED CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION

Funding Level	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	Change From FY 2014 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	$38,860,000	$39,764,000	$39,764,000	$0

Authorizing Legislation – Section 209 of Title II of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act

2015 Authorization ..... Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method ..... Formula Grant

Program Description and Accomplishments – The Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) grants are provided to state lead agencies 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 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. The CBCAP program was reauthorized through FY 2015 by Public Law 111-320, the CAPTA Reauthorization Act of 2010, and includes a new emphasis on prevention services for homeless youth and adult former victims, as well as, substance abuse treatment and domestic violence services.

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 $200,000 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 program during the last five years has been as follows:

2010 ..... $41,689,000
2011 ..... $41,606,000
2012 ..... $41,527,000
2013 ..... $38,860,000
2014 ..... $39,764,000

The National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS) allows states to report child welfare data to ACF. NCANDS supports three annual performance measures related to the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) State Grant Program and CBCAP.

One performance indicator the CBCAP program tracks is the rate of first-time child maltreatment victims per 1,000 children (see Outcome and Output Table below). In recent years, ACF has seen some improvement in this area, as the rate of first time victims declined from 7.18 victims of maltreatment per 1,000 children in the population in FY 2008 down to a rate of 6.82 in FY 2011. The rate for FY 2012 stayed fairly constant with an actual result of 6.83, which fell short of the target of 6.77 per 1,000.

Budget Request – The FY 2015 request for the CBCAP program is $39,764,000, the same as the FY 2014 enacted level. These funds will support 60 grants designed to assist and enhance national, state and local efforts to prevent child abuse, helping to address the significant need for resources that can support direct services to families including trauma-based services, as well as strengthen the service delivery infrastructure within the states.

Because the use of evidence-based and evidence-informed practices promotes more efficient and effective use of program funds, ACF developed an efficiency measure to reflect progress towards this goal. Currently, the Children's Bureau and its National Resource Center for CBCAP are working closely with the states to promote the greater use of the evidence base in funding decisions. A baseline of 27 percent was established for this performance measure in FY 2006, which captured the percentage of total funds going towards evidence-based and evidence-informed programs when this reporting was initiated. ACF has made steady progress on this measure, with the percent of CBCAP funding directed toward evidence-based or evidence-informed practices rising to 34 percent in FY 2007, 37 percent in FY 2008, 49 percent in FY 2009, 57 percent in FY 2010, 62 percent in FY 2011, and 73.7 percent in FY 2012, significantly exceeding the FY 2012 target of 65.3 percent. This large increase may be due to increased attention and emphasis on the importance of evidence-based and evidence-informed practice. The annual target of a three percentage point annual increase in the amount of funds devoted to evidence-based practice through FY 2015 was selected as a meaningful increment of improvement since it was anticipated that it would take time for states to adjust their funding priorities to meet these new requirements. ACF is committed to continuing to work with CBCAP grantees to invest in evidence-based practices, while continuing to promote evaluation and innovation, so as to expand the availability of evidence-informed and evidence-based practice over time.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2015 Target +/- FY 2014 Target
7A: Decrease the rate of first-time victims per 1,000 children (CBCAP) (Outcome)	FY 2012: 6.83 Target: 6.77 (Target Not Met)	Prior Result -0.05PP	Prior Result -0.05PP	N/A
7D: Increase the percentage of Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) total funding that supports evidence-based and evidence-informed child abuse prevention programs and practices. (CBCAP) (Efficiency)	FY 2012: 73.7% Target: 65.3% (Target Exceeded)	Prior Result +3PP	Prior Result +3PP	N/A
7i: Number of children receiving preventive services through CBCAP and other sources. (Output)	FY 2011: 3.3 million (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$37,149,868	$37,634,000	$37,735,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development	416,852	416,000	417,000
Training/Technical Assistance	1,135,131	1,454,000	1,454,000
Program Support	158,000	260,000	158,000
Total, Resources	$38,859,851	$39,764,000	$39,764,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	60	60	60
New Starts			
#	56	57	56
$	$37,149,868	$39,034,000	$39,135,000
Continuations			
#	4	3	4
$	$1,497,983	$416,000	$417,000
Contracts			
#	1	1	1
$	$54,000	$156,000	$54,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	1
$	$158,000	$158,000	$158,000

Notes:
1. Program Support includes funding for information technology support and grant paneling reviews.

State Table - Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention

FY 2015 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.590

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Difference from FY 2014 Enacted
Alabama	460,338	472,477	472,477	0
Alaska	419,592	424,224	424,224	0
Arizona	698,879	717,034	717,034	0
Arkansas	235,077	242,259	242,259	0
California	3,312,634	3,399,462	3,399,462	0
Colorado	570,976	587,053	587,053	0
Connecticut	884,591	902,447	902,447	0
Delaware	206,566	206,705	206,705	0
District of Columbia	223,094	223,581	223,581	0
Florida	1,418,542	1,462,836	1,462,836	0
Georgia	943,332	970,630	970,630	0
Hawaii	260,528	261,804	261,804	0
Idaho	202,361	202,411	202,411	0
Illinois	1,174,499	1,197,296	1,197,296	0
Indiana	988,950	1,012,525	1,012,525	0
Iowa	448,563	459,697	459,697	0
Kansas	717,748	735,143	735,143	0
Kentucky	1,522,854	1,557,100	1,557,100	0
Louisiana	387,623	398,963	398,963	0
Maine	209,272	209,468	209,468	0
Maryland	632,449	648,834	648,834	0
Massachusetts	500,531	514,057	514,057	0
Michigan	772,158	785,809	785,809	0
Minnesota	1,957,472	2,002,074	2,002,074	0
Mississippi	236,358	241,960	241,960	0
Missouri	494,575	506,352	506,352	0
Montana	207,571	207,731	207,731	0
Nebraska	415,180	419,718	419,718	0
Nevada	303,814	312,114	312,114	0
New Hampshire	209,942	210,152	210,152	0
New Jersey	2,374,135	2,424,893	2,424,893	0
New Mexico	360,781	364,172	364,172	0
New York	1,402,594	1,437,377	1,437,377	0
North Carolina	980,553	1,007,623	1,007,623	0
North Dakota	202,276	202,324	202,324	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Difference from FY 2014 Enacted
Ohio	979,555	998,594	998,594	0
Oklahoma	719,266	737,575	737,575	0
Oregon	273,648	280,943	280,943	0
Pennsylvania	885,884	905,631	905,631	0
Rhode Island	236,269	237,034	237,034	0
South Carolina	409,330	420,915	420,915	0
South Dakota	202,615	202,670	202,670	0
Tennessee	754,487	775,404	775,404	0
Texas	2,561,666	2,644,240	2,644,240	0
Utah	371,601	384,519	384,519	0
Vermont	200,000	200,000	200,000	0
Virginia	598,436	617,551	617,551	0
Washington	598,599	616,924	616,924	0
West Virginia	252,710	253,821	253,821	0
Wisconsin	489,970	501,401	501,401	0
Wyoming	203,290	203,360	203,360	0
Subtotal	**36,073,734**	**36,908,887**	**36,908,887**	**0**
Indian Tribes	416,852	415,270	415,270	0
Subtotal	**416,852**	**415,270**	**415,270**	**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	276,134	207,689	207,689	0
Virgin Islands	200,000	200,000	200,000	0
Subtotal	**1,076,134**	**1,007,689**	**1,007,689**	**0**
Total States/Territories	**37,566,720**	**38,331,846**	**38,331,846**	**0**
Other	212,000	232,154	232,154	0
Training and Technical Assistance	1,081,131	1,200,000	1,200,000	0
Subtotal, Adjustments	**1,293,131**	**1,432,154**	**1,432,154**	**0**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$38,859,851**	**$39,764,000**	**$39,764,000**	**$0**

CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

Funding Level	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	Change From FY 2014 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	$262,622,000	$268,735,000	$268,735,000	$0

Authorizing Legislation – Section 425 of the Social Security Act

2015 Authorization $325,000,000

Allocation Method .....Formula Grant

Program Description and Accomplishments – The Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services Program helps state and tribal public welfare agencies to develop and expand their child and family services programs by: 1) protecting and promoting the welfare of all children; 2) preventing the neglect, abuse, or exploitation of children; 3) supporting at-risk families through services which allow children, when appropriate, to remain safely with their families or return to their families in a timely manner; 4) promoting the safety, permanence, and well-being of children in foster care and adoptive families; and 5) providing training, professional development and support to ensure a well-qualified child welfare workforce. 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 subpart 1) is linked to the title IV-E Foster Care and Adoption Assistance Programs, as well as subpart 2 of title IV-B, the Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program. The same state or tribal agency must administer, or supervise the administration of all these 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.

The Child and Family Services Improvement and Innovation Act (P. L. 112-34) reauthorized the program for five years through FY 2016. Among other changes, the law requires that grantees' title IV-B plans identify activities to address the developmental needs of children served under title IV-B and title IV-E programs, and to reduce the length of time that children under the age of five are without a permanent family. In addition, P.L. 112-34 expanded requirements related to the oversight of the health care needs of children in foster care. As part of the health care coordination and oversight plan that child welfare agencies are required to develop in collaboration with State Medicaid agencies, pediatricians and other experts, grantees will now need to outline:

- How the agency will monitor and treat emotional trauma associated with a child's maltreatment and removal, in addition to other health needs identified through screenings; and
- Protocols for the appropriate use and monitoring of psychotropic medications, as part of its current oversight of prescription medicines. These protocols include, for example, a description of efforts to monitor the side effects of psychotropic medications, procedures that safeguard against the combination of multiple psychotropic medications where such use is lacking scientific evidence, and procedures for obtaining informed consent from caregivers and youth. To support grantees in developing these plans, ACF has provided technical assistance in the form of

information memoranda, a series of six topic-specific webinars, and a summit convening child welfare, Medicaid, and mental health leaders from across the country to address their State's strategies for improving oversight and monitoring of psychotropic medications. Ongoing efforts will be directed towards helping grantees refine their plans and troubleshoot barriers to implementation.

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

2010	$281,744,000
2011	$281,181,000
2012	$280,650,000
2013	$262,622,000
2014	$268,735,000

One key performance measure for the Child Welfare Services program focuses on children who have been removed from their homes and placed in foster care (annual measure 7Q); this trauma can be aggravated further when a child is moved from one placement setting to another while in care. It is, therefore, in the best interest of the child to keep the number of placement settings to a minimum. In recent years, ACF has met or exceeded the target of 80 percent of children experiencing no more than two placement settings in the first year in foster care. In FY 2012, 85.3 percent of children who had been in foster care for less than 12 months had no more than two placements, which is an improvement over the FY 2011 actual result of 84.6 percent. This improvement again exceeded the FY 2012 target of 80 percent. ACF is providing technical assistance to the states to improve placement stability for children in care, and states are employing a number of strategies, including increasing the use of relatives as placement resources and improving training and support for foster parents to improve retention and prevent placement disruptions.

Budget Request – The FY 2015 request for the Child Welfare Services program is $268,735,000, the same as the FY 2014 enacted level. This funding level will support grants to help improve state child welfare services with a goal of keeping families together when appropriate.

Federal law requires that every child in foster care have a case plan that specifies the permanency goal for the child (e.g., reunification or adoption) and details the types of services the child and parents will receive to facilitate achievement of that goal. Despite this requirement, a significant proportion of cases in recent years have been reported as having no case goal or "case plan goal not yet determined" even when children have been in care for a year or more. Because identifying an appropriate goal is a crucial first step in moving a child to permanency, annual performance measure 7R seeks to decrease the percentage of cases reported as lacking a case plan goal. Specifically, the measure is computed from the number of children in foster care for 12 or more months with either a missing or "Not Yet Determined" case goal divided by the total number of children who were in foster care at least 12 months or more. In FY 2011, states did not achieve the targeted 2.8 percent; in FY 2011, 3.9 percent of children in foster care did not have a case plan goal. While performance in FY 2012 again did not meet the target (3.4 percent), performance in this area did improve to 3.7 percent without a case plan goal. ACF will continue to work with states to identify technical assistance needs and other supports that will assist their improvement in this area. By FY 2015, the program aims to reduce the percentage of children in foster care without a case plan goal by at least 0.5 percentage points from the previous fiscal year.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2015 Target +/- FY 2014 Target
7Q: For those children who had been in care less than 12 months, maintain the percentage that has no more than two placement settings. (Child Welfare Services) (Outcome)	FY 2012: 85.3% Target: 80% (Target Exceeded)	80%	84%	+ 4
7R: Decrease the percent of foster children in care 12 or more months with no case plan goal (including case plan goal "Not Yet Determined"). (Child Welfare Services, PSSF, Foster Care) (Efficiency)	FY 2012: 3.7% Target: 3.4% (Target Not Met)	Prior Result -0.5PP	Prior Result -0.5PP	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Child Welfare Services

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$262,622,022	$268,735,000	$268,735,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$262,622,022	$268,735,000	$268,735,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	244	245	245
New Starts			
#	244	245	245
$	$262,622,022	$268,735,000	$268,735,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0

State Table - Child Welfare Services

FY 2015 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.645

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Difference from FY 2014 Enacted
Alabama	4,558,223	4,659,297	4,659,297	0
Alaska	208,324	194,356	194,356	0
Arizona	5,503,131	5,642,766	5,642,766	0
Arkansas	2,936,247	3,007,841	3,007,841	0
California	28,997,532	30,793,211	30,793,211	0
Colorado	3,936,734	4,113,141	4,113,141	0
Connecticut	1,724,369	1,819,313	1,819,313	0
Delaware	769,818	804,816	804,816	0
District of Columbia	311,824	327,771	327,771	0
Florida	13,914,915	14,803,039	14,803,039	0
Georgia	9,618,551	9,928,542	9,928,542	0
Hawaii	1,048,912	1,086,174	1,086,174	0
Idaho	1,738,955	1,806,168	1,806,168	0
Illinois	9,964,934	10,238,445	10,238,445	0
Indiana	6,309,324	6,506,901	6,506,901	0
Iowa	2,728,068	2,741,795	2,741,795	0
Kansas	2,563,507	2,652,076	2,652,076	0
Kentucky	4,227,402	4,281,248	4,281,248	0
Louisiana	4,120,089	4,231,108	4,231,108	0
Maine	1,065,399	1,069,359	1,069,359	0
Maryland	3,738,825	3,752,750	3,752,750	0
Massachusetts	3,728,526	3,725,612	3,725,612	0
Michigan	8,831,639	9,019,652	9,019,652	0
Minnesota	4,065,719	4,182,426	4,182,426	0
Mississippi	3,205,822	3,241,117	3,241,117	0
Missouri	5,356,321	5,413,443	5,413,443	0
Montana	651,275	641,831	641,831	0
Nebraska	1,612,253	1,649,765	1,649,765	0
Nevada	2,306,140	2,562,950	2,562,950	0
New Hampshire	972,307	968,113	968,113	0
New Jersey	5,080,888	5,256,844	5,256,844	0
New Mexico	1,527,492	1,547,482	1,547,482	0
New York	12,130,858	11,851,451	11,851,451	0
North Carolina	8,769,958	9,094,131	9,094,131	0
North Dakota	449,093	440,569	440,569	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Difference from FY 2014 Enacted
Ohio	10,234,570	10,362,280	10,362,280	0
Oklahoma	1,311,036	1,357,429	1,357,429	0
Oregon	3,203,037	3,293,671	3,293,671	0
Pennsylvania	9,681,431	9,776,551	9,776,551	0
Rhode Island	833,017	830,860	830,860	0
South Carolina	4,477,518	4,600,623	4,600,623	0
South Dakota	435,533	421,778	421,778	0
Tennessee	5,818,485	5,942,558	5,942,558	0
Texas	24,244,801	25,305,943	25,305,943	0
Utah	3,529,983	3,638,318	3,638,318	0
Vermont	540,656	540,242	540,242	0
Virginia	5,753,363	5,920,018	5,920,018	0
Washington	4,892,541	5,124,630	5,124,630	0
West Virginia	1,690,741	1,705,367	1,705,367	0
Wisconsin	4,744,425	4,813,028	4,813,028	0
Wyoming	382,984	426,738	426,738	0
Subtotal	**250,447,495**	**258,115,537**	**258,115,537**	**0**
Indian Tribes	6,094,216	6,329,344	6,329,344	0
Subtotal	**6,094,216**	**6,329,344**	**6,329,344**	**0**
American Samoa	294,074	181,487	181,487	0
Guam	713,168	323,023	323,023	0
Northern Mariana Islands	287,471	150,265	150,265	0
Puerto Rico	4,286,148	3,435,479	3,435,479	0
Virgin Islands	499,450	199,865	199,865	0
Subtotal	**6,080,311**	**4,290,119**	**4,290,119**	**0**
Total States/Territories	**262,622,022**	**268,735,000**	**268,735,000**	**0**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$262,622,022**	**$268,735,000**	**$268,735,000**	**$0**

CHILD WELFARE RESEARCH, TRAINING AND DEMONSTRATION

Funding Level	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	Change From FY 2014 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	$24,416,000	$24,984,000	$24,984,000	$0

Authorizing Legislation – Section 426 of the Social Security Act

2015 Authorization ..... Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method ..... Competitive Grant

Program Description and Accomplishments – Section 426 of the Social Security Act provides the Secretary broad authority to award discretionary grants to: institutions of higher education and to other nonprofit agencies and organizations engaged in research or child welfare activities for special child welfare projects which are of regional or national significance and for demonstration projects on promising approaches that contribute to the advancement of child welfare; state or local public child welfare agencies for demonstration projects using child welfare research to encourage experimental and special types of child welfare services; public or other nonprofit institutions of higher learning for special projects for training personnel for work in the field of child welfare, including traineeships; and for contracts or jointly financed cooperative arrangements with states and other organizations and agencies for the conduct of research, special projects, or demonstration projects relating to child welfare.

Given the importance of skilled child welfare workers, this funding promotes effective child welfare practice and supports leadership development and skill building to implement change. Administration of awards to colleges and universities for child welfare professional education stipend programs; delivery of child welfare training curriculum on leadership and effective change management; development of a comprehensive workforce framework, convening and providing leadership academies for State Agency Directors and Deans and Directors of Schools of Social Work, State agency middle managers and on-line training for front-line supervisors; facilitation of a national peer network of child welfare leaders focused on professional development of their workforce; and strategic dissemination of effective and promising workforce practices are critical components of this funding. This funding will advance Federal priorities while supporting training systems and workforce initiatives at the State and national levels.

Innovative Approaches to Foster Care – In addition to the training activity funded under Section 426, $18 million funds demonstration projects started in FY 2010 that aim to test innovative approaches to reducing long-term foster care placements, particularly among subgroups of children that have higher rates of long term foster care placements. This five-year grant program provides funding to states, localities, tribes, and public or private non-profit institutions for the purpose of expanding the evidence base for practice in this area. Grantees demonstrating an improvement in the outcomes for children in long-term foster care will be eligible to receive bonus funding, which will be awarded in addition to upfront funding.

The demonstration program takes a multi-faceted approach to reduce the number of children who stay in foster care for extended periods of time. The demonstration design encourages an upfront investment in evidence-based or evidence-informed services and provides states and localities with flexibility to address the unique needs of children and families at the local child welfare agency level. The demonstration design also provides a financial incentive for grantees to attain successful outcomes, particularly for children who have been in foster care for an extended period of time or who exhibit specific risk factors

that make them likely to remain in care for extended periods. These children tend to be older and have significant needs that may have contributed to the length of time they are in care. They may have serious physical and/or mental health needs or behaviors that have contributed to difficulty in finding a suitable permanent placement. The upfront funding provides grantees with resources and flexibility to implement an array of services, including those that are time intensive, in order to achieve better outcomes.

The demonstrations present an opportunity to test innovative approaches to delivering child welfare services. Subsequently, a key component of the demonstration program is conducting a rigorous national cross-site evaluation. A common set of performance measures will be used by the grantees to establish baseline and subsequent comparison values.

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

2010	$27,207,000
2011	$27,153,000
2012	$26,092,000
2013	$24,416,000
2014	$24,984,000

Performance measurement for the Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration program is part of a broader Child Welfare performance program area.

Budget Request – The FY 2015 request for Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration is $24,984,000, the same as the FY 2014 enacted level. The funding will continue to support grants for child welfare professionals and students and grants to maintain training resources and opportunities in the field of child welfare, as well as discretionary grants to continue support for the Innovative Approaches to Foster Care demonstration.

Resource and Program Data
Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation	$1,154,969	$2,248,000	$3,250,000
Demonstration/Development	15,622,958	15,624,000	6,967,000
Training/Technical Assistance	7,066,724	6,712,000	14,164,000
Program Support	568,744	400,000	603,000
Total, Resources	$24,413,395	$24,984,000	$24,984,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	8	7	5
New Starts			
#	2	0	3
$	$5,238,304	$0	$6,869,000
Continuations			
#	6	7	2
$	$14,673,834	$19,865,000	$5,239,000
Contracts			
#	4	3	5
$	$4,101,257	$4,719,000	$12,476,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	1
$	$400,000	$400,000	$400,000

Notes:
1. Program Support includes funding for information technology support and grant paneling review.

ADOPTION OPPORTUNITIES

Funding Level	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	Change From FY 2014 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	$36,662,000	$40,622,000	$40,622,000	$0

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

2015 Authorization ..... Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method ..... Competitive Grant

Program Description and Accomplishments – The Adoption Opportunities program funds grants and contracts to public and private organizations to remove barriers to adoption and to provide permanent, loving homes for children who would benefit from adoption, particularly children with special needs. Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS) Foster Care Data estimates as of July, 2013 indicated that there are approximately 102,000 children in the public foster care system waiting to be adopted. About 59,000 of these children are immediately available for adoption. Waiting children include those that have a goal of adoption whether or not the parental rights have been terminated, whereas children who are free for adoption include only those whose parental rights have been terminated. Such children are typically school-aged, in sibling groups, have experienced neglect or abuse, or have a physical, mental, or emotional disability. The Adoption Opportunities program was reauthorized through FY 2015 by Public Law 111-320, the CAPTA Reauthorization Act of 2010.

Major program 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) conducting ongoing, extensive recruitment efforts on a national level – to encourage the adoption of older children, minority children, and special needs children; 5) providing for post legal adoption services for families who have adopted children with special needs; 6) increasing the effective use of public or private agencies (including community-based) by states for the recruitment of adoptive and foster families and assistance in placement of children; 7) promoting programs to increase the number of older children adopted from foster care; 8) maintaining a National Resource Center for Special Needs Adoption; 9) providing for programs aimed at increasing the number of minority children (who are in foster care and have the goal of adoption) placed in adoptive families, with a special emphasis on recruitment of minority families; and 10) promoting programs that improve child well-being, adoption and post-adoption outcomes by creating a service array that proves early access to effective mental and behavioral health services that match the needs of children and families, including addressing the effects of trauma.

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 from adoption, particularly children with special needs.

Projects funded through the Adoption Opportunities program include the National Quality Improvement Center on the Representation of Children in the Child Welfare System, which generates and disseminates

knowledge on the representation of children and youth in the child welfare system, as well as a number of demonstration grants, including Diligent Recruitment of Families for Children in the Foster Care System.

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

2010	$26,379,000
2011	$39,253,000
2012	$39,179,000
2013	$36,662,000
2014	$40,622,000

ACF continues to use a national ad campaign, which produced a series of Public Service Announcements (PSAs) featuring strategic messages about adoption, the most recent one focusing on the adoption of pre-teens, ages 8-12, from foster care. As of September, 2013, approximately 20,736 foster children previously featured on the initiative's website found permanent, adoptive homes. During FY 2013, the initiative averaged nearly 5 million page views and 1 million unique visitors to the AdoptUsKids website per month, in addition to an average of about 2,300 phone and email inquiries regarding adoption of children from foster care, including those who are registered on the site. Approximately two hundred new families who have approved home studies register on the site each month and use it to search for children who may fit well into their families. Approximately 4,700 child-specific inquiries were made each month by registered families to the child's case manager via the website in FY 2013.

Budget Request – The FY 2015 request for the Adoption Opportunities program is $40,622,000, the same as the FY 2014 enacted level. These funds will support 47 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.

A performance measure that examines the adoption rate (7T) was developed as an appropriate measure of success in moving children toward adoption, taking into account the size of the pool of children in foster care for whom adoption is the appropriate goal. In FY 2010, the adoption rate was 12.2 percent with 54,000 children adopted, again exceeding that year's target of 10.20 percent. In FY 2011 performance on this measure has remained relatively constant at 12.1 percent (with 51,000 children adopted). In FY 2012, the adoption rate again remained relatively flat at 12.0 percent and 52,000 children adopted, which again exceeded the annual target (10.4 percent). Future year targets were revised upward to improve rigor in light of the most recent data. By FY 2015, ACF aims to continue progress in this area and achieve a target of 12.5 percent.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2015 Target +/- FY 2014 Target
7.8LT and 7T: Increase the adoption rate. (Foster Care, Adoption Opportunities, Adoption Incentives, Adoption Assistance) (Outcome)	FY 2012: 12.0% Target: 10.4% (Target Exceeded)	12.3% [1]	12.5%	+ 0.2
7iii: Number of children featured on the AdoptUsKids website who were subsequently placed for adoption. (Output)	FY 2013: 1,507 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

[1] The FY 2014 target for this performance measure has been updated. As part of the FY 2014 President's budget, ACF set a new target of 12.6 percent for FY 2014. However, based on additional analysis of recent performance and trends, ACF has now adjusted this target to 12.3 percent.

Resource and Program Data
Adoption Opportunities

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation	$301,397	$382,000	
Demonstration/Development	25,013,744	26,892,000	$27,080,000
Training/Technical Assistance	10,457,933	12,363,000	12,557,000
Program Support	790,044	985,000	985,000
Total, Resources	$36,563,118	$40,622,000	$40,622,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	64	40	47
New Starts			
#	14	4	7
$	$6,574,461	$10,065,000	$2,937,000
Continuations			
#	50	36	40
$	$25,253,468	$22,362,000	$29,678,000
Contracts			
#	4	6	5
$	$4,053,579	$7,545,000	$7,322,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	2	2	2
$	$681,610	$650,000	$685,000

Notes:
1. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, grant paneling and printing.

ABANDONED INFANTS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Funding Level	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	Change From FY 2014 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	$10,811,000	$11,063,000	$11,063,000	$0

Authorizing Legislation – Section 302(a)(1) of Title III of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment and Adoption Reform Act

2015 Authorization ..... Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method ..... Competitive Grants

Program Description and Accomplishments – 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 for 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 of infants and young children exposed to HIV/AIDS and drugs; 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, and training related to the planning, development and operation of the projects. The Abandoned Infants Assistance program was reauthorized through FY 2015 under Public Law 111-320, the CAPTA Reauthorization Act of 2010.

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

2010 ..... $11,575,000
2011 ..... $11,605,000
2012 ..... $11,553,000
2013 ..... $10,811,000
2014 ..... $11,063,000

Performance measurement for the Abandoned Infants Assistance program is part of a broader Child Welfare performance program area.

Budget Request – The FY 2015 request for the Abandoned Infants Assistance program is $11,063,000, the same as the FY 2014 enacted level. These funds will support service demonstration grants to prevent the abandonment of infants and young children with AIDS, and/or drug-exposed infants and to reunify and strengthen families impacted by substance abuse by providing comprehensive supportive services to family caregivers and to children and adolescents which could include a therapeutic recreational or camp setting.

Resource and Program Data
Abandoned Infants Assistance Program

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development	$9,106,972	$9,433,000	$9,531,000
Training/Technical Assistance	1,219,599	1,225,000	1,225,000
Program Support	473,972	405,000	307,000
Total, Resources	$10,800,543	$11,063,000	$11,063,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	21	21	21
New Starts			
#	8	1	0
$	$3,514,641	$1,100,000	$0
Continuations			
#	13	20	21
$	$6,686,930	$9,433,000	$10,631,000
Contracts			
#	2	2	1
$	$292,572	$223,000	$125,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	1
$	$306,400	$307,000	$307,000

Notes:
1. Program Support includes funding for information technology support and grant paneling review.

CHAFEE EDUCATION AND TRAINING VOUCHERS

Funding Level	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	Change From FY 2014 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	$42,273,000	$43,257,000	$43,257,000	$0

Authorizing Legislation – Section 477 of the Social Security Act

2015 Authorization ..... Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method ..... Formula Grant

Program Description and Accomplishments –
The Chafee Foster Care Independence Program is composed of the discretionary Chafee Education and Training Voucher (CETV) program, and the mandatory formula grant program (see Foster Care and Permanency). CETV provides vouchers of up to $5,000 per year for expenses related to post-secondary education assistance, such as tuition, books, fees, supplies and vocational training to foster care youth up 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. To avoid creating a disincentive to the achievement of permanency for older children, the vouchers also are available to individuals leaving foster care after the age of 16 through adoption or kinship guardianship. 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. Tribes with an approved title IV-E plan or a title IV-E tribal/state agreement also have the option, beginning in FY 2010, to receive directly a portion of the state's Chafee Foster Care Independence Program and CETV allotments to provide services to tribal youth.

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

2010 ..... $45,351,000
2011 ..... $45,260,000
2012 ..... $45,174,000
2013 ..... $42,273,000
2014 ..... $43,257,000

Budget Request – The FY 2015 request for the discretionary Chafee Foster Care Independence Program is $43,257,000, the same as the FY 2014 enacted level. This will provide approximately 17,000 vouchers for former foster care youth, increasing the prospect that these youth will be able to secure work and become contributing members of society.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2015 Target +/- FY 2014 Target
7iv: Number of youth receiving ETV funding. (Output)	PY 2011: 17,117 [1] (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

[1] The program year for this data is July 1, 2010 – June 30, 2011 to align with the school year, rather than the federal fiscal year.

Resource and Program Data
Chafee Education and Training Vouchers

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$41,638,584	$42,608,000	$42,608,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development	326,423	390,000	387,000
Training/Technical Assistance	50,000		
Program Support	256,808	259,000	262,000
Total, Resources	$42,271,815	$43,257,000	$43,257,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	56	55	55
New Starts			
#	55	55	55
$	$41,638,584	$42,608,000	$42,608,000
Continuations			
#	1	0	0
$	$50,000	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	1	1	1
$	$326,423	$390,000	$387,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0

Notes:
1. Program Support includes funding for staff and associated overhead.

State Table - Chafee Education and Training Vouchers

FY 2015 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.599

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Difference from FY 2014 Enacted
Alabama	553,377	489,398	489,398	0
Alaska	191,147	202,691	202,691	0
Arizona	1,137,374	1,444,375	1,444,375	0
Arkansas	390,029	398,193	398,193	0
California	5,711,015	5,825,141	5,825,141	0
Colorado	678,056	644,126	644,126	0
Connecticut	514,813	489,613	489,613	0
Delaware	88,310	85,733	85,733	0
District of Columbia	187,803	166,423	166,423	0
Florida	2,065,103	2,096,227	2,096,227	0
Georgia	793,330	823,104	823,104	0
Hawaii	117,259	115,777	115,777	0
Idaho	141,506	132,409	132,409	0
Illinois	1,843,648	1,785,162	1,785,162	0
Indiana	1,126,505	1,216,146	1,216,146	0
Iowa	663,007	671,917	671,917	0
Kansas	606,206	636,999	636,999	0
Kentucky	695,927	748,852	748,852	0
Louisiana	473,531	433,924	433,924	0
Maine	135,444	162,239	162,239	0
Maryland	596,121	524,057	524,057	0
Massachusetts	900,765	914,417	914,417	0
Michigan	1,577,149	1,558,221	1,558,221	0
Minnesota	522,024	583,287	583,287	0
Mississippi	375,920	392,506	392,506	0
Missouri	969,950	1,070,646	1,070,646	0
Montana	187,490	207,841	207,841	0
Nebraska	534,774	548,950	548,950	0
Nevada	484,505	509,249	509,249	0
New Hampshire	77,546	82,407	82,407	0
New Jersey	673,040	734,795	734,795	0
New Mexico	194,283	205,803	205,803	0
New York	2,608,760	2,567,062	2,567,062	0
North Carolina	898,884	907,871	907,871	0
North Dakota	111,407	118,996	118,996	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Difference from FY 2014 Enacted
Ohio	1,261,322	1,274,410	1,274,410	0
Oklahoma	865,337	980,085	980,085	0
Oregon	913,010	919,339	919,339	0
Pennsylvania	1,481,419	1,555,431	1,555,431	0
Rhode Island	188,744	183,162	183,162	0
South Carolina	399,330	334,027	334,027	0
South Dakota	147,045	150,114	150,114	0
Tennessee	799,182	856,045	856,045	0
Texas	3,146,670	3,177,496	3,177,496	0
Utah	282,280	296,794	296,794	0
Vermont	105,554	104,618	104,618	0
Virginia	506,452	491,330	491,330	0
Washington	992,401	1,025,990	1,025,990	0
West Virginia	467,679	489,506	489,506	0
Wisconsin	684,222	685,008	685,008	0
Wyoming	92,595	103,331	103,331	0
Subtotal	**41,159,250**	**42,121,243**	**42,121,243**	**0**
Indian Tribes	23,360	24,436	24,436	0
Subtotal	**23,360**	**24,436**	**24,436**	**0**
Puerto Rico	455,974	462,466	462,466	0
Subtotal	**455,974**	**462,466**	**462,466**	**0**
Total States/Territories	**41,638,584**	**42,608,145**	**42,608,145**	**0**
Other	633,231	648,855	648,855	0
Subtotal, Adjustments	**633,231**	**648,855**	**648,855**	**0**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$42,271,815**	**$43,257,000**	**$43,257,000**	**$0**

Notes:
1. Other reflects set-aside for training, technical assistance, and program support.

ADOPTION INCENTIVES

Funding Level	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	Change From FY 2014 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	$37,230,000	$37,943,000	$37,943,000	$0

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

2015 Authorization .....Such sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method .....Formula Grant

Program Description and Accomplishments – The Adoption Incentives 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.

While there has been a significant increase in adoptions since the mid-1990s, 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 42 percent of the pool of children waiting for adoptive families, but constitute only 26 percent of the children adopted. 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.

The Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008 reauthorized the Adoption Incentives program and extended it through FY 2013. The law, P.L. 110-351, also updated the base year used to measure increases to FY 2007 and introduced an incentive award for states exceeding their highest ever foster child adoption rate. Under the law, incentive payments are provided to the extent that a state increases the number of adoptions above a base period. To be eligible for adoption incentive awards, states must exceed their baseline in at least one of the following three categories: total adoptions placed by the public agency, older child public agency adoptions, or exceeding their highest ever foster child adoption rate since FY 2002. States also can earn an incentive bonus for exceeding their baseline in special needs adoptions of children under the age of nine. However, to receive the incentive for special needs adoptions, the state also must exceed its baseline for one of the other three categories listed above. For each adoption that qualifies for a total public agency adoption bonus or special needs adoption bonus, the state receives a $4,000 payment. For each adoption that qualifies for an older child adoption bonus, the state receives an $8,000 payment. Incentive awards for states that exceed their highest adoption rate since FY 2002 are only available if there are funds remaining after awarding total adoption, special needs, and older child adoption incentive payments. States may spend the incentive award to provide any service to children and families that is allowable under title IV-B or title IV-E of the Social Security Act.

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

2010	$39,500,000
2011	$39,421,000
2012	$39,346,000[1]
2013	$37,230,000
2014	$37,943,000

A performance measure was established to evaluate the progress of the Adoption Incentives program in reducing the gap between the percentage of children age nine and older waiting to be adopted and those actually adopted. Reducing this gap between the percentage of children age nine and older waiting to be adopted and those actually adopted is difficult for several reasons including, but not limited to, the desire of some prospective parents to adopt infants or young children rather than older children; and the perception of prospective parents that older children may have greater emotional or mental health needs due to a history of abuse and neglect and length of time spent in foster care. Performance on this measure has fluctuated in recent years. In FY 2009, the target of a gap of 12.2 percent was not achieved, with actual performance remaining relatively flat with a gap of 16.3 percent. In FY 2010, performance improved as the gap lessened to 15.7 percent, but was still short of the FY 2010 target of a gap of 14.3 percent. In FY 2011, ACF exceeded the target of 15.4 percent with actual performance reported as 14.2 percent. In FY 2012, performance in this area stayed relatively stable at 14.4 percent. Although the FY 2012 target of 13.9 percent was not met, ACF continues to work with states in this area in order to see a decrease in the gap by two percent each fiscal year through 2015.

Budget Request – The FY 2015 request for the Adoption Incentives program is $37,943,000, the same as the FY 2014 enacted level. In recent years, appropriations have not been sufficient to cover the Adoption Incentives awards earned by states, but states have been made whole in the subsequent year. The budget proposes to reauthorize the Adoption Incentive program at the current funding level through FY 2018 with a modification to target states' use of incentive funds to trauma-informed services to improve social and emotional well-being of children waiting for adoption or those having achieved adoption. This would build upon the requirement in title IV-B, subpart 1, per the amendment made by the Child and Family Services Improvement and Innovation Act (P. L. 112-34), that child welfare agencies monitor and treat emotional trauma associated with a child's maltreatment and removal. Research has shown that children who are adopted from foster care have higher rates of behavior problems following their adoption than do children in the general population. This suggests that although achieving permanency through adoption for waiting children and youth is critical, it is not sufficient to ensure the longer-term behavioral health of children who have been adopted. Targeting the use of Adoption Incentive funds to services to improve the social and emotional well-being of children waiting for adoption or those having achieved adoption will, therefore, help to improve outcomes for adopted children.

The allowable use of incentive funds is fairly broad under current law. States can use their adoption incentive dollars for any services to children and families allowed under titles IV-E and IV-B. The proposal to focus the use of funds to trauma-informed services to improve the social and emotional well-being of children waiting for adoption or those having achieved adoption is consistent with the Secretary's priority to promote the social and emotional well-being of children and youth who are receiving child welfare services pursuant to the growing body of evidence. Additionally, it would provide clarity to include an explicit prohibition of transferring incentive funds to a state's general fund as well as to specify that incentive fund amounts paid to a state shall be used to supplement and not supplant any other funds which are available for the same general purposes in the state.

[1] In addition, $2.6 million was available for use in FY 2012 as result of a recovery of an FY 2011 obligation.

By FY 2015, ACF expects to decrease the gap between the percentage of children age nine and older waiting to be adopted and those actually adopted by two percent under the previous year's actual result. In support of increasing the adoptions of children and older youth from foster care, ACF also continues to support the AdoptUsKids initiative and a series of public service announcements focused on the adoption of teens from foster care. During FY 2013, the initiative averaged nearly five million page views and one million unique visitors to the AdoptUsKids website per month, in addition to an average of about 1,356 phone and email inquiries regarding adoption of children from foster care, including those who are registered on the site. Approximately 200 new families who have approved home studies register on the site each month and use it to search for children who may fit well into their families. Approximately 4,700 child-specific inquiries were made each month by registered families to the child's case manager via the website in FY 2013.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2015 Target +/- FY 2014 Target
7.8LT and 7T: Increase the adoption rate. (Foster Care, Adoption Opportunities, Adoption Incentives, Adoption Assistance) (Outcome)	FY 2012: 12.0% Target: 10.4% (Target Exceeded)	12.3% [1]	12.5%	+ 0.2
7.12 LT and 7U: Decrease the gap between the percentage of children nine and older waiting to be adopted and those actually adopted. (Adoption Incentives) (Outcome)	FY 2012: 14.4% Target: 13.9% (Target Not Met)	Prior Result -2%	Prior Result -2%	N/A
7v: Number of children nine and older actually adopted. (Adoption Incentives) (Output)	FY 2012: 13,184[2] (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

[1] The FY 2014 target for this performance measure has been updated. As part of the FY 2014 President's budget, ACF set a new target of 12.6 percent for FY 2014. However, based on additional analysis of recent performance and trends, ACF has now adjusted this target to 12.3 percent.
[2] The actual result for FY 2012 has been updated per updated state reports.

Resource and Program Data
Adoption Incentives

Data Category	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$37,229,534	$37,943,000	$37,943,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$37,229,534	$37,943,000	$37,943,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	55	TBD	TBD
New Starts			
#	25	TBD	TBD
$	$32,509,028	TBD	TBD
Continuations			
#	30	25	TBD
$	$4,720,506	$11,386,972	TBD
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0

Notes:

1. Does not reflect release of all Adoption Incentives funding in FY 2014 and FY 2015 since no awards have been made at this time.

State Table - Adoption Incentives

FY 2015 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.603

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Difference from FY 2014 Enacted
Alabama	1,187,106	0	0	0
Alaska	490,719	0	0	0
Arizona	5,003,006	0	0	0
Arkansas	1,904,694	0	0	0
California	0	0	0	0
Colorado	47,398	0	0	0
Connecticut	0	0	0	0
Delaware	2,589	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0
Florida	3,948,932	0	0	0
Georgia	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	17,602	0	0	0
Idaho	403,288	0	0	0
Illinois	0	0	0	0
Indiana	2,569,444	0	0	0
Iowa	0	0	0	0
Kansas	173,716	0	0	0
Kentucky	813,679	0	0	0
Louisiana	1,469,486	0	0	0
Maine	11,390	0	0	0
Maryland	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0
Michigan	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	9,319	0	0	0
Mississippi	976,376	0	0	0
Missouri	1,242,445	0	0	0
Montana	5,177	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0
Nevada	1,938,293	0	0	0
New Hampshire	1,553	0	0	0
New Jersey	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	12,425	0	0	0
New York	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	116,080	0	0	0
North Dakota	105,754	0	0	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Difference from FY 2014 Enacted
Ohio	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	921,296	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	122,698	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	2,310,652	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	0	0	0	0
Texas	8,449,283	0	0	0
Utah	860,787	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0
Virginia	306,883	0	0	0
Washington	260,581	0	0	0
West Virginia	1,247,770	0	0	0
Wisconsin	216,253	0	0	0
Wyoming	82,860	0	0	0
Subtotal	**37,229,534**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Total States/Territories	**37,229,534**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Other	0	37,943,000	37,943,000	0
Subtotal, Adjustments	**0**	**37,943,000**	**37,943,000**	**0**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$37,229,534**	**$37,943,000**	**$37,943,000**	**$0**

Notes:
1. Does not reflect release of Adoption Incentives funding in FY 2014 and FY 2015 since no awards have been made at this time.

NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAMS

Funding Level	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	Change From FY 2014 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	$45,462,000	$46,520,000	$46,520,000	$0

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

2015 Authorization .....Such sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method ..... Competitive Grant

Program Description and Accomplishments – The programs authorized under the Native American Programs Act (NAPA) of 1974 promote cultural preservation and economic self-sufficiency by serving Native Americans, including 566 federally-recognized tribes, 60 state-recognized tribes and Alaska Native organizations, Native Hawaiian communities, and native populations throughout the Pacific Basin. Native American Programs assist tribal and village governments, Native American institutions and organizations in their efforts to support and develop stable, diversified local economies. Tribes and non-profit organizations use funds to develop and implement sustainable community-based social and economic programs and services to reduce dependency on public funds.

NAPA authorizes funds for projects that promote business development, capacity-building, entrepreneurial activities, financial education, language preservation, as well as the implementation of environmental laws, regulations, and ordinances. Some projects provide services to assist Native Americans with disabilities, the elderly and at-risk youth. Other projects create employment and educational opportunities and some seek to preserve native languages. The Esther Martinez Native American Languages Preservation Act of 2006 reauthorized the Native American languages grant program and created funding opportunities for language nests, survival schools, and language restoration programs.

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

2010	$48,773,000
2011	$48,675,000
2012	$48,583,000
2013	$45,462,000
2014	$46,520,000

The Administration for Native Americans (ANA) encourages grantees to partner with other tribes, organizations, and agencies to maximize ANA funding and further advance their project goals. Over the last four years, ANA has focused on how to improve transparency and strengthen monitoring and evaluation processes. These improvements have allowed ANA to more accurately report how its grantees are utilizing ANA funding and measure progress toward project objectives and also track their compliance to mandated reporting. For example, beginning in FY 2008, ANA initiated a tracking system to monitor the timeliness of mandated quarterly reports. This system was significantly updated in FY 2009 and ANA now is able to determine the number of reports turned in on time and, as a result, able to quickly notify program specialists and training and technical assistance (T/TA) providers for at-risk grantee follow-up. ANA has found grantee failure to provide reports on time is often the first sign of

more serious problems. Tracking these reports serves as an early warning system, which enables ANA to quickly assess projects that are at risk and provide early intervention. In FY 2012, 80 percent of projects met ANA reporting requirements in a timely manner, exceeding the FY 2012 target of 75 percent and besting the previous year's result by eight percentage points. ANA intends to continue closer monitoring of reporting, which will result in better project compliance and overall project success.

Budget Request – The FY 2015 request for Native American Programs is $46,520,000, the same as the FY 2014 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 improvement programs.

The President and the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services have expressed strong support for strengthening economic development and creating employment opportunities for all Americans. Building upon their commitment to create more jobs and strengthen the economy, ANA, through the Sustainable Employment and Economic Development Strategies (SEEDS) program, seeks to fund projects that will implement strategies that focus on job creation and business opportunities in Native American communities. ANA will allow the use of funds for activities that lead to business start-up or business development, as consistent with the ANA's economic development strategies, provided that the expenditures result in the creation of positions that can be filled with local residents.

As previously noted, ANA is continuing its recent focus on performance measures and goals that are within the control of ACF. With respect to the measure on the percentage of applicants who receive T/TA from ANA and then go on to score in the funding range, ANA expects to increase this result by one percentage point over the average of the previous six actual results by 2015. Another performance measure examines the percentage of ANA projects that form or strengthen five or more partnerships. Community partnerships lead to sustainability, the "core" of all projects funded through ANA. ANA has found a direct correlation between the number of project partnerships and project success. ANA will continue to facilitate those partnerships and provide more native communities with opportunities to develop comprehensive goals. In FY 2012, ANA exceeded the target (89 percent) of projects that formed or strengthened five or more partnerships with an actual result of 92 percent. By FY 2015, ANA aims to increase its performance in this area by one percent over the average of the prior six years' results. Since the size of native communities varies drastically, ANA intends to promote partnerships widely at trainings and through T/TA providers, webinars, newsletters and other communications.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2015 Target +/- FY 2014 Target
9A: Increase the percentage of projects that meet Administration for Native American (ANA) reporting requirements in a timely manner. (Outcome)	FY 2012: 80% Target: 75% (Target Exceeded)	1 % over avg prior 6 actuals	1 % over avg prior 6 actuals	N/A

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2015 Target +/- FY 2014 Target
9B: Increase the percentage of projects that meet or exceed funded objectives. (Outcome)	FY 2012: 74% Target: 69% (Target Exceeded)	1% over avg prior 5 actuals	1 % over avg prior 6 actuals	N/A
9C: Increase the percentage of projects that formed or strengthened five or more partnerships.[1] (Outcome)	FY 2012: 92% Target: 89% (Target Exceeded)	1 % over avg prior 6 actuals	1 % over avg prior 6 actuals	N/A
9D: Increase the percentage of applicants who receive ANA Training/Technical Assistance (T/TA) and go on to score in the funding range. (Efficiency)	FY 2012: 66% Target: 72% (Target Not Met)	1 % over avg prior 6 actuals	1 % over avg prior 6 actuals	N/A
9E: Increase the percentage of grantees that reported sustaining project activities after ANA funding has ended. (Outcome)	FY 2012: 72% Target: 73% (Target Not Met)	1 % over avg prior 6 actuals	1 % over avg prior 6 actuals	N/A
9i: Number of jobs created through ANA funding. (Output)	FY 2012: 273 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
9ii: Amount of non-federal resources leveraged. (Output)	FY 2012: $8.84 million (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
9iii: Number of ANA projects involving intergenerational activities. (Output)	FY 2012: 51[2] (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
9iv: Number of youth involved in ANA projects. (Output)	FY 2012: 20,917 youth (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

[1] Performance measures for ANA have been renumerated starting with measure 9C.
[2] In FY 2012, 51 of the 64 ANA projects visited involved intergenerational activities.

Resource and Program Data
Native American Programs

Data Category	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 President's Budget	FY 2015 Request
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	$39,430,435	$39,283,421	$39,283,421
Research/Evaluation	39,337	45,000	45,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	4,044,767	4,914,821	4,914,821
Program Support	1,947,438	2,276,758	2,276,758
Total, Resources	$45,461,977	$46,520,000	$46,520,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	173	227	227
New Starts			
#	61	111	111
$	$14,650,565	$13,674,830	$13,674,830
Continuations			
#	112	116	116
$	$24,779,870	$25,608,591	$25,608,591
Contracts			
#	5	5	5
$	$5,985,223	$7,190,260	$7,190,260
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	1
$	$46,319	$46,319	$46,319

Notes:
1. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, contract fees and grants panel review costs.

SOCIAL SERVICES RESEARCH & DEMONSTRATION

Funding Level	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	Change From FY 2014 Enacted
Social Services Research and Demonstration	$0	$0	$9,000,000	+$9,000,000
PHS Evaluation Funds	*$5,762,000*	*$5,762,000*	*$5,762,000*	*0*
Total, Program Level	$5,762,000	$5,762,000	$14,762,000	+$9,000,000

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

2015 Authorization ..... Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method ..... Competitive Grant/Contract

Program Description and Accomplishments – Social Services Research and Demonstration funds support research and evaluation efforts that address the goals of increased stability and economic independence for American families and services that are more effective, cost less, and respond better to customer needs.

Projects are conducted through contracts, cooperative agreements and grants. Evaluation results and data from projects are disseminated to other federal agencies, states, Congress, researchers and others through publications, the internet, conferences, and workshops. As examples, topics of recent projects include subsidized and transitional jobs; career pathways; and approaches to improving program enrollment, engagement, and completion through the use of insights from behavioral economics and psychology.

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

2010 ..... $25,372,000
2011 ..... $5,762,000
2012 ..... $6,237,000[1]
2013 ..... $5,762,000
2014 ..... $5,762,000

Budget Request – The FY 2015 request for the Social Services Research and Demonstration is $14,762,000, a $9,000,000 increase from the FY 2014 enacted level. Of this amount, $5,762,000 will be made available through Public Health Service (PHS) evaluation funds as authorized in section 241 of the Public Health Service Act. PHS Evaluation funds will be used to support ongoing and new research projects such as the Subsidized and Transitional Employment Demonstration and Evaluation and a systematic review of the evidence base for employment and training and workforce development interventions.

[1] National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being (NSCAW) was partially funded under SSRD in FY2012; $475,000 was reprogrammed within Children and Family Services

As requested in the FY 2014 President's Budget and as part of the Administration's government-wide initiative to strengthen program evaluation, this request includes $3,000,000 for a 5-year evaluation study to assess which features of early care and education programs most influence child outcomes, and how variations in such program features interact with characteristics of children, families and communities to produce results. The study will incorporate a rigorous research design intended to enhance the strength of findings, moving beyond global measures of quality and simple linear associations between levels of quality and children's outcomes. The study also will consider the extent of children's exposure to early care and education of differing quality.

This request includes $6,000,000 for the National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being (NSCAW). NSCAW is a groundbreaking study of the child welfare population. The study had previously been funded from the Children's Research and Technical Assistance account and section 429(e) of the Social Security Act. The study provides objective, nationally representative data on the experiences, functioning, and well-being of children and families who come to the attention of child welfare authorities. Data from the study are widely used by researchers and are foundational to the efforts of ACF to improve the social and emotional well-being of children both in and out of foster care. After providing $6 million annually for the study since 1996, Congress did not provide funds for it in FY 2012. Since the study is a high priority, HHS redirected $1,477,147 in other FY 2012 funds to support completion of the current wave of data collection. However, the study cannot be continued without dedicated funding. This request will allow the study to continue. It allows a broad range of analyses on numerous topics to inform child welfare policy and practice, including information about service needs and service access for children and their families. Continued funding will support enrollment of a new sample of children, so that the study can examine changes in the population served and in the child welfare system over time.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2015 Target +/- FY 2014 Target
23i: Total number of grants (SSRD and PHS). (Output)	FY 2013: 13 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
23ii: Total number of contracts (SSRD and PHS). (Output)	FY 2013: 6 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Social Services Research & Demonstration

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation	$5,573,207	$5,231,053	$14,230,163
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	186,191	530,947	531,837
Total, Resources	$5,759,398	$5,762,000	$14,762,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	13	18	18
New Starts			
#	10	9	9
$	$1,396,186	$675,000	$675,000
Continuations			
#	3	9	9
$	$392,000	$787,762	$787,762
Contracts			
#	8	11	14
$	$3,851,849	$3,713,544	$12,712,654
Interagency Agreements			
#	3	4	4
$	$64,698	$530,100	$530,100

Notes:
1. Program Support includes funding for information technology, grant/panel reviews and administrative fees.

DISASTER HUMAN SERVICES CASE MANAGEMENT

Funding Level	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	Change From FY 2014 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	$1,864,000	$1,864,000	$1,864,000	$0

Authorizing Legislation – Appropriation language

2015 Authorization ..... Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method ..... Direct Federal

Program Description and Accomplishments – This program was designed in consultation with the HHS Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) as collaboration between the three organizations consistent with the command structure and reporting requirements in the National Incident Management Plan (NIMS) and the National Response Framework (NRF). Drawing upon existing human services and disaster management networks and expertise, the Administration of Children and Families (ACF) assists states in establishing the capacity to coordinate and provide case management services in the event of a presidentially declared disaster for which Individual Assistance (IA) is approved.

Human services federal disaster case management (DCM) involves the following major tasks: (1) identifying persons in need of disaster case management as a result of a disaster caused unmet needs, utilizing outreach prioritizations developed in consultation with the impacted state; (2) identifying needed services (financial assistance, housing, transportation, child care, medical and behavioral health services, etc.) and conducting "asset mapping" for client individuals and families, with a particular focus on children, older adults, individuals with access and functional needs, and other at-risk populations to help them develop a recovery plan; (3) providing information to disaster survivors that will assist them in returning home or relocate to a new home if necessary; (4) referring disaster evacuees to service providers for needed services in the area of their temporary domicile; (5) referring disaster evacuees to FEMA contacts in order to identify assistance; and (6) providing ongoing support and tracking progress of disaster survivors throughout the recovery process. The Disaster Case Human Services Management (DHSCM) Program administered by ACF is designed to assist disaster survivors in successfully navigating the complex relief and social services systems that address disaster-caused unmet needs as well as support the recovery of individuals, families, and communities.

The federal program deploys specialist DCM Assessment Teams to Presidentially declared disasters to develop an objective assessment of the unmet human services needs in communities, and the capabilities of communities and states to meet the DCM needs of their disaster survivors. The federal program supports the ongoing training, screening and credentialing of personnel nationwide to prepare for deployment when the DHSCM program is activated by FEMA. While the Stafford Act funds are used for deployed disaster case management services as requested by the impacted states, the annual program operations funding ensures full capability of the assets and infrastructure required for an activation mission. The Stafford Act was amended by the Post Katrina Emergency Reform Act of 2006, which authorized case management by stating that "the President may provide case management services, including financial assistance, to state or local government agencies or qualified private organizations to provide such services to survivors of major disasters to identify and address unmet needs." Implementing this approach ensures that disaster survivors are linked with existing services and are able to recover more rapidly following a disaster. Ongoing training, screening and credentialing are critical

to building and maintaining a strong deployable federal disaster human services case management workforce. The Federal Disaster Human Services Case Management program provides the expertise and critical infrastructure that supports ongoing management, policy development, coordination and monitoring of disaster human services.

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

2010	$2,000,000
2011	$1,996,000
2012	$1,992,000
2013	$1,864,000
2014	$1,864,000

Budget Request – The FY 2015 request for Disaster Human Services Case Management program is $1,864,000, the same as the FY 2014 enacted level. This funding will be used to maintain and expand existing deployable capacity, and continue the enhancement of the infrastructure and personnel required to provide a rapidly deployable Federal Disaster Human Services Case Management capability. In addition, the request will provide support and technical assistance to states for joint Federal-State provision of disaster case management services to disaster survivors; facilitate the transition from federal to a state led disaster case management program; continuous program assessment and performance improvement; and expansion of assets and capabilities that meet states' needs. Funding will also ensure nationwide disaster case management capability to assist states in the provision of disaster case management services following a major disaster that could impact thousands of individuals and families across multiple jurisdictions. Currently program operation funds also supports one Full Time Employee (FTE) federal staff and the infrastructure required for management and operations of the ongoing mission of Disaster Human Services Case management through the ACF Office of Human Services Emergency Preparedness and Response (OHSEPR) program.

Resource and Program Data
Disaster Human Services Case Management

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development	$1,607,265	$1,660,000	$1,638,000
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	256,992	204,000	226,000
Total, Resources	$1,864,257	$1,864,000	$1,864,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	0	0	0
New Starts			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	1	1	1
$	$1,607,265	$1,660,000	$1,638,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0

Notes:
1. Program Support includes funding for salaries and benefits associated overhead and travel.

COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

Funding Level	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	Change From FY 2014 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	$635,284,000	$674,000,000	$350,000,000	-$324,000,000

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

2015 Authorization .....Such sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method .....Formula Grant

Program Description and Accomplishments – The Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) provides grants to states, territories and tribes for poverty reduction, including services to address employment, education, housing assistance, nutrition, energy, emergency services, health, and substance abuse. Each state submits an annual application (State Plan) 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, in becoming self-sufficient.

Allocations to states, territories and tribes 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 distribute 90 percent of the funds to eligible entities, and use no more than five percent for administrative costs and up to five percent for other costs and/or technical assistance. In most cases, CSBG eligible entities are Community Action Agencies (CAAs), along with a smaller number of local governments and migrant and seasonal farm worker organizations. In 2012, the CSBG Network of 1,045 CSBG eligible entities served 99 percent of U.S. Counties.

Community Action Agencies' (CAAs) core federal support, institutional framework, and mission come from CSBG. CSBG is used by CAAs to build an infrastructure to support services and activities that address the unique causes and conditions of poverty in the area served by the CAA. The CSBG Act requires CAAs to coordinate a broad mix of federal, state, local and private funds in order to address the complex issues of poverty. In 2012, for every $1.00 of CSBG, the CSBG Network leveraged $6.91 from state, local, and private sources, including the value of volunteer hours. The purpose of CSBG flexibility is to support CAAs in coordinating across programs and in filling service gaps in their community, resulting in improved outcomes for communities, families and individuals. CSBG funding supports functions such as shared measurement systems, community and customer engagement, comprehensive community assessment and planning, accountable governance and integrated service delivery. CAAs that perform these functions well serve as anchor institutions in rural, urban and suburban areas all across the country.

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

2010 ..... $700,000,000
2011 ..... $678,640,000
2012 ..... $677,357,000
2013 ..... $635,284,000
2014 ..... $674,000,000

States allocate funds to organizations designated as CAAs using formulas outlined in State Plans submitted to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. States must award funding to the designated CAAs and may not reduce funding below the proportional share of funding the CAA received in the previous fiscal year. However, four exceptions exist: changes in recent Census data; designation of a new CAA; severe economic dislocation; or failure of a CAA to comply with state requirements. States are required to notify a CAA of its deficiencies, provide technical assistance if appropriate and allow sufficient time to correct the problem. If a CAA does not correct its deficiency, the state may begin the process of terminating CSBG funding to that CAA. While states may pursue a process to terminate funding, current law does not provide a mechanism to allow for the immediate suspension and redistribution of funds in cases involving evidence of criminal wrongdoing or gross negligence. This limitation in the current law often results in delays in securing interim services to low-income people and communities and can result in service gaps.

The performance management system used by the CSBG Network to document accomplishments is Results Oriented Management and Accountability (ROMA). ROMA was created in 1994 and is based on principles contained in the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) of 1993. The ROMA cycle includes: high-quality, comprehensive needs assessments; CSBG plans that target services to the highest priority needs; challenging outcome goals; and documentation and analysis of progress and results according to a consistent set of criteria and national performance indicators.

Currently, ROMA serves primarily as a system of national accountability for the overall efforts of CAAs. ROMA incorporates outcome data that is made possible in whole or in part with CSBG funding, and is a management tool which ensures the purpose of CSBG funding: to provide a mechanism for local communities to assess and address the local conditions of poverty and better focus federal, state, local and private resources to solve the conditions of poverty.

The CSBG Network uses CSBG dollars to leverage funds from other federal, state and local sources to achieve family, individual and community change. According to information submitted by the states as part of their annual reporting requirements, in FY 2012, CSBG dollars accounted for four percent of funds administered through the CSBG Network. These funds provide a flexible strategic resource to address community needs not sufficiently addressed through other funding sources. During that same year, the CSBG Network reported that 32.5 million conditions of poverty that create barriers to economic security were addressed for low-income individuals, families and communities. This result exceeded the FY 2012 target by over six million. These barriers were overcome in many ways. For example:

- The CSBG Network was able to help 103,246 unemployed individuals obtain a job;
- More than 22,200 individuals were able to complete Adult Basic Education or GED coursework and receive certificates or diplomas through CSBG Network initiatives;
- CSBG Network efforts assisted 162,000 low-income people in obtaining safe and affordable housing;
- The CSBG Network assisted 2,163,400 people obtain food assistance; and
- During a time where child poverty increased, the CSBG Network was able to provide services to 6 million children in FY 2012 (e.g. before or after school program placement opportunities for low income children).

The data above is just a sample of what is collected from each CAA, compiled at the state level and then finally at the national level. The data currently are not used as criteria for funding allocations to local CAAs. The ROMA and NPI framework can provide a foundation for additional targeting of resources based on outcomes and effectiveness of services, and since FY 2012, several efforts have been underway to strengthen the effectiveness of services and efficiency of CSBG.

In FY 2012, in response to the GPRA Modernization Act and the Administration's call for CSBG reform, the Administration for Children and Families (ACF), through its Office of Community Services (OCS), initiated the 'ROMA Next Generation' effort to identify methods to increase performance and improve outcomes by ensuring the use of actionable data for decision-making at all levels of the CSBG Network – local, state and federal. Through a task force and a ROMA Center of Excellence (COE), OCS identified ways in which CSBG performance information can most effectively guide the delivery of services and allocation of resources to address high-priority community needs. This effort allowed for a strategic process for performance management, including the refinement of materials and training related to ROMA.

Also in FY 2012, OCS initiated a new Organizational Standards Center of Excellence (COE) focused on creating organizational standards. In July 2013, after extensive input from all levels of the Network, the Organizational Standards COE recommended to ACF a set of standards for CAAs related to key organizational management issues. These organizational standards will support increased accountability. While nationwide implementation of the standards and state-based funding allocation would require legislative changes, OCS is working within its administrative authority to develop guidance on initial implementation. OCS will continue to engage national partners, CSBG state offices and CAAs throughout the process.

Budget Request – The FY 2015 request for the Community Services Block Grant is $350,000,000, a decrease of $324,000,000 from the FY 2014 enacted level.

Consistent with prior requests, the 2015 Budget targets CSBG resources to high-performing innovative agencies to make best use of the requested funds, and employs a three-pronged approach for increasing accountability and local innovation: 1) reward high performers; 2) provide for competition when programs fail to meet organizational standards; and 3) authorize the immediate suspension of funds in instances of fraud and criminal wrongdoing.

In order to reward high performers, HHS looks forward to working with Congress on reforms that will:

- Allow states to create performance incentive systems, allowing up to 10 percent of the block grant to fund CAAs that demonstrate innovation and best practices;
- Establish required organizational standards among CAAs to strengthen accountability by creating high standards and requiring competition when CAAs fail to meet those standards; and
- Ensure the rapid redistribution of funds and seamless delivery of services in instances of fraud and criminal wrongdoing.

In addition to this three-pronged approach for local entities, the proposal includes corresponding increased accountability at the state and federal levels and calls for the establishment of performance management measures for states and the federal office via legislative changes and the use of existing administrative authorities. Building on the existing local performance management system and expanding accountability to the state and federal levels will ensure all levels of government support and enhance the provision of high-quality services to low-income people and places.

Finally, a set of modifications to strengthen and modify CSBG include the following: modernize and clarify eligibility determination procedures; strengthen community needs assessment and planning; and require allocation of resources based on need at the local level.

ACF will maintain the goal of addressing 13 million conditions of poverty for low-income families, individuals, and communities in FY 2015. Although the FY 2012 target was exceeded, the targets for subsequent years are based on a significantly reduced budget request. The target of 13 million for FY 2015 is consistent with the requested budget level of $350 million (approximately half the previous funding level in FY 2012). In addition, ACF aims to achieve a 16 percent target for the percentage of CSBG funds used by eligible entities for administrative expenses, including agency-wide administrative expenses. This efficiency measure is an indicator of the CSBG Network's ability to provide services to low-income individuals and families through an efficient and cost effective delivery system. A report issued by the Urban Institute found that, on average in FY 2008, eligible entities spent less on agency-wide administrative expenses (6.8 percent) than a comparable group of non-profits (8.2 percent).

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2015 Target +/- FY 2014 Target
12.1LT and 12A: Increase the number of conditions of poverty addressed for low-income individuals, families and communities as a result of community action interventions. (Outcome)	FY 2012: 32.5 million Target: 26 million (Target Exceeded)	26 million[1]	13 million	N/A
12B: Reduce total amount of sub-grantee CSBG administrative funds expended each year per total sub-grantee CSBG funds expended per year. (Efficiency)	FY 2012: 16.07% Target: 17% (Target Exceeded)	16%	16%	N/A
12ii: Number of individuals served. (Output)	FY 2012: 16 million (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

[1] The FY 2014 target for this performance measure has been updated to reflect the final FY 2014 funding level for the CSBG program.

Resource and Program Data
Community Services Block Grant

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$625,263,333	$663,352,190	$344,750,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development	500,000	825,000	350,000
Training/Technical Assistance	7,053,181	7,194,617	2,494,000
Program Support	2,459,278	2,628,193	2,406,000
Total, Resources	$635,275,792	$674,000,000	$350,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	131	131	128
New Starts			
#	116	128	114
$	$626,063,333	$668,852,190	$344,750,000
Continuations			
#	15	3	14
$	$5,499,622	$925,000	$2,750,000
Contracts			
#	3	2	1
$	$1,253,559	$1,594,617	$94,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	3	4	3
$	$754,478	$887,927	$711,250

Notes:
1. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, grant/panel reviews, travel, salaries/benefits and associated overhead costs.

State Table - Community Services Block Grant

FY 2015 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.569

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Difference from FY 2014 Enacted
Alabama	11,595,647	12,300,441	6,581,085	-5,719,356
Alaska	2,466,775	2,520,606	767,976	-1,752,630
Arizona	5,163,001	5,476,812	2,930,251	-2,546,561
Arkansas	8,598,250	9,120,859	4,879,919	-4,240,940
California	56,379,949	59,806,772	31,998,323	-27,808,449
Colorado	5,492,312	5,826,139	3,117,150	-2,708,989
Connecticut	7,627,480	8,077,958	4,321,937	-3,756,021
Delaware	3,340,193	3,549,270	875,000	-2,674,270
District of Columbia	10,389,050	11,020,505	5,896,284	-5,124,221
Florida	18,378,307	19,495,357	10,430,570	-9,064,787
Georgia	17,009,582	18,043,439	9,653,753	-8,389,686
Hawaii	3,340,193	3,549,270	1,498,881	-2,050,389
Idaho	3,304,029	3,510,842	917,349	-2,593,493
Illinois	29,870,779	31,686,351	16,953,099	-14,733,252
Indiana	9,207,242	9,766,867	5,225,551	-4,541,316
Iowa	6,843,628	7,259,590	3,884,087	-3,375,503
Kansas	5,161,362	5,475,074	2,929,320	-2,545,754
Kentucky	10,660,383	11,308,330	6,050,278	-5,258,052
Louisiana	14,844,945	15,747,234	8,425,218	-7,322,016
Maine	3,333,620	3,542,285	1,881,868	-1,660,417
Maryland	8,676,635	9,204,009	4,924,406	-4,279,603
Massachusetts	15,755,283	16,621,204	8,892,817	-7,728,387
Michigan	23,235,979	24,624,568	13,174,844	-11,449,724
Minnesota	7,609,391	8,071,896	4,318,694	-3,753,202
Mississippi	10,057,420	10,668,719	5,708,068	-4,960,651
Missouri	17,497,981	18,561,524	9,930,943	-8,630,581
Montana	3,069,553	3,261,690	1,188,745	-2,072,945
Nebraska	4,407,658	4,675,560	2,501,557	-2,174,003
Nevada	3,340,193	3,549,270	875,000	-2,674,270
New Hampshire	3,340,193	3,549,270	971,877	-2,577,393
New Jersey	17,323,122	18,376,037	9,831,702	-8,544,335
New Mexico	3,467,113	3,677,848	1,967,752	-1,710,096
New York	54,881,677	58,217,434	31,147,982	-27,069,452
North Carolina	16,580,450	17,605,333	9,419,354	-8,185,979
North Dakota	3,055,238	3,246,478	800,353	-2,446,125

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Difference from FY 2014 Enacted
Ohio	24,649,121	26,147,316	13,989,557	-12,157,759
Oklahoma	7,561,949	8,026,859	4,294,599	-3,732,260
Oregon	5,041,904	5,348,354	2,861,522	-2,486,832
Pennsylvania	26,771,550	28,398,748	15,194,138	-13,204,610
Rhode Island	3,495,548	3,708,011	1,983,891	-1,724,120
South Carolina	9,716,064	10,306,616	5,514,332	-4,792,284
South Dakota	2,746,247	2,918,147	914,417	-2,003,730
Tennessee	12,457,212	13,214,372	7,070,065	-6,144,307
Texas	30,420,666	32,269,661	17,265,187	-15,004,474
Utah	3,264,170	3,468,489	1,364,440	-2,104,049
Vermont	3,340,193	3,549,270	1,006,098	-2,543,172
Virginia	10,123,746	10,739,076	5,745,711	-4,993,365
Washington	7,493,363	7,948,817	4,252,843	-3,695,974
West Virginia	7,078,784	7,509,038	4,017,549	-3,491,489
Wisconsin	7,693,806	8,161,442	4,366,604	-3,794,838
Wyoming	3,340,193	3,549,270	875,000	-2,674,270
Subtotal	**590,499,129**	**626,258,327**	**325,587,946**	**-300,670,381**
Indian Tribes	4,785,113	5,286,559	2,293,203	-2,993,356
Subtotal	**4,785,113**	**5,286,559**	**2,293,203**	**-2,993,356**
American Samoa	868,341	922,694	454,943	-467,751
Guam	821,818	873,259	430,568	-442,691
Northern Mariana Islands	514,829	547,054	269,730	-277,324
Puerto Rico	26,638,898	28,258,034	15,118,851	-13,139,183
Virgin Islands	1,135,205	1,206,263	594,759	-611,504
Subtotal	**29,979,091**	**31,807,304**	**16,868,851**	**-14,938,453**
Total States/Territories	**625,263,333**	**663,352,190**	**344,750,000**	**-318,602,190**
Other	2,459,278	2,628,193	2,406,000	-222,193
Training and Technical Assistance	7,553,181	8,019,617	2,844,000	-5,175,617
Subtotal, Adjustments	**10,012,459**	**10,647,810**	**5,250,000**	**-5,397,810**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$635,275,792**	**$674,000,000**	**$350,000,000**	**-$324,000,000**

COMMUNITY SERVICES DISCRETIONARY ACTIVITIES

Funding Level	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	Change From FY 2014 Enacted
Community Economic Development	$28,083,000	$29,883,000	$0	-$29,883,000
Rural Community Facilities	4,671,000	5,971,000	0	-5,971,000
Total, Budget Authority	$32,755,000	$35,854,000	$0	-$35,854,000

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

2015 Authorization .....Such sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action on reauthorization.

Allocation Method ..... Competitive Grant

Program Description and Accomplishments – 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 and to multistate, regional organizations which provide training and technical assistance to small, rural communities for the improvement of drinking water and waste water treatment facilities.

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

2010 ..... $46,000,000
2011 ..... $22,954,000
2012 ..... $34,924,000
2013 ..... $32,755,000
2014 ..... $35,854,000

Budget Request – The FY 2015 request does not include funding for the Community Economic Development (CED) or the Rural Community Facilities (RCF) programs, as the services provided under these programs are similar to those currently operating in other agencies. For the past three years, the $10 million Healthy Food Financing Initiative (HFFI) funding carve-out of CED has stimulated innovation that supports the "Let's Move!" campaign to address the epidemic of childhood obesity. Grants have been awarded to expand access to fresh, affordable, nutritious foods to residents of low-income communities that currently lack these options by developing and equipping grocery stores, farmers markets, and other small retail businesses and by building or expanding healthy food infrastructure and food distribution networks. In order to maximize efficiencies across agencies, $35 million (an increase of $13 million over the FY14 enacted level) for HFFI is included as part of the Department of Treasury's request for the Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) program. With these resources, as well as $13 million requested for the newly authorized HFFI program in the Department of Agriculture, the FY 2015 Budget supports an overall increase of 50 percent in government-wide funding to increase the availability of affordable, healthy foods in underserved urban and rural communities.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2015 Target +/- FY 2014 Target
12iii: Number of jobs created by Community Economic Development program. (Output)	FY 2012: 2,714 [1] (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

[1] Fiscal year 2012 was the first year of a new reporting process. The total represents jobs created by all CED grants that ended on September 30, 2012.

Resource and Program Data
Community Economic Development

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	$25,689,383	$27,414,617	
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	335,026	359,783	
Program Support	2,058,973	2,108,600	
Total, Resources	$28,083,382	$29,883,000	$0
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	37	35	0
New Starts			
#	37	35	0
$	$25,689,383	$27,414,617	$0
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	2	2	0
$	$1,349,274	$1,405,658	$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	2	3	0
$	$1,044,725	$1,062,725	$0

Notes:
1. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, monitoring, and grant/panel reviews.

Resource and Program Data
Rural Community Facilities

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	$4,572,047	$5,870,940	
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	31,525	32,471	
Program Support	67,589	67,589	
Total, Resources	$4,671,161	$5,971,000	$0
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	8	8	0
New Starts			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Continuations			
#	8	8	0
$	$4,572,047	$5,870,940	$0
Contracts			
#	1	1	0
$	$31,525	$32,471	$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	0
$	$67,589	$67,589	$0

Notes:
1. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, and grant/panel reviews.

ASSETS FOR INDEPENDENCE

Funding Level	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	Change From FY 2014 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	$18,593,000	$19,026	$19,026,000	0

Authorizing Legislation – Section 416 of the Assets for Independence Act

2015 Authorization .....Such sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method ..... Competitive Grant

Program Description and Accomplishments – The Assets for Independence (AFI) program continues to support local demonstration projects to develop knowledge about what practices work to assist families with limited means to use individual development accounts (IDAs) to accumulate assets. This program seeks to determine: (1) the social, civic, psychological and economic effects of providing individuals and families with limited means an incentive to accumulate assets by saving a portion of their earned income; (2) the extent to which IDAs that promote 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 IDAs stabilize and improve families.

Eligible grantees include non-profit organizations, state, local, or tribal governments that apply jointly with nonprofit and low income credit unions or certified Community Development Financial Institutions that partner with a community anti-poverty organization. Every grantee works closely with the financial institution(s) (bank or credit union) that holds the grant funds and the IDAs on deposit. Many grantees collaborate closely with other organizations that provide financial education training and other supportive services for participants.

Each award is fully funded for a five-year project period; however, grantees normally request a no-cost extension for a sixth year to provide more time for asset purchases. In a given year, ACF monitors and provides oversight of approximately 255 active grants, which includes an average of 44 new grants each year. The maximum grant amount is $1,000,000 for the five-year project period and the average grant amount is approximately $286,000.

Grantees are required to provide one dollar of non-federal cash for each dollar of their AFI grant received. In addition, grantees must use federal grant funds and at least an equal amount of nonfederal funds to match participant's IDA savings.

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

2010 ..... $23,907,000
2011 ..... $23,977,000
2012 ..... $19,869,000
2013 ..... $18,593,000
2014 ..... $19,026,000

ACF has established a performance-based approach for administering the AFI program. As part of this approach, ACF has worked with grantees to develop meaningful program-wide outcome measures used for program administration and devised project-level performance indicators with annual benchmarks.

The program continues to refine the indicators, adjust the annual benchmarks, and train grantees to use these tools for project management (see Outcome and Output table below).

ACF continues to use AFI as a platform for bringing IDAs, financial education, credit and debt counseling, access to federal tax credits, and other asset-building strategies to working families throughout the nation. In FY 2010, ACF launched an agency-wide initiative— the Assets, Savings, Support, Education and Training, or 'ASSET' Initiative— to encourage more service providers to offer financial education, IDAs and other asset-building tools to the families they serve. This approach has brought these strategies to more families and is forging closer working relationships between AFI grantees and other service providers across the nation. For example, through two pilot programs in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, dozens of Head Start teachers were trained in financial literacy concepts, financial concepts were incorporated into the Head Start curricula for children, and providers reached out to parents through evening financial literacy classes. ACF has provided support through its national AFI Resource Center, which has become an important source of information, best practices, and guidance on IDAs and related services for AFI grantees and other organizations.

Performance on the two key outcomes for the AFI program has fluctuated in recent years. A fundamental performance measure for the AFI program is the amount of earned income participants withdraw from their IDAs to purchase any of the three assets (i.e., a home, small business or post-secondary education), which are allowable purchases under the AFI statute. In FY 2012, the actual result was $5.3 million. This result did not meet the FY 2012 target of $5.8 million, but is a significant improvement over the FY 2005 baseline of $3.8 million. A complementary performance measure tracks the number of participants who use their IDA savings to purchase these assets. In FY 2012, the actual result for this measure was 4,348 participants. This result also did not meet the target of 4,410 participants, but again, this is a significant improvement over the FY 2005 baseline of 2,925 participants. The success of AFI annual measures are framed by the number of eligible applicants enrolled, and participant savings levels, which all take place over a five-year period. The downturn in the economy likely contributed to a lower number of enrolled participants and the lower amounts saved. For instance, participants purchasing assets in 2012 likely started saving in 2008 or 2009, and may have encountered difficulty in maintaining consistent levels of savings. Participants who became unemployed during this time may not have had the required earned income to save or may have had to withdraw funds due to emergency needs. Similarly, the recession may have made it difficult for grantees to raise sufficient match funds and access federal funds to run a successful program, which in turn may have negatively impacted factors such as organizational capacity, training and technical assistance, and supportive services.

In the fall of 2011, ACF launched a random assignment evaluation of the AFI program in two AFI grantee sites. This evaluation will focus on the impact of AFI program participation on short-term savings, savings patterns and asset purchase by low-income individuals and families. This experimental study builds on the 2008 AFI quasi-experimental evaluation as well as various studies of other non-AFI funded IDA projects, and offers the first rigorous, experimental test of the AFI program. While research suggests that IDAs help low-income families save, both experimental research generally and AFI-specific research are limited. This random assignment evaluation will improve understanding of the program's overall impact on early participant outcomes. The two study sites are RISE Financial Pathways in Los Angeles, CA and Prosperity Works in New Mexico. Baseline data collection for the evaluation, including participant enrollment began in winter 2013 and will continue through spring 2014. The final report with results from the 12-month follow-up will be available in late 2015. The 2008 evaluation, which used data collected from the early- to mid-2000s, found that individuals and families derived substantial benefits from participating in the program. Participants were 35 percent more likely to become homeowners, 84 percent more likely to become business owners and nearly twice as likely to pursue post-secondary education or training compared with a corresponding national sample of AFI-eligible non-participants in the general U.S. population.

Budget Request – The FY 2015 request for the AFI program is $19,026,000, the same as the FY 2014 enacted level. This request continues the FY 2014 President's Budget proposal to provide the authority to recapture and reallocate unused funds to other qualified grantees. Granting HHS authority to recapture and repurpose any unused funds would expand program reach and maximize service provision with existing dollars. This funding level will support an estimated 45 new grants and provide ongoing support for the AFI program, thereby allowing additional low-income individuals and families to save earned income and increase economic self-sufficiency.

The Administration will continue to work with the Congress on legislative changes to reauthorize and modify the program to support ladders of opportunity into the middle class while promoting effective administration and oversight by: 1) incorporating youth savings accounts as a vehicle to support education and economic mobility; 2) expanding access to savings; 3) increasing grantee capacity to provide financial education; 4) streamlining and refining grant administration at both the grantee and federal levels, including granting the Secretary authority to utilize up to $1,000,000 annually on research and evaluation to better support high quality program evaluation; and 5) revising technical language to simplify program administration.

The specific proposal to incorporate youth savings accounts into AFI would allow the federal government to expand the use of these accounts by leveraging its leadership role and institutional knowledge in asset development. Research shows that young people with savings accounts are more likely to get better grades and complete more years of education, regardless of their family's income level. These young people also are more likely to graduate from high school, even with as little as $3,000 in savings. AFI would be able to demonstrate and evaluate a range of approaches to promote savings for young people, testing strategies to address different populations, such as those who are exiting foster care. Such demonstrations would allow further exploration of the effects of asset building on educational outcomes including but not limited to high school completion, postsecondary education enrollment, retention, and completion. When offered in conjunction with financial education, IDAs provide an opportunity for young people to develop and test their financial decision-making. They can set short-and long-term goals, while also acquiring asset-building tools, such as how to access banking services and how to manage credit and debt. This proposal would also expand access to savings by reaching more underserved communities in need of critical asset-building services, by authorizing the use of AFI IDAs for additional types of asset purchases and by expanding the types of organizations eligible to apply for and administer an AFI grant. This proposal would also expand grantee capacity to provide critical participant support services and offer comprehensive financial education services to help meet performance measures and outcome goals.

ACF continues to strengthen program administration, provide support for grantees, and bolster social services with asset-building strategies to better serve the public by forming close working relationships across ACF offices, partnering with other federal agencies, and piloting new approaches through the ASSET Initiative mentioned above. And, ACF continues to seek ways to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the AFI program. As an example, in FY 2012 ACF determined it would be programmatically beneficial and cost effective to eliminate a monitoring contract and instead conduct monitoring activities with federal staff, redirecting these funds to program grants.

As previously mentioned, AFI measures program success against two core outcome measures (see table below). The annual targets for each year through FY 2015 will be calculated using results from the prior two years. The targets are the average of Year 1 and Year 2 IDA savings deposits used for purchases multiplied by the percentage growth in the number of IDAs opened in Year 2. To ensure the program meets its FY 2014 and FY 2015 annual performance targets, ACF will enhance the training and technical

assistance provided to AFI grantees by: 1) offering support for securing additional match funds; 2) targeting outreach efforts to eligible applicants with a high potential for asset purchases; and 3) encouraging participants to save more earned income in their IDAs and to make asset purchases. The training will be based on best practices from the field on savings behaviors and incentives.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2015 Target +/- FY 2014 Target
13A: Increase the annual amount of personal savings that were used by Assets for Independence (AFI) project participants to purchase one of the three allowable types of assets. (Outcome)	FY 2012: $5,302,857 Target: $5,822,720[1] (Target Not Met)	Avg of two prev years* (adjusted) growth factor	Avg of two prev years* (adjusted) growth factor	N/A
13B: Increase the number of participants who withdraw funds for the three asset purchase goals. (Outcome)	FY 2012: 4,348 participants Target: 4,410 participants[2] (Target Not Met)	Avg of two prev years* (adjusted) growth factor	Avg of two prev years* (adjusted) growth factor	N/A
13i: Cumulative number of AFI Individual Development Accounts (IDAs) opened in regular AFI projects. (Output)	FY 2012: 84,137 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
13ii: Cumulative amount of participant savings deposited into regular AFI IDAs. (Output)	FY 2012: $83,628,371 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

[1] The FY 2012 target is the average of the previous two years' actual results multiplied by the growth factor. The growth factor used to calculate targets for measures 13A and 13B is the percent change in the number of IDAs established in the prior year.
[2] The prior year targets for FY 2006 – FY 2010 have been recalculated to reflect the amended growth factor.

Resource and Program Data
Assets for Independence

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation	$500,000	$500,000	$1,000,000
Demonstration/Development	12,699,363	13,250,000	13,000,000
Training/Technical Assistance	3,062,908	2,968,157	2,702,409
Program Support	2,324,066	2,307,843	2,323,591
Total, Resources	$18,586,337	$19,026,000	$19,026,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	45	45	45
New Starts			
#	45	45	45
$	$12,699,363	$13,250,000	$13,000,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	6	6	6
$	$3,562,908	$3,468,157	$3,702,409
Interagency Agreements			
#	3	3	3
$	$922,324	$848,722	$848,722

Notes:
1. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, grant/panel reviews, travel and salaries/benefits and associated overhead costs.

FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND SERVICES/BATTERED WOMEN'S SHELTERS

Funding Level	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	Change From FY 2014 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	$121,225,000	$133,521,000	$135,000,000	+$1,479,000

Authorizing Legislation – Section 303(a) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act

2015 Authorization ..... Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method ..... Formula/Competitive Grants

Program Description and Accomplishments – The Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) program provides grants to states and Indian tribes to support programs and projects that work to prevent incidents of family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence and to provide immediate shelter and supportive services for adult and youth victims (and their dependents). FVPSA was reauthorized through FY 2015 on December 20, 2010 under Public Law 111-320, the CAPTA Reauthorization Act of 2010.

By statute, not less than 70 percent of FVPSA funds are awarded in grants to states and territories. State grants are allocated based on each state's population, with a minimum of not less than one-eighth of one percent of the amounts available allocated to territories and insular areas. FVPSA specifies that a state may use no more than five percent of its allotment for administrative costs and must distribute the remaining funds to local public agencies and non-profit private organizations, including faith-based and charitable organizations, community-based organizations, tribal organizations, and voluntary associations. Not less than seventy percent of a state's funds must be used to provide immediate shelter and supportive services to adult and youth victims of family violence, domestic violence, dating violence, and their dependents. States may use the remaining funds to: 1) assist victims in the development of safety plans and decisions related to safety and well-being; 2) provide counseling, peer support groups and referral to community-based services; 3) provide services, training, and technical assistance and outreach to increase awareness of family violence, domestic violence and dating violence and increase accessibility of services; 4) provide culturally and linguistically appropriate services; 5) provide specialized services for children exposed to family violence, domestic violence, or dating violence; 6) provide advocacy, case management, and information and referral services; and, 7) provide prevention services including outreach to underserved population.

By statute, not less than 10 percent of FVPSA funds are allocated for grants to Indian tribes, tribal organizations and nonprofit private organizations authorized by an Indian tribe. The amount of each tribal grant is based on the population of the tribe. Tribes use these funds primarily for immediate shelter and supportive services, including focusing on and improving services to victims and their families. Additionally, some tribes have used these funds for public education efforts to break the patterns of family violence, domestic violence and dating violence.

State Domestic Violence Coalitions (SDVCs) receive no less than 10 percent of the appropriation to further the purposes of family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence intervention and prevention. SDVCs serve as information clearinghouses and coordinate statewide programs, outreach and activities. They provide training and technical assistance to local family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence programs (most of which are funded through subgrants from FVPSA state formula grants) on appropriate and comprehensive responses including the development and implementation of best

practices. The grants to SDVCs also support related collaborative efforts with social services sectors such as housing, health, education and child welfare.

The statutorily mandated network of information and technical assistance centers receives at least six percent of the appropriation. The statutory framework requires: a National Resource Center on Domestic Violence; a National Indian Resource Center Addressing Domestic Violence and Safety for Indian Women; and at least seven Special Issue Resource Centers. The statute also allows the funding of State Resource Centers to reduce disparities in states with high proportions of Indian, Alaskan Native or Native Hawaiian populations and to support training and technical assistance that addresses emerging issues related to family violence, domestic violence or dating violence. The purpose of the network of organizations is to provide resource information, training and technical assistance to improve the capacity of individuals, organizations, governmental entities, and communities to prevent family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence and to provide effective intervention services.

The statute also permits funds to be used for grants or contracts to provide technical assistance or to coordinate or provide for research and evaluation on effective practices. Under this authority, funds have been awarded to:

- projects supporting collaborative efforts between child protective service agencies and domestic violence advocacy organizations to develop effective strategies for domestic violence services integration into child protection systems and strategies;
- State Domestic Violence Coalitions to increase the capacity of local domestic violence programs to reach underserved populations;
- three culturally specific institutes to provide training and technical assistance, as well as conduct research and create culturally appropriate, evidenced-based responses to domestic violence;
- projects supporting collaborative efforts between services for runaway and homeless youth and domestic violence victims to improve responses to youth experiencing teen dating violence;
- projects supporting the development of enhanced services in domestic violence programs and other community-based settings for children exposed to domestic violence;
- projects to conduct comprehensive evidence reviews related to key services to adult victims of domestic violence and interventions serving children exposed to domestic violence;
- a project to expand leadership opportunities within the domestic violence field for members of underrepresented groups; and
- a project with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to provide national-level support and coordination for Intimate Personal Violence (IPV) prevention and the development of workplace violence curriculum and training tools through the National Resource Center on Domestic Violence.

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

2010	$130,052,000
2011	$129,792,000
2012	$129,547,000
2013	$121,225,000

2014 ..... $133,521,000

In FY 2011, the ACF Division of Family Violence Prevention, through an agreement with the National Institute of Justice, funded a new study that sought to learn more about what domestic violence survivors want when they come to domestic violence programs for supportive services, the extent to which survivors had their service expectations met, and survivors' assessment of immediate outcomes associated with the services they receive. This study surveyed over 1,400 survivors receiving non-residential services in four states and found that survivors need assistance with multiple services, that they report high levels of satisfaction with program services, and attribute progress on indicators of improved safety and well-being to receipt of services including crisis intervention, safety planning, information and support, counseling for themselves and their children, and legal advocacy.) [1]

ACF tracks a performance measure that examines the percentage of clients who report improved knowledge of safety planning as a result of FVPSA-funded services. In data collected from FVPSA grantees on the Performance Progress Report for fiscal years 2009 through 2011, 89 percent of domestic violence program clients reported improved knowledge of safety planning as a result of work by FVPSA grantees and subgrantees. In 2011, the target was increased to 90 percent due to previous years' performance. This number remains the performance target as a realistic expectation of client assessment of their increase in knowledge due to services received. A higher number of clients responding that they increased their knowledge is unrealistic because many program participants receive short term crisis assistance and would not be expected to report significant change. In FY 2012, ACF met this target with an actual result of 90.3 percent of clients reporting improved knowledge of safety planning as a result of FVPSA grantees.

Budget Request – The FY 2015 request for Family Violence Prevention and Services Act programs is $135,000,000, an increase of $1,479,000 from the FY 2014 enacted level. Appropriations language is continued from FY 2014 to dedicate this increase funding to shelter and support services. Funding at this level will allow increased support for FVPSA-funded programs in response to the increased demand for emergency family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence shelter services, including children's services.

In September 2012, a one-day census of 1,646 domestic violence programs across the country identified that there were 10,471 unmet requests for services in a 24 hour period. Of those, individual requests for emergency shelter or transitional housing accounted for 65 percent. Of the programs reporting in the census, 26 percent indicated that they did not have enough shelter or hotel beds available to house those requesting services and 23 percent reported not having enough specialized services. To address the unmet needs, FVPSA funding will build upon existing resources to strengthen the network of FVPSA funded programs and services.

As previously noted, ACF established a FVPSA performance measure that examines the percentage of clients who report improved knowledge of safety planning as a result of FVPSA-funded services. In FY 2015, the program expects this measure to meet or exceed 90 percent. ACF will coordinate with ACF-funded National Resource Centers and State Domestic Violence Coalitions to provide ongoing technical assistance in order to assure accurate data collection methods. This performance measure captures a key

[1] Lyon, E., Bradshaw, J. & Menard, A. (2011). Meeting Survivors' Needs Through Non---Residential Domestic Violence Services & Supports: Results of a Multi---State Study. Report prepared for National Institute of Justice Grant # 2009---IJ---CX---0027.

program outcome, which is correlated with other indices of longer-term client safety and well-being, and helps document improved work by FVPSA grantees and subgrantees.[2]

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2015 Target +/- FY 2014 Target
14D: Increase the percentage of FVPSA state subgrant-funded domestic violence program clients who report improved knowledge of safety planning. (Outcome)	FY 2012: 90.3% Target: 90% (Target Exceeded)	90%	90%	Maintain
14i: Number of residential clients served by domestic violence programs, including Tribal programs.[3] (Output)	FY 2012: 261,310 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
14ii: Number of non-residential clients served by domestic violence programs, including Tribal programs.[1] (Output)	FY 2012: 996,703 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
14iii: Number of shelter nights, state programs. (Output)	FY 2012: 7,521,635 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
14iv: Number of shelter nights, tribal programs. [1] (Output)	FY 2012: 235,378 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
14v: Number of unmet requests for shelter (state and tribal programs). [1] (Output)	FY 2012: 174,947 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
14vi: Total number of crisis hotline calls answered by local domestic violence programs, including tribal programs. [1] (Output)	FY 2012: 2,665,606 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
14vii: Number of youth who attended youth-targeted community education programs, including tribal programs. [1] (Output)	FY 2012: 2,331,041 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
14viii: Number of supportive counseling and advocacy contacts with children provided by domestic violence programs, including tribal programs. (Output)	FY 2012: 1,135,001 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
14ix: Number of people trained by FVPSA-funded training and technical assistance providers.[4] (Output)	FY 2012: 55,554 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

[2] Bybee, D. I., & Sullivan, C. M. (2002). The process through which a strengths-based intervention resulted in positive change for battered women over time. American Journal of Community Psychology, 30(1), 103-132.
[3] This result includes 100 percent of the states and 91.5 percent of the Tribal grantees reporting.
[4] This output measure is currently reported on a voluntary basis.

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

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$109,102,728	$120,168,900	$121,500,000
Competitive	490,000	950,000	450,000
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development	1,000,000	1,125,000	1,125,000
Training/Technical Assistance	7,938,501	8,498,303	9,028,303
Program Support	2,675,958	2,778,797	2,896,697
Total, Resources	$121,207,187	$133,521,000	$135,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	270	273	273
New Starts			
#	260	255	253
$	$110,102,728	$120,618,900	$121,800,000
Continuations			
#	10	18	20
$	$8,377,751	$10,070,000	$10,250,000
Contracts			
#	3	2	3
$	$886,868	$943,513	$1,000,662
Interagency Agreements			
#	4	3	5
$	$448,031	$460,647	$500,383

Notes:
1. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, grants/panel reviews, salaries and benefits costs as well as associated overhead.

State Table - Family Violence Prevention and Services/Battered Women's Shelters

FY 2015 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.592

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Difference from FY 2014 Enacted
Alabama	1,409,947	1,540,303	1,555,983	15,680
Alaska	721,881	741,497	743,857	2,360
Arizona	1,693,227	1,869,175	1,890,339	21,164
Arkansas	1,095,468	1,175,211	1,184,803	9,592
California	6,956,462	7,979,496	8,102,553	123,057
Colorado	1,462,910	1,601,790	1,618,495	16,705
Connecticut	1,203,860	1,301,048	1,312,738	11,690
Delaware	752,982	777,603	780,565	2,962
District of Columbia	704,220	720,994	723,012	2,018
Florida	3,813,914	4,331,174	4,393,392	62,218
Georgia	2,255,263	2,521,667	2,553,712	32,045
Hawaii	831,852	869,167	873,655	4,488
Idaho	867,296	910,316	915,490	5,174
Illinois	2,770,305	3,119,603	3,161,618	42,015
Indiana	1,699,031	1,875,913	1,897,189	21,276
Iowa	1,116,436	1,199,553	1,209,551	9,998
Kansas	1,084,213	1,162,144	1,171,518	9,374
Kentucky	1,336,860	1,455,453	1,469,718	14,265
Louisiana	1,371,512	1,495,682	1,510,618	14,936
Maine	823,989	860,039	864,375	4,336
Maryland	1,582,898	1,741,089	1,760,117	19,028
Massachusetts	1,710,939	1,889,738	1,911,245	21,507
Michigan	2,265,546	2,533,605	2,565,849	32,244
Minnesota	1,501,371	1,646,442	1,663,891	17,449
Mississippi	1,102,304	1,183,147	1,192,871	9,724
Missouri	1,613,658	1,776,800	1,796,424	19,624
Montana	768,339	795,432	798,691	3,259
Nebraska	910,748	960,761	966,777	6,016
Nevada	1,059,268	1,133,185	1,142,076	8,891
New Hampshire	822,304	858,082	862,386	4,304
New Jersey	2,087,623	2,327,046	2,355,846	28,800
New Mexico	951,152	1,007,667	1,014,465	6,798
New York	3,882,662	4,410,986	4,474,536	63,550
North Carolina	2,228,481	2,490,575	2,522,101	31,526
North Dakota	715,340	733,903	736,136	2,233

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Difference from FY 2014 Enacted
Ohio	2,546,971	2,860,324	2,898,016	37,692
Oklahoma	1,239,410	1,342,319	1,354,697	12,378
Oregon	1,252,960	1,358,050	1,370,691	12,641
Pennsylvania	2,748,993	3,094,861	3,136,464	41,603
Rhode Island	777,294	805,829	809,261	3,432
South Carolina	1,389,118	1,516,121	1,531,398	15,277
South Dakota	738,975	761,343	764,033	2,690
Tennessee	1,679,878	1,853,678	1,874,584	20,906
Texas	4,929,845	5,626,708	5,710,530	83,822
Utah	1,075,104	1,151,569	1,160,766	9,197
Vermont	705,643	722,646	724,691	2,045
Virginia	1,965,432	2,185,190	2,211,624	26,434
Washington	1,751,835	1,937,216	1,959,515	22,299
West Virginia	912,893	963,252	969,309	6,057
Wisconsin	1,563,247	1,718,276	1,736,924	18,648
Wyoming	695,813	711,235	713,091	1,856
Subtotal	**83,147,672**	**91,604,903**	**92,622,186**	**1,017,283**
Indian Tribes	12,122,525	13,352,100	13,500,000	147,900
Subtotal	**12,122,525**	**13,352,100**	**13,500,000**	**147,900**
American Samoa	121,225	133,521	135,000	1,479
Guam	121,225	133,521	135,000	1,479
Northern Mariana Islands	121,225	133,521	135,000	1,479
Puerto Rico	1,225,106	1,325,713	1,337,814	12,101
Virgin Islands	121,225	133,521	135,000	1,479
Subtotal	**1,710,006**	**1,859,797**	**1,877,814**	**18,017**
Total States/Territories	**96,980,203**	**106,816,800**	**108,000,000**	**1,183,200**
Discretionary Funds	1,490,000	2,075,000	1,575,000	-500,000
Other	14,798,483	16,130,897	16,396,697	265,800
Training and Technical Assistance	7,938,501	8,498,303	9,028,303	530,000
Subtotal, Adjustments	**24,226,984**	**26,704,200**	**27,000,000**	**295,800**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$121,207,187**	**$133,521,000**	**$135,000,000**	**$1,479,000**

Notes:
1. Other - Funding is provided for the State Domestic Violence Coalition.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HOTLINE

Funding Level	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	Change From FY 2014 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	$2,992,000	$4,500,000	$4,500,000	$0

Authorizing Legislation – Section 303(b) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act

2015 Authorization $4,500,000

Allocation Method ..... Competitive Grant

Program Description and Accomplishments – The National Domestic Violence Hotline (Hotline) is a cooperative agreement which funds the operation of a 24-hour, national, toll-free telephone hotline to provide information and assistance to adult and youth victims of family violence, domestic violence or dating violence, their family and household members, and others affected by the violence in an effort to build healthy, safe and supportive communities. The Hotline publicizes its telephone number and the services it provides to potential users throughout the United States, including the Territories.

The Hotline serves as a critical partner in the intervention, prevention and resource assistance efforts of the network of family violence, domestic violence and dating violence service providers. It provides assistance in the following areas: (1) crisis intervention and counseling by helping the caller identify problems and possible solutions, including making plans for safety in an emergency; (2) information about resources on domestic violence and dating violence, children exposed to domestic violence, sexual assault, intervention programs for batterers, working through the criminal and civil justice systems; and (3) nationwide referrals to domestic violence shelters and programs, social service agencies, programs addressing the needs of children exposed to domestic violence, legal assistance agencies, economic self-sufficiency programs, and other related services.

The Hotline maintains a comprehensive resource database on services for victims of family violence, domestic violence and dating violence, including the availability of shelters to which callers may be referred or directly connected. Trained advocates are available for non-English speakers, and the Hotline is accessible to persons who are deaf and hard of hearing.

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

2010 ..... $3,209,000
2011 ..... $3,202,000
2012 ..... $3,197,000
2013 ..... $2,992,000
2014 ..... $4,500,000

Measurement of the Hotline's performance has historically focused on the percentage of total annual responses to calls in relation to the number of calls received. This performance measure acknowledges that tracking the answers or responses to calls is a better determinant of the Hotline's usefulness than reporting the number of calls received (as previously reported). In FY 2013, the Hotline responded to 80 percent of the calls received, meeting the target for the year. It is not feasible for 100 percent of calls received to be answered due to unanticipated spikes resulting from media coverage promoting the Hotline phone number in response to high profile domestic violence cases and increases in call volume during the

rollover of state or local program crisis lines during an emergency or disaster. In addition, some situations require a caller to disconnect before an advocate can answer (e.g. the abuser enters the room). Starting with the FY 2014 reporting year, the Hotline is expanding its services to meet the needs of the community through digital technology such as texting and online chatting. It is anticipated that there will be a shift from all calls to a combination of calls, chats and texts. As a result of ongoing efforts to increase public awareness, broaden communication with digital technology, and improve access for vulnerable populations (including those with limited English proficiency), each year, thousands more domestic violence victims are linked with the shelter and support services they need to increase their safety.

Budget Request – The FY 2015 request for the Domestic Violence Hotline is $4,500,000, the same as the FY 2014 enacted level. These funds will be used to continue to support staff in order to ensure a timely response to requests for help including during periods of peak demand. In addition, funds will be used to maintain efforts to build staff capacity to provide enhanced culturally-sensitive services to callers from underserved communities such as immigrant and refugee populations, Native Americans and Native Alaskans, and lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender populations.

As previously noted, starting in FY 2014, the Hotline's performance will focus on response to calls by measuring the percentage of total annual responses to contacts via phone, chats and texts in relation to the number of calls, chats and texts received. In FY 2015, the Hotline intends to maintain its target goal of responding to at least 80 percent of the calls, chats and texts received through the addition of trained staff, including those with bilingual skills. Increased technical assistance will be provided and evaluation efforts will be undertaken to achieve performance standards and to develop performance outcomes that assimilate the utilization of digital technology such as online chats and texts along with mainstream telephone services. As a result of ongoing efforts to increase public awareness, broaden communication with digital technology, and improve access for vulnerable populations, including those with limited English proficiency, each year, thousands more domestic violence victims are linked with the shelter and support services they need to increase their safety.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2015 Target +/- FY 2014 Target
14A : Increase the capacity of the National Domestic Violence Hotline to respond to increased call volume (as measured by percentage of total annual calls to which the hotline responds).[1] (Outcome)	FY 2013: 80% Target: 80% (Target Met)	80%	80%	Maintain
14x: Total average number of calls received per month by the National Domestic Violence Hotline. *(*Output*)*	FY 2013: 20,711 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

[1] Starting in FY 2014, this measure will be expanded to include calls, chats, and texts.

Resource and Program Data
Domestic Violence Hotline

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	$2,991,589	$4,100,000	$4,100,000
Research/Evaluation		400,000	400,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$2,991,589	$4,500,000	$4,500,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	1	1	1
New Starts			
#	0	0	1
$	$0	$0	$4,100,000
Continuations			
#	1	1	0
$	$2,991,589	$4,100,000	$0
Contracts			
#	0	1	1
$	$0	$400,000	$400,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0

FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION

Funding Level	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	Change From FY 2014 Enacted
Federal Administration	$196,617,000	$197,701,000	$204,832,000	+$7,131,000
Center for Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships	1,299,000	1,299,000	1,368,000	+69,000
Total, Budget Authority	$197,916,000	$199,000,000	$206,200,000	+$7,200,000

2015 Authorization ..... Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method ..... Direct Federal

Program Description and Accomplishments – The Federal Administration account includes funding for salaries and benefits and associated expenses of the Administration for Children and Families (ACF), as well as the Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships Initiatives, necessary to effectively administer federal programs that promote the economic and social well-being of families, children, individuals and communities. ACF conducts operations at its headquarters in Washington, D.C., in the ten regional offices of the Department of Health and Human Services, eleven audit offices of the Office of Child Support Enforcement, and ten field offices for the Unaccompanied Alien Children (UAC) Program in various locations throughout the country.

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

2010 ..... $209,774,000
2011 ..... $209,386,000
2012 ..... $199,541,000*
2013 ..... $197,916,000*
2014 ..... $199,000,000

*FY 2012 and FY 2013 levels are shown comparably reflecting the shift of funding from ACF to the Administration for Community Living for federal administration funds which are spent in support of the Administration for Developmental Disabilities.

In FY 2013, ACF achieved its target of demonstrating success in government-wide management initiatives by achieving results in four areas: Human Resources, Financial Management, Real Property Asset Management, and Information Technology. In the area of financial management, ACF's objectives include ensuring the program integrity and effective stewardship of its resources, enhancing internal controls and reducing improper payments. The Department received a clean opinion on its FY 2012 Chief Financial Officer (CFO) audit representing the thirteenth consecutive clean audit opinion for ACF, with no ACF-specific material weaknesses in FY 2012. As a result of the October 2013 lapse in discretionary appropriations for the federal government, the FY 2013 CFO audit was extended and the auditor opinion is pending. The ACF Program Integrity Team continues its mission to assist the Secretary in carrying out initiatives, which have enabled a number of achievements. For example, the Office of Head Start partnered with the American Institute for Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) to create and host a webinar to an audience of more than 500 members of the auditor community. The webinar goal was to improve auditors' understanding of Head Start's compliance requirements, which is part of a larger strategy to address Head Start's risk around Single Audit reports. This webinar was a tremendous success – auditors not only received detailed guidance from program officials, but were permitted to ask questions

regarding specific concerns surrounding the Head Start program. AICPA is encouraging other federal agencies to partner with them to disseminate information of this kind.

Budget Request – The FY 2015 request for Federal Administration is $206,200,000, an increase of $7,200,000 from the FY 2014 enacted level. This funding will provide continued support to the Department's Center for Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships as well as support ACF 1,402 FTE's, an increase of 58 FTE from the FY 2014 estimate. The additional FTE will be funded entirely from program funding and support expanded program responsibilities under current law and President's Budget legislative requests. The expanded program responsibilities include support for the Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships (35 FTE) and the growing number of children in the Unaccompanied Alien Children (UAC) program (8 FTE). The legislative requests include an expansion of Child Care TA activities focused on improving program integrity, federal monitoring and on-site visits (13 FTE) and a new proposal to scale up evidence-based psychosocial interventions for children in foster care (2 FTE). In order to maintain FTE supported through Federal Administration funding, ACF will continue to carefully manage these limited resources and continue to identify more efficient ways to operate and mitigate inflationary increases in both pay and non-pay costs.

This request reflects an increase of $7,200,000, $2.5 million to fund inflationary increases in pay and non-pay costs and $4.7 million to support costs related to moving four of the ACF regional offices (Philadelphia, Atlanta, Dallas and San Francisco) and the move and consolidation of ACF Headquarters staff into the Switzer building during FY 2015. Move costs include reconfiguration of existing space to meet agency needs and re-instillation of agency IT and information systems. These moves are part of government-wide efforts to reduce long term rent/utility cost by reducing per person space use, and, when appropriate, moving from private to government-owned space.

The ACF request includes funding to support the Department-wide enterprise information technology and government-wide E-Government initiatives. Operating Divisions help to finance specific HHS enterprise information technology programs and initiatives, identified through the HHS Information Technology Capital Planning and Investment Control process, and the government-wide E-Government initiatives. The HHS enterprise initiatives meet cross-functional criteria and are approved by the HHS IT Investment Review Board based on funding availability and business case benefits. Development is collaborative in nature and achieves HHS enterprise-wide goals that produce common technology, promote common standards, and enable data and system interoperability.

With respect to performance, in FY 2015, ACF aims to achieve the highest level of achievement in the following four management areas: Human Resources, Financial Management, Real Property Asset Management, and Information Technology.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2015 Target +/- FY 2014 Target
11A: Obtain the highest level of success for each management initiative. (Outcome)	FY 2013: Highest level of success in all management initiatives (4) Target: 4 (Target Met)	Highest level of success in all management initiatives (4)	Highest level of success in all management initiatives (4)	Maintain

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

FY 2015 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis

For necessary expenses for refugee and entrant assistance activities authorized by section 414 of the Immigration and Nationality Act and section 501 of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980, and for carrying out section 462 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, section 235 of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008, the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 ("TVPA"), section 203 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005, and the Torture Victims Relief Act of 1998, [$1,486,095,000] *$1,486,129,000* of which [$1,461,605,000] *$1,453,394,000* shall remain available through September 30, [2016] *2017* for carrying out such sections 414, 501, 462, and 235: *Provided*, That amounts available under this heading to carry out such section 203 and the TVPA shall also be available for research and evaluation with respect to activities under those authorities*: Provided further, That a contingency fund, to be available until expended, shall be established for the unaccompanied alien children program authorized by section 462 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 and section 235 of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008: Provided further, That all available balances from this appropriation available for such activities may be deposited in such fund prior to expiration.*

Language Provision	Explanation
Provided further, That a contingency fund, to be available until expended, shall be established for the unaccompanied alien children program authorized by section 462 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 and section 235 of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008: Provided further, That all available balances from this appropriation available for such activities may be deposited in such fund prior to expiration	A contingency fund will allow for more efficient financing of the rapidly expanding Unaccompanied Alien Children program.

Authorizing Legislation

	FY 2014 Amount Authorized	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Amount Authorized	FY 2015 Budget Request
Section 414(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act and section 501 of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980. (The authorization for these programs expired on September 30, 2002.)				
6. Transitional and Medical Services	Such sums	391,477,000	Such sums	383,266,000
7. Social Services	Such sums	149,927,000	Such sums	149,927,000
8. Preventive Health	Such sums	4,600,000	Such sums	4,600,000
9. Targeted Assistance	Such sums	47,601,000	Such sums	47,601,000
Sections 107(b) and 113(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000.	14,500,000	12,000,000	14,500,000	12,000,000
Section 5(b)(1) of the Torture Victims Relief Act of 1998. (The authorization for this program expired on September 30, 2007.)	25,000,000	10,735,000	25,000,000	10,735,000
Section 462(a) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 and section 235 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008.		868,000,000		868,000,000
Section 107(f) and 113(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000.	8,000,000	1,755,000	8,000,000	10,000,000*
Section 203(g) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005. (The authorization for this program expired on September 30, 2007.)	5,000,000	0	5,000,000	0*
Total request level		1,486,095,000		1,486,129,000
Total request level against definite authorizations	52,500,000	13,755,000	52,500,000	22,000,000

*The $10 million request includes funding for the project authorized under section 203 of the TVPRA of 2005.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

Appropriations Not Authorized by Law

Program	Last Year of Authorization	Authorization Level in Last Year of Authorization	Appropriations in Last Year of Authorization	Appropriations in FY 2014
Transitional and Medical Services	FY 2002	Such sums	227,243,000	391,477,000
Social Services	FY 2002	Such sums	158,600,000	149,927,000
Preventive Health	FY 2002	Such sums	4,835,000	4,600,000
Targeted Assistance	FY 2002	Such sums	49,477,000	47,601,000
Victims of Torture	FY 2007	25,000,000	9,817,000	10,735,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

Appropriations History Table

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	House Allowance	Senate Allowance	Appropriation
2006				
Appropriation	571,140,000	560,919,000	571,140,000	575,579,000
Rescission				-5,756,000
Section 202 Transfer				-391,000
Total				569,432,000
2007				
Appropriation	614,935,000	604,329,000	599,935,000	587,847,000
2008				
Appropriation	655,630,000	650,630,000	654,166,000	667,288,000
Rescission				-11,657,000
Total				655,631,000
2009				
Appropriation	628,044,000	641,144,000	635,044,000	633,442,000
Supplemental (P.L. 111-32)				82,000,000
Total				715,442,000
2010				
Appropriation	740,657,000	714,968,000	730,657,000	730,928,000
Rescission				-111,000
Total				730,817,000
2011				
Appropriation	877,602,000			730,928,000
Rescission				-1,461,856
Total				729,466,144
2012				
Appropriation	824,964,000			769,789,000
Rescission				-1,455,000
Total				768,334,000
2013				
Appropriation	805,358,000			1,016,000,000
Rescission				-2,032,000
Sequestration				-45,000,000
Transfer				30,419,000
Total				999,387,000

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	House Allowance	Senate Allowance	Appropriation
2014 Appropriation	1,123,432,000			1,486,095,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

Amounts Available for Obligation

Budgetary Resources	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Annual, B.A.	$1,016,000,000	$1,486,095,000	$1,486,129,000
Rescission	-2,032,000	0	0
Sequestration	-45,000,000	0	0
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	**$968,968,000**	**$1,486,095,000**	**$1,486,129,000**
Secretary's 1 % Transfer	30,419,000	0	0
Subtotal, Adjusted Budget Authority	**$999,387,000**	**$1,486,095,000**	**$1,486,129,000**
Total Obligations	**$999,387,000**	**$1,486,095,000**	**$1,486,129,000**

Budget Authority by Activity

Activity	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Transitional and Medical Services	$401,100,000	$391,477,000	$383,266,000
Victims of Trafficking	9,341,000	12,000,000	12,000,000
Social Services	149,927,000	149,927,000	149,927,000
Victims of Torture	10,735,000	10,735,000	10,735,000
Preventive Health	4,600,000	4,600,000	4,600,000
Targeted Assistance	47,601,000	47,601,000	47,601,000
Unaccompanied Alien Children	376,083,000	868,000,000	868,000,000
Domestic Trafficking	0	1,755,000	10,000,000
Total, Budget Authority	**$999,387,000**	**$1,486,095,000**	**$1,486,129,000**

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

Summary of Changes

FY 2014 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	$1,486,095,000
FY 2015 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	$1,486,129,000
Net change	+$34,000

Description of Changes	FY 2014 Estimate	Change from Base
Increases:		
A. Program:		
1) **Domestic Trafficking:** Additional funding to provide support for domestic victims of trafficking	$1,755,000	+$8,245,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+$8,245,000
Total, Increases		+$8,245,000
Decreases:		
A. Program:		
1) **Transitional and Medical Services:** Amount of funding needed based on full implementation of the ACA	$391,477,000	-$8,211,000
Subtotal, Program Decreases		-$8,211,000
Total, Decreases		-$8,211,000
Net Change		+$34,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

Justification

Funding Level	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	Change From FY 2014 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	$999,387,000	$1,486,095,000	$1,486,129,000	+$34,000

General Statement

The Refugee and Entrant Assistance program is designed to help refugees, asylees, Cuban and Haitian entrants, Special Immigrant Visa arrivals, 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 also is 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.

Refugee and Entrant Assistance funds support the following programs:

1) Transitional and Medical Services

- **State-administered/Wilson-Fish Programs:** Provides, through state governments and other non-profit agencies, cash and medical assistance to eligible refugees, entrants, asylees, and trafficking victims, as well as foster care services to unaccompanied refugee minors, certain minors granted Special Immigrant Juvenile Status, and unaccompanied minor victims of a severe form of trafficking until emancipation. Grantees are reimbursed for costs incurred to administer refugee program activities.
- **Voluntary Agency Matching Grant Program**: Funds U.S. voluntary resettlement agencies to take responsibility for resettling refugees by providing services such as case management, job development, job placement and follow up, and interim housing and cash assistance to help refugees become employed and self-sufficient within their first four months in the U.S. (up to six months as determined on a case-by-case basis). Participating refugees may not access public cash assistance.

2) Victims of Trafficking – Funds non-profit and for-profit organizations to assist foreign victims of human trafficking in the U.S. to meet the certification requirements so they can become eligible to access refugee-related programs. Support services include financial and case-management services to both pre and post certified victims. This program also increases public awareness about human trafficking.

3) Social Services – Funds state governments and private non-profit agencies responsible for providing services such as English language training, employability services, case management, social adjustment services, and interpretation services to ensure that refugees become self-sufficient as quickly as possible after their arrival in the U.S.

4) Victims of Torture – Funds non-profit organizations to provide victims of torture with treatment, rehabilitation, and social and legal services. It also supports research and training for health care providers to enable them to treat the physical and psychological effects of torture.

5) Preventive Health – Funds states to coordinate and promote refugee access to health screening, assessment, treatment, and medical follow-up services, recognizing that a refugee's medical condition may affect public health as well as prevent a refugee from achieving economic self-sufficiency.

6) Targeted Assistance – Provides grants to states with counties that have large numbers of refugees. 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 help refugees secure employment within one year or less.

7) Unaccompanied Alien Children – Funds private non-profit agencies to provide shelter care services and trafficking victim screening for all unaccompanied alien children who are apprehended in the U.S. by Department of Homeland Security agents, Border Patrol officers, or other law enforcement agencies and referred for care pending resolution of their claims for relief under U.S. immigration law or released to an adult family member or responsible adult guardian.

8) Domestic Trafficking Victims – Provides funds to government and non-profit agencies to assist domestic victims of trafficking through coordinated case management, training for professional service providers, and evaluation of the most effective practices for aiding victims.

The FY 2015 baseline budget of $1,486,129,000 for this account represents the cost of maintaining current law and service requirements and for expanding the Domestic Trafficking Victims program.

Office of Refugee Resettlement Populations Served

Year	State Dept Refugee Ceiling	Refugee	Special Immigrant Visa (SIV)*	Cuban-Haitian Entrant	Asylee	Trafficking Victims	Unaccompanied Alien Children
2003	70,000	28,347	0	11,837	26,306	151	4,792
2004	70,000	52,869	0	27,981	24,983	163	6,200
2005	70,000	53,813	0	17,571	23,440	231	7,800
2006	70,000	41,278	0	24,217	25,042	231	7,746
2007	70,000	48,281	101	18,492	24,881	303	8,212
2008	80,000	60,192	1,015	20,235	22,572	310	7,211
2009	80,000	74,654	2,657	20,022	21,767	380	6,639
2010	80,000	73,311	2,705	21,496	20,704	549	8,302**
2011	80,000	56,424	1,259	22,982	24,546	661	7,120
2012	76,000	58,238	4,273	22,878	29,088	469	14,271
2013***	70,000	69,926	2,871	21,000	25,000	506	25,498

* SIV arrivals include Iraq and Afghan SIVs and their family members.

** Excludes 697 Haitian children served as a result of the Haiti Earthquake Repatriation effort.

***FY 2013 Cuban-Haitian and Asylee numbers are estimates pending further data from other Federal agencies.

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TRANSITIONAL AND MEDICAL SERVICES

Funding Level	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	Change From FY 2014 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	$401,100,000	$391,477,000	$383,266,000	-$8,211,000

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

2015 Authorization .....Such sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method ..... Formula/Competitive Grants

Program Description and Accomplishments – Transitional and Medical Services is administered by the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) and can be provided in three ways:

1. Currently, cash and medical assistance is provided for up to eight months to adult refugees, asylees, entrants, trafficking victims and Iraqi/Afghan Special Immigrants (SIVs) who are not categorically eligible for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, Medicaid, or Supplemental Security Income. State refugee program offices are reimbursed for costs incurred to administer the program. They also are reimbursed for providing foster care and other appropriate placement and services to minors who are unaccompanied refugees, asylees, Cuban/Haitian entrants, victims of trafficking, Special Immigrant Juveniles (SIJ) who meet certain criteria, and U-status recipients (qualified victims of certain crimes) until the children reach the age of eighteen or the higher age established by the state for provision of child welfare services. The William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-457) (TVPRA) authorizes the Secretary of HHS to provide interim assistance to children presumed to be victims of trafficking for up to 90 days (which may be extended an additional 30 days) and also makes certain minors with SIJ status eligible for placement and services through the unaccompanied refugee minors program. The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act (VAWRA) of 2013 (P.L. 113-4) makes certain U-status recipients eligible for placement and services through the unaccompanied refugee minor program.

2. Under the Voluntary Agency (Matching Grant) Program, participating national voluntary refugee resettlement agencies provide a match (in cash and/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. (or for up to six months as determined on a case-by-case basis). Participating refugees may not access other forms of public cash assistance while receiving assistance through this program. Participants are eligible for refugee medical assistance, however, if they are not eligible for Medicaid while enrolled in this program.

3. Alternative projects that encourage refugee self-sufficiency are funded through competitive grants under the Wilson-Fish program. Projects are accepted under either of two circumstances: (1) to establish or maintain a refugee program in a state where the state is not participating in the refugee program or is withdrawing from the refugee program or a portion of the program, and (2) to demonstrate an alternative to the existing system of assistance and services to refugees in order to improve outcomes for refugees. Grants provide interim financial aid (and, in some cases, medical assistance) to newly arrived refugees to increase their prospects for early employment and self-

sufficiency and to reduce welfare dependency. Refugee medical assistance is provided differently among the states. In states where refugee medical assistance is not offered by the state, medical assistance is provided directly via the Wilson-Fish grant.

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

2010	$353,281,000
2011	$352,625,000
2012	$323,195,000
2013	$401,100,000
2014	$391,477,000

Fiscal Year 2012 saw a $0.35 increase in the aggregate average wage over the FY 2011 actual result. The FY 2012 average wage of $9.27 per hour is 28 percent above the federal minimum wage of $7.25 an hour. ORR provides assistance and incentives such as training bonuses, early employment bonuses, and job retention bonuses. There are indications that economic conditions are improving and more refugees were employed in FY 2012 than in FY 2011, exceeding the entered employment goal. However, there was an increase in part-time employment and many full-time jobs are with temporary agencies and pay little over minimum wage. ORR will work with states to increase the number of refugees placed into full-time jobs through job training and job development to increase average wages outcomes.

Budget Request – The FY 2015 request for Transitional and Medical Services is $383,266,000, a decrease of $8,211,000 from the FY 2014 enacted level. The FY 2015 budget estimate is based on assumptions about full implementation of the Affordable Care Act (ACA) in January 2014, which will have an impact on the reimbursement of Refugee Medical Assistance (RMA) costs to states and Wilson-Fish programs. The ACA assumptions included in this budget request are consistent with the assumptions in the FY 2014 Budget. As ACA is fully implemented in 2014, ORR will closely monitor the financial impact to refugee medical assistance and keep Congress apprised of changes that may alter current budget estimates. This budget request sustains the Matching Grant program at $65 million.

In addition to the eight months of cash assistance, this request will support medical screening costs, including vaccinations, for all newly arriving refugees and continue to provide medical assistance to a percentage of the ORR population who will not access coverage via ACA and to refugees in those states that choose not to expand Medicaid coverage. As individual states continue to decide their levels of participation in Medicaid expansion, ORR will work with federal partners to determine the effect on ORR populuations.

Beginning in January 2014, upon implementation of the ACA,some members of ORR populations who are childless, non-disabled, non-elderly adults (single or married) with modified adjusted gross incomes below 133 percent of the Federal Poverty Level became eligible for Medicaid and, thus, did not need RMA. This is because the ACA expands Medicaid coverage in states that elect to participate and this expansions includes persons lawfully present in the U.S., which includes all the ORR populations identified above. RMA still will be required to pay for the cost of all refugee medical screenings, which typically occur within the first 30 to 90 days upon arrival in the U.S. It also will pay for care for individuals who are categorically eligible for RMA but who fail to or are precluded from enrolling in any medical coverage through ACA or are in states that don't expand Medicaid coverage.

The Administration will continue to closely monitor arrival levels, the impact of ACA and VAWRA on eligible populations, state decisions regarding Medicaid expansion under ACA, and the unaccompanied refugee minor program caseload and will keep Congress apprised of any changes in the populations that may alter current budget estimates. This request is very dependent on the number of refugees and other

entrants who will move from ORR medical assistance to Medicaid; states deciding not to participate in the expansion of that program will have an effect on the budget needs for FY 2015.

ORR's success in promoting economic self-sufficiency via the Transitional and Medical Services program has been measured by tracking cash assistance terminations due to earned income from employment. A 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 on family size, rendering the case ineligible for cash assistance. The FY 2012 actual result of 49.42 percent did not meet the target of 52.44 percent (by approximately 3 percentage points). Prolonged job searches and increases in part-time employment have led to fewer terminations. The number of part-time jobs increased by 1 percentage point in FY 2012 in comparison to FY 2011, from 20 percent to 21 percent of all entered employments. ORR plans to continue to work with states to increase the ratio of full-time job placements and to increase terminations to 54 percent in FY 2015.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2015 Target +/- FY 2014 Target
15.1LT and 15A: Increase the percent of cash assistance terminations due to earned income from employment for those clients receiving cash assistance at employment entry. (Outcome)	FY 2012: 49.42% Target: 52.44% (Target Not Met)	53.50% [1]	54%	+0.50%
15.2LT and 15B: Increase the average hourly wage of refugees at placement (employment entry). (Outcome)	FY 2012: $9.27 Target: $9.01 (Target Exceeded)	$9.12	$9.15	+$0.03
15C: For refugees receiving Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), increase the percentage of refugees who are not dependent on RCA within the first eight months (240 days) after arrival. (Transitional and Medical Services and Refugee Social Services) (Developmental Efficiency)	FY 2013: 16.96% [2] (Historical Actual)	TBD[3]	TBD	N/A
15i: Number of cash assistance terminations due to earned income from employment. (Output)	FY 2012: 10,368 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

[1] The FY 2014 performance target was revised to better align with current trend data.

[2] The FY 2013 actual result for this measure does not include data for Illinois, Oklahoma and Utah as these states are still in the process of adjusting data systems.

[3] This developmental performance measure has one year of historical data, which is not sufficient to determine future year targets. Once additional data points are determined, future performance targets will be established. By definition, a developmental performance measure is a measure that does not yet have baseline data.

Resource and Program Data
Transitional and Medical Services

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$302,361,297	$294,067,800	$285,856,800
Competitive	94,538,000	92,309,200	92,309,200
Research/Evaluation	3,200,325	4,094,649	4,089,603
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	1,000,875	1,005,351	1,010,397
Total, Resources	$401,100,497	$391,477,000	$383,266,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	78	78	78
New Starts			
#	43	78	43
$	$302,361,297	$386,377,000	$285,856,800
Continuations			
#	35	0	35
$	$94,538,000	$0	$92,309,200
Contracts			
#	4	4	4
$	$3,790,325	$4,684,649	$4,679,603
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	1
$	$310,080	$315,351	$320,397

Notes:
1. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, overhead, and monitoring/on-site review costs.

State Table - Refugee and Entrant Assistance - TMS

FY 2015 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.566

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Difference from FY 2014 Enacted
Alabama	0	0	0	0
Alaska	0	0	0	0
Arizona	10,600,000	11,128,628	10,817,894	-310,735
Arkansas	10,000	0	0	0
California	27,380,697	30,528,793	29,676,365	-852,428
Colorado	7,246,620	7,760,793	7,544,095	-216,698
Connecticut	1,024,644	529,145	514,370	-14,775
Delaware	24,090	65,327	63,502	-1,824
District of Columbia	1,340,078	1,417,586	1,378,004	-39,582
Florida	71,903,568	72,932,999	70,896,547	-2,036,452
Georgia	5,007,832	4,011,050	3,899,053	-111,997
Hawaii	42,000	0	0	0
Idaho	2,122,022	1,241,204	1,206,547	-34,657
Illinois	7,617,128	6,356,272	6,178,792	-177,480
Indiana	1,850,000	1,175,878	1,143,045	-32,833
Iowa	1,176,154	979,898	952,537	-27,361
Kansas	878,494	620,602	603,274	-17,329
Kentucky	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	80,000	19,598	19,051	-547
Maine	501,144	228,643	222,259	-6,384
Maryland	15,395,586	13,761,288	13,377,044	-384,244
Massachusetts	10,866,514	13,069,931	12,704,991	-364,940
Michigan	14,925,178	11,210,987	10,897,952	-313,034
Minnesota	4,200,000	4,011,050	3,899,053	-111,997
Mississippi	1,500,924	947,235	920,786	-26,449
Missouri	1,251,478	1,411,053	1,371,654	-39,400
Montana	41,934	39,196	38,101	-1,094
Nebraska	2,063,886	2,351,755	2,286,090	-65,666
Nevada	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	763,244	672,863	654,076	-18,788
New Jersey	2,224,990	2,005,525	1,949,526	-55,998
New Mexico	1,480,261	1,019,094	990,639	-28,455
New York	10,176,480	9,563,806	9,296,764	-267,042
North Carolina	3,312,568	3,248,036	3,157,344	-90,692
North Dakota	1,538,014	1,326,129	1,289,100	-37,028

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Difference from FY 2014 Enacted
Ohio	3,575,214	4,030,648	3,918,103	-112,544
Oklahoma	831,358	685,929	666,776	-19,153
Oregon	3,940,072	3,508,035	3,410,084	-97,952
Pennsylvania	12,552,426	15,809,023	15,367,602	-441,421
Rhode Island	168,656	182,914	177,807	-5,107
South Carolina	275,000	254,774	247,660	-7,114
South Dakota	519,522	529,145	514,370	-14,775
Tennessee	0	0	0	0
Texas	44,299,870	28,559,152	27,761,721	-797,432
Utah	7,064,182	12,385,912	12,040,072	-345,841
Vermont	597,880	594,472	577,873	-16,599
Virginia	7,364,668	8,165,818	7,937,811	-228,007
Washington	9,685,406	13,081,892	12,716,618	-365,274
West Virginia	12,692	26,131	25,401	-730
Wisconsin	2,928,823	2,619,594	2,546,450	-73,145
Wyoming	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	**302,361,297**	**294,067,800**	**285,856,800**	**-8,211,000**
Total States/Territories	**302,361,297**	**294,067,800**	**285,856,800**	**-8,211,000**
Discretionary Funds	94,538,000	92,309,200	92,309,200	0
Other	4,201,200	5,100,000	5,100,000	0
Subtotal, Adjustments	**98,739,200**	**97,409,200**	**97,409,200**	**0**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$401,100,497**	**$391,477,000**	**$383,266,000**	**-$8,211,000**

VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING

Funding Level	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	Change From FY 2014 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	$9,341,000	$12,000,000	$12,000,000	$0

Authorizing Legislation – Section 113(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000

2015 Authorization .....Such sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method .....Competitive Grants

Program Description and Accomplishments – The Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (TVPA), as amended, focuses on preventing human trafficking, increasing prosecutions of human trafficking, protecting victims, and providing victims in the United States with federal assistance. The TVPA defines severe forms of trafficking in persons as "sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age" or "the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery."

The TVPA extends eligibility for federally funded benefits and services to foreign trafficking victims in the United States to the same extent as refugees. The law directs the Secretary of Health and Human Services, after consultation with the Attorney General and the Secretary of Homeland Security, to provide certification to adult aliens who have met certain requirements to make them eligible for the federal benefits available to victims of trafficking. To receive certification, an adult alien must meet the federal definition of a victim of a severe form of trafficking, be willing to assist in every reasonable way in the investigation and prosecution of severe forms of trafficking in persons or be unable to cooperate with such a request due to physical or psychological trauma, and have either completed a bona fide application for a T visa or received Continued Presence from the Department of Homeland Security. Adult trafficking victims may be eligible for cash and medical assistance and social services.

The eligibility requirements for foreign victims who are under 18 years of age differ from those of adult victims. Child victims do not require certification in order to be eligible for benefits and services made available under the TVPA, including participation in the Unaccompanied Refugee Minors program. Instead, HHS provides eligibility to alien children who have been subjected to a severe form of trafficking by means of eligibility letters. Further, under the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2008, upon receiving credible information that a foreign child may be a trafficking victim, the Secretary of HHS is authorized to provide eligibility for interim assistance to that child for up to 90 days, which may be extended for an additional 30 days. The TVPRA gives the Secretary exclusive authority to determine a child's eligibility for interim assistance but directs the Secretary to consult with the Attorney General, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and nongovernmental organizations with expertise on victims of severe form of trafficking before determining if the child is eligible for assistance. Prior to the end of the interim assistance period, ORR conducts an assessment to determine a minor's eligibility as a victim of trafficking.

In addition to issuing letters of certification and eligibility, ORR directly provides time-limited benefits and services to foreign trafficking victims prior to and after certification and to those immediate family

members of victims who have received T nonimmigrant status, when needed, and to the extent funds are available. Services provided include case management, benefit coordination, housing assistance, and counseling.

Further, the program funds "intermediaries" to augment the work of local anti-trafficking coalitions in over two dozen cities and states through the Rescue and Restore Victims of Human Trafficking Regional Program. These intermediary entities serve as the focal point for local outreach and victim identification. The intermediary grantees manage the local network of sub-awardees and have continued to help lead the Rescue and Restore coalitions in their areas.

Funding for the Anti-Trafficking in Persons program during the last five years has been as follows:

2010	$ 9,814,000
2011	$ 9,794,000
2012	$ 9,775,000
2013	$ 9,341,000
2014	$12,000,000

The program is working to enhance its trafficking database to better track the progress of victims served, revise current activities to develop new program structures to improve communities' capacities to identify and serve victims, and continue to build relationships with other HHS offices to increase awareness and knowledge about trafficking.

In FY 2012, there were a total of 469 certifications. This represented 95 fewer certifications than in FY 2011, a 16.8 percent decrease from the previous year. This result missed the FY 2012 target of 592. It is apparent that the wide variation in the number of certifications in recent years is primarily the result of law enforcement actions with respect to large cases, the occurrence and discovery of which is unpredictable. With increased activities in other federal agencies to prevent similar kinds of labor exploitation, there may be fewer occurrences of labor trafficking involving unscrupulous recruitment of laborers from abroad.

Budget Request – The FY 2015 budget request for Victims of Trafficking is $12,000,000, the same as the FY 2014 enacted level. This funding will support a national network for identifying, certifying, and providing pre- and post-certification services to foreign victims of trafficking.

The program is continuing to examine ways in which additional victims may be identified and certified, including increased cooperative efforts with law enforcement entities responsible for investigating cases and improved protocols and training for the identification and case management of trafficked children in ORR custody within the Division of Unaccompanied Children's Services and in communities throughout the country. ORR believes that an annual increase of five percent (in fiscal years 2013, 2014, and 2015) from a proposed base year (FY 2008) reflects not only increasing recognition of trafficking indicators by law enforcement and other frontline intermediaries but also increased federal deterrence activities and decreases in funds available for ACF public awareness and outreach activities (see measures 17.1LT and 17A following).

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2015 Target +/- FY 2014 Target
17.1LT and 17A: Increase the number of victims of trafficking certified per year. (Outcome)	FY 2013: 506 Target: 396 (Target Exceeded)	412 [1]	428	+ 16
17B: Increase the number of victims certified and served by whole network of grantees per million dollars invested. (Efficiency)	FY 2013: 54.2 Target: 40.4 (Target Exceeded)	42.0 [2]	43.3	+ 1.3
17C1: Increase the number of hotline calls per thousand dollars invested. (Efficiency)	FY 2013: 36.36 Target: 27.43 (Target Exceeded)	28.25[3]	29.1	+ 0.85
17C2: Increase the number of website visits per thousand dollars invested. (Efficiency)	FY 2012: 3,211 Target: 3,918 (Target Not Met)	3,407[4]	3,509	+ 102
17iii: Number of website visits. (Output)	FY 2012: 356,402 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

[1] The unexpected increase in actual cases in fiscal years 2009-2011 set a high bar for improvements in future years, and the program believes that a more accurate measure of overall progress would be to measure percentage increases against a base year (FY 2008) before the unusual and dramatic increase in Certification Letters seen during the subsequent three years when two large labor cases escalated the numbers. The performance targets for fiscal years 2013, 2014, and 2015 reflect annual five percent increases in the targets each year after FY 2008.

[2] Ibid.

[3] This new target reflects a change from a fixed target to one that reflects an expected three percent increase over the prior year's result.

[4] Ibid.

Resource and Program Data
Victims of Trafficking

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	$8,119,775	$10,825,000	$10,825,000
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	1,219,235	1,175,000	1,175,000
Total, Resources	$9,339,010	$12,000,000	$12,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	15	15	15
New Starts			
#	1	14	0
$	$800,000	$10,025,000	$0
Continuations			
#	14	1	15
$	$7,319,775	$800,000	$10,825,000
Contracts			
#	3	3	3
$	$546,697	$575,768	$574,076
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	1
$	$165,420	$168,232	$170,924

Notes:
1. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, contractor support, salaries and benefits, overhead costs, printing, and monitoring/on-site review costs.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Funding Level	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	Change From FY 2014 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	$149,927,000	$149,927,000	$149,927,000	$0

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

2015 Authorization .....Such sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method ..... Formula/Competitive Grants

Program Description and Accomplishments – The program supports employment and support services that address participants' barriers to employment such as social adjustment services, interpretation and translation services, childcare, health services, and citizenship and naturalization services. Services are designed to enable refugees to obtain jobs within one year of enrollment. Priority is given to English language training, case management, employment preparation, and job placement and retention services. A portion of the Social Services funding is distributed by formula to states and Wilson-Fish projects, and a portion is distributed through competitive grants.

Social Services formula grant allocations to states and Wilson-Fish grantees are based on the number of refugees, entrants, asylees, victims of trafficking, and Afghans and Iraqis with Special Immigrant Visas in each state. Secondary migration of refugees from the state of initial resettlement also is considered in reaching the final arrival figures for social services formula allocations. By statute, allocations are based on the total number of entrants who arrived in the United States not more than 36 months before the beginning of such fiscal year and who are actually residing in each state as of the beginning of the fiscal year. Since FY 2010, allocations are based on arrivals in the most recent 24 months, rather than 36 months, so that the allocation would best serve the current needs of new arrivals and improve the ability of states to respond to shifting arrivals patterns.

Social Services competitive grants are awarded to public and private non-profit agencies to address current critical issues facing refugees and other eligible populations. During FY 2012, approximately 42 percent of Social Services competitive grant funding was reallocated to the Unaccompanied Alien Children program to address an urgent and significant shortfall in that program. As a result, for each new fiscal year Social Services competitive grants will be incrementally funded with money from both current year and future year funding to support the 12- month grant periods. The following chart shows a breakout of estimated competitive grant expenditures by category for fiscal years 2013 through 2015. These are estimated levels.

FY	Cuban/Haitian	Education	Emerging Populations	Self Sufficiency and other Targeted Initiatives	Technical Support
2013	$19,000,000	$15,000,000	$14,000,000	$19,000,000	$1,100,000
2014	$19,000,000	$15,000,000	$14,000,000	$19,000,000	$1,100,000
2015	$19,000,000	$15,000,000	$14,000,000	$19,000,000	$1,100,000

ORR is working to meet the critical needs of the many incoming populations who have lived for decades in a refugee camp setting. Through enhanced case management ORR will ensure support for newly arriving refugees by addressing their specific needs. Beginning in FY 2014, ORR is expanding one of its competitive grant programs to provide strength-based case management and services needed to facilitate the path to self-sufficiency. Through this program, grantees are providing targeted case management to refugees with emergency and special needs, such as those with health and mental health conditions, widows, the elderly and other at-risk new arrivals.

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

2010	$154,005,000
2011	$153,697,000
2012	$124,305,000
2013	$149,927,000
2014	$149,927,000

In FY 2012, performance targets were exceeded in entered employment, entered employment with health benefits, and 90-day employment retentions. In FY 2012, annual measure 18A to increase the percentage of refugees entering employment through ACF-funded refugee employment services exceeded the target of 51 percent with an actual result of nearly 53 percent. This is a result of strong efforts by the states to reach out to employers, as well as efforts to strengthen job training and development. ORR still faces challenges in terms of performance on this measure given the changing demographics of the U.S. Resettlement Program, as many populations require extended employment services in order to enter the U.S. labor market and integrate into society. Many recent arrivals have spent protracted periods of time in refugee camps in countries of first asylum, have experienced intense trauma, and have limited work skills. The percentage of refugees retaining employment after 90 days met its FY 2012 target of 75 percent (with an actual result of 75.31 percent). Improvement in retention outcomes can be attributed to service providers' intensified efforts designed to increase understanding of the importance of employment retention in light of tight job markets.

Budget Request – The FY 2015 request for Social Services is $149,927,000, the same as the FY 2014 enacted level. This budget request will continue to support state-administered social services through formula-funded programs. It also will support Social Services competitive grants that will provide employment-related services, such as job preparation, placement, and retention, and upgrading services and English language training.

Meeting the critical needs of many incoming populations presents new challenges for the refugee program. Newly arriving populations are more ethnically diverse and have an even greater need than past arrivals for services to become self-sufficient. Refugees and other entrants often are without a safety net or link to much-needed services and currently face multiple challenges as they try to navigate the system without the appropriate level of assistance. The economic situation in the U.S. also is significantly affecting the ability of arrivals to achieve self-sufficiency, compounding the issues already faced by these high-risk populations. These barriers, coupled with continuing difficult economic conditions in the U.S., have made future performance on measures related to employment uncertain. Nonetheless, by FY 2015, the program aims to improve employment retention to 76.5 percent by promoting vocational activities and sharing knowledge of best practices with states and Wilson-Fish agencies so that refugees will be better equipped to reach self-sufficiency.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2015 Target +/- FY 2014 Target
15C: For refugees receiving Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), increase the percentage of refugees who are not dependent on RCA within the first eight months (240 days) after arrival. (Transitional and Medical Services and Refugee Social Services) (Developmental Efficiency)	FY 2013: 16.96% [1] (Historical Actual)	TBD	TBD	N/A
18.1LT and 18A: Increase the percentage of refugees entering employment through ACF-funded refugee employment services. (Outcome)	FY 2012: 52.91% Target: 51.02% (Target Exceeded)	54% [2]	54.50%	+0.50%
18B: Increase the percentage of entered employment with health benefits available as a subset of full-time job placements. (Outcome)	FY 2012: 61.81% Target: 61.80% (Target Exceeded)	63% [3]	63.50%	+0.50%
18C: Increase the percentage of 90-day job retention as a subset of all entered employment. (Outcome)	FY 2012: 75.31% Target: 75.06% (Target Exceeded)	76%	76.50%	+0.50%
18i: Number of refugees entering employment through ACF-funded employment services. (Output)	FY 2012: 41,659 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
18ii: Number of refugees entering full-time employment with health benefits available. (Output)	FY 2012: 20,430 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
18iii: Number of refugees with 90-day job retention. (Output)	FY 2012: 29,850 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

[1] The FY 2013 actual result for this measure does not include data for Illinois, Oklahoma, and Utah due to insufficient data.
[2] The FY 2014 performance target for this measure has been revised to maintain rigor and better align with the most recent trend data.
[3] The FY 2014 performance target for this measure has been revised per the most recent trend data.

Resource and Program Data
Social Services

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$82,036,800	$82,000,000	$82,000,000
Competitive	67,300,937	67,822,000	67,822,000
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	202,078	105,000	105,000
Total, Resources	$149,539,815	$149,927,000	$149,927,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	235	235	235
New Starts			
#	60	83	152
$	$113,345,387	$94,168,540	$137,653,460
Continuations			
#	175	152	83
$	$35,992,350	$55,653,460	$12,168,540
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	1
$	$202,078	$105,000	$105,000

Notes:
1. Program Support includes funding for an inter-agency agreement with CDC.

State Table - Refugee and Entrant Assistance - Social Services

FY 2015 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.566

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Difference from FY 2014 Enacted
Alabama	108,043	107,994	107,994	0
Alaska	100,000	99,955	99,955	0
Arizona	2,132,811	2,131,853	2,131,853	0
Arkansas	75,000	74,966	74,966	0
California	7,684,372	7,680,923	7,680,923	0
Colorado	1,645,929	1,645,190	1,645,190	0
Connecticut	408,264	408,080	408,080	0
Delaware	75,000	74,966	74,966	0
District of Columbia	287,808	287,678	287,678	0
Florida	19,854,129	19,845,259	19,845,259	0
Georgia	2,384,757	2,383,686	2,383,686	0
Hawaii	75,000	74,966	74,966	0
Idaho	617,913	617,635	617,635	0
Illinois	2,102,007	2,101,063	2,101,063	0
Indiana	1,172,379	1,171,852	1,171,852	0
Iowa	573,316	573,058	573,058	0
Kansas	385,276	385,103	385,103	0
Kentucky	1,670,296	1,669,546	1,669,546	0
Louisiana	226,660	226,558	226,558	0
Maine	298,842	298,707	298,707	0
Maryland	1,868,911	1,868,072	1,868,072	0
Massachusetts	1,582,022	1,581,312	1,581,312	0
Michigan	3,020,141	3,018,785	3,018,785	0
Minnesota	2,653,715	2,652,524	2,652,524	0
Mississippi	75,000	74,966	74,966	0
Missouri	941,122	940,700	940,700	0
Montana	75,000	74,966	74,966	0
Nebraska	794,000	793,643	793,643	0
Nevada	771,012	770,665	770,665	0
New Hampshire	398,149	397,970	397,970	0
New Jersey	383,897	383,724	383,724	0
New Mexico	191,719	191,632	191,632	0
New York	4,082,179	4,080,346	4,080,346	0
North Carolina	2,018,791	2,017,885	2,017,885	0
North Dakota	444,125	443,925	443,925	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Difference from FY 2014 Enacted
Ohio	2,281,312	2,280,288	2,280,288	0
Oklahoma	384,816	384,643	384,643	0
Oregon	807,792	807,429	807,429	0
Pennsylvania	2,695,093	2,693,883	2,693,883	0
Rhode Island	110,342	110,292	110,292	0
South Carolina	179,305	179,224	179,224	0
South Dakota	618,832	618,554	618,554	0
Tennessee	1,263,411	1,262,844	1,262,844	0
Texas	6,897,268	6,894,172	6,894,172	0
Utah	823,424	823,054	823,054	0
Vermont	342,519	342,365	342,365	0
Virginia	1,509,381	1,508,703	1,508,703	0
Washington	2,092,812	2,091,872	2,091,872	0
West Virginia	75,000	74,966	74,966	0
Wisconsin	777,908	777,558	777,558	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	**82,036,800**	**82,000,000**	**82,000,000**	**0**
Total States/Territories	**82,036,800**	**82,000,000**	**82,000,000**	**0**
Discretionary Funds	67,300,937	67,822,000	67,822,000	0
Other	202,078	105,000	105,000	0
Subtotal, Adjustments	**67,503,015**	**67,927,000**	**67,927,000**	**0**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$149,539,815**	**$149,927,000**	**$149,927,000**	**$0**

VICTIMS OF TORTURE

Funding Level	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	Change From FY 2014 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	$10,735,000	$10,735,000	$10,735,000	$0

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

2015 Authorization .....Such sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method .....Competitive Grants

Program Description and Accomplishments – This program provides services and rehabilitation for approximately 6,000 victims of torture annually. Grantees are primarily non-profit organizations that provide treatment, social and legal services, and training to health care providers on treating the physical and psychological effects of torture.

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

2010 ..... $11,088,000
2011 ..... $11,066,000
2012 ..... $11,045,000
2013 ..... $10,735,000
2014 ..... $10,735,000

Budget Request – The FY 2015 budget request for Victims of Torture is $10,735,000, the same as the FY 2014 enacted level. This funding will maintain medical and psychological treatment, social and legal services and rehabilitation for victims of torture.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2015 Target +/- FY 2014 Target
18iv: Number of torture survivors served. (Output)	FY 2012: 6,458 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
18v: Increase the capacity of mainstream and resettlement providers to serve torture survivors through community trainings and follow-up evaluation. (Developmental Outcome)	FY 2012: 698 participants trained (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
18vi: Number of community trainings conducted by grantees. (Output)	FY 2012: 550 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2015 Target +/- FY 2014 Target
18vii: Number of hours contributed by pro bono services. (Output)	FY 2012: 60,129[1] (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

[1] The FY 2010 actual result for this output measure was previously reported as 14,075; this data was incomplete. The final actual result for FY 2010 was 56,320.

Resource and Program Data
Victims of Torture

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	$10,489,962	$10,530,370	$10,530,370
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	189,780	204,630	204,630
Total, Resources	$10,679,742	$10,735,000	$10,735,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	31	31	31
New Starts			
#	0	0	31
$	$0	$0	$10,530,370
Continuations			
#	31	31	0
$	$10,489,962	$10,530,370	$0
Contracts			
#	2	2	2
$	$16,473	$32,408	$31,909
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	1
$	$30,700	$31,222	$31,721

Notes:
1. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, salaries and benefits, and overhead costs.

PREVENTIVE HEALTH

Funding Level	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	Change From FY 2014 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	$4,600,000	$4,600,000	$4,600,000	$0

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

2015 Authorization ..... Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method ..... Competitive Grants

Program Description and Accomplishments – Funding for refugee health promotion activities is awarded to states through this competitive grant program to support health orientation and education, referrals to medical and mental health services, and access to ongoing healthcare under the provisions of the Affordable Care Act for newly-arrived refugees. The awards are based on demonstrated need for health-related services in locations with large numbers of 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:

2010 ..... $4,748,000
2011 ..... $4,739,000
2012 ..... $4,730,000
2013 ..... $4,600,000
2014 ..... $4,600,000

Budget Request – The FY 2015 budget request for Preventive Health is $4,600,000, the same as the FY 2014 enacted level. This funding will support health orientation, education, outreach, and access to medical care and mental health services to promote refugee wellness and ensure health problems are not a barrier to achieving self-sufficiency.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2015 Target +/- FY 2014 Target
18viii: Number of health screenings completed. (Output)	FY 2013: 77,445 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Preventive Health

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	$4,599,932	$4,600,000	$4,600,000
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$4,599,932	$4,600,000	$4,600,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	38	38	38
New Starts			
#	0	38	0
$	$0	$4,600,000	$0
Continuations			
#	38	0	38
$	$4,599,932	$0	$4,600,000
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0

TARGETED ASSISTANCE

Funding Level	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	Change From FY 2014 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	$47,601,000	$47,601,000	$47,601,000	$0

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

2015 Authorization .....Such sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method ..... Formula/Competitive Grants

Program Description and Accomplishments – This program allocates formula and competitive grants to states and Wilson-Fish projects to distribute to counties with the greatest number of refugee arrivals so that the maximum number of refugees can receive sufficient services to ensure economic self-sufficiency and integration in the most affected communities. Services provided are similar to Refugee Social Services and are intended to assist entrants obtain employment within one year's participation in the program and achieve self-sufficiency. Ninety percent of program funding is allocated through formula grants to states, which is based on the arrivals in the most recent 24 months. Eligible counties are determined every three years based on a review of all counties that received arrivals. The remaining funds are allocated via competitive grants and supplement funding in counties heavily affected by arrivals. By statute, states are required to pass on to designated counties at least 95 percent of the funds awarded under this program.

During FY 2012, approximately 42 percent of Targeted Assistance funding was reallocated to the Unaccompanied Alien Children program to address an urgent and significant shortfall in that program. As a result, for each fiscal year Targeted Assistance grants will be incrementally funded with money from both current year and future year funding in support of the 12-month grant periods.

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

2010 ..... $48,590,000
2011 ..... $48,493,000
2012 ..... $28,073,000
2013 ..... $47,601,000
2014 ..... $47,601,000

For performance information on the Targeted Assistance program, see the Social Services section.

Budget Request – The FY 2015 budget request for Targeted Assistance is $47,601,000, the same as the FY 2014 enacted level. This funding will be awarded to states to continue to provide services to counties and other localities with the highest number of arrivals.

Resource and Program Data
Targeted Assistance

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$42,840,900	$42,840,900	$42,840,900
Competitive	4,760,093	4,760,100	4,760,100
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$47,600,993	$47,601,000	$47,601,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	55	55	55
New Starts			
#	29	55	29
$	$42,840,900	$47,601,000	$42,840,900
Continuations			
#	26	0	26
$	$4,760,093	$0	$4,760,100
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0

State Table - Refugee and Entrant Assistance - Targeted Assistance

FY 2015 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.566

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Difference from FY 2014 Enacted
Alabama	0	0	0	0
Alaska	0	0	0	0
Arizona	1,749,262	1,717,137	1,717,137	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0
California	4,507,406	4,424,627	4,424,627	0
Colorado	869,622	853,651	853,651	0
Connecticut	0	0	0	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0
Florida	12,509,330	13,066,371	13,066,371	0
Georgia	1,648,074	1,617,818	1,617,818	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0
Idaho	345,645	339,296	339,296	0
Illinois	1,116,082	1,095,584	1,095,584	0
Indiana	593,106	582,213	582,213	0
Iowa	188,351	184,892	184,892	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	996,859	978,551	978,551	0
Louisiana	0	0	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	0
Maryland	814,519	799,560	799,560	0
Massachusetts	886,654	870,370	870,370	0
Michigan	1,597,980	1,568,633	1,568,633	0
Minnesota	987,842	969,700	969,700	0
Mississippi	0	0	0	0
Missouri	323,604	317,660	317,660	0
Montana	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	334,624	328,478	328,478	0
Nevada	369,689	362,900	362,900	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0
New York	2,411,498	2,367,210	2,367,210	0
North Carolina	746,392	732,684	732,684	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Difference from FY 2014 Enacted
Ohio	466,871	458,296	458,296	0
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0
Oregon	667,244	654,990	654,990	0
Pennsylvania	1,146,138	1,125,088	1,125,088	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	243,454	238,983	238,983	0
Tennessee	595,110	584,181	584,181	0
Texas	4,173,784	4,097,133	4,097,133	0
Utah	565,054	554,677	554,677	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0
Virginia	187,349	183,909	183,909	0
Washington	1,423,655	1,397,510	1,397,510	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	375,701	368,800	368,800	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	**42,840,900**	**42,840,900**	**42,840,900**	**0**
Total States/Territories	**42,840,900**	**42,840,900**	**42,840,900**	**0**
Discretionary Funds	4,760,093	4,760,100	4,760,100	0
Subtotal, Adjustments	**4,760,093**	**4,760,100**	**4,760,100**	**0**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$47,600,993**	**$47,601,000**	**$47,601,000**	**$0**

UNACCOMPANIED ALIEN CHILDREN

Funding Level	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	Change From FY 2014 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	$376,083,000	$868,000,000	$868,000,000	$0

Authorizing Legislation – Section 462 of the Homeland Security Act and the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2008

2015 Authorization ..... Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method ..... Competitive Grant

Program Description and Accomplishments – The Unaccompanied Alien Children (UAC) program provides for the care and placement of unaccompanied alien children who are either in the custody of federal agencies or have been apprehended at a border, port of entry, or in the interior of the U.S. by Department of Homeland Security (DHS) officials, including border patrol agents or Immigration and Customs Enforcement agents. Children are taken into the custody of the Office of Refugee Resettlement and provided care pending resolution of their claims for relief under U.S. immigration law or release to an adult family member or responsible adult custodian. Resolution of UAC immigration claims may result in granting of an immigration status (such as Special Immigrant Juvenile Status or asylum), voluntary departure, or removal from the United States.

The UAC program provides shelter, medical care, assistance with pro-bono legal services, and other support services to children in the custody of ORR. State-licensed facilities receive grants or contracts to provide shelter, including therapeutic care, foster care, staff secure and secure detention care. The majority of costs (over 80 percent) for the entire program are for shelter care.

From FY 2005 through FY 2011, the UAC program served between 7,000 to 8,000 children annually with an average length of stay in the program of 75 days. In FY 2012, however, the number of children entering the program began to increase, and by the end of the fiscal year, ORR served approximately 14,000 UAC. In FY 2013, the number of UAC served was almost 25,000, and as of January 2014, the FY 2014 estimate for UAC is approximately 60,000. The majority of children are fleeing from violence in Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador with the goal of reuniting with parents or other family members already living in the United States.

In order to accommodate the increased number of children since FY 2012, ACF implemented policy and operational changes focusing on eliminating barriers to safe reunification and, therefore, reducing the average length of stay to a current average of just below 40 days. ACF has also expanded the number of permanent shelter beds to accommodate the increase in UAC arrivals, while continuing efforts to reduce the average length of stay. ACF also works in close coordination with DHS in order to minimize the amount of time detained children spend at Border Patrol stations, which are not equipped to provide for their care.

Given the extraordinary rate of increase in UAC arrivals in each of the last several fiscal years, it is difficult to accurately project what the number of UAC arrivals will be in FY 2015. However, as the number of UAC referred to the program continues to rise, ORR continues to work closely with its federal partners and with service providers to streamline current procedures and implement new procedures to

reunify children with parents, other adult family members or responsible adult custodians to reduce the average length of stay in shelters and to maximize the use of funds.

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

2010 ..... $149,291,000
2011 ..... $149,052,000
2012 ..... $267,211,000
2013 ..... $376,082,880
2014 ..... $868,000,000

The chart below provides current costs for shelter, medical, support services (including pro-bono legal services, background check costs, and family reunification services, such as home studies and follow-up services), and administrative expenses for FY 2013 through FY 2015. FY 2014 and FY 2015 costs are estimated.

Unaccompanied Alien Children program services (in millions)	Shelter	Medical	Support Services	Administrative
FY 2013	$307	$15	$40	$14
FY 2014	$707	$45	$90	$26
FY 2015	$707	$45	$90	$26

ORR uses outcome measures to monitor aspects of the program's performance, including an indicator that measures the percentage of closed corrective actions. Overall, the UAC program is focused on improving the quality of services at the shelters, physical security, staff and staffing oversight at the shelters, and timely approvals of reunification requests with family and other sponsors. The performance measure on closed corrective actions (19D) allows the UAC program to monitor its efficiency in using training, technical assistance, and guidance/monitoring activities to improve program performance in this area. Fiscal year 2011 data indicates that the program exceeded the target of 93.8 percent with an actual result of 95 percent of closed corrective actions being made. In FY 2012, ORR once again met the performance target of 97 percent of closed corrective actions being made. ORR increased the overall number of grantees monitored and provided training and technical assistance to facilitate their compliance with revised ORR policies and procedures. The majority of the deficiencies were related to grantees' failure to accurately reflect all service delivery in case files. To close these deficiencies, project officers directed grantees to provide additional training for case management staff.

Budget Request – The FY 2015 request for the UAC program is $868,000,000, the same as the FY 2014 enacted level. At this time, ACF is not able to reliably forecast the amount of funding needed for this program in FY 2015. The UAC cost estimate depends largely on assumptions about the number of children needing care and the number of shelter beds and associated shelter staff that ACF must maintain to appropriately care for this number of children. Making these new assumptions for FY 2015 is particularly challenging given the significant increases in the number of arrivals since FY 2012 compared to historic levels. We will continue to closely monitor UAC arrivals and all potential program impacts and keep Congress apprised of changes in caseload projections and potential changes in the UAC population that may alter current budgetary estimates. Our experience over the last two years shows than an FY 2015 arrival forecast is best made in the fall of 2014.

In addition, the FY 2015 President's Budget requests the creation of a no-year contingency fund to allow for better planning for the expansion of shelters and to minimize the need to shift funding within the budgetary account. Initially, this fund would include any balances from the UAC program and would be

available for use for unanticipated UAC costs. The Administration looks forward to working with Congress to create an appropriate funding mechanism that will allow the UAC program to operate more efficiently.

Performance measures 19E, 19F, and 19G monitor ACF's implementation of the TVPRA Safe and Secure Placement provisions: to increase the percentage of secure placements reviewed every 30 days, increase the percentage of UAC in care at least 14 days who receive legal rights presentations, and increase the percentage of UAC who are referred to and access specific follow-up services. Baseline data for the legal presentations performance measure was collected in FY 2011 and indicated that 92 percent of UAC in care received legal rights presentations within the first 14 days in care. In FY 2012, performance in this area improved to 94 percent. In FY 2015, ORR aims to improve by at least 1 percent over the prior year's actual result. The goal of annual measure 19E is to increase the percentage of secure placements reviewed every 30 days. The FY 2011 data showed an actual result of 92 percent, which was then maintained in FY 2012, exceeding the FY 2012 target of 90 percent. Enhanced service planning and assessment procedures contributed to an increase in the percentage of placements reviewed every 30 days conducted by ORR staff. ORR aims to increase the percentage of placement reviews by at least two percent over the prior year's result through FY 2015.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2015 Target +/- FY 2014 Target
19.1LT and 19A: Increase the percentage of placement designation of referrals of Unaccompanied Alien Child (UAC) from Department of Homeland Security within 24 hours of referral.[1] (Developmental Outcome)	FY 2012: 97% (Pre-Baseline)	TBD[2]	TBD	N/A
19C: Maintain the percentage of runaways from UAC shelters at 1.5 percent. (Outcome)	FY 2012: 0.48% Target: 1.5% (Target Exceeded)	1.5%	1.5%	Maintain
19D: Increase the percentage of "closed" corrective actions. (Efficiency)	FY 2012: 97% Target: 96.9% (Target Exceeded)	Prior Result +2%	Prior Result +2%	N/A
19E: Increase the percentage of secure placements reviewed every 30 days. (Outcome)	FY 2012: 92% Target: 90% (Target Exceeded)	Prior Result +2%	Prior Result +2%	N/A

[1] The measure language has been updated due to a change in program policy made in June 2012. New intakes and designation procedures render the previous measure no longer practical.

[2] This developmental performance measure has one year of historical data, which is not sufficient to determine future year targets. Once additional data points are determined, future performance targets will be established. By definition, a developmental performance measure is a measure that does not yet have baseline data.

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2015 Target +/- FY 2014 Target
19F: Increase the percentage of UAC in care 14 days or more that receive legal rights presentations.[3] (Developmental Outcome)	FY 2012: 94% (Baseline)	Prior Result +1%	Prior Result +1%	N/A
19G: Increase the percentage of UAC that are referred to and access specific follow up services. (Outcome)	FY 2012: 11.2% [4] (Historical Actual)	Prior Result +2%	Prior Result +2%	N/A
19i: Number of runaways from UAC shelters. (Output)	FY 2012: 49 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
19ii: Average number of UAC in care at high point. (Output)	FY 2012: 2,866 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

[3] The language of this performance measure has been updated due to ACF's proposal to change the legal services model for FY14 to focus on legal rights presentations for all UAC, with legal screenings being provided primarily for UAC who don't have the goal of family reunification.
[4] The FY 2012 result for this performance measure should be considered preliminary as final data validation is still pending.

Resource and Program Data
Unaccompanied Alien Children

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	$320,085,455	$745,000,000	$745,000,000
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	55,526,097	123,000,000	123,000,000
Total, Resources	$375,611,552	$868,000,000	$868,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	36	33	33
New Starts			
#	3	25	25
$	$5,435,096	$638,640,856	$333,631,315
Continuations			
#	33	8	8
$	$314,650,359	$106,359,144	$411,368,685
Contracts			
#	6	6	6
$	$48,976,222	$113,852,130	$112,940,540
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	1
$	$1,265,359	$1,286,870	$1,307,460

Notes:
1. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, salaries and benefits, overhead costs, contractor support, monitoring/on-site review costs, medical costs, facility costs, legal costs, family reunification costs, and background checks.

DOMESTIC TRAFFICKING

Funding Level	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	Change From FY 2014 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	$0	$1,755,000	$10,000,000	+$8,245,000

Authorizing Legislation – The Trafficking Victims Protection Act and section 203 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005

2015 Authorization .....Such sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method .....Competitive Grants

Program Description and Accomplishments – This program supports the administration's efforts to provide help to victims of human trafficking who are U.S. citizens or legal permanent residents. Though the Trafficking Victims Protection Act and subsequent reauthorizations authorize assistance to both foreign and domestic trafficking victims, funding provided to ACF prior to FY 2014 was only for aid to foreign nationals.

The FY 2014 initiative will primarily provide competitive grants through a pilot project to state, local, tribal governments, or non-profit organizations that demonstrate capacity in working with trafficking victims and/or work with populations who are at risk of becoming trafficking victims (such as runaway or homeless youth, or those who have experienced intimate partner violence, sexual abuse, or other forms of maltreatment). Grantees will be expected to focus on providing intensive case management services to facilitate follow-up care, such as access to mental and behavioral health services and information and referral to public benefits and other services. Grantees will be expected to coordinate services between various entities that encounter trafficking victims, such as the police, hospitals and other organizations, which could include culturally specific community based organizations, sexual violence organizations, community mental health agencies, immigrant service providers, and refugee service providers. Grants will target areas with evidence of high rates of domestic trafficking, including communities outside of metropolitan areas.

Evaluation efforts will focus on better understanding the nature of the domestic trafficking population and evaluate efforts to improve services to victims. ACF will consult with the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, the Office of Management and Budget, and the Department of Justice in developing the evaluation agenda to identify priorities, build on existing research, and avoid duplication. Furthermore, ACF will develop performance measures for this program to be included in subsequent budget requests.

Budget Request – As proposed in the FY 2014 budget, the FY 2015 request for the domestic trafficking victims program is $10,000,000, an increase of $8,245,000 above the FY 2014 enacted level. This budget will expand the grants begun under the pilot program to improve coordination and increase case management, create demonstration projects to respond to priority service needs (including trauma-informed services, emergency shelter options, and transitional housing opportunities for victims) and allow an evaluation of the effectiveness of certain anti-trafficking programs.

The additional funds will also be used to provide training and technical assistance for professionals most likely to encounter victims, such as police officers, doctors, court personnel, teachers, and child welfare

staff. The program will cover identifying potential and actual human trafficking victims, handling the effects of the trauma, and navigating the public services system.

A portion of the funds will be used to expand a 24-hour hotline currently operated through a cooperative agreement with the National Human Trafficking Resource Center. To further encourage coordination at the federal level in serving victims of trafficking, HHS will work with the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Justice to align their respective trafficking hotlines.

ACF would also like to conduct demonstration projects that will focus on establishing effective housing solutions for young domestic trafficking victims who are runaways, homeless, or in the foster care system. These minors need both transitional and long-term housing that can provide services for trauma and ensure that the youth are not re-victimized. The grants will target programs that can be replicated throughout the country if successful.

Resource and Program Data
Domestic Trafficking

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive		$1,600,000	$9,050,000
Research/Evaluation		155,000	300,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			650,000
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$0	$1,755,000	$10,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	0	10	52
New Starts			
#	0	10	52
$	$0	$1,600,000	$9,050,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	2
$	$0	$0	$250,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	1	1
$	$0	$155,000	$300,000

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

FY 2015 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis

For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, [under] titles I, IV-D, X, XI, XIV, and XVI of the Social Security Act and the Act of July 5, 1960 [$2,965,245,000] *(24 U.S.C. 321-329)*, *$2,438,523,000*, to remain available until expended; and for such purposes for the first quarter of fiscal year [2015, $1,250,000,000] *2016, $1,160,000*,000 to remain available until expended.

For [making] *carrying out*, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, [payments to States or other nonfederal entities under] *except as otherwise provided,* 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. 321-329),* 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, 2014)

Language Provision	Explanation
[under]	This word should have been removed in the change put forth for the FY 2014 PB as it is no longer necessary when paired with "For carrying out".
(24 U.S.C. 321-329),	Clarifies that the relevant provisions are codified in 24 U.S.C. 321-329
For [making]*carrying out*, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, [payments][to States or other non-Federal entities under]*except as otherwise provided*	Technical correction to match the language in both sections of the appropriation to clarify that the entire appropriation is available for the same activities and that funds are not available for the purpose of supplanting or supplementing other funds/purposes already provided elsewhere in law.
and the Act of July 5, 1960 *(24 U.S.C. 321-329),*	Clarifies that the relevant provisions are codified in 24 U.S.C. 321-329

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

Authorizing Legislation

	FY 2014 Amount Authorized	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Amount Authorized	FY 2015 Budget Request
Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs: Titles I, IV-A and –D, X, XI, XIV and XVI of the Social Security Act and the Act of July 5, 1960 (24 U.S.C. chapter 9)	Indefinite	$4,065,245,000	Indefinite	$3,698,523,000

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

Appropriations History Table

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	Appropriation
2005		
Appropriation	2,825,802,000	2,873,802,000
Advance	1,200,000,000	1,200,000,000
Total	4,025,802,000	4,073,802,000
2006		
Appropriation	2,071,943,000	2,121,643,000
Advance	1,200,000,000	1,200,000,000
Total	3,271,943,000	3,321,643,000
2007		
Appropriation	2,759,997,000	3,199,104,000
Advance	1,200,000,000	1,200,000,000
Total	3,959,997,000	4,399,104,000
2008		
Appropriation	2,957,713,000	2,949,713,000
Advance	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Indefinite		323,164,000
Total	3,957,013,000	4,272,877,000
2009		
Appropriation	2,766,378,000	2,759,078,000
Advance	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Indefinite		557,621,000
Total	3,766,378,000	4,316,699,000
2010		
Appropriation	3,574,509,000	3,571,509,000
Advance	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Indefinite		94,174,000
Total	4,574,509,000	4,665,683,000
2011		

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	Appropriation
Appropriation	3,154,814,000	
Advance	1,100,000,000	1,100,000,000
Indefinite		3,059,464,000
Total	4,254,814,000	4,159,464,000
2012		
Appropriation	2,305,035,000	2,305,035,000
Advance	1,200,000,000	1,200,000,000
Indefinite		331,077,000
Total	3,505,035,000	3,836,112,000
2013		
Appropriation	2,903,752,000	
Advance	1,100,000,000	1,100,000,000
Indefinite		2,901,179,000
Total	4,003,752,000	4,001,179,000
2014		
Appropriation	2,975,245,000	2,975,245,000
Advance	1,100,000,000	1,100,000,000
Total	4,065,245,000	4,065,245,000
2015		
Appropriation	2,448,523,000	
Advance	1,250,000,000	
Total	3,698,523,000	
2016		
Appropriation		
Advance	1,160,000,000	
Total		

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

Amounts Available for Obligation

Budgetary Resources	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Current Law	FY 2015 President's Budget
Advance, B.A.	$1,100,000,000	$1,100,000,000	$1,250,000,000	$1,250,000,000
Definite, B.A.	0	2,965,245,000	2,438,523,000	2,448,523,000
Indefinite, B.A.	2,901,230,000	0	0	0
Sequestration	-51,000	-72,000	0	0
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	**$4,001,179,000**	**$4,065,173,000**	**$3,688,523,000**	**$3,698,523,000**
Offsetting Collections from Non-Federal Funds	6,522,000	22,157,000	5,814,000	5,814,000
Unobligated balance, start of year	1,157,000	0	68,378,000	68,378,000
Recoveries of prior year obligations	268,723,000	200,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000
Unobligated balance, end of year	0	-68,378,000	0	0
Total Obligations	**$4,277,581,000**	**$4,218,952,000**	**$3,962,715,000**	**$3,972,715,000**
Advance Requested for FY 2016			*$1,160,000,000*	*$1,160,000,000*

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

Obligations by Activity

Activity	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Current Law	FY 2015 President's Budget
Child Support Enforcement				
State Child Support Administrative Costs	$3,723,766,000	$3,655,404,000	$3,391,747,000	$3,401,747,000
Federal Incentive Payments to States	510,130,000	519,692,000	526,968,000	526,968,000
Access and Visitation Grants	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Subtotal, Child Support Enforcement	4,243,896,000	4,185,096,000	3,928,715,000	3,938,715,000
Other Programs				
Payments to Territories - Adults	32,732,000	33,000,000	33,000,000	33,000,000
Repatriation	952,000	928,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Subtotal, Other Programs	33,684,000	33,928,000	34,000,000	34,000,000
Total, Obligations	**$4,277,581,000**	**$4,219,024,000**	**$3,962,715,000**	**$3,972,715,000**
Advance Requested for FY 2016			*$1,160,000,000*	*$1,160,000,000*

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

Summary of Changes

FY 2014 Current Law	
Total estimated budget authority	$4,065,245,000
(Obligations)	($4,219,024,000)
FY 2015 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	$3,698,523,000
(Obligations)	($3,972,715,000)
Net change	-$366,722,000

Description of Changes	FY 2014 Current Law	Change from Base
Increases:		
A. Built-in:		
1) **Federal Incentive Payments to States:** Adjustment to incentive pool based on CPI-U.	$519,692,000	+$7,276,000
2) **Repatriation:** Technical Baseline Change.	$928,000	+$72,000
Subtotal, Built-in Increases		+$7,348,000
B. Program:		
1) **State Child Support Administrative Costs:** Impact of policy in FY2015.	$3,501,625,000	+$10,000,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+$10,000,000
Total, Increases		+$17,348,000
Decreases:		
A. Built-in:		
1) **State Child Support Administrative Costs:** Technical baseline change.	$3,501,625,000	-$384,070,000
Subtotal, Built-in Decreases		-$384,070,000
Total, Decreases		-$384,070,000
Net Change		-$366,722,000

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

Justification

Funding Level	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	Change From FY 2014 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	$4,001,179,000	$4,065,245,000	$3,698,523,000	-$366,722,000
Total, Obligations	$4,277,581,000	$4,219,024,000	$3,972,715,000	-$246,309,000

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

2015 Authorization ..... Indefinite with legislative changes pending Congressional action, except as identified in Sections 1113 and 1603 of the Social Security Act

Allocation Method .....Formula Grant

General Statement

The Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs support state-administered programs of financial assistance and services for low-income families to promote their economic security and self-sufficiency. In FY 2015, four programs will be funded: (1) state and tribal administrative expenses and incentive payments to states to provide child support services; (2) access and visitation grants to enable states to establish and administer programs to support and facilitate non-custodial parents' access to and visitation of their children; (3) payments for adult-only benefits under assistance programs for the aged, blind, and disabled residents of Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands; and (4) temporary cash and services for repatriated U.S. citizens and dependents returned from foreign countries as a result of illness, destitution, war, or other crisis.

Program Description and Accomplishments –

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

fatherhood, workforce, prisoner reentry, child welfare, and domestic violence programs to increase the ability of parents to support their children.

The Administration for Children and Families' strategic goal of increasing economic independence and productivity for families includes increasing reliable income through the enforcement of support. Child support provides about 40 percent of family income for the poor families who receive it, and 10 percent of income for all poor custodial families. As a result of federal legislative changes in 1996 and 2006, the program distributed 94 percent of collections directly to children and families in FY 2012 ($26 billion); federal and state governments retained less than $1.6 billion for cost recovery. In families that have never received Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), the program sends collections directly to the custodial family. Families receiving TANF are required to assign their rights to support to the state as a condition of receipt of assistance; however, states may choose to distribute all of these collections to families instead of reimbursing the state and federal governments (with federal cost sharing of amounts disregarded and passed through to families of up to $100 for one child and $200 for two or more children).

The federal government provides funding through a 66 percent match rate for general state administrative costs. Additionally, the federal government provides incentive payments that are based on state performance. The total amount of incentives provided to states is based on a formula set in statute and is estimated at $555 million for FY 2015.

Federally recognized Indian tribes and Alaska Native organizations are eligible to apply for direct funding for child support programs. Those with approved applications receive 90 percent federal funding of their program needs for the first three years and 80 percent federal funding thereafter. Tribes also may apply for two-year start-up grants. There are currently 61 tribes receiving funding to operate child support programs, including 51 tribes operating fully comprehensive child support programs and 10 tribes receiving start-up funding to establish programs.

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

Fiscal year 2012 marked the second year child support collections continued to recover after two years of stagnant collections during the economic downturn. The rate of growth in collections has largely been declining over the last decade, but that decline was accelerated during the recession as high unemployment impacted noncustodial parent's ability to pay child support. In FY 2012, child support distributed collections increased by 1.5 percent from FY 2011 to $27.7 billion, as compared to a 3 percent increase between FY 2010 and FY 2011 and pre-recession growth rates that averaged 6 percent since 2000. The slowing growth rate of collections in FY 2012 over FY 2011 is consistent with observed evidence that points to significant economic struggles among the families we serve and continued challenges for state child support program budgets.

Some State Child Support programs have had to contend with major fiscal challenges, including constrained state budgets, declining federal assistance, and rising administrative costs. However, the impact of these challenges varies considerably from state to state. On the expenditures side, while 16 states and territories increased child support personnel since FY 2008, 37 states realized reductions in the number of full time equivalent staff resulting in a net decline of 9 percentage-points, adding additional pressure to some state programs.

Despite these challenges, the Child Support Program has prioritized and worked hard to bolster the rate of current support collections. The federal Child Support Program and state child support agencies have a wide variety of strategies to increase collections, including income withholding, unemployment compensation interception, state or federal tax refund offsets, early intervention approaches which facilitate stable employment for non-custodial parents, and new evidence-based strategies to remove barriers to reliable payments. Emerging research finds that providing employment services as part of a case management strategy can increase the amount and regularity of support payments.

In FY 2014, the Office of Child Support Enforcement plans to publish a proposed rule for public comment that will make child support program operations and enforcement procedures more flexible and more efficient by recognizing advancements in technology and the move toward electronic communications and document management. The regulation will improve and simplify program operations, remove outmoded limitations to program innovation to better serve families, and clarify and correct technical provisions in existing regulations. Implementation of the final rule is expected to begin in FY 2015.

The Child Support Program is laying the groundwork to facilitate health care coverage for eligible uninsured children, mothers, and fathers in the Child Support Program by providing policy flexibility to states to facilitate their enrollment, promoting outreach directly and through partnerships, and supporting data sharing, all in coordination with the Center for Medicaid, CHIP and Survey & Certification (CMCS), the Center for Consumer Information and Insurance Oversight (CCIIO), and the Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology (ONC). As part of its statutory responsibilities under title IV-D to obtain health care coverage for the children in its caseload, the Child Support Program is well-positioned to help all members of the family obtain health care coverage through education and outreach efforts.

Most of the families participating in the Child Support Program are low and moderate-income, and do not have access to affordable employer-sponsored health insurance. Families in the Child Support Program who do not have access to employer-sponsored health insurance are likely to be eligible for premium assistance or public coverage. Approximately half of families in the program are below 150 percent of the poverty level, while 90 percent are below 400 percent of poverty. Well over half (57 percent) of children in single parent families are already enrolled in Medicaid or CHIP. Among uninsured children in single parent families, an estimated 80 percent are eligible for Medicaid or CHIP. At the same time, the Child Support Program serves many low- and moderate-wage working families who do not receive any needs-based benefits. Some of these families have employer-sponsored health insurance, but some are uninsured and therefore may benefit from a broader range of coverage options.

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

Payments to Territories – Adults (Aged, Blind and Disabled) – State maintenance assistance programs for the aged, blind, and disabled were federalized under Title XVI of the Social Security Act (SSA) as the Supplemental Security Income program on January 1, 1974. A small residual program, however, remains

for the residents of Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. These grants are subject to spending limitations under Section 1108 of the SSA. The limitations, which were established by P.L. 104-193 and most recently amended by P.L. 105-33, are: $107,255,000 for Puerto Rico, $4,686,000 for Guam, and $3,554,000 for the Virgin Islands.

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

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

Budget Request – The $3.699 billion FY 2015 request for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs reflects current law of $3.689 billion adjusted by +$10 million in first-year costs to support legislation to improve the Child Support program. The request continues to support the legislative proposals included in the FY 2014 President's Budget Child Support and Fatherhood Initiative and includes a new proposal to improve income withholding through electronic processes.

Child Support and Fatherhood Initiative

The Child Support program plays an important role in facilitating family self-sufficiency and promoting responsible fatherhood. Building on this role, the FY 2015 Budget request includes a Child Support and Fatherhood Initiative to encourage non-custodial parents to support their children and play an active role in their lives. The total impact in the FY 2015 Budget of this proposal is $1.8 billion, net of costs and savings across multiple budget accounts and federal agencies.

Ensuring Children Benefit When Parents Pay Support

The proposed budget initiative invests $1.3 billion over ten years to encourage states to pass through current child support collections to TANF families, rather than retaining payments for cost recovery purposes.

- Under the proposal, states would no longer be required to reimburse the federal government for any part of current child support payments that the state distributes to the family and states would be allowed to discontinue assigning child support payments to the state when a family is receiving TANF assistance. Together these reforms are estimated to cost $512 million over ten years.
- To encourage states to take up family distribution options, the proposal also includes short-term funding to offset a significant share of state costs in implementing this policy ($709 million over ten years).
- The proposal also provides limited resources to help states make necessary improvements to their systems technology to support the distribution changes ($100 million over ten years).

The benefits to families of the three policy changes exceed their cost, and will result in an additional $1.07 billion in child support payments received by families, reducing those families' reliance on other social services programs, including the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and the Supplemental Security Income program (SSI). The associated savings to SNAP (-$509 million) and SSI (-$49 million) are displayed in the respective accounts.

In addition, the proposal requires child support payments made on behalf of children in Foster Care to be used in the best interest of the child, rather than as general revenue for the state ($266 million over 10 years). It also prohibits the use of child support to repay Medicaid costs associated with giving birth—a practice retained by only a handful of states (cost neutral). Recovery of this debt from noncustodial parents can discourage the participation of pregnant women in Medicaid, discourage fathers' attachment to the formal labor market, and reduce child support payments to the family.

Promoting Parenting Time Responsibilities

The budget provides $448 million over ten years to support safe increased access and visitation services and integrating these services into the core child support program.

As a first step in facilitating a relationship between non-custodial parents and their children, the proposed initiative would update the statutory purposes of the Child Support Program to recognize the program's evolving mission and activities that help parents cooperate and support their children. The proposal also requires states to establish parenting time responsibilities in all initial child support orders, just as custody arrangements are typically settled at the same time divorces are finalized. States would be required to put in place strong family violence safeguards as part of this process.

The budget proposal makes federal resources available to states that choose to include parenting time responsibilities in initial child support orders beginning in FY 2015 and requires all states to include parenting time responsibilities in all new child support orders beginning in FY 2020. This phase-in approach will allow some states to begin immediately and will provide an opportunity for all states to learn from the lessons of "early adopters." The proposal also would encourage states to undertake activities that support access and visitation services that will not only improve parent-child relationships and outcomes for children, but also result in improved collections. Research shows that when fathers are engaged in the lives of their children, they are more likely to meet their financial obligations. This creates a double win for children—an engaged parent and financial security.

The proposal requires that all parenting time services be informed by an understanding of domestic violence and abuse victimization approaches, which would be integrated into all parenting time activities. State child support programs would be required to have an OCSE-approved plan, developed in collaboration with local victim service providers to respond appropriately to and make referrals for individuals who are identified as or disclose that they are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or other types of violence. These plans will be required to include documentation provided by the child support agency of a meaningful ongoing collaborative relationship with a local victim service provider. Under the proposal, state child support programs may use Title IV-D federal financial participation to fund strategies to safely deliver parenting time services, including collaborative, consultative, or training services provided under a cooperative agreement or contract, by domestic violence experts such as state domestic violence coalitions and local victim service providers.

Enforcement and Establishment

The FY 2015 proposal includes several proposals aimed at increasing and improving collections and program efficiency, which would collectively save $111 million over ten years. They include:

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

In addition to the legislative changes proposed in the FY 2014 President's Budget, this request includes a new savings proposal regarding income withholding, which is the source of 70 percent of child support collections in the program. This proposal requires states to implement the electronic income withholding order process (e-IWO) OCSE launched in 2008. The e-IWO process is currently used by 27 states with 5 additional states planning to implement it in the near future. By transmitting income withholding orders electronically, states and employers save time and money. The 27 states that implemented e-IWO had an estimated reported cumulative increase of $104 million in collections attributable to income withholding orders since 2008. This estimated increase is based on reducing the amount of time from when the income withholding order is generated until the first collection is received by an average of 2.5 weeks, increasing the amount and speed of collections. Additionally, based on states that have implemented e-IWO so far, the developmental costs of implementing this change will be offset by administrative savings (about $1 per document). This proposal represents a $2 million federal savings in FY 2015 and a $143 million federal savings over ten years.

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

Performance Analysis

Despite the better performance in distributed collections, signs of weakened performance due to the recent economic crisis and reduced state resources persist, relative to the pre-recession period. For example, the percentage of "enforcement-ready" cases with support orders that had collections has declined across the board since FY 2008, with the sharpest declines in current and former assistance cases. The percentage of current assistance cases with orders that had collections declined from 59.5 percent in FY 2008 to 57.3 percent in FY 2012, and the percentage of former assistance cases with orders

that had collections declined from 68.0 percent to 66.0 percent between FY 2008 and FY 2012. Never assistance cases with orders that had a collection regained the FY 2008 collection rate of 80 percent in FY 2012, after a 1 percent decline to 79 percent in fiscal years 2009-2011.

Many state child support programs invested Recovery Act funds in technology, such as electronic transfer of collections and document imaging to improve program efficiency, helping them withstand the impacts of the recession and budget cutbacks on their programs. In addition, enhanced federal enforcement activities are playing a larger role in helping to maintain collections. Collections coming directly from the various federal programs including Federal Offset, SSA Garnishments, Multi-State Financial Institution Data Match, Passport Denial Program, National Directory of New Hires-Federal Case Registry Match, and Insurance Match, have increased by 10 percent in FY 2011 and 4 percent in FY 2012. These collections were $3.89 billion and accounted for 12 percent of the total IV-D and non-IV-D support collections in FY 2012. The Child Support Program aims to increase the total distributed child support collections to $31 billion in FY 2015.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2015 Target +/- FY 2014 Target
20.1LT: Increase annual child support distributed collections. (Outcome)	FY 2012: $27.7 B (Historical Actual)	$30B	$31B	+$1B
20A: Increase the paternity establishment percentage (PEP) among children born out-of-wedlock. (Outcome)	FY 2012: 97% Target: 92% (Target Exceeded)	94%	95%	+1
20B: Increase the percentage of IV-D (child support) cases having support orders. (Outcome)	FY 2012: 82% Target: 77% (Target Exceeded)	80%	81%	+1
20C: Increase the IV-D (child support) collection rate for current support.[1] (Outcome)	FY 2012: 63% Target: 62% (Target Exceeded)	62%	63%	+1
20D: Maintain the percentage of paying cases among IV-D (child support) arrearage cases. (Outcome)	FY 2012: 62% Target: 62% (Target Met)	62%	62%	Maintain

[1] This performance measure is included in the FY 2010-2015 HHS Strategic Plan.

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2015 Target +/- FY 2014 Target
20.2LT and 20E: Increase the cost-effectiveness ratio (total dollars collected per $1 of expenditures). (Efficiency)	FY 2012: $5.19 Target: $4.84 (Target Exceeded)	$5.00	$5.12	+$0.12
20i: Total cases with orders established. (Output)	FY 2012: 12.9 million (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
20ii: Total number of paternities established. (Output)	FY 2012: 1.65 million (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
20iii: Total amount of current support distributed. (Output)	FY 2012: $21 billion (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
State Child Support Administrative Costs

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$3,723,766,410	$3,655,404,000	$3,401,747,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$3,723,766,410	$3,655,404,000	$3,401,747,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	113	115	122
New Starts			
#	113	115	122
$	$3,723,766,410	$3,655,404,000	$3,401,747,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0

Resource and Program Data
Federal Incentive Payments to States

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$510,130,003	$519,692,000	$526,968,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$510,130,003	$519,692,000	$526,968,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	54	54	54
New Starts			
#	54	54	54
$	$510,130,003	$519,692,000	$526,968,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0

Resource and Program Data
Access and Visitation Grants

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$10,000,000	$10,000,000	$10,000,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$10,000,000	$10,000,000	$10,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	54	54	54
New Starts			
#	54	54	54
$	$10,000,000	$10,000,000	$10,000,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0

Resource and Program Data
Payments to Territories-Adults

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$32,732,309	$33,000,000	$33,000,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$32,732,309	$33,000,000	$33,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	3	3	3
New Starts			
#	3	3	3
$	$32,732,309	$33,000,000	$33,000,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0

Resource and Program Data
Repatriation

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	$951,914	$928,000	$1,000,000
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$951,914	$928,000	$1,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	1	1	1
New Starts			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Continuations			
#	1	1	1
$	$951,914	$928,000	$1,000,000
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0

State Table - Federal Share of State and Local Administrative Costs and Incentives

FY 2015 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.563

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Difference from FY 2014 Enacted
Alabama	48,684,477	47,930,762	44,983,144	-2,947,618
Alaska	19,815,800	19,509,019	18,309,265	-1,199,754
Arizona	54,730,323	53,883,009	50,569,343	-3,313,666
Arkansas	34,543,013	34,008,231	31,916,813	-2,091,418
California	668,836,820	658,482,138	617,987,187	-40,494,951
Colorado	56,003,263	55,136,241	51,745,505	-3,390,736
Connecticut	57,307,739	56,420,522	52,950,806	-3,469,716
Delaware	37,116,230	36,541,610	34,294,396	-2,247,215
District of Columbia	22,522,484	22,173,799	20,810,168	-1,363,631
Florida	194,097,282	191,092,340	179,340,655	-11,751,685
Georgia	72,208,165	71,090,265	66,718,397	-4,371,868
Hawaii	14,570,306	14,344,734	13,462,570	-882,164
Idaho	17,042,599	16,778,752	15,746,902	-1,031,850
Illinois	141,809,458	139,614,017	131,028,115	-8,585,901
Indiana	74,584,624	73,429,933	68,914,181	-4,515,751
Iowa	41,043,592	40,408,170	37,923,172	-2,484,998
Kansas	37,389,477	36,810,627	34,546,869	-2,263,759
Kentucky	44,122,661	43,439,570	40,768,149	-2,671,421
Louisiana	53,711,979	52,880,430	49,628,420	-3,252,010
Maine	17,487,119	17,216,390	16,157,626	-1,058,764
Maryland	93,520,205	92,072,360	86,410,148	-5,662,212
Massachusetts	98,769,784	97,240,667	91,260,617	-5,980,050
Michigan	152,797,894	150,432,334	141,181,134	-9,251,200
Minnesota	117,524,105	115,704,641	108,589,104	-7,115,537
Mississippi	24,476,377	24,097,443	22,615,512	-1,481,931
Missouri	58,753,116	57,843,522	54,286,295	-3,557,227
Montana	10,780,942	10,614,035	9,961,300	-652,736
Nebraska	28,131,525	27,696,003	25,992,771	-1,703,233
Nevada	39,951,423	39,332,910	36,914,038	-2,418,872
New Hampshire	14,026,934	13,809,774	12,960,509	-849,265
New Jersey	190,528,081	187,578,396	176,042,809	-11,535,587
New Mexico	31,916,031	31,421,919	29,489,552	-1,932,367
New York	256,534,085	252,562,520	237,030,577	-15,531,943
North Carolina	102,489,828	100,903,119	94,697,837	-6,205,281
North Dakota	12,783,665	12,585,753	11,811,762	-773,991

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Difference from FY 2014 Enacted
Ohio	204,718,587	201,549,210	189,154,454	-12,394,756
Oklahoma	51,104,037	50,312,863	47,218,752	-3,094,111
Oregon	57,564,293	56,673,104	53,187,855	-3,485,250
Pennsylvania	183,181,022	180,345,082	169,254,325	-11,090,757
Rhode Island	10,010,749	9,855,766	9,249,662	-606,104
South Carolina	33,263,944	32,748,964	30,734,987	-2,013,977
South Dakota	6,975,070	6,867,085	6,444,777	-422,308
Tennessee	64,402,180	63,405,129	59,505,878	-3,899,252
Texas	257,365,004	253,380,575	237,798,324	-15,582,251
Utah	29,464,911	29,008,746	27,224,783	-1,783,963
Vermont	11,427,902	11,250,979	10,559,073	-691,906
Virginia	73,388,684	72,252,508	67,809,165	-4,443,343
Washington	104,953,109	103,328,264	96,973,843	-6,354,421
West Virginia	31,508,049	31,020,253	29,112,588	-1,907,665
Wisconsin	81,031,516	79,777,016	74,870,936	-4,906,080
Wyoming	8,503,395	8,371,749	7,856,908	-514,841
Subtotal	**4,149,473,858**	**4,085,233,250**	**3,834,001,955**	**-251,231,295**
Indian Tribes	45,134,563	51,183,000	58,412,000	7,229,000
Subtotal	**45,134,563**	**51,183,000**	**58,412,000**	**7,229,000**
Guam	3,909,311	3,848,789	3,612,098	-236,691
Puerto Rico	31,010,444	30,530,352	28,652,814	-1,877,538
Virgin Islands	4,368,237	4,300,610	4,036,133	-264,476
Subtotal	**39,287,992**	**38,679,750**	**36,301,045**	**-2,378,705**
Total States/Territories	**4,233,896,413**	**4,175,096,000**	**3,928,715,000**	**-246,381,000**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$4,233,896,413**	**$4,175,096,000**	**$3,928,715,000**	**-$246,381,000**

State Table - Access and Visitation Grants

FY 2015 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.597

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Difference from FY 2014 Enacted
Alabama	141,471	141,471	141,471	0
Alaska	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Arizona	185,455	185,455	185,455	0
Arkansas	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
California	958,704	958,704	958,704	0
Colorado	125,920	125,920	125,920	0
Connecticut	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Delaware	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
District of Columbia	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Florida	499,296	499,296	499,296	0
Georgia	289,664	289,664	289,664	0
Hawaii	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Idaho	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Illinois	330,699	330,699	330,699	0
Indiana	189,100	189,100	189,100	0
Iowa	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Kansas	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Kentucky	123,225	123,225	123,225	0
Louisiana	153,116	153,116	153,116	0
Maine	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Maryland	163,955	163,955	163,955	0
Massachusetts	167,665	167,665	167,665	0
Michigan	270,129	270,129	270,129	0
Minnesota	134,443	134,443	134,443	0
Mississippi	102,029	102,029	102,029	0
Missouri	172,712	172,712	172,712	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	222,295	222,295	222,295	0
New Mexico	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
New York	537,246	537,246	537,246	0
North Carolina	290,107	290,107	290,107	0
North Dakota	100,000	100,000	100,000	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Difference from FY 2014 Enacted
Ohio	337,608	337,608	337,608	0
Oklahoma	108,065	108,065	108,065	0
Oregon	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Pennsylvania	325,738	325,738	325,738	0
Rhode Island	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
South Carolina	139,771	139,771	139,771	0
South Dakota	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Tennessee	172,556	172,556	172,556	0
Texas	733,934	733,934	733,934	0
Utah	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Vermont	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Virginia	198,728	198,728	198,728	0
Washington	172,393	172,393	172,393	0
West Virginia	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Wisconsin	153,976	153,976	153,976	0
Wyoming	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Subtotal	**9,700,000**	**9,700,000**	**9,700,000**	**0**
Guam	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Puerto Rico	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Virgin Islands	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Subtotal	**300,000**	**300,000**	**300,000**	**0**
Total States/Territories	**10,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**0**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$10,000,000**	**$10,000,000**	**$10,000,000**	**$0**

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

CHILDREN'S RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

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

Authorizing Legislation

	FY 2014 Amount Authorized	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Amount Authorized	FY 2015 Budget Request
1. Training and Technical Assistance: Section 452(j) of the Social Security Act	The amount authorized and appropriated is equal to the greater of one percent of the total amount paid to the federal government for its share of child support collections for the preceding year or the amount appropriated for this activity for FY 2002.	$11,431,000	The amount authorized and appropriated is equal to the greater of one percent of the total amount paid to the federal government for its share of child support collections for the preceding year or the amount appropriated for this activity for FY 2002.	$12,318,000
2. Federal Parent Locator Service: Section 453(o) of the Social Security Act	The amount authorized and appropriated is equal to the greater of two percent of the total amount paid to the federal government for its share of child support collections for the preceding year or the amount appropriated for this activity for FY 2002.	$22,861,000	The amount authorized and appropriated is equal to the greater of two percent of the total amount paid to the federal government for its share of child support collections for the preceding year or the amount appropriated for this activity for FY 2002.	$24,635,000
3. Welfare Research: Section 413(h) of the Social Security Act	15,000,000	$13,920,000	$15,000,000	$15,000,000
Total request level		$48,212,000		$51,953,000

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

Appropriations History Table

Year	Appropriation
2005	55,398,000
2006	55,398,000
2007	57,953,000
2008	57,953,000
2009	57,953,000
2010	57,953,000
2011	57,953,000
2012	51,953,000
2013	49,303,000
2014	48,212,000
2015	51,953,000

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

Amounts Available for Obligation

Budgetary Resources	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Pre-Appropriated, B.A.	$51,953,000	$51,953,000	$51,953,000
Sequestration	-2,650,000	-3,741,000	0
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	**$49,303,000**	**$48,212,000**	**$51,953,000**
Offsetting Collections from Federal Funds	10,519,000	12,728,000	12,728,000
Offsetting Collections from Non-Federal Funds	12,174,000	17,242,000	17,242,000
Sequestration of Offsetting Collections	-546,000	-1,081,000	0
Restored Sequestration of Offsetting Collections	0	546,000	1,081,000
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-7,000	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	3,547,000	4,699,000	0
Recoveries of prior year obligations	0	1,000,000	1,000,000
Recoveries, Unobligated Balance, start of year	2,990,000	373,000	0
Recoveries, Unobligated Balance, end of year	-373,000	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	-4,699,000	0	0
Total Obligations	**$72,908,000**	**$83,718,000**	**$84,004,000**

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

Budget Authority by Activity

Activity	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Child Support Training and Technical Assistance	$11,689,000	$11,431,000	$12,318,000
Federal Parent Locator Service	23,379,000	22,861,000	24,635,000
Welfare Research	14,235,000	13,920,000	15,000,000
Total, Budget Authority	**$49,303,000**	**$48,212,000**	**$51,953,000**

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

Summary of Changes

FY 2014 Current Law	
Total estimated budget authority	$48,212,000
(Obligations)	($83,718,000)
FY 2015 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	$51,953,000
(Obligations)	($84,004,000)
Net change	+$3,741,000

Description of Changes	FY 2014 Current Law	Change from Base
Increases:		
A. Built-in:		
1) **Federal Parent Locator Service:** Technical Baseline Change.	$22,861,000	+$1,774,000
2) **Welfare Research:** Technical Baseline Change.	$13,920,000	+$1,080,000
3) **Child Support Training and Technical Assistance:** Technical Baseline Change.	$11,431,000	+$887,000
Subtotal, Built-in Increases		+$3,741,000
Total, Increases		+$3,741,000
Net Change		+$3,741,000

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

Justification

Funding Level	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	Change From FY 2014 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	$49,303,000	$48,212,000	$51,953,000	+$3,741,000
Total, Obligations	$72,908,000	$83,718,000	$84,004,000	+$285,000

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

2015 Authorization ..... Training and Technical Assistance and Federal Parent Locator Service authorized indefinitely based on a formula, and Welfare Research pending Congressional action
Allocation Method ..... Direct Federal/Contract

General Statement

The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-193) and the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-171) authorized and appropriated funds for welfare research, training and technical assistance to support the dissemination of information, technical assistance to the states on child support enforcement activities, and the operation of the Federal Parent Locator Service (which assists state child support agencies in locating non-custodial parents and other federal and state agencies in reducing improper payments).

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

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

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

State and local child support enforcement agencies use FPLS data to locate non-custodial parents, alleged fathers, and custodial parties for the establishment of paternity and child support obligations, as well as to assist in the enforcement and modification of orders for child support, custody and visitation. States rely on the FPLS to facilitate standardized and centralized communication and data exchanges with employers, multistate financial institutions, insurance companies and other federal and state agencies. FPLS data also are used by state and federal agencies to reduce erroneous payments and overall program costs in public assistance and benefit programs. The FPLS helped states collect over $27.7 billion in child support in FY 2012 and produced direct collections of $3.89 billion. This investment continues to align with the Federal CIO goals of Maximizing Return on Investment in IT and Innovating for the American People. The FPLS is crucial to helping OCSE fulfill its mission in assisting states to secure the financial support upon which millions of our nation's children depend, and has contributed to an increase in the overall effectiveness and performance of the child support program and other federal and state programs. Amounts under this provision are available until expended.

PRWORA also included a provision supporting welfare research. Welfare research funds have supported a portfolio of rigorous, influential research and evaluation on the operation of the TANF program. Examples include the Evaluation of Enhanced Services for the Hard to Employ, the Employment, Retention and Advancement Evaluation, the Rural Welfare-to-Work Evaluation, as well as studies of Tribal TANF, time limits, diversion practices, and services for TANF recipients with disabilities.

Budget Request – The FY 2015 request for Children's Research and Technical Assistance is $51,953,000, the same as FY 2014 current law prior to sequestration. This request will fund child support training and technical assistance efforts, the operation of the FPLS, and welfare research. This request includes a continuation of the $15 million welfare research funding.

Both the Administration and the Congress have an interest in learning whether Federal policies and programs are succeeding or failing – for example, whether participants are getting and retaining jobs, and whether those who find jobs are earning good wages. Access to data on employment outcomes is critical to effectively analyzing policy and program results, and the current methods for gathering these data (surveys and separate agreements with states) are inefficient, time consuming, and increasingly cost prohibitive. The Budget proposes to narrowly expand access to the National Directory of New Hires Database to assess the effectiveness of federal policies and programs in achieving positive labor market outcomes and to provide related demographic or economic statistics. This proposal would allow certain federal agencies a more reliable and affordable way to obtain data essential for research, evaluation, and statistical purposes while maintaining necessary mandated security, privacy, and confidentiality standards.

Resource and Program Data
Child Support Training and Technical Assistance

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	$498,215	$700,000	$500,000
Research/Evaluation		630,000	
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	2,096,751	3,526,678	3,057,396
Program Support	8,869,582	10,279,802	9,260,149
Total, Resources	$11,464,548	$15,136,480	$12,817,545
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	5	13	5
New Starts			
#	0	8	0
$	$0	$200,000	$0
Continuations			
#	5	5	5
$	$498,215	$500,000	$500,000
Contracts			
#	8	18	13
$	$4,342,219	$6,610,418	$5,031,890
Interagency Agreements			
#	52	54	50
$	$1,120,249	$1,718,019	$1,056,045

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

Resource and Program Data
Federal Parent Locator Service

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	$47,215,366	$54,661,860	$56,186,187
Total, Resources	$47,215,366	$54,661,860	$56,186,187
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	0	0	0
New Starts			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	12	18	22
$	$33,381,407	$39,989,911	$41,339,655
Interagency Agreements			
#	58	61	63
$	$7,497,112	$8,230,188	$8,333,500

Notes:
1. Program Support includes the full costs of operating the FPLS including information systems, salaries/benefits, and associated overhead costs.
2. The numbers reflect total obligations which include obligations made from prior year unobligated balances, fees from the states to pay costs associated with offset notice preparation, and fees from state and federal agencies to pay costs associated with Federal Parent locator Services.

Resource and Program Data
Welfare Research

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation	$13,336,531	$13,008,457	$14,087,989
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	891,789	911,543	912,011
Total, Resources	$14,228,320	$13,920,000	$15,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	2	4	4
New Starts			
#	1	2	2
$	$100,000	$700,000	$700,000
Continuations			
#	1	2	2
$	$750,000	$1,100,000	$1,100,000
Contracts			
#	17	16	16
$	$12,170,410	$10,782,785	$11,862,317
Interagency Agreements			
#	10	10	10
$	$1,179,183	$1,308,000	$1,308,000

Notes:
1. Program Support includes funding for Federal Register notices, administrative support, security clearances, information technology, and rent/overhead.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Authorizing Legislation

	FY 2014 Amount Authorized	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Amount Authorized	FY 2015 Budget Request
State Family Assistance Grants: Section 403(a)(1)(C) of the Social Security Act (SSA)	Such sums	16,488,667,000	Such sums	16,488,667,000
Territories – Family Assistance Grants: Section 403(a)(1)(C) of the SSA	Such sums	77,875,000	Such sums	77,875,000
Matching Grants to Territories: Section 1108(b)(2) of the SSA	Such sums	15,000,000	Such sums	15,000,000
Healthy Marriage/Responsible Fatherhood Grants: Section 403(a)(2)(D) of the SSA	150,000,000	148,128,000	150,000,000	150,000,000
Tribal Work Programs: Section 412(a)(2)(D) of the SSA	7,633,287	7,633,000	7,633,287	7,633,000
Contingency Fund: Section 403(b)(2)(D) of the SSA and the Protect Our Kids Act of 2012	612,000,000	612,000,000	612,000,000	612,000,000
Total request level		17,349,303,000		17,351,175,000
Total request level against definite authorizations	769,633,287	767,761,000	769,633,287	769,633,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Appropriations History Table

Year	Request to Congress	Appropriation
2006		17,127,436,513
2007		17,058,625,513
2008		17,058,625,513
2009		
Pre-appropriated		17,058,625,513
Recovery Act		5,000,000,000
Total		22,058,625,513
2010		
Appropriation		16,739,175,287
Recovery Act		319,450,226
Total		17,058,625,513
2011		
Appropriation	17,408,625,513	16,950,496,693
Contingency Fund	1,854,962,000	334,238,754
TANF Emergency Fund	2,500,000,000	0
Total	21,763,587,513	17,284,735,447
2012		
Appropriation	17,058,625,000	16,739,175,000
Contingency Fund	612,000,000	612,000,000
Total	17,760,625,000	17,351,175,000
2013		
Appropriation	17,058,625,000	16,739,175,000
Sequestration		-1,320,900
Contingency Fund	292,550,000	612,000,000
Total	17,351,175,000	17,349,854,100
2014		
Appropriation	17,058,625,000	16,739,175,000
Sequestration		-1,872,000
Contingency Fund	292,550,000	612,000,000
Total	17,351,175,000	17,349,303,000
2015		
Appropriation	16,749,175,000	
Pathways to Jobs	602,000,000	

Year	Request to Congress	Appropriation
Total	17,351,175,000	

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Amounts Available for Obligation

Budgetary Resources	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Budget Authority	$17,351,175,000	$17,351,175,000	$17,351,175,000
Sequestration	-1,321,000	-1,872,000	0
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	**$17,349,854,000**	**$17,349,303,000**	**$17,351,175,000**
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-15,422,000	0	0
Total Obligations	**$17,334,432,000**	**$17,349,303,000**	**$17,351,175,000**

Budget Authority by Activity

Activity	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
State Family Assistance Grants	$16,488,667,000	$16,488,667,000	$16,488,667,000
Territories -- Family Assistance Grants	77,875,000	77,875,000	77,875,000
Matching Grants to Territories	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
Healthy Marriage Promotion and Responsible Fatherhood Grants	148,679,000	148,128,000	150,000,000
Tribal Work Programs	7,633,000	7,633,000	7,633,000
Contingency Fund*	612,000,000	612,000,000	0
Pathways to Jobs	0	0	602,000,000
Monitoring and Oversight	0	0	10,000,000
Total, Budget Authority	**$17,349,854,000**	**$17,349,303,000**	**$17,351,175,000**

*The Protect Our Kids Act of 2012 (P.L. 112-275) targeted $2 million of the Contingency Fund for each of fiscal years 2013 and 2014 to establish the Commission to Eliminate Child Abuse and Neglect Fatalities.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Summary of Changes

FY 2014 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	$17,349,303,000
FY 2015 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	$17,351,175,000
Net change	+$1,872,000

Description of Changes	FY 2014 Estimate	Change from Base
Increases:		
A. Built-in:		
1) **Healthy Marriage Promotion and Responsible Fatherhood Grants:** Technical baseline change	$148,128,000	+$1,872,000
Subtotal, Built-in Increases		+$1,872,000
B. Program:		
1) **Pathways to Jobs:** Proposal to repurpose the balance of the TANF Contingency Fund to support work opportunities through subsidized employment.	$0	+$602,000,000
2) **Monitoring and Oversight:** Proposal to provide for program improvements to TANF	$0	+$10,000,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+$612,000,000
Total, Increases		+$613,872,000
Decreases:		
A. Program:		
1) **Contingency Fund:** Proposal to repurpose the Contingency Fund	$612,000,000	-$612,000,000
Subtotal, Program Decreases		-$612,000,000
Total, Decreases		-$612,000,000
Net Change		+$1,872,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Justification

Funding Level	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	Change From FY 2014 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	$17,349,854,000	$17,349,303,000	$17,351,175,000	+$1,872,000

Authorizing Legislation – Section 403(a), 403(b), 412(a) and 1108 of the Social Security Act

2015 Authorization .....Such sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method ..... Formula/Competitive Grants

General Statement

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

The Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (DRA): (1) reauthorized the TANF program through 2010 and maintained program funding levels for Family Assistance Grants to States, Tribes and Territories, Matching Grants to Territories, and Tribal Work Programs unadjusted for inflation, and allowed continued access to the Contingency Fund; (2) modified work participation rate calculations; (3) created and provided funds for grants focused on promotion of healthy marriage and responsible fatherhood; and (4) reinstated authority for the Supplemental Grants for Population Increases program through FY 2008. The Medicare Improvements for Patients and Providers Act of 2008 extended authority for Supplemental Grants through FY 2009, and the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 extended these grants through FY 2010.

On December 8, 2010, President Obama signed into law the Claims Resolution Act of 2010, which included an extension of TANF through September 30, 2011 (with the exception of Supplemental Grants for Population Increases, which were extended through June 30, 2011). Since 2010, TANF has been reauthorized through a series of short-term extensions. One of these extensions was in the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012, which also required states to implement policies and practices to prevent the use of TANF electronic benefit transfer transactions at certain establishments. Currently, TANF is authorized through September 30, 2014, in the Department of Health and Human Services Appropriations Act, 2014 (P.L. 113-76).

The Protect Our Kids Act of 2012 (P.L. 112-275) reauthorized the Contingency Fund through FY 2014 and targeted $2 million for each of fiscal years 2013 and 2014 to establish the Commission to Eliminate Child Abuse and Neglect Fatalities.

The FY 2015 request of $17,351,175,000 for the TANF program includes a proposal to repurpose funding currently in the baseline for the TANF Contingency Fund to the Pathways to Jobs initiative, which will support work opportunities through subsidized employment programs, and for improvement initiatives for the TANF block grant program.

Program Description and Accomplishments –

State Family Assistance Grants – Funding under the TANF program is provided primarily through State Family Assistance Grants, which were authorized and pre-appropriated through FY 2014 at $16.5 billion each year. State allocations are based on AFDC spending levels in the mid-1990s. While states must meet certain federal requirements relating to work participation and maintenance of effort, the law provides states the flexibility to design the details of their TANF programs.

Under TANF, states also have broad discretion to determine their own eligibility criteria, benefit levels, and the type of services and benefits available to TANF recipients. States must maintain a historical level of state spending on behalf of eligible families (the maintenance-of-effort requirement) – set at 80 percent of what states spent under prior programs in 1994 and reduced to 75 percent if a state meets its minimum work participation rate requirements. In addition, families with an adult recipient that have received federally-funded assistance under TANF for five cumulative years are not eligible for federally-funded assistance, subject to limited exceptions.

States may transfer up to a total of 30 percent of their TANF funds to either the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) program or the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) program, though no more than 10 percent may be transferred to SSBG. From the FY 2012 grants, states transferred $1.4 billion (8.2 percent of total federal funds used) to CCDBG and $1.1 billion (6.8 percent of total federal funds used) to SSBG.

Tribes are eligible to operate their own TANF programs and those that choose to do so receive their own Family Assistance Grants. The number of approved tribal TANF plans has steadily increased since the first three tribal TANF programs started in July 1997. As of January 2014, 68 tribal TANF grantees have been approved and operate tribal TANF programs.

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

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

Healthy Marriage Promotion and Responsible Fatherhood Grants – The DRA included $150 million for the Healthy Marriage Promotion and Responsible Fatherhood Grants in FY 2006 through FY 2010. The Claims Resolution Act of 2010 amended the Social Security Act to provide $150 million for FY 2011 for this purpose, specifying that funding should be equally split between healthy marriage and responsible fatherhood activities. The Department of Health and Human Services Appropriations Act, 2014, extends the program through September 30, 2014.

Program funds currently support 121 Healthy Marriage and Responsible Fatherhood grants. Funds also support research and evaluation activities and the continuation of a national responsible fatherhood clearinghouse and media campaign. Together, these activities are designed to promote and encourage healthy marriage and relationships, positive father and family interactions, and collaboration activities to address the needs of at-risk families in a comprehensive approach.

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

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

Tribal Work Programs –Native Employment Works (NEW) grants are available to Indian tribes and Alaskan Native organizations that conducted a Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training program in FY 1995. The purpose of these grants is to allow Indian tribes and Alaskan Native organizations to operate programs to make work activities available to their members. Funding is authorized and pre-appropriated at $7.6 million for each fiscal year through FY 2014. As of January 2014, there are 78 grantees for this program.

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

1) The state's average unemployment rate for the most recent three-month period for which data are available must equal or exceed 6.5 percent, and this rate must be at least 10 percent higher than the average unemployment rate for the comparable three-month period in either or both of the last two calendar years; or

2) The average number of SNAP participants in the state for the most recent three-month period for which data are available must exceed by at least 10 percent the average number of food stamp participants in the state in the comparable three-month period of either FY 1994 or FY 1995.

States also must increase their state spending and meet a higher maintenance-of-effort requirement in order to qualify for contingency funds. Contingency funds can be used for any allowable TANF expenditure and must be spent in the fiscal year in which they were awarded. The Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011, appropriated $506 million for the Contingency Fund in FY 2011 and $612 million for FY 2012. Subsequently, the FY 2011 appropriation was reduced to $334 million as a result of the Claims Resolution Act of 2010. The Protect Our Kids Act of 2012 appropriated $612 million for the Contingency Fund for each of fiscal years 2013 and 2014 but targeted $2 million in each year to establish the Commission to Eliminate Child Abuse and Neglect Fatalities.

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

2010	$16,739,175,287
2010 Supplemental Grants, Recovery Act	*$319,450,226*
2011	$17,284,735,447
2012	$17,351,175,000
2013	$17,349,854,100
2014	$17,349,303,000

Regarding annual measure 22B (job entry), in FY 2012, 30.4 percent of TANF adult recipients became newly employed, which was an improvement over the previous year's result (30.3 percent), but fell shy of the target of 30.6 percent. (To ensure comparable and reliable data over time, job entry rate findings are limited to states that provided universe data for fiscal years 2009-2012.) States continue to help TANF adult recipients enter employment, and ACF is continuing its commitment to finding innovative and effective employment strategies through research and identifying and disseminating information on the effects of alternative employment strategies to states.

Budget Request – The FY 2015 request for TANF is $17,351,175,000, which is the same as the FY 2014 pre-sequestration level and $1.9 million[1] above the FY 2014 enacted level, which is the sequestration amount. The budget proposes to continue the TANF programs, including Healthy Marriage and Responsible Fatherhood grants. The budget also includes a legislative proposal to repurpose the $612 million in annual funding for the TANF Contingency Fund to a $602 million Pathways to Jobs initiative, which will support state efforts to provide work opportunities to low-income families through subsidized employment, and to provide $10 million for program improvement initiatives, including technical assistance, research, and evaluation, for the TANF block grant program. The budget also proposes to prohibit the use of non-governmental third-party expenditures in meeting state maintenance-of-effort requirements and ensure that TANF and maintenance-of-effort funds are used for benefits and services for needy families.

When Congress takes up reauthorization, the Administration will be prepared to work with lawmakers to strengthen the program's effectiveness in accomplishing its goals. This effort should include using performance indicators to drive program improvement and ensuring that states have the flexibility to engage recipients in the most effective activities to promote success in the workforce, including families with serious barriers to employment.

The Pathways to Jobs initiative within TANF would repurpose $602 million in Contingency Fund resources to support work opportunities through subsidized employment for low-income parents, guardians, and youth, including summer jobs for youth. Pathways to Jobs would target these individuals who are either eligible for TANF cash assistance (including custodial and noncustodial parents with a child eligible for TANF cash assistance) or who are below 200 percent of federal poverty level and face other barriers to employment. The program would permit up to 100 percent coverage for wages, workplace benefits, training, and administrative costs associated with up to the first 90 days of employment for eligible individuals. Partial subsidies are also allowable after the first 90 days. State subsidized employment efforts through Pathways to Jobs would be required to satisfy one or more of the four statutory purposes of the TANF program and to comply with requirements prohibiting displacement of other workers. The proposal also includes statutory changes necessary to give ACF the authority to

[1] TANF program funds are exempt from the sequester pursuant to section 251A of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended; however, federal administrative funds used to support the Healthy Marriage and Responsible Fatherhood grants are subject to sequestration.

collect data necessary to evaluate and oversee this program, and ACF recommends setting aside one percent for national evaluation of the program.

The focus on subsidized employment would build on the success of the TANF Emergency Contingency Fund, established by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, in putting people to work by creating much-needed access to jobs. States and employers responded to the ability of TANF emergency funds to reimburse the development of subsidized employment programs, placing over 260,000 unemployed individuals in subsidized jobs. States are interested in operating or expanding subsidized employment programs, but it is difficult for them to do so without additional resources.

Performance measure 22A demonstrates the extent to which states engage families with a work-eligible individual in countable work-related activities for the minimum hours required to count toward state work participation requirements. This efficiency measure includes both the overall and two-parent work participation rates. By statute, states must meet specific work participation rates each year. States must engage 50 percent of families with a work-eligible individual (not otherwise disregarded) in countable work activities and 90 percent of their two-parent families with two work-eligible individuals; however, these general target rates are adjusted downward by the amount of each state's caseload reduction credit. A state's caseload reduction credit is the percentage point decline in its average monthly caseload compared to FY 2005 (excluding reductions resulting from changes in eligibility criteria). The caseload reduction credit may increase if a state seeks credit for spending beyond its required level of maintenance-of-effort spending. This efficiency measure compares states' actual overall and two-parent rates to the required rates in a specific year. All states and territories must meet an overall caseload work participation requirement; only those states and territories, however, that serve two-parent families are subject to a two-parent work participation requirement.

States that fail to meet one or both work participation rates (adjusted by the caseload reduction credit) are subject to a financial penalty. A state that fails to meet a participation rate has 60 days to submit a request for a reasonable cause exception. A state may also submit a corrective compliance plan to correct the violation and ensure continued compliance with the participation requirements. If a state achieves compliance with work participation rates in the time frame that the plan specifies, then a penalty is not imposed. ACF will work with states that do not meet the participation requirements to assist them in achieving compliance and meeting their required rates. In particular, ACF reviews and, where possible, approves any corrective compliance plans, which allow states and territories to avoid financial penalty by improving future performance. In addition, ACF offers assistance to help improve performance. In FY 2008, a baseline was established of 80 percent of state and territory work participation rates meeting or exceeding their targets. In FY 2009, a rate of 80 percent was maintained, and in FY 2010 the rate increased to 82 percent. In FY 2015, the program aims to have 100 percent of states and territories meet or exceed work participation requirements. In order to meet this goal, ACF continues to work with states to inform them of their work participation rate status throughout the year and to work with states that fall short of their targets to improve performance in future years.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2015 Target +/- FY 2014 Target
22.1LT and 22A: Increase the percentage of states that meet or exceed work participation rate requirements.[1] (Efficiency)	FY 2010: 82% (Historical Actual)	100%	100%	Maintain
22.2LT and 22B: Increase the percentage of newly employed adult Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) recipients.[2] (Outcome)	FY 2012: 30.4% Target: 30.6% (Target Exceeded)	Prior Result +0.1PP	Prior Result + 0.1PP	N/A
22.3LT and 22C: Increase the percentage of adult TANF recipients/former recipients employed in one quarter that were still employed in the next two consecutive quarters.[3] (Outcome)	FY 2012: 64.7% Target: 64.5% (Target Exceeded)	Prior Result +0.1PP	Prior Result + 0.5PP	N/A
22.4LT and 22D: Increase the percentage rate of earnings gained by employed adult TANF recipients/former recipients between a base quarter and a second subsequent quarter.[4] (Outcome)	FY 2012: 34.0% Target: 34.5% (Target Exceeded)	Prior Result +0.1PP	Prior Result + 0.1PP	N/A
22E: Increase the rate of case closures related to employment, child support collected, and marriage. (Outcome)	FY 2012: 18.4% [5] Target: 18.2% (Target Exceeded)	Prior Result + 0.1PP	Prior Result + 0.1PP	N/A
22i: Average monthly number of TANF and separate state program (SSP) families receiving assistance. (Output)	FY 2012: 1,876,426 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

[1] The wording of this performance measure was updated to improve clarity. This performance measure excludes territories, but includes the District of Columbia.

[2] This performance measure is included in the FY 2010-2015 HHS Strategic Plan. This performance measure excludes territories, but includes the District of Columbia. The performance targets and results for FY 2009 through FY 20121 have been revised from past years to include only those states that provided universe data for the entire time period. While this limits the generalizability of the findings, the data from sample states were not deemed reliable due to data limitations and sampling error.

[3] This performance measure excludes territories, but includes the District of Columbia. The performance targets and results for FY 2009 through FY 2012 have been revised from past years to include only those states that provided universe data for the entire time period. While this limits the generalizability of the findings, the data from sample states were not deemed reliable due to data limitations and sampling error.

[4] This performance measure excludes territories, but includes the District of Columbia. The performance targets and results for FY 2009 through FY 2012 have been revised from past years to include only those states that provided universe data for the entire time period. While this limits the generalizability of the findings, the data from sample states were not deemed reliable due to data limitations and sampling error.

[5] The measure is calculated using caseload data.

Resource and Program Data
State Family Assistance Grants

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$16,488,667,000	$16,488,667,000	$16,488,667,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$16,488,667,000	$16,488,667,000	$16,488,667,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	110	110	110
New Starts			
#	110	110	110
$	$16,488,667,000	$16,488,667,000	$16,488,667,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0

Resource and Program Data
Territories -- Family Assistance Grants

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$77,875,000	$77,875,000	$77,875,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$77,875,000	$77,875,000	$77,875,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	3	3	3
New Starts			
#	3	3	3
$	$77,875,000	$77,875,000	$77,875,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0

Resource and Program Data
Healthy Marriage Promotion and Responsible Fatherhood Grants

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	$123,777,583	$122,977,584	$125,050,000
Research/Evaluation	13,198,066	13,200,000	13,200,000
Demonstration/Development	3,743,077	3,750,000	3,750,000
Training/Technical Assistance	3,879,039	4,000,000	4,000,000
Program Support	3,757,625	4,200,416	4,000,000
Total, Resources	$148,355,390	$148,128,000	$150,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	138	138	138
New Starts			
#	2	0	135
$	$1,289,408	$0	$125,050,000
Continuations			
#	136	138	3
$	$123,880,267	$124,537,584	$1,560,000
Contracts			
#	18	17	17
$	$18,781,798	$19,029,000	$19,029,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	7	4	4
$	$849,552	$561,000	$561,000

Notes:
1. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, salaries and benefits and overhead costs, printing costs, and travel.

Resource and Program Data
Tribal Work Programs

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$7,534,823	$7,633,000	$7,633,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$7,534,823	$7,633,000	$7,633,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	78	78	78
New Starts			
#	78	78	78
$	$7,534,823	$7,633,000	$7,633,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0

Resource and Program Data
Monitoring and Oversight

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			$2,000,000
Demonstration/Development			1,500,000
Training/Technical Assistance			5,000,000
Program Support			1,500,000
Total, Resources	$0	$0	$10,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	0	0	0
New Starts			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	7
$	$0	$0	$8,500,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0

Notes:
1. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, printing costs, and travel.

State Table - Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

FY 2015 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.558

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Difference from FY 2014 Enacted
Alabama	93,315,207	93,315,207	93,315,207	0
Alaska	45,260,334	45,260,334	45,260,334	0
Arizona	200,141,299	200,141,299	200,141,299	0
Arkansas	56,732,858	56,732,858	56,732,858	0
California	3,659,356,587	3,657,747,495	3,657,747,495	0
Colorado	136,056,690	136,056,690	136,056,690	0
Connecticut	266,788,107	266,788,107	266,788,107	0
Delaware	32,290,981	32,290,981	32,290,981	0
District of Columbia	92,609,815	92,609,815	92,609,815	0
Florida	562,340,120	562,340,120	562,340,120	0
Georgia	330,741,739	330,741,739	330,741,739	0
Hawaii	98,904,788	98,904,788	98,904,788	0
Idaho	30,412,562	30,412,562	30,412,562	0
Illinois	585,056,960	585,056,960	585,056,960	0
Indiana	206,799,109	206,799,109	206,799,109	0
Iowa	131,030,394	131,030,394	131,030,394	0
Kansas	101,931,061	101,931,061	101,931,061	0
Kentucky	181,287,669	181,287,669	181,287,669	0
Louisiana	163,971,985	163,971,985	163,971,985	0
Maine	78,120,889	78,120,889	78,120,889	0
Maryland	229,098,032	229,098,032	229,098,032	0
Massachusetts	459,371,116	459,371,116	459,371,116	0
Michigan	775,352,858	775,352,858	775,352,858	0
Minnesota	263,434,070	263,434,070	263,434,070	0
Mississippi	86,767,578	86,767,578	86,767,578	0
Missouri	217,051,740	217,051,740	217,051,740	0
Montana	38,039,116	38,039,116	38,039,116	0
Nebraska	57,513,601	57,513,601	57,513,601	0
Nevada	43,907,517	43,907,517	43,907,517	0
New Hampshire	38,521,261	38,521,261	38,521,261	0
New Jersey	404,034,823	404,034,823	404,034,823	0
New Mexico	110,578,100	110,578,100	110,578,100	0
New York	2,442,930,602	2,442,930,602	2,442,930,602	0
North Carolina	302,239,599	302,239,599	302,239,599	0
North Dakota	26,399,809	26,399,809	26,399,809	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Difference from FY 2014 Enacted
Ohio	727,968,260	727,968,260	727,968,260	0
Oklahoma	145,281,442	145,281,442	145,281,442	0
Oregon	166,798,629	166,798,629	166,798,629	0
Pennsylvania	719,499,305	719,499,305	719,499,305	0
Rhode Island	95,021,587	95,021,587	95,021,587	0
South Carolina	99,967,824	99,967,824	99,967,824	0
South Dakota	21,279,651	21,279,651	21,279,651	0
Tennessee	191,523,797	191,523,797	191,523,797	0
Texas	486,256,752	486,256,752	486,256,752	0
Utah	75,609,475	75,609,475	75,609,475	0
Vermont	47,353,181	47,353,181	47,353,181	0
Virginia	158,285,172	158,285,172	158,285,172	0
Washington	380,544,968	380,544,968	380,544,968	0
West Virginia	110,176,310	110,176,310	110,176,310	0
Wisconsin	314,499,354	314,499,354	314,499,354	0
Wyoming	18,500,530	18,500,530	18,500,530	0
Subtotal	**16,306,955,213**	**16,305,346,121**	**16,305,346,121**	**0**
Indian Tribes	181,712,012	183,321,104	183,321,104	0
Subtotal	**181,712,012**	**183,321,104**	**183,321,104**	**0**
Guam	3,465,478	3,465,478	3,465,478	0
Puerto Rico	71,047,191	71,047,191	71,047,191	0
Virgin Islands	2,846,564	2,846,564	2,846,564	0
Subtotal	**77,359,233**	**77,359,233**	**77,359,233**	**0**
Total States/Territories	**16,566,026,458**	**16,566,026,458**	**16,566,026,458**	**0**
Discretionary Funds	148,335,390	148,128,000	150,000,000	1,872,000
Other	7,535,110	22,633,000	22,633,000	0
Subtotal, Adjustments	**155,870,500**	**170,761,000**	**172,633,000**	**1,872,000**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$16,721,896,958**	**$16,736,787,458**	**$16,738,659,458**	**$1,872,000**

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

PAYMENTS FOR FOSTER CARE AND PERMANENCY

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

FY 2015 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis

For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, title IV-E of the Social Security Act, **[**$4,806,000,000**]***$4,832,000,000*.

For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, title IV-E of the Social Security Act, for the first quarter of fiscal year **[**2015**]***2016*, *$2,300,000,000*.

For **[**making**]***carrying out*, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, **[**payments to States or other non-Federal entities under **]***except as otherwise provided,* section 474 of title IV-E of the Social Security Act, for the last 3 months of the current fiscal year for unanticipated costs, incurred for the current fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary.

(Department of Health and Human Services Appropriations Act, 2014.)

Language Provision	Explanation
For **[**making**]***carrying out*, after May 31 of the current fiscal year,	Change was suggested to clarify that the following funds may be used for administrative expenses associated with providing the payments under the following titles.
[payments to States or other non-Federal entities under **]**	Language not necessary with the "carrying out" revision.
except as otherwise provided	The following funds are not available for the purpose of supplanting or supplementing other funds/purposes already provided elsewhere in law. There are specific appropriations in Children and Families Services Programs for two grant programs in title IV-E (473B and 477(i), and "for necessary administrative costs to carry out [title IV]".

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

Authorizing Legislation

	FY 2014 Amount Authorized	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Amount Authorized	FY 2015 Budget Request
1. Foster Care [Sections 470, 474 and 476(a-b) of the Social Security Act]	Such sums	$4,278,949,667	Such sums	$4,291,000,000
2. Demonstration to Address the Over-Prescription of Psychotropic Medications for Children in Foster Care [proposal]				250,000,000
3. Chafee Foster Care Independence Program [Section 470, 474, and 477 of the Social Security Act]	$140,000,000	139,963,828	140,000,000	140,000,000
4. Adoption Assistance [Sections 470 and 474 of the Social Security Act]	Such sums	2,463,000,000	Such sums	2,504,000,000
5. Guardianship Assistance [Section 470 and 474 of the Social Security Act]	Such sums	124,000,000	Such sums	99,000,000
6. Technical Assistance and Implementation Services for Tribal Programs (pre-appropriated) [Section 476(c) of the Social Security Act]	3,000,000	2,961,081	3,000,000	3,000,000
Total request level	Such sums	$7,008,874,576	Such sums	$7,287,000,000
Total request level against definite authorizations		$142,924,909	$143	,000,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

Appropriations History Table

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	Appropriation
2006		
Appropriation	4,852,800,000	4,852,800,000
Advance	1,767,200,000	1,767,200,000
Total	6,620,000,000	6,620,000,000
2007		
Appropriation	5,243,000,000	4,912,000,000
Advance	1,730,000,000	1,730,000,000
Indefinite		213,000,000
Total	6,973,000,000	6,855,000,000
2008		
Appropriation	5,067,000,000	5,067,000,000
Advance	1,810,000,000	1,810,000,000
Total	6,877,000,000	6,877,000,000
2009		
Appropriation	5,113,000,000	5,050,000,000
Advance	1,776,000,000	1,776,000,000
Pre-appropriated		3,000,000
Indefinite		389,062,000
Total	6,889,000,000	7,218,062,000
2010		
Appropriation	5,532,000,000	5,532,000,000
Advance	1,800,000,000	1,800,000,000
Pre-appropriated	3,000,000	3,000,000
Total	7,335,000,000	7,335,000,000
2011		
Appropriation	4,769,000,000	0
Advance	1,850,000,000	1,850,000,000
Pre-appropriated	3,000,000	3,000,000
Indefinite		5,137,000,000
Total	6,622,000,000	6,990,000,000
2012		
Appropriation	5,403,000,000	5,153,000,000
Advance	1,850,000,000	1,850,000,000
Pre-appropriated	3,000,000	3,000,000
Total	7,256,000,000	7,006,000,000

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	Appropriation
2013		
Appropriation	5,062,000,000	
Advance	2,100,000,000	2,100,000,000
Pre-appropriated	3,000,000	3,000,000
Indefinite		4,527,379,551
Sequestration		-24,531
Total	7,165,000,000	6,630,355,020
2014		
Appropriation	4,808,000,000	4,806,000,000
Advance	2,200,000,000	2,200,000,000
Pre-appropriated	3,000,000	3,000,000
Sequestration		-125,424
Total	7,011,000,000	7,008,874,576
2015		
Appropriation	5,084,000,000	
Advance	2,200,000,000	2,200,000,000
Pre-appropriated	3,000,000	3,000,000
Total	7,287,000,000	
2016		
Advance	2,300,000,000	
Pre-appropriated	3,000,000	3,000,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

Amounts Available for Obligation

Budgetary Resources	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Current Law	FY 2015 President's Budget
Advance, B.A.	$2,100,000,000	$2,200,000,000	$2,200,000,000	$2,200,000,000
Definite, B.A.	0	4,806,000,000	4,832,000,000	5,084,000,000
Indefinite, B.A.	4,527,380,000	0	0	0
Pre-appropriated, B.A.	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Sequestration	-25,000	-125,000	0	0
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	**$6,630,355,000**	**$7,008,875,000**	**$7,035,000,000**	**$7,287,000,000**
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-38,000	-128,000,000	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	0	0	-200,000,000	-200,000,000
Total Obligations	**$6,630,317,000**	**$6,880,875,000**	**$6,835,000,000**	**$7,087,000,000**
Advance Requested for FY 2016			*$2,300,000,000*	*$2,300,000,000*

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

Budget Authority by Activity

Activity	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Current Law	FY 2015 President's Budget
Foster Care	$4,132,147,000	$4,278,950,000	$4,289,000,000	$4,291,000,000
Demonstration to Address Over-Prescription of Psychotropic Drugs for Children in Foster Care	0	0	0	250,000,000
Adoption Assistance	2,278,135,000	2,463,000,000	2,504,000,000	2,504,000,000
Guardianship Assistance	77,099,000	124,000,000	99,000,000	99,000,000
Chafee Foster Care Independence Program	139,999,000	139,964,000	140,000,000	140,000,000
Tribal IV-E Technical Assistance (Pre-Appropriated)	2,975,000	2,961,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Total, Budget Authority	**$6,630,355,000**	**$7,008,875,000**	**$7,035,000,000**	**$7,287,000,000**
Advance Requested for FY 2016			*$2,300,000,000*	*$2,300,000,000*

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

Summary of Changes

FY 2014 Current Law	
Total estimated budget authority	$7,008,875,000
(Obligations)	($6,880,875,000)
FY 2015 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	$7,287,000,000
(Obligations)	($7,087,000,000)
Net change	+$278,125,000

Description of Changes	FY 2014 Current Law	Change from Base
Increases:		
A. Built-in:		
1) **Adoption Assistance:** Technical baseline change.	$2,463,000,000	+$41,000,000
2) **Foster Care:** Technical baseline change.	$4,278,950,000	+$10,050,000
3) **Tribal IV-E Technical Assistance (Pre-Appropriated):** Technical baseline change.	$2,961,000	+$39,000
4) **Chafee Foster Care Independence Program:** Technical baseline change.	$139,964,000	+$36,000
Subtotal, Built-in Increases		+$51,125,000
B. Program:		
1) **Demonstration to Address Over-Prescription of Psychotropic Drugs for Children in Foster Care:** Supports demonstration to address the over-prescription of psychotropic medications for children and foster care.	$0	+$250,000,000
2) **Foster Care:** Supports proposed requirement that child support payments made on behalf of children in foster care be used in the best interest of the child.	$4,278,950,000	+$2,000,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+$252,000,000
Total, Increases		+$303,125,000
Decreases:		
A. Built-in:		
1) **Guardianship Assistance:** Technical baseline change.	$124,000,000	-$25,000,000
Subtotal, Built-in Decreases		-$25,000,000
Total, Decreases		-$25,000,000
Net Change		+$278,125,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

Justification

Funding Level	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	Change From FY 2014 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	$6,630,355,000	$7,008,875,000	$7,287,000,000	+$278,125,000
Total, Obligations	**$6,630,317,000**	**$6,880,875,000**	**$7,087,000,000**	**+$206,125,000**

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

2015 Authorization .....Indefinite with legislative changes pending Congressional action; pre-appropriated funds of $3,000,000 for tribal technical assistance; definite authorization of $140,000,000 for the Chafee Foster Care Independence Program

Allocation Method .....Formula Grant

General Statement

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

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

The Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008 (Fostering Connections, P.L. 110-351) contains numerous provisions that affect the Foster Care and Adoption Assistance programs, including allowing federally-recognized Indian tribes, Indian tribal organizations and tribal consortia to apply to operate title IV-E programs directly beginning in FY 2010. The law also created a new Guardianship Assistance entitlement program that allows states and tribes operating title IV-E programs the option to provide kinship guardianship assistance payments under title IV-E for relatives taking legal guardianship of eligible children who have been in foster care. The Guardianship Assistance program option for states became effective upon enactment of P.L. 110-351 on October 7, 2008. Other significant changes to the programs include amending the definition of child to provide title IV-E agencies the option to increase the age limit for assistance on behalf of certain children (beginning in FY 2011); a gradual de-linking of title IV-E Adoption Assistance from the Aid to Families with

Dependent Children (AFDC) eligibility requirements (beginning in FY 2010); and making available federal reimbursement under title IV-E training for additional defined categories of trainees, subject to a gradually increasing rate of federal financial participation (FFP) over five years.

Program Description and Accomplishments

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

The average monthly number of children for whom title IV-E agencies in states and eligible tribes receive federal foster care payments has declined from more than 300,000 in FY 1999 to approximately 158,800 in FY 2013 and 152,700 projected for FY 2014. Title IV-E caseload decline can be attributed to several factors, including a reduction in the overall foster care population, increased adoptions, and, notably, fixed income eligibility guidelines. Title IV-E agencies can only claim reimbursement for title IV-E eligible children, children whose biological families would have qualified for the defunct Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program under the 1996 income standards, not adjusted for inflation. Fewer and fewer families meet these static income standards over time, thereby reducing the number of children who are eligible for title IV-E foster care maintenance payments. The federal title IV-E participation for maintenance payments stood at approximately 51.8 percent of all children in foster care in FY 2000. The FY 2013 federal IV-E participation rate is approximately 41 percent of all children in foster care nationally.

Beginning in FY 2010, federally-recognized Indian tribes, Indian tribal organizations and tribal consortia (hereafter tribes) with approved title IV-E plans also became eligible for the program. In addition, $3 million is directly appropriated for FY 2009 and each fiscal year thereafter for technical assistance to tribes, including grants to assist tribes in developing title IV-E plans. ACF has awarded planning grants to 22 tribes since FY 2009. In addition, the first direct tribal IV-E grantee began operation of its program in FY 2012. A second direct tribal IV-E grantee was approved in March 2013 and the first tribal consortium was approved in December 2013. Additional tribes are expected to be approved to operate title IV-E programs in FY 2014 and FY 2015.

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

Beginning in FY 2010, in accordance with Fostering Connections, revised Adoption Assistance eligibility requirements that exclude consideration of AFDC and SSI income eligibility requirements are being

phased in over a nine-year period, based primarily on the age of the child in the year the adoption assistance agreement is finalized. For FY 2014, the phase-in of the exclusion of consideration of AFDC and SSI applies to otherwise eligible children for whom an adoption assistance agreement is entered into and who have reached the age of eight. The revised eligibility requirements also apply to children based on time in care and to siblings of children to whom the revised eligibility criteria apply. In FY 2010, federally-recognized Indian tribes, Indian tribal organizations and tribal consortia with approved title IV-E plans also became eligible for the program.

Funds also are used for the administrative costs of managing the program and training staff and adoptive parents. The number of children subsidized by this program and the level of federal reimbursement has increased significantly as permanent adoptive homes are found for more children. The average monthly number of children for whom payments were made has increased almost 86 percent, from 228,000 in FY 2000 to approximately an estimated 436,400 in FY 2013 and 440,200 projected in FY 2014.

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

As of January 2014, 32 states and several tribes have submitted title IV-E plan amendments to enable them to make claims for federal support of eligible guardianship assistance, and 32 states and two Indian Tribes and one tribal consortium have been given final approval of those GAP amendments. The average monthly number of children for whom states receive guardianship assistance payments is an estimated 18,100 in FY 2013 and projected to be 19,200 in FY 2014. ACF will continue to work closely with states, as well as tribes, to help them in implementing guardianship assistance programs.

Child Welfare Waiver Demonstrations

The Child and Family Services Improvement and Innovation Act (P.L. 112–34), signed into law on September 30, 2011, provided HHS with authority to approve up to ten title IV-E child welfare demonstration projects in each of fiscal years 2012–2014 under section 1130 of the Social Security Act. These demonstration projects involve the waiver of certain requirements of titles IV-E and IV-B of the Social Security Act, allowing for more flexible use of federal funds in order to test new approaches to service delivery and financing structures. It is anticipated that this flexibility will result in improved outcomes for children and families involved in the child welfare system, while remaining cost neutral to the federal government. The law requires that the IV-E agency's waiver demonstration project have one or more of the following goals:

- Increase permanency for all infants, children, and youth by reducing the time in foster placements when possible and promoting a successful transition to adulthood for older youth.

- Increase positive outcomes for infants, children, youth, and families in their homes and communities, including tribal communities, and improve the safety and well-being of infants, children, and youth.
- Prevent child abuse and neglect and the re-entry of infants, children, and youth into foster care.

The law also established a requirement that the title IV-E agency conducting a demonstration must implement at least two child welfare program improvement policies (from a list provided in statute) within three years of the waiver application. One of the program improvement policies must be a policy the state has not implemented prior to the submission of the application, the other policy or policies may have been previously implemented. In addition to these requirements, HHS established priority consideration for applicants focusing on promoting social and emotional well-being and addressing trauma (see "Focus on Trauma"). In September 2012, nine waiver demonstrations were approved for the following states: Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin.[1] In September 2013, an additional eight waiver demonstrations were approved in the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, New York, Rhode Island, and Tennessee. HHS has the authority to approve up to ten more demonstration projects in FY 2014, which is the final year for waiver authority. In reviewing the proposals received, HHS will give priority consideration to those that include a strong focus on promoting social and emotional well-being and addressing trauma, as outlined in Information Memorandum ACYF-CB-IM-12-05.

Focus on Trauma

Several efforts are underway within HHS to support state efforts to address trauma. For example, as noted above, the Department has the authority to approve up to ten title IV-E waivers per year for each fiscal year 2012, 2013, and 2014, and is prioritizing proposals that test or implement approaches that will "produce positive well-being outcomes for children, youth and their families, with particular attention to addressing the trauma experienced by children who have been abuse and/or neglected."[2] In fiscal years 2012 and 2013, HHS approved new demonstration projects in 16 states and the District of Columbia. While diverse in terms of scope and target population, these projects are expected to implement approaches designed to address trauma and improve the social and emotional well-being of the children and youth being served. Most projects will incorporate appropriate screening and assessment and expand the array of evidence-based interventions available to meet the identified needs of children and families.

Additionally, through current HHS demonstration funding programs, such as the "Initiative to Improve Access to Needs-Driven, Evidence-Based/Evidence-informed Mental and Behavioral Health Services in Child Welfare" and "Partnerships to Demonstrate the Effectiveness of Supportive Housing for Families in the Child Welfare System," states will be developing better infrastructure for screening and assessing children's trauma-related needs and will be connecting children to evidence-based services to meet such needs (see Adoption Opportunities and Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) under Children and Families Services Programs). These efforts align well with strong, ongoing collaborations among operating divisions within HHS, including the Administration for Children and Families, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, and the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services to identify more effective and coordinated strategies across systems to address child trauma. Guidance through ACYF-CB-IM-12-07, Establishing and Maintaining Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI) Systems in State Child Welfare Agencies, provides state title IV-B and IV-E child welfare agencies

[1] More on each demonstration and the improvement policies selected can be found at http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/programs/child-welfare-waivers.

[2] Children's Bureau; Administration on Children, Youth and Families; Administration for Children and Families; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2012). ACYF-CB-IM-12-05: Child Welfare Waiver Demonstration Projects for Fiscal Years (FYs) 2012-2014. Washington, DC: Author.

with information to establish and maintain CQI systems. A continuous quality improvement approach will allow states to better measure the quality of trauma-informed and other services provided by determining the impact those services have on child and family level outcomes and functioning, as well as the effectiveness of processes and systems in operation in the State and/or required by federal law. Further, HHS is working to increase the use of trauma screening, assessment, and evidence-based interventions in states and is developing guidance that will outline strategies to build capacity.

As is also noted in the Promoting Safe and Stable Families chapter, establishing permanency for children who are in foster care is one of the primary missions of ACF. By definition, foster care is intended to be a temporary situation until children may safely exit to permanency, which includes the following: reunification with parent(s) or primary caretaker(s), living with other relative(s), guardianship, or adoption. Not only are children in foster care meant to achieve permanency, but ACF seeks to do this in a timely manner. Therefore, annual performance measures 7P1 and 7P2 are focused on the amount of time it takes for children in foster care to move into a permanent home. Historical data show that between FY 2004 and FY 2008, over 90 percent of children who exited foster care in less than 24 months exited to permanent homes; historical data for fiscal years 2004 through 2008 also show that of the children who exited foster care after being in care for 24 months or longer, an average of only 72 percent exited foster care to a permanent home. The baseline (established in FY 2009) for measure 7P1 showed that 91.3 percent of those children who exited foster care in less than 24 months went to permanent homes. The baseline performance for measure 7P2 showed that 72.3 percent of children who exited foster care after being in care for 24 months or longer went to permanent homes. Though no FY 2010 targets were set for either measure (since targets cannot be set retroactively for years already passed), small improvements occurred in both. In FY 2010, there was a slight increase to 91.5 percent, and FY 2011 performance again slightly improved to 91.7 percent. In FY 2012, there was a slight decrease in the percentage of children who exited foster care in less than 24 months to permanent homes to 91.5 percent, missing the FY 2012 target of 91.7 percent. ACF will continue to support state agencies as they work to move children to permanent homes. To secure permanent placements, more needs to be done to help children recover from the trauma of abuse and neglect in order to ensure improved long-term child outcomes. Given that every maltreated child has experienced some level of trauma that can have negative consequences for both permanency and well-being goals, HHS makes effectively identifying and addressing child trauma a priority. Research shows that childhood trauma experiences create a significant risk for relational and attachment difficulties and these difficulties reduce a child's likelihood of achieving permanency.[3]

The Foster Care, Adoption Assistance and Guardianship Assistance programs are annually appropriated entitlement programs. Federal financial participation (FFP) in maintenance expenditures incurred by title IV-E agencies is provided at the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP), which varies among states from 50 percent to 73 percent. In addition, HHS has formulated a tribal FMAP to be used for direct title IV-E funding to tribes which takes into consideration the tribe's service area and population. The statute requires the application of the tribal FMAP, if higher than the state FMAP, for certain payments under title IV-E agreements and contracts between states and tribes. The tribal FMAP ranges from 50 to 83 percent, but many tribes which currently participate in IV-E agreements with states, as well as tribes that are expected to begin operating the title IV-E program directly, qualify for the maximum FMAP of 83 percent. State guardianship assistance and adoption subsidy payments made on behalf of individual children vary from state to state but may not exceed foster family care rates for comparable children.

State administrative costs are matched at a 50 percent rate and allowable training for the following groups is matched at a 75 percent rate: state and local employees;; adoptive parents; relative guardians; private

[3] Leathers, S.J., Spielfogel, J.E., Gleeson, J.P and Rolock, N.. (2012). Behavior problems, foster home integration, and evidence-based behavioral interventions: What predicts adoption of foster children? *Children & Youth Services Review,* 34: 891-899.

child welfare agency staff providing services to children receiving title IV-E assistance; child abuse and neglect court personnel; agency, child or parent attorneys; guardians ad litem; and, court appointed special advocates.

Chafee Foster Care Independence Program – This program originated in 1986 and was permanently authorized as part of P.L. 103-66 in 1993. In FY 1999, the federal Independent Living Program was revised and amended by the enactment of title I of P.L. 106-169, the John H. Chafee Foster Care Independence Act. The Foster Care Independence Act provided states with more flexibility and additional resources to support child welfare services designed to help youth make the transition from foster care to become positive, productive adults. This program provides services to foster children under 18 who are expected to "age out" of foster care, former foster youth (ages 18-21) and, as added by Fostering Connections, youth who left foster care for kinship guardianship or adoption after age 16. This program helps these youth make the transition to independent living by providing a variety of services including, but not limited to, educational assistance, career exploration, vocational training, job placement, life skills training, home management, health services, substance abuse prevention, preventive health activities, and room and board.

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

The program is implementing the National Youth in Transition Database (NYTD), as required by P.L. 106-169, which provides data on recipient demographics and how well they transition over time. Pre-baseline data for two new performance measures (7W and 7X) are reported based on FY 2011 actual results. In FY 2011, 93 percent of youth (age 17) currently or formerly in foster care reported in the NYTD survey that they had a connection to at least one adult to whom they can go for advice or emotional support. For annual performance measure 7X, eight percent of youth currently or formerly in foster care will have at least a high school diploma or GED. Since youth surveyed by NYTD in FY 2011 were 17 years of age, this percentage is expected to grow as this cohort of youth is surveyed at ages 19 (in FY 2013) and 21 (in FY 2015).

The Multi-Site Evaluation of Foster Youth Programs, a rigorous evaluation of programs designed to help foster youth make the transition to adulthood, concluded in 2011. This evaluation, required by P.L. 106-169, was designed to examine existing programs of potential national significance as they were operating at the time. Final reports summarizing findings from all four programs evaluated – a life skills training program (Los Angeles, CA), a tutoring program (Los Angeles, CA), an employment services program (Kern County, CA), and a one-on-one intensive, individualized life skills program (State of Massachusetts) – were released between 2008 and 2011. Three of the four sites (the California sites) were not found to produce significant impacts on key outcomes of interest for the transition to adulthood. Massachusetts' Adolescent Outreach Program did have significant findings that favored the treatment group, including treatment group youth being more likely to enroll and persist in post-secondary education and to stay in foster care past age 18. The findings regarding post-secondary education were interpreted with caution, however. The higher rate of college attendance among treatment

youth was found to be almost entirely a function of the fact that they were more likely to remain involved with the child welfare system, as Massachusetts required youth to be enrolled in school or vocational training to stay in foster care past age 18. It is important to note that individual programs in the evaluation differed in their approach and are not representative of all services for foster youth aging out of care, nor does the evaluation speak to the effectiveness of the CFCIP overall.

Even though there were few significant impacts, the Multi-Site Evaluation provided important learning about social service evaluation and tracking of foster youth that can be used in other ACF efforts, including NYTD. In 2011, ACF launched a new effort to build on the work of the Multi-Site Evaluation and develop the next tests of Chafee-funded services and programs. This contract to plan a next generation evaluation agenda for the John H. Chafee Foster Care Independence Program includes a multi-phased effort that began with an assessment of what is known about programs and interventions that serve foster youth, as well as what might be learned from other fields. Subsequent phases will include a field assessment of programs that could be evaluated, conversations with key stakeholders about an evaluation agenda, and in-depth work with potential evaluation sites to strengthen intervention models and prepare sites for evaluation. This agenda planning contract will lay the foundation for future evaluation.

ACF has joined with OMB's Partnership Fund for Program Integrity Innovation in a project focused on Automation of Foster Care Transfer Records: ACF will work with states to test a web-based system for exchange of foster care information with the goal of expeditious exchange of case documentation, timeliness of communication and case assignment. Results will guide and support continuous quality improvement

Budget Request – The FY 2015 request for the Foster Care and Permanency programs of $7,287,000,000 reflects FY 2015 current law of $7,035,000,000 adjusted by +$252,000,000 to support proposed legislation discussed below. This is $278,125,000 above the FY 2014 enacted level. In addition to the legislative proposals discussed below, this funding request supports continuing implementation of Fostering Connections, ongoing baseline IV-E program changes under current law, and includes the $3,000,000 in pre-appropriated funds for technical assistance for tribal programs. Further, $2,300,000,000 will be needed for the first quarter of FY 2016 to assure the timely awarding of first quarter grants.

In FY 2015, $4,541,000,000 is requested for the Foster Care program, an increase of $252,000,000 from the FY 2015 current law estimate of $4,289,000,000. An increase of $250,000,000 is in support of a proposal for scaling up evidence-based psychosocial interventions as alternatives to psychotropic medications for children in child welfare, discussed below. In addition, this request continues support for the proposal to require that child support payments made on behalf of youth in foster care are used in the best interest of the child, rather than as an offset to state and federal child welfare costs. This proposal increases the funding required for Foster Care in FY 2015 by $2,000,000 over current law and is estimated to cost an average of $29,000,000 per year once fully implemented; $266,000,000 over ten years.

Demonstration to Address Over-Prescription of Psychotropic Medications for Children in Foster Care
The Budget proposes $250,000,000 in mandatory funding through ACF to support state efforts to build provider capacity to provide evidence-based psychosocial interventions for children in foster care and to ensure fidelity to proven models. This is in concert with a Budget proposal authorizing a five-year Medicaid demonstration to provide performance-based incentive payments to states to improve care coordination and delivery for children in foster care identified as high risk for behavioral and mental health problems. A portion of the proposed ACF funds will support evaluation activities.

The need for action in this area is evident. ACF data show that 18 percent of the approximately 400,000 children in foster care were taking one or more psychotropic medications at the time they were surveyed (NSCAW II data collected Oct. 2009 - Jan. 2011). GAO has estimated an even higher range of 21 to 39 percent. Children in foster care are prescribed psychotropic medications at far higher rates than other children served by Medicaid, and often in amounts that exceed the Food and Drug Administration's guidelines.

The existing evidence-base in the area of trauma-informed psychosocial interventions warrants a large initial investment to expand access to effective interventions. The ACF investment of $250 million over five years would fund infrastructure and capacity building, while the Medicaid investment of $500 million over five years would provide incentive payments to states that demonstrate measured improvement.

This proposal presents a concerted effort to reduce over-prescription of psychotropic medications for these children by increasing the availability of evidence-based psychosocial treatments that meet the complex needs of children who have experienced maltreatment. Increased access to timely and effective screening, assessment, and non-pharmaceutical treatment will reduce over-prescription of psychotropic medication as a first-line treatment strategy, improve their emotional and behavioral health, and increase the likelihood that children in foster care will exit to positive, permanent settings, with the skills and resources they need to be successful in life. The Administration looks forward to working with Congress to address this crucial issue and improve services to some of our most vulnerable young people.

Current Law Estimates

The FY 2015 current law estimate for Foster Care of $4,289,000,000 is $10,050,333 above the FY 2014 enacted level of $ 4,278,949,667. An estimated average of 150,800 children per month will have payments made on their behalf in the Foster Care program in FY 2015. This continues the declining trend in the number of title IV-E eligible children over the last decade, which can be attributed to several factors, including a reduction in the overall foster care population, increased adoptions, and the linking of a child's eligibility to the income standards set in the defunct AFDC criteria. While there will be a continuing decline in the number of children participating in the Foster Care program, both administrative and training costs are expected to increase, in part due to the implementation of provisions and state options in Fostering Connections.

In FY 2015, $2,504,000,000 is requested for the Adoption Assistance program, which is the FY 2015 current law estimate. This is an increase of $41,000,000 above FY 2014 enacted level of $2,463,000,000. In FY 2015, an estimated average of 452,500 children per month will have payments made on their behalf.

In FY 2015, $99,000,000 is requested for the Guardianship Assistance program, which is the FY 2015 current law estimate. This is -$25,000,000 below the FY 2014 enacted level of $124,000,000 and +$14,000,000 above the updated current law estimate for FY 2014. The difference from the enacted level reflects that we previously estimated a faster rate of expansion in this program than we are currently observing. However, the program is continuing to grow, and we expect there will be an increase in the number of children participating in the Guardianship Assistance program as new states and tribes begin programs, and established states expand the implementation of their programs. An estimated average of 21,100 children per month will have payments made on their behalf in FY 2015.

The FY 2015 current law level for the Chafee Foster Care Independence Program is $140,000,000. This will allow continued grants to states to support services to children aging out of foster care. In addition, the discretionary component of the Chafee Foster Care Independence Program includes $45,174,000 for education and training vouchers, discussed in the Children and Families Services Programs chapter.

An annual performance measure of the adoption rate was developed as an appropriate measure of success in moving children toward permanency through adoption, taking into account the size of the pool of children in foster care for whom adoption is the appropriate goal. In FY 2010, the adoption rate reached 12.2 percent, with 52,000 children adopted, exceeding the FY 2010 target of 10.2 percent. In FY 2011, performance on this measure has remained relatively flat at 12.1 percent (with 51,000 children adopted), and exceeded the FY 2011 target (10.3 percent). In FY 2012, the adoption rate again remaining relatively flat at 12.0 percent and 52,000 children adopted, which again exceeds the target of 10.4 percent. Current performance has already surpassed the target for out-years through 2015; therefore, ACF has adjusted the FY 2015 target to 12.5 percent.

As previously noted, the Chafee Foster Care Independence Program under section 477 of the Social Security Act authorized the creation of a data collection and performance system, called the National Youth in Transition Database (NYTD). The NYTD collects information on independent living services provided to youth in foster care or who have aged out of foster care and also collects outcome information from youth in six areas: financial self-sufficiency, educational attainment, positive connections with adults, homelessness, high-risk behavior, and health insurance coverage. States began reporting information to NYTD in FY 2011, providing ACF with pre-baseline data for the two new annual performance measures, 7W and 7X. ACF anticipates establishing baseline data for both of these new performance measures pending another year of data collection, which will then allow future performance targets to be established.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

PAYMENTS FOR FOSTER CARE AND PERMANENCY

FOSTER CARE

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2015 Target +/- FY 2014 Target
7R: Decrease the percent of foster children in care 12 or more months with no case plan goal (including case plan goal "Not Yet Determined"). (Child Welfare Services, PSSF, Foster Care) (Efficiency)	FY 2012: 3.7% Target: 3.4% (Target Not Met)	Prior Result -0.5PP	Prior Result -0.5PP	N/A
7S: Decrease improper payments in the title IV-E foster care program by lowering the national error rate. (Foster Care) (Efficiency)	FY 2013: 5.3% Target: 6.0% (Target Exceeded)	5.8%	5.5%	- 0.3
7.8LT and 7T: Increase the adoption rate. (Foster Care, Adoption Opportunities, Adoption Incentives, Adoption Assistance) (Outcome)	FY 2012: 12.0% Target: 10.4% (Target Exceeded)	12.3% [1]	12.5%	+ 0.2

[1] The FY 2014 target for this performance measure has been updated. As part of the FY 2014 President's budget, ACF set a new target of 12.6 percent for FY 2014. However, based on additional analysis of recent performance and trends, ACF has now adjusted this target to 12.3 percent.

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2015 Target +/- FY 2014 Target
7vi: Number of adoptions from foster care. (Output)	FY 2012: 52,035 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
7vii: Annual estimate of improper payments. (Output)	FY 2013: $69.7 million (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

ADOPTION ASSISTANCE

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2015 Target +/- FY 2014 Target
7.8LT and 7T: Increase the adoption rate. (Foster Care, Adoption Opportunities, Adoption Incentives, Adoption Assistance) (Outcome)	FY 2012: 12.0% Target: 10.4% (Target Exceeded)	12.3% [1]	12.5%	+ 0.2
7vi: Number of adoptions from foster care. (Output)	FY 2012: 52,035 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

CHAFEE INDEPENDENT LIVING PROGRAM

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2015 Target +/- FY 2014 Target
7W: Increase or maintain the percentage of youth currently or formerly in foster care who report in the National Youth in Transition Database (NYTD) survey having a connection to at least one adult to whom they can go for advice or emotional support. (Developmental Outcome and Efficiency)	FY 2011: 93.1% (Pre-Baseline)	N/A[2]	TBD	N/A
7X: Increase the percentage of youth currently or formerly in foster care who report in the NYTD survey having at least a high school diploma or GED. (Developmental Outcome)	FY 2011: 8% (Pre-Baseline)	N/A[3]	TBD	N/A

[1] The FY 2014 target for this performance measure has been updated. As part of the FY 2014 President's budget, ACF set a new target of 12.6 percent for FY 2014. However, based on additional analysis of recent performance and trends, ACF has now adjusted this target to 12.3 percent.
[2] Data collection for this performance measure takes place biannually; therefore there is no data to be report FY 2014.
[3] Data collection for this performance measure takes place biannually; therefore there is no data to be report FY 2014.

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2015 Target +/- FY 2014 Target
7Y1: Promote efficient use of CFCIP funds by increasing the number of jurisdictions that completely expend their allocations within the two-year expenditure period. (Outcome and Efficiency)	FY 2010: 47 Target: 48 (Target Not Met)	Prior Result +2% (until maintenance goal of 52 states/juris is achieved)	Prior Result +2% (until maintenance goal of 52 states/juris is achieved)	N/A
7Y2: Promote efficient use of CFCIP funds by decreasing the total amount of funds that remain unexpended by states at the end of the prescribed period. (Outcome and Efficiency)	FY 2010: $1,603,963 Target: $593,132 (Target Not Met)	Prior Result -10%	Prior Result -10%	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Foster Care

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$4,115,458,259	$4,241,653,667	$4,261,752,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	16,195,369	26,796,000	28,727,000
Program Support	493,151	500,000	521,000
Total, Resources	$4,132,146,779	$4,268,949,667	$4,291,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	54	53	54
New Starts			
#	52	53	54
$	$4,115,458,259	$4,241,653,667	$4,261,752,000
Continuations			
#	1	0	0
$	$1,500,000	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	6	6	5
$	$14,695,369	$26,796,000	$28,727,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	1
$	$91,394	$92,000	$106,000

Notes:
1. Program Support includes funding for grant panel review, information technology support, and overhead associated with technical assistance activities.

Resource and Program Data
Demonstration to Address Over-Prescription of Psychotropic Drugs for Children in Foster Care

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			$12,500,000
Demonstration/Development			26,956,000
Training/Technical Assistance			10,055,000
Program Support			489,000
Total, Resources	$0	$0	$50,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	0	0	TBD
New Starts			
#	0	0	TBD
$	$0	$0	$26,956,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	3
$	$0	$0	$22,555,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	1
$	$0	$0	$29,000

Notes:
1. Program Support includes funding for grant panel review, information technology support, staffing, and overhead associated with technical assistance activities.

Resource and Program Data
Adoption Assistance

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$2,278,134,981	$2,384,000,000	$2,504,000,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$2,278,134,981	$2,384,000,000	$2,504,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	61	61	61
New Starts			
#	61	61	61
$	$2,278,134,981	$2,384,000,000	$2,504,000,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0

Resource and Program Data
Guardianship Assistance

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$77,098,649	$85,000,000	$99,000,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$77,098,649	$85,000,000	$99,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	44	44	44
New Starts			
#	44	44	44
$	$77,098,649	$85,000,000	$99,000,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0

Resource and Program Data
Chafee Foster Care Independence Program

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$137,900,000	$137,900,000	$137,900,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation	1,319,256	1,401,000	1,424,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	258,241	129,000	134,000
Program Support	521,645	533,828	542,000
Total, Resources	$139,999,142	$139,963,828	$140,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	58	56	56
New Starts			
#	56	56	56
$	$137,900,000	$137,900,000	$137,900,000
Continuations			
#	1	0	0
$	$33,063	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	1	1	1
$	$1,544,434	$1,530,000	$1,558,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	1
$	$264,836	$274,828	$280,000

Notes:
1. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, staffing, and overhead.

Resource and Program Data
Tribal IV-E Technical Assistance (Pre-Appropriated)

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	$2,412,849	$2,441,000	$2,439,000
Program Support	524,971	520,081	561,000
Total, Resources	$2,937,820	$2,961,081	$3,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	7	7	6
New Starts			
#	5	6	5
$	$1,476,636	$2,441,000	$1,504,000
Continuations			
#	2	1	1
$	$936,213	$0	$935,000
Contracts			
#	8	1	1
$	$78,000	$82,000	$80,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	3	1	1
$	$27,080	$28,081	$28,000

Notes:
1. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, staffing, travel, and associated overhead costs.

State Table - Title IV-E Foster Care

FY 2015 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.658

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Difference from FY 2014 Enacted
Alabama	28,370,778	29,158,218	29,117,470	-40,748
Alaska	15,682,151	16,117,414	16,094,890	-22,524
Arizona	105,388,488	108,313,578	108,162,214	-151,364
Arkansas	40,698,233	41,827,825	41,769,372	-58,453
California	1,155,915,827	1,187,998,633	1,186,338,438	-1,660,195
Colorado	56,072,717	57,629,033	57,548,498	-80,535
Connecticut	54,832,301	56,354,189	56,275,435	-78,754
Delaware	6,548,383	6,730,135	6,720,730	-9,405
District of Columbia	36,220,252	37,225,556	37,173,535	-52,021
Florida	181,195,818	186,224,964	185,964,721	-260,243
Georgia	69,598,108	71,529,825	71,429,865	-99,960
Hawaii	13,758,674	14,140,550	14,120,789	-19,761
Idaho	8,761,138	9,004,306	8,991,723	-12,583
Illinois	184,353,615	189,470,407	189,205,628	-264,779
Indiana	61,281,135	62,982,012	62,893,997	-88,015
Iowa	20,342,641	20,907,257	20,878,040	-29,217
Kansas	23,072,247	23,712,624	23,679,487	-33,137
Kentucky	41,461,908	42,612,696	42,553,146	-59,550
Louisiana	43,088,894	44,284,840	44,222,953	-61,887
Maine	16,345,632	16,799,310	16,775,834	-23,476
Maryland	60,283,209	61,956,388	61,869,806	-86,582
Massachusetts	49,497,644	50,871,467	50,800,375	-71,092
Michigan	124,832,063	128,296,816	128,117,525	-179,291
Minnesota	40,897,915	42,033,049	41,974,310	-58,739
Mississippi	17,432,499	17,916,343	17,891,306	-25,037
Missouri	58,870,603	60,504,575	60,420,022	-84,553
Montana	11,653,204	11,976,642	11,959,905	-16,737
Nebraska	11,906,044	12,236,500	12,219,400	-17,100
Nevada	36,964,722	37,990,689	37,937,599	-53,090
New Hampshire	16,615,966	17,077,147	17,053,283	-23,864
New Jersey	94,520,582	97,144,030	97,008,275	-135,755
New Mexico	18,013,846	18,513,826	18,487,953	-25,873
New York	286,658,756	294,615,059	294,203,344	-411,715
North Carolina	66,472,846	68,317,821	68,222,349	-95,472
North Dakota	10,819,757	11,120,063	11,104,523	-15,540

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Difference from FY 2014 Enacted
Ohio	189,104,434	194,353,087	194,081,484	-271,603
Oklahoma	35,308,040	36,288,026	36,237,314	-50,712
Oregon	84,402,107	86,744,714	86,623,491	-121,223
Pennsylvania	188,645,719	193,881,640	193,610,696	-270,944
Rhode Island	12,198,369	12,536,939	12,519,419	-17,520
South Carolina	33,939,540	34,881,543	34,832,797	-48,746
South Dakota	5,320,491	5,468,163	5,460,521	-7,642
Tennessee	36,182,078	37,186,323	37,134,356	-51,967
Texas	227,220,783	233,527,367	233,201,020	-326,347
Utah	22,415,287	23,037,430	23,005,236	-32,194
Vermont	9,165,699	9,420,096	9,406,932	-13,164
Virginia	48,854,355	50,210,323	50,140,156	-70,167
Washington	79,813,797	82,029,054	81,914,421	-114,633
West Virginia	19,622,248	20,166,870	20,138,687	-28,183
Wisconsin	53,163,566	54,639,137	54,562,781	-76,356
Wyoming	1,601,791	1,646,249	1,643,949	-2,300
Subtotal	**4,115,386,900**	**4,229,610,748**	**4,223,700,000**	**-5,910,748**
Indian Tribes	3,213,671	15,000,000	39,000,000	24,000,000
Subtotal	**3,213,671**	**15,000,000**	**39,000,000**	**24,000,000**
Total States/Territories	**4,118,600,571**	**4,244,610,748**	**4,262,700,000**	**18,089,252**
Other	0	0	52,000,000	52,000,000
Training and Technical Assistance	16,688,520	27,300,000	29,300,000	2,000,000
Subtotal, Adjustments	**16,688,520**	**27,300,000**	**81,300,000**	**54,000,000**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$4,135,289,091**	**$4,271,910,748**	**$4,344,000,000**	**$72,089,252**

Notes:
1. Multiple states have capped allocation waiver demonstration projects under Section 1130 of the Social Security Act for portions of their Foster Care programs. This table may not fully reflect the terms and conditions of any such waiver agreement.
2. Other reflects legislative proposals in FY 2015.

State Table - Title IV-E Adoption Assistance

FY 2015 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.659

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Difference from FY 2014 Enacted
Alabama	10,079,142	10,547,520	11,078,436	530,916
Alaska	11,383,459	11,912,449	12,512,069	599,620
Arizona	93,179,794	97,509,863	102,418,077	4,908,214
Arkansas	17,805,637	18,633,066	19,570,972	937,906
California	445,674,330	466,384,832	489,860,581	23,475,749
Colorado	19,611,064	20,522,391	21,555,397	1,033,006
Connecticut	36,723,687	38,430,238	40,364,646	1,934,408
Delaware	1,625,949	1,701,507	1,787,153	85,646
District of Columbia	14,954,001	15,648,914	16,436,611	787,697
Florida	100,903,747	105,592,748	110,907,819	5,315,071
Georgia	33,607,862	35,169,621	36,939,904	1,770,283
Hawaii	13,646,607	14,280,765	14,999,596	718,831
Idaho	6,410,240	6,708,124	7,045,781	337,657
Illinois	80,611,044	84,357,042	88,603,202	4,246,160
Indiana	57,382,927	60,049,514	63,072,140	3,022,626
Iowa	35,851,013	37,517,011	39,405,451	1,888,440
Kansas	14,844,721	15,534,556	16,316,496	781,940
Kentucky	44,989,434	47,080,095	49,449,898	2,369,803
Louisiana	17,334,978	18,140,535	19,053,649	913,114
Maine	13,747,671	14,386,526	15,110,680	724,154
Maryland	24,816,700	25,969,933	27,277,144	1,307,211
Massachusetts	31,229,472	32,680,707	34,325,709	1,645,002
Michigan	117,982,691	123,465,351	129,680,050	6,214,699
Minnesota	25,803,079	27,002,149	28,361,318	1,359,169
Mississippi	9,283,493	9,714,897	10,203,902	489,005
Missouri	37,392,119	39,129,732	41,099,350	1,969,618
Montana	7,506,667	7,855,502	8,250,913	395,411
Nebraska	11,119,726	11,636,460	12,222,188	585,728
Nevada	21,832,172	22,846,714	23,996,716	1,150,002
New Hampshire	4,226,727	4,423,143	4,645,785	222,642
New Jersey	58,235,368	60,941,568	64,009,096	3,067,528
New Mexico	19,225,177	20,118,572	21,131,251	1,012,679
New York	126,483,420	132,361,109	139,023,581	6,662,472
North Carolina	51,330,155	53,715,469	56,419,268	2,703,799
North Dakota	5,241,613	5,485,191	5,761,291	276,100

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Difference from FY 2014 Enacted
Ohio	157,377,496	164,690,834	172,980,641	8,289,807
Oklahoma	35,656,819	37,313,793	39,192,004	1,878,211
Oregon	32,678,363	34,196,928	35,918,250	1,721,322
Pennsylvania	81,853,470	85,657,204	89,968,808	4,311,604
Rhode Island	6,797,903	7,113,802	7,471,879	358,077
South Carolina	15,718,854	16,449,310	17,277,295	827,985
South Dakota	3,856,356	4,035,561	4,238,693	203,132
Tennessee	39,453,698	41,287,113	43,365,323	2,078,210
Texas	107,744,658	112,751,556	118,426,970	5,675,414
Utah	7,794,095	8,156,287	8,566,838	410,551
Vermont	8,153,976	8,532,892	8,962,400	429,508
Virginia	38,907,701	40,715,743	42,765,194	2,049,451
Washington	50,483,153	52,829,107	55,488,290	2,659,183
West Virginia	19,638,593	20,551,199	21,585,655	1,034,456
Wisconsin	49,173,908	51,459,021	54,049,241	2,590,220
Wyoming	770,052	805,836	846,399	40,563
Subtotal	**2,278,134,981**	**2,384,000,000**	**2,504,000,000**	**120,000,000**
Total States/Territories	**2,278,134,981**	**2,384,000,000**	**2,504,000,000**	**120,000,000**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$2,278,134,981**	**$2,384,000,000**	**$2,504,000,000**	**$120,000,000**

State Table - Chafee Foster Care Independence Program

FY 2015 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.674

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Difference from FY 2014 Enacted
Alabama	1,749,078	1,749,078	1,749,078	0
Alaska	588,801	588,801	588,801	0
Arizona	3,246,419	3,246,419	3,246,419	0
Arkansas	1,232,528	1,232,528	1,232,528	0
California	18,866,508	18,866,508	18,866,508	0
Colorado	2,281,975	2,281,975	2,281,975	0
Connecticut	1,458,764	1,458,764	1,458,764	0
Delaware	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
District of Columbia	1,091,992	1,091,992	1,091,992	0
Florida	6,130,927	6,130,927	6,130,927	0
Georgia	2,254,185	2,254,185	2,254,185	0
Hawaii	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
Idaho	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
Illinois	5,796,477	5,796,477	5,796,477	0
Indiana	4,013,399	4,013,399	4,013,399	0
Iowa	2,135,837	2,135,837	2,135,837	0
Kansas	1,944,943	1,944,943	1,944,943	0
Kentucky	2,282,955	2,282,955	2,282,955	0
Louisiana	1,455,821	1,455,821	1,455,821	0
Maine	565,888	565,888	565,888	0
Maryland	1,993,622	1,993,622	1,993,622	0
Massachusetts	2,928,643	2,928,643	2,928,643	0
Michigan	5,365,583	5,365,583	5,365,583	0
Minnesota	1,650,999	1,650,999	1,650,999	0
Mississippi	1,171,065	1,171,065	1,171,065	0
Missouri	3,230,073	3,230,073	3,230,073	0
Montana	563,301	563,301	563,301	0
Nebraska	1,726,819	1,726,819	1,726,819	0
Nevada	1,571,229	1,571,229	1,571,229	0
New Hampshire	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
New Jersey	2,297,848	2,297,848	2,297,848	0
New Mexico	611,034	611,034	611,034	0
New York	11,585,958	11,585,958	11,585,958	0
North Carolina	2,886,142	2,886,142	2,886,142	0
North Dakota	500,000	500,000	500,000	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Difference from FY 2014 Enacted
Ohio	3,903,550	3,903,550	3,903,550	0
Oklahoma	2,568,693	2,568,693	2,568,693	0
Oregon	2,879,433	2,879,433	2,879,433	0
Pennsylvania	5,017,075	5,017,075	5,017,075	0
Rhode Island	681,977	681,977	681,977	0
South Carolina	1,466,937	1,466,937	1,466,937	0
South Dakota	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
Tennessee	2,188,799	2,188,799	2,188,799	0
Texas	9,465,945	9,465,945	9,465,945	0
Utah	943,521	943,521	943,521	0
Vermont	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
Virginia	1,741,231	1,741,231	1,741,231	0
Washington	3,305,814	3,305,814	3,305,814	0
West Virginia	1,339,434	1,339,434	1,339,434	0
Wisconsin	2,149,568	2,149,568	2,149,568	0
Wyoming	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
Subtotal	**136,330,790**	**136,330,790**	**136,330,790**	**0**
Indian Tribes	105,869	105,869	105,869	0
Subtotal	**105,869**	**105,869**	**105,869**	**0**
Puerto Rico	1,463,341	1,463,341	1,463,341	0
Subtotal	**1,463,341**	**1,463,341**	**1,463,341**	**0**
Total States/Territories	**137,900,000**	**137,900,000**	**137,900,000**	**0**
Training and Technical Assistance	2,099,142	2,063,828	2,100,000	36,172
Subtotal, Adjustments	**2,099,142**	**2,063,828**	**2,100,000**	**36,172**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$139,999,142**	**$139,963,828**	**$140,000,000**	**$36,172**

Notes:
1. Training and technical assistance reflects the 1.5% set aside authorized in section 477(g)(2) of the Social Security Act.

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

FY 2015 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis

For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, section 436 of the Social Security Act, $345,000,000 and **[**in addition**]**, for carrying out, except as otherwise provided, section 437 of such Act, $59,765,000.

Language Provision	Explanation
[in addition**]**	It is not clear why the language "in addition" here is necessary, and its inclusion here could raise questions as to why this language does not appear in other places in HHS appropriations.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Authorizing Legislation

	FY 2014 Amount Authorized	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Amount Authorized	FY 2015 Budget Request
1. Promoting Safe and Stable Families [Sections 436, 437 and 438 of the Social Security Act] [11]	$545,000,000	$379,925,000	$545,000,000	$404,765,000
2. Family Connection Grants [Section 427(h) of the Social Security Act] [12]	$0	$0	$0	$15,000,000
3. Personal Responsibility Education Program [Pre-Appropriated, Section 513 of the Social Security Act] [13]	$75,000,000	$69,600,000	$0	$75,000,000
4. Abstinence Education [Pre-Appropriated, Section 510 of the Social Security Act] [14]	$50,000,000	$46,400,000	$0	$0
Total request level		$495,925,000	$494	,765,000
Total request level against definite authorizations	$685,000,000	$495,925,000	$545,000,000	$494,765,000

Appropriations Not Authorized by Law

Program	Last Year of Authorization	Authorization Level in Last Year of Authorization	Appropriations in Last Year of Authorization	Appropriations in FY 2014
Family Connection Grants [Section 427(h) of the Social Security Act]	FY 2013	$15,000,000	$14,235,000	$0

[11] Expires September 30, 2016.
[12] Expired September 30, 2013.
[13] Expires September 30, 2014.
[14] Expires September 30, 2014.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Appropriations History Table

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	Appropriation
2006		
Appropriation	410,000,000	435,000,000
Pre-appropriated		20,000,000
Rescission		-900,000
Section 202 Transfer		-61,000
Total		454,039,000
2007		
Appropriation	434,100,000	434,100,000
Pre-appropriated		20,000,000
Total		454,100,000
2008		
Appropriation	434,100,000	409,437,000
Pre-appropriated		20,000,000
Rescission		-1,126,000
Total		428,311,000
2009		
Appropriation	408,311,000	408,311,000
Pre-appropriated		35,000,000
Total		443,311,000
2010		
Appropriation	408,311,000	533,311,000
Pre-appropriated		160,000,000
Total	408,311,000	568,311,000
2011		
Appropriation	408,311,000	428,311,000
Pre-appropriated		140,000,000
Rescission		-127,000
Total	408,311,000	568,184,000
2012		
Appropriation	428,311,000	408,184,000
Pre-appropriated		140,000,000
Rescission		-119,000
Total	428,311,000	548,065,000
2013		
Appropriation	408,065,000	408,065,000
Pre-appropriated		140,000,000

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	Appropriation
Rescission		-126,000
Sequestration		-27,908,000
Secretary's 1% Transfer		-94,000
Total	408,065,000	519,937,000
2014		
Appropriation	423,065,000	404,765,000
Pre-appropriated		125,000,000
Sequestration		-33,840,000
Total	423,065,000	495,925,000
2015		
Appropriation	404,765,000	
Pre-appropriated	90,000,000	
Total	494,765,000	

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Amounts Available for Obligation

Budgetary Resources	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Annual, B.A.	$408,065,000	$404,765,000	$404,765,000
Pre-Appropriated, B.A.	140,000,000	125,000,000	90,000,000
Rescission	-126,000	0	0
Sequestration	-27,908,000	-33,840,000	0
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	**$520,031,000**	**$495,925,000**	**$494,765,000**
Secretary's 1 % Transfer	-94,000	0	0
Subtotal, Adjusted Budget Authority	**$519,937,000**	**$495,925,000**	**$494,765,000**
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-10,630,000	-9,400,000	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	15,908,000	8,407,000	0
Unobligated Balance, adjustment	-246,000	0	0
Recoveries of prior year obligations	504,000	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	-8,407,000	0	0
Total Obligations	**$517,066,000**	**$494,932,000**	**$494,765,000**

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Budget Authority by Activity

Activity	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	$387,077,000	$379,925,000	$404,765,000
Pre-appropriated:			
Family Connection Grants	14,235,000	0	15,000,000
Personal Responsibility Education Program	71,175,000	69,600,000	75,000,000
Abstinence Education Program	47,450,000	46,400,000	0
Total, Budget Authority	**$519,937,000**	**$495,925,000**	**$494,765,000**

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Summary of Changes

FY 2014 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	$495,925,000
(Obligations)	($494,932,000)
FY 2015 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	$494,765,000
Net change	-$1,160,000

Description of Changes	FY 2014 Estimate	Change from Base
Increases:		
A. Built-in:		
1) **Promoting Safe and Stable Families, Mandatory:** Technical baseline change.	$320,160,000	+$24,840,000
Subtotal, Built-in Increases		+$24,840,000
B. Program:		
1) **Family Connection Grants (Pre-Appropriated):** Reauthorization of Family Connection Grants through FY 2016.	$0	+$15,000,000
2) **Personal Responsibility Education Program (Pre-Appropriated):** Reauthorize PREP funding at $75M.	$69,600,000	+$5,400,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+$20,400,000
Total, Increases		+$45,240,000
Decreases:		
A. Program:		
1) **Abstinence Education Program (Pre-appropriated):** Technical Baseline Change.	$46,400,000	-$46,400,000
Subtotal, Program Decreases		-$46,400,000
Total, Decreases		-$46,400,000
Net Change		-$1,160,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Justification

Funding Level	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	Change From FY 2014 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	$519,937,000	$495,925,000	$494,765,000	-$1,160,000
Total, Obligations	**$517,066,000**	**$494,932,000**	**$494,765,000**	**-$166,000**

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

2015 Authorization ..... $545,000,000 for Promoting Safe and Stable Families and such sums as may be appropriated for Family Connection Grants and the Personal Responsibility Education Program, pending Congressional action on the proposals in this request

Allocation Method .....Formula Grant, Competitive Grant

General Statement

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

- Family preservation services, which are designed to help families alleviate crises; maintain the safety of children in their own homes; support families who are preparing to reunify or adopt, and assist families to obtain support to address their multiple needs in a culturally sensitive manner. The definition also allows grantees to support infant safe haven programs.

- Family support services, which are primarily community-based preventive activities designed to promote the safety and well-being of children and families; promote parental competencies and behaviors that will increase the ability of families to successfully nurture their children; enable families to use other resources and opportunities available in the community; create supportive networks to enhance child-rearing abilities of parents and help compensate for the increased social isolation and vulnerability of families; and strengthen parental relationships and promote healthy marriages. The P.L. 112-34 amended the definition to include mentoring programs.

- Time-limited reunification services, which are provided to a child who is removed from home and placed in a foster care setting and to the parents or primary caregiver. These services are available only for 15 months from the date the child enters foster care. Time-limited reunification services facilitate the safe and timely reunification of the child with the family. Grantees may use funds for counseling, substance abuse treatment services, mental health services, temporary child care, and therapeutic services for families, including crisis nurseries; and transportation to services. In addition, P.L. 112-34 authorized grantees to use funds for peer-to-peer mentoring and support groups

for parents and primary caregivers, and for services and activities to facilitate access to and visitation of children in foster care by parents and siblings.

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

The PSSF account also includes two programs funded under title V of the Social Security Act: Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP) and Abstinence Education. Of the $75 million of PREP funds, 78 percent go to projects that replicate effective, evidence-based program models or substantially incorporate elements of projects that have been proven to delay sexual activity, increase condom or contraceptive use for sexually active youth, or reduce pregnancy among youth. An additional $10 million of PREP funds go to research and demonstration projects that implement innovative strategies for preventing adolescent pregnancy (e.g. PREIS). Young people are educated on both abstinence and contraception to prevent pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS. The program targets youth ages 10 to 19 who are homeless, in foster care, live in rural areas or in geographic areas with high teen birth rates, or come from racial or ethnic minority groups. The program also supports pregnant youth and mothers under the age of 21. The Abstinence Education program provides funding to states and territories for abstinence education, and where appropriate, mentoring, counseling and adult supervision to promote abstinence from sexual activity. Projects focus on those groups most likely to bear children out of wedlock, including youth, ages 10 to 19, who are homeless, in foster care, live in rural areas or geographic areas with high teen birth rates, or come from racial or ethnic minority groups.

Program Description and Accomplishments –

Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Formula Grants – Funds are distributed to states based on the state's share of children in all states receiving Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits. States are entitled to payments equal to their allotments for use in paying no more than 75 percent of the costs of activities under the approved state plan. The remaining 25 percent of costs must be paid with funds from non-federal sources. States carry out a comprehensive planning process, consulting with a broad range of public and private agencies providing services to families, as well as with parents and families themselves, to ensure that services are coordinated and that funds are spent in a manner responsive to the needs of families.

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

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

- From the mandatory funds, $40 million is allocated to two purposes: (1) formula grants for states to improve the quality of caseworker visits with children in foster care, with an emphasis on improving caseworker decision making, training and retention, and (2) competitive grants for

regional partnerships to provide services and activities to work with children and families impacted by a parent's or caretaker's substance abuse. P.L. 112-34 designates $20 million targeted to each of these initiatives for each fiscal year.

- Nine million dollars of the mandatory appropriation and 3.3 percent of any discretionary appropriation are to be used for the basic State Court Improvement program (CIP) grants to assess and improve handling of court proceedings related to foster care and adoption. An additional $20 million is allocated for grants to improve data collection and collaboration between courts and child welfare agencies, and train judges, attorneys and other legal persons in child welfare cases. Finally, under P.L. 112-34, an additional $1 million in mandatory funding is provided for grants to be awarded on a competitive basis among the highest courts of Indian tribes or tribal consortia.

- Six million dollars of the mandatory appropriation and 3.3 percent of any discretionary appropriation are set aside for evaluation, research and training, of which $2 million must address the child welfare worker and substance abuse initiatives.

The Fostering Connections to Success and Improving Adoptions Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-351), created the Family Connection Grant program for the purpose of helping children who are in, or at risk of entering, foster care reconnect with family members. It pre-appropriated $15 million through FY 2013 for competitive, matching grants to state, local, or tribal child welfare agencies and private non-profit organizations to establish: 1) kinship navigator programs (a $5 million set-aside); 2) programs using intensive family-finding efforts to locate biological family members and reestablish relationships; 3) programs using family group decision-making meetings; or 4) residential family treatment programs. No more than 30 new grants may be awarded per year and the grant durations must be between 1 to 3 years. The federal contribution declines from 75 percent for the first two years of the grant program to 50 percent in the third year. There is also funding set-aside for evaluation (3 percent) and technical assistance (2 percent) of the pre-appropriated funds. Family Connection Grants expired on September 30, 2013.

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

Fiscal Year	Mandatory	Discretionary	Pre-Appropriated	Total
2009	345,000,000	63,311,000	35,000,000	443,311,000
2010	345,000,000	63,311,000	35,000,000	443,311,000
2011	365,000,000	63,184,000	15,000,000	443,184,000
2012	345,000,000	63,065,000	15,000,000	423,065,000
2013[1]	327,405,000	59,672,000	14,235,000	401,311,518
2014	320,160,000[2]	59,765,000	0[3]	383,225,000

Establishing permanency for children who are in foster care is one of the primary missions of ACF. By definition, foster care is intended to be a temporary situation until children may safely exit to permanency, which includes the following: reunification with parent(s) or primary caretaker(s), living with other relative(s), guardianship, or adoption. Not only are children in foster care meant to achieve permanency, but the goal is to reach permanency in a timely manner. Therefore, annual performance measures 7P1 and 7P2 are focused on the amount of time it takes for children in foster care to move into a permanent

[1] Reflects the sequestration effective March 1, 2013.
[2] Reflects 7.2 percent sequestration effective October 1, 2013.
[3] The authorization for Family Connection Grants expired on September 30, 2013.

home. Historical data show of those children who exited foster care in less than 24 months between FY 2004 and FY 2008, over 90 percent exited to permanent homes; historical data for fiscal years 2004 through 2008 also show that of the children who exited foster care after being in care for 24 months or longer, an average of only 72 percent exited foster care to a permanent home. The baseline for measure 7P1 was set in FY 2009 at 91.3 percent, which meant that 91.3 percent of children who exited foster care in less than 24 month went to permanent homes. In FY 2010, there was a slight increase to 91.5 percent and in FY 2011 performance again slightly improved to 91.7 percent. In FY 2012, there was a slight decrease in the percent of children who exited foster care in less than 24 months to permanent homes to 91.5 percent. Performance for measure 7P2 has improved slightly from the baseline of 72.3 percent of children exiting foster care to a permanent home in FY 2009 after spending 24 months or longer in foster care, to 72.4 percent in FY 2010, 72.8 percent of children in FY 2011, and 74.8 percent in FY 2012, exceeding the FY 2012 target of 72.8 percent.

Pregnancy Prevention

The Affordable Care Act of 2010 funded two pre-appropriated programs through FY 2014: $75,000,000 per year for the Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP) under Section 513 of the Social Security Act and $50,000,000 per year for Abstinence Education under Section 510 of Title V of the Social Security Act. Both programs address the prevention of pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections (STIs). PREP also addresses transition to adulthood by focusing on six Congressionally mandated "adulthood preparation" topics. Congress has appropriated funding for a discretionary abstinence education program ($5 million) in each of the last three fiscal years.

Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP) – The PREP program supports evidence-based programs that teach youth about abstinence and contraception to prevent pregnancy and STIs. States are required to target youth between the ages of 10 and 19 who are at high-risk for becoming pregnant or who have special circumstances, including living in foster care, being homeless, living with HIV/AIDS, being pregnant or a mother under 21 years of age, or residing in an area with high birth rates. Grantees also must address at least three mandated adulthood preparation subjects: healthy relationships, adolescent development, financial literacy, parent-child communication, educational and career success, and healthy life skills. The program sets aside $10,000,000 in grants to support innovative strategies and provide targeted services and $3.25 million for tribes and tribal organizations. In addition, 10 percent of funds are for program support and evaluation. The current authorization and funding for this program expires September 30, 2014.

This program contains several components: State PREP, Competitive PREP, Personal Responsibility Education Program – Tribes and Tribal Organizations (Tribal PREP), and Personal Responsibility Education Program – Innovative Strategies (PREIS).

- *State PREP*: All fifty states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, Northern Mariana Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, and Palau are eligible to receive a portion of $55,250,000 allotted to implement PREP. Individual state awards for each fiscal year are based on the proportion of the number of youth between the ages of 10 and 19 in a state to the total number of youth between the ages of 10 and 19 in all of the states and U.S. territories, with a minimum grant award of at least $250,000.

- *Competitive PREP*: If a state or territory failed to submit an application in FY 2010 or FY 2011, the state was ineligible to apply for funds from the amounts allotted to the state or territory for each of the fiscal years 2012 through 2014. Funds that would have gone to those jurisdictions for fiscal years 2010 through 2014 were used to award competitive three-year grants to local organizations and entities for the same purpose and in the same geographic regions. This discretionary grant program

applied to 10 eligible jurisdictions (Florida, North Dakota, Texas, Virginia, Indiana, Guam, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, the Marshall Islands, and Palau). Of 88 total applications received in August, 2012, 37 were funded for amounts ranging from $200,000 to $900,000.

- *Tribal PREP*: In addition to grants to states and territories, $3,250,000 is available annually for providing grants to tribes and tribal organizations to implement PREP. Tribal PREP supports 16 grantees and projects which included a planning year as well as three implementation years. Programs have their first year to conduct a needs assessment, to plan, and to develop strategies for capacity building followed by subsequent years for program implementation. Programs are encouraged to use models (or elements of models) of existing teen pregnancy prevention programs that have been proven by scientific research to be effective in changing behavior.

- *PREIS*: The Personal Responsibility Education Program – Innovative Strategies (PREIS) program is funded at $10,000,000 for competitive discretionary grants to entities to implement innovative pregnancy prevention strategies and target services to high-risk, vulnerable, and culturally under-represented youth populations, including: youth in, and aging out of, foster care; homeless youth; youth with HIV/AIDS; pregnant and parenting women who are under 21 years of age and their partners; and youth residing in areas with high birth rates for youth. The initial funding opportunity announcement supporting the grants was released jointly by ACF and the Office of Adolescent Health in FY 2010. Entities awarded grants under this program were required to conduct a rigorous evaluation of their program and/or to agree, if selected, to participate in a rigorous federal evaluation of their grant activities.

- Finally, $6,500,000 is reserved for providing training, technical assistance and evaluation activities.

ACF has finalized the performance data tracking processes for the PREP program, adapting them in coordination with other HHS teen pregnancy prevention programs so they are appropriate for the PREP program. ACF shared initial draft data collection instruments and systems and solicited feedback from a handful of states to assist with finalizing the processes. ACF received Office of Management and Budget clearance to collect performance data and has initiated a semi-annual data collection process that began in fall 2013. Training, technical assistance, and web based supports will sustain the data collection effort. Included in the Outcome and Output table (below) is a set of developmental performance measures proposed for reporting on the PREP program. These performance measures will address three key issues. First, they will address the issue of accountability through semi-annual and annual reports to ACF that document the progress of state grantees and their sub-awardees over the course of the PREP initiative. Second, these measures will promote program improvement by identifying specific grantees that might require additional support to achieve desired performance benchmarks. Third, they will provide valuable lessons concerning program implementation that complement the information gathered through other means of evaluation. By tracking quantifiable measures that document the PREP implementation experience in all funded states, the performance measures will provide a national perspective on program implementation. Performance data will be reported starting in fiscal year 2015.

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

government dollars, private dollars, such as foundation dollars, or in-kind support. The authorization and funding for this formula program is scheduled to expire September 30, 2014.

In prior two years, Congress added $5 million each year to be used to award competitive abstinence education grants for FY 2012 by the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2012 (P.L. 112-74) and the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act of 2013 (P.L. 113-6).

Funding for the PREP and Abstinence programs has been as follows:

FY	PREP	ABSTINENCE	TOTAL
2010	75,000,000	50,000,000	125,000,000
2011	75,000,000	50,000,000	125,000,000
2012	75,000,000	50,000,000	125,000,000
2013[1]	71,175,000	47,450,000	118,625,000
201411[2]	69,600,000	46,400,000	116,000,000

Budget Request – In total, the FY 2015 funding request for the Promoting Safe and Stable Families appropriation account is $494,765,000, which is $1,160,000 below the FY 2014 enacted level. The FY 2015 request for the Promoting Safe and Stable Families programs is $419,765,000, which includes $15,000,000 above FY 2015 current law for reauthorization of the Family Connection Grant program. The Budget proposes to reauthorize the Family Connection Grants through FY 2016 with modifications to integrate the use of a trauma-informed, trauma-focused approach and/or services for children, youth and families experiencing the developmental, behavioral, and mental health effects of childhood maltreatment into the existing areas of focus. Additionally, the reauthorization proposal would include a priority within each of the four areas– kinship navigation, family finding, family group decision-making, and residential family treatment – for programs that focus on early connections with a child's tribe and Indian family. The addition of this priority aligns with the Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA), in which cases where ICWA applies, the child's tribe and family are required to have an opportunity to be involved in decisions affecting case planning and services for the Indian child. This request also extends the PREP program at $75,000,000, but does not request an extension of the Abstinence Education program under title V.

PREP grantees are required to replicate programs proven effective at preventing teen pregnancy, which includes some abstinence-based approaches, or substantially incorporate elements of those programs. The budget does not continue funding for the Title V Abstinence Education Grant Program because these programs are not focused on funding evidence-based models.

As previously discussed, annual performance measures 7P1 and 7P2 are focused on the amount of time it takes for children in foster care to move into a permanent home. The baselines for both performance measures were established in FY 2009 (91.3 percent and 72.3 percent, respectively). In future years, ACF seeks to maintain and, if possible, improve upon the performance on measures 7P1 and 7P2.

[1] Funding totals for FY 2013 reflect 5.1 percent sequestration.
[2] Funding totals for FY 2014 reflect 7.2 percent sequestration

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Promoting Safe and Stable Families:

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2015 Target +/- FY 2014 Target
7P1: Of all children who exit foster care in less than 24 months, maintain the percentage who exit to permanency (reunification, living with relative, guardianship or adoption). (PSSF, Guardianship Assistance) (Outcome)	FY 2012: 91.5% Target: 91.7% (Target Not Met)	Prior Result +0.2PP	Prior Result +0.2PP	N/A
7P2: Of all children who exit foster care after 24 or more months, maintain the percentage who exit to permanency (reunification, living with relative, guardianship or adoption). (PSSF, Guardianship Assistance) (Outcome)	FY 2012: 74.8% Target: 72.8% (Target Exceeded)	Prior Result +0.5PP	Prior Result +0.5PP	N/A
7R: Decrease the percent of foster children in care 12 or more months with no case plan goal (including case plan goal "Not Yet Determined"). (Child Welfare Services, PSSF, Foster Care) (Efficiency)	FY 2012: 3.7% Target: 3.4% (Target Not Met but Improved)	Prior Result -0.5PP	Prior Result -0.5PP	N/A

Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP):

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2015 Target +/- FY 2014 Target
1A. Number of PREP program participants: a. in during school-time programs. b. in out-of-school-time programs.[1] c. *(Developmental Output)*	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A
1B. For out-of-school-time program participants (where participation is generally not mandatory), percentage of participants completing at least 75 percent of program coursework.[2]*(Developmental Output)*	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A
1C. Percentage of youth served by evidence-based programs. *(Developmental Output)*	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A

[1] This may refer to programs that operate in schools, but not during school time, or to other programs (such as community-based programs).
[2] In contrast, once participants begin a during-school-time program, participation is generally mandatory.

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2015 Target +/- FY 2014 Target
1D. Percentage of programs in which the majority of youth served were from highly-vulnerable populations.[3] *(Developmental Output)*	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A
1E. With regard to PREP's Adult Preparation Subjects, percentage of youth who perceived that being involved in the PREP program made them more prepared for adulthood.[4] *(Developmental Outcome)*	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A

[3] Highly-vulnerable populations include youth in foster care, homeless or runaway youth, youth living with HIV/AIDS, pregnant or parenting youth, LGBTQ youth, youth in adjudication systems, youth in residential treatment for mental health, and youth who have trouble speaking or understanding English.

[4] Youth were asked 14 questions related to PREP's six legislatively mandated "adulthood preparation subjects." Those who indicated that the program has helped them to be somewhat or much more likely to exhibit behaviors associated with being prepared for adulthood are included in this proportion.

Resource and Program Data
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$359,484,358	$352,897,000	$375,793,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation	2,448,107	1,135,000	2,014,000
Demonstration/Development	31,107,685	17,805,000	33,242,000
Training/Technical Assistance	6,971,274	6,599,000	6,649,000
Program Support	1,257,410	1,489,000	2,067,000
Total, Resources	$401,268,834	$379,925,000	$419,765,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	368	350	374
New Starts			
#	294	305	308
$	$359,484,358	$356,564,000	$390,072,000
Continuations			
#	74	45	66
$	$33,304,551	$14,488,000	$19,313,000
Contracts			
#	6	4	9
$	$4,820,185	$5,111,000	$7,066,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	4	3	4
$	$3,420,871	$3,507,000	$3,057,000

Notes:
1. Formula includes funding for state and tribal grants, court improvement grants, and caseworker visit grants.
2. Demonstration/Development includes funding for regional partnership grants focused on the impact of substance abuse and Family Connection Grants.
3. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, grant paneling review, and, for regional partnership grants, staffing and associated overhead.

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

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$41,424,213	$41,119,718	$55,250,000
Competitive	21,940,655	20,537,417	3,250,000
Research/Evaluation	2,170,830	2,199,769	2,030,000
Demonstration/Development	9,022,676	9,266,093	9,766,892
Training/Technical Assistance	2,542,708	2,941,327	2,389,180
Program Support	1,833,197	1,942,643	2,313,928
Total, Resources	$78,934,279	$78,006,967	$75,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	114	113	188
New Starts			
#	49	48	188
$	$41,424,213	$41,119,718	$69,015,515
Continuations			
#	65	65	0
$	$30,963,331	$29,803,510	$0
Contracts			
#	3	5	9
$	$4,405,481	$4,921,020	$3,907,750
Interagency Agreements			
#	4	3	4
$	$1,037,433	$1,043,227	$954,676

Notes:
1. FY 2013 includes funds unobligated at the end of FY 2012, available for obligation in FY 2013; FY 2014 includes funds unobligated at the end of FY 2013.
2. Program Support includes funding for grant panel reviews, logistical support for grantees, data collection, information technology support, staffing, and associated overhead costs.

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

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$36,862,525	$37,000,000	
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$36,862,525	$37,000,000	$0
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	39	39	0
New Starts			
#	39	39	0
$	$36,862,525	$37,000,000	$0
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0

Notes:
1. Formula grants reflect anticipated obligations based on program history.

State Table - Promoting Safe and Stable Families

FY 2015 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.556

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Difference from FY 2014 Enacted
Alabama	6,581,400	6,167,980	6,555,025	387,045
Alaska	592,530	555,310	590,156	34,846
Arizona	8,177,542	7,663,858	8,144,770	480,912
Arkansas	3,757,226	3,521,210	3,742,168	220,958
California	15,778,773	27,404,767	29,311,629	1,906,862
Colorado	3,295,766	3,088,738	3,282,558	193,820
Connecticut	1,995,440	1,870,094	1,987,443	117,349
Delaware	916,236	858,681	912,564	53,883
District of Columbia	783,394	734,184	780,255	46,071
Florida	16,864,390	15,805,029	16,796,805	991,776
Georgia	12,533,396	11,746,093	12,483,168	737,075
Hawaii	924,223	866,167	920,519	54,352
Idaho	1,421,901	1,332,582	1,416,203	83,621
Illinois	13,372,309	12,532,309	13,318,719	786,410
Indiana	6,578,521	6,165,282	6,552,158	386,876
Iowa	2,527,127	2,368,382	2,516,999	148,617
Kansas	2,018,962	1,892,138	2,010,871	118,733
Kentucky	5,704,596	5,346,254	5,681,735	335,481
Louisiana	6,858,985	6,428,128	6,831,497	403,369
Maine	1,475,006	1,382,351	1,469,095	86,744
Maryland	3,985,843	3,735,467	3,969,870	234,403
Massachusetts	4,901,325	4,593,441	4,881,683	288,242
Michigan	11,690,660	10,956,294	11,643,809	687,515
Minnesota	3,263,089	3,058,113	3,250,012	191,899
Mississippi	4,752,562	4,454,023	4,733,516	279,493
Missouri	8,066,689	7,559,969	8,034,362	474,393
Montana	801,566	751,215	798,354	47,139
Nebraska	1,349,451	1,264,683	1,344,043	79,360
Nevada	1,908,798	1,788,894	1,901,148	112,254
New Hampshire	668,266	626,288	665,588	39,300
New Jersey	4,770,812	4,471,127	4,751,693	280,566
New Mexico	2,938,268	2,753,696	2,926,492	172,796
New York	18,419,355	17,262,317	18,345,539	1,083,222
North Carolina	10,556,187	9,893,085	10,513,883	620,798
North Dakota	469,126	439,657	467,246	27,589

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Difference from FY 2014 Enacted
Ohio	12,129,835	11,367,883	12,081,224	713,341
Oklahoma	4,438,803	4,159,973	4,421,014	261,041
Oregon	4,467,409	4,186,782	4,449,505	262,723
Pennsylvania	11,146,034	10,445,881	11,101,366	655,485
Rhode Island	905,947	849,038	902,316	53,278
South Carolina	6,146,494	5,760,393	6,121,861	361,468
South Dakota	735,765	689,547	732,817	43,270
Tennessee	8,927,885	8,367,068	8,892,107	525,039
Texas	33,070,336	30,992,976	32,937,805	1,944,829
Utah	1,955,634	1,832,788	1,947,796	115,008
Vermont	509,659	477,644	507,617	29,973
Virginia	5,813,482	5,448,300	5,790,184	341,884
Washington	6,363,858	5,964,103	6,338,355	374,252
West Virginia	2,343,429	2,196,223	2,334,038	137,815
Wisconsin	5,217,653	4,889,899	5,196,743	306,844
Wyoming	264,660	248,035	263,599	15,564
Subtotal	**295,136,603**	**289,214,339**	**307,549,922**	**18,335,583**
Indian Tribes	10,473,495	10,284,150	10,942,950	658,800
Subtotal	**10,473,495**	**10,284,150**	**10,942,950**	**658,800**
American Samoa	209,103	195,968	208,265	12,297
Guam	373,987	350,495	372,488	21,993
Northern Mariana Islands	172,033	161,226	171,343	10,117
Puerto Rico	5,339,789	5,004,362	5,318,389	314,027
Virgin Islands	258,188	241,970	257,153	15,183
Subtotal	**6,353,100**	**5,954,021**	**6,327,638**	**373,617**
Total States/Territories	**311,963,198**	**305,452,510**	**324,820,510**	**19,368,000**
Discretionary Funds	33,172,316	18,560,000	35,000,000	16,440,000
Other	48,470,160	48,372,245	51,972,245	3,600,000
Training and Technical Assistance	7,663,110	7,540,245	7,972,245	432,000
Subtotal, Adjustments	**89,305,586**	**74,472,490**	**94,944,490**	**20,472,000**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$401,268,784**	**$379,925,000**	**$419,765,000**	**$39,840,000**

Notes:
1. Other funding includes State Court Improvement Program and formula grants for caseworker visits.
2. Discretionary funding includes regional partnership grants on substance abuse and Fostering Connections grants.

State Table - Personal Responsibility Education Program

FY 2015 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.092

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Difference from FY 2014 Enacted
Alabama	761,475	733,129	805,592	72,463
Alaska	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Arizona	1,039,023	1,019,280	1,099,220	79,940
Arkansas	454,681	444,658	481,024	36,366
California	6,101,508	5,916,812	6,455,011	538,199
Colorado	777,246	764,417	822,277	57,860
Connecticut	562,594	553,074	595,189	42,115
Delaware	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
District of Columbia	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Florida	0	0	2,840,753	2,840,753
Georgia	1,636,180	1,601,444	1,730,975	129,531
Hawaii	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Idaho	268,285	266,836	283,829	16,993
Illinois	2,037,735	1,984,127	2,155,794	171,667
Indiana	0	0	1,122,147	1,122,147
Iowa	480,220	465,369	508,042	42,673
Kansas	469,118	458,503	496,297	37,794
Kentucky	665,614	652,657	704,177	51,520
Louisiana	730,578	714,141	772,905	58,764
Maine	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Maryland	897,202	858,495	949,183	90,688
Massachusetts	992,254	981,702	1,049,742	68,040
Michigan	1,582,653	1,530,244	1,674,347	144,103
Minnesota	823,719	798,675	871,443	72,768
Mississippi	513,760	490,853	543,525	52,672
Missouri	927,219	906,096	980,939	74,843
Montana	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Nebraska	292,516	282,627	309,463	26,836
Nevada	403,897	405,035	427,297	22,262
New Hampshire	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
New Jersey	1,344,175	1,316,840	1,422,052	105,212
New Mexico	337,033	324,783	356,560	31,777
New York	2,893,874	2,821,117	3,061,535	240,418
North Carolina	1,515,911	1,469,009	1,603,738	134,729
North Dakota	0	0	250,000	250,000

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Difference from FY 2014 Enacted
Ohio	1,788,594	1,751,490	1,892,219	140,729
Oklahoma	601,743	582,792	636,606	53,814
Oregon	562,744	545,893	595,348	49,455
Pennsylvania	1,921,750	1,852,774	2,033,090	180,316
Rhode Island	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
South Carolina	716,946	700,382	758,483	58,101
South Dakota	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Tennessee	988,670	954,446	1,045,950	91,504
Texas	0	0	4,590,936	4,590,936
Utah	526,292	523,423	556,784	33,361
Vermont	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Virginia	0	0	1,295,781	1,295,781
Washington	1,023,940	1,006,665	1,083,264	76,599
West Virginia	262,384	247,842	277,584	29,742
Wisconsin	893,112	855,101	944,856	89,755
Wyoming	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Subtotal	**40,544,645**	**39,530,731**	**52,833,957**	**13,303,226**
Indian Tribes	3,084,250	3,016,000	3,250,000	234,000
Subtotal	**3,084,250**	**3,016,000**	**3,250,000**	**234,000**
American Samoa	0	0	250,000	250,000
Guam	0	0	250,000	250,000
Marshall Islands	0	0	250,000	250,000
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	250,000	250,000
Palau	0	0	250,000	250,000
Puerto Rico	629,568	588,987	666,043	77,056
Virgin Islands	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Federated States of Micronesia	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Subtotal	**1,129,568**	**1,088,987**	**2,416,043**	**1,327,056**
Total States/Territories	**44,758,463**	**43,635,718**	**58,500,000**	**14,864,282**
Discretionary Funds	18,856,405	26,787,510	9,766,892	-17,020,618
Other	12,776,703	4,646,197	4,343,928	-302,269
Training and Technical Assistance	2,542,708	2,937,542	2,389,180	-548,362
Subtotal, Adjustments	**34,175,816**	**34,371,249**	**16,500,000**	**-17,871,249**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$78,934,279**	**$78,006,967**	**$75,000,000**	**-$3,006,967**

Notes:
1. Other includes funding for program support and evaluation.
2. FY 2013 includes funds unobligated at the end of FY 2012, available for obligation in FY 2013; FY 2014 includes funds unobligated at the end of FY 2013.

State Table - Abstinence Education Grants Program

FY 2015 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.325

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Difference from FY 2014 Enacted
Alabama	858,380	834,892	0	-834,892
Alaska	0	70,212	0	-70,212
Arizona	1,216,238	1,208,911	0	-1,208,911
Arkansas	549,573	574,595	0	-574,595
California	0	5,608,567	0	-5,608,567
Colorado	606,928	639,284	0	-639,284
Connecticut	0	294,265	0	-294,265
Delaware	0	101,764	0	-101,764
District of Columbia	0	100,625	0	-100,625
Florida	2,740,351	2,586,933	0	-2,586,933
Georgia	1,808,696	1,726,005	0	-1,726,005
Hawaii	142,146	119,176	0	-119,176
Idaho	0	227,800	0	-227,800
Illinois	0	1,796,081	0	-1,796,081
Indiana	1,009,059	944,604	0	-944,604
Iowa	343,460	332,319	0	-332,319
Kansas	373,459	368,678	0	-368,678
Kentucky	770,077	775,700	0	-775,700
Louisiana	887,727	814,028	0	-814,028
Maine	0	137,243	0	-137,243
Maryland	499,764	467,848	0	-467,848
Massachusetts	0	563,708	0	-563,708
Michigan	1,566,217	1,578,722	0	-1,578,722
Minnesota	543,203	528,379	0	-528,379
Mississippi	659,157	706,493	0	-706,493
Missouri	855,766	883,645	0	-883,645
Montana	0	140,911	0	-140,911
Nebraska	229,135	201,502	0	-201,502
Nevada	403,894	357,787	0	-357,787
New Hampshire	92,364	92,938	0	-92,938
New Jersey	828,250	828,183	0	-828,183
New Mexico	440,086	389,074	0	-389,074
New York	2,659,033	2,637,199	0	-2,637,199
North Carolina	1,621,069	1,533,498	0	-1,533,498
North Dakota	0	55,116	0	-55,116

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Difference from FY 2014 Enacted
Ohio	1,792,086	1,774,554	0	-1,774,554
Oklahoma	603,446	609,294	0	-609,294
Oregon	557,825	499,060	0	-499,060
Pennsylvania	1,487,597	1,417,183	0	-1,417,183
Rhode Island	0	114,589	0	-114,589
South Carolina	829,819	787,888	0	-787,888
South Dakota	100,087	107,805	0	-107,805
Tennessee	1,079,168	1,062,501	0	-1,062,501
Texas	5,114,979	5,045,692	0	-5,045,692
Utah	385,953	318,886	0	-318,886
Vermont	0	50,095	0	-50,095
Virginia	783,277	768,570	0	-768,570
Washington	0	761,773	0	-761,773
West Virginia	273,131	269,109	0	-269,109
Wisconsin	661,961	651,147	0	-651,147
Wyoming	0	48,486	0	-48,486
Subtotal	**35,373,361**	**44,513,317**	**0**	**-44,513,317**
American Samoa	0	51,159	0	-51,159
Guam	46,555	47,526	0	-47,526
Marshall Islands	0	12,529	0	-12,529
Northern Mariana Islands	0	19,974	0	-19,974
Palau	0	19,488	0	-19,488
Puerto Rico	1,395,117	1,648,778	0	-1,648,778
Virgin Islands	0	43,156	0	-43,156
Federated States of Micronesia	47,492	44,073	0	-44,073
Subtotal	**1,489,164**	**1,886,683**	**0**	**-1,886,683**
Total States/Territories	**36,862,525**	**46,400,000**	**0**	**-46,400,000**
Other	0	-9,400,000	0	9,400,000
Subtotal, Adjustments	**0**	**-9,400,000**	**0**	**9,400,000**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$36,862,525**	**$37,000,000**	**$0**	**-$37,000,000**

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

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Social Services Block Grant

FY 2015 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis

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-A of such Act shall be 10 percent. (Department of Health and Human Services Appropriations Act, 2014.)

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Social Services Block Grant

Authorizing Legislation

	FY 2014 Amount Authorized	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Amount Authorized	FY 2015 Budget Request
1. Social Services Block Grant [Section 2001 of the Social Security Act]	$1,700,000,000	$1,577,600,000	$1,700,000,000	$1,700,000,000
2. Health Profession Opportunity Grants [Section 2008 of the Social Security Act]	85,000,000	78,880,000		85,000,000
Total request level		$1,656,480,000		$1,785,000,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Social Services Block Grant

Appropriations History Table

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	Appropriation
2006		
Appropriation	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000
Hurricane Funds		550,000,000
Total	1,700,000,000	2,250,000,000
2007		
Appropriation	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000
2008		
Appropriation	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000
Disaster Assistance Funds		600,000,000
Total	1,700,000,000	2,300,000,000
2009		
Appropriation	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000
2010		
Appropriation	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000
Pre-appropriated Health Profession Opportunity Grants	85,000,000	85,000,000
Total	1,785,000,000	1,785,000,000
2011		
Appropriation	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000
Pre-appropriated Health Profession Opportunity Grants	85,000,000	85,000,000
Total	1,785,000,000	1,785,000,000
2012		
Appropriation	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000
Pre-appropriated Health Profession Opportunity Grants	85,000,000	85,000,000
Total	1,785,000,000	1,785,000,000
2013		
Appropriation	1,700,000,000	1,613,300,000
Disaster Relief Funds		474,500,000

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	Appropriation
Pre-appropriated Health Profession Opportunity Grants	85,000,000	80,665,000
Total	1,785,000,000	2,168,465,000
2014		
Appropriation	1,700,000,000	1,577,600,000
Pre-appropriated Health Profession Opportunity Grants	85,000,000	78,880,000
Total	1,785,000,000	1,656,480,000
2015		
Appropriation	1,700,000,000	
Pre-appropriated Health Profession Opportunity Grants	85,000,000	
Total	1,785,000,000	

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Social Services Block Grant

Amounts Available for Obligation

Budgetary Resources	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Annual, B.A.	$1,700,000,000	$1,700,000,000	$1,700,000,000
Pre-Appropriated, B.A.	85,000,000	85,000,000	85,000,000
Sequestration	-91,035,000	-128,520,000	0
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	**$1,693,965,000**	**$1,656,480,000**	**$1,785,000,000**
Transfer from: Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2013	500,000,000	0	0
Transfer from: Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2013, Sequestration	-25,500,000	0	0
Subtotal, Adjusted Budget Authority	**$2,168,465,000**	**$1,656,480,000**	**$1,785,000,000**
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-94,000	0	0
Total Obligations	**$2,168,371,000**	**$1,656,480,000**	**$1,785,000,000**

Budget Authority by Activity

Activity	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Social Services Block Grant	$1,613,300,000	$1,577,600,000	$1,700,000,000
Health Profession Opportunity Grants	80,665,000	78,880,000	85,000,000
Total, Budget Authority	**$1,693,965,000**	**$1,656,480,000**	**$1,785,000,000**
Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2013	*474,500,000*	*0*	*0*
Total, Program Level	**$2,168,465,000**	**$1,656,480,000**	**$1,785,000,000**

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Social Services Block Grant

Summary of Changes

FY 2014 Current Law	
Total estimated budget authority	$1,656,480,000
FY 2015 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	$1,785,000,000
Net change	+$128,520,000

Description of Changes	FY 2014 Current Law	Change from Base
Increases:		
A. Built-in:		
1) **Social Services Block Grant:** Technical baseline change.	$1,577,600,000	+$122,400,000
2) **Health Profession Opportunity Grants:** Technical baseline change	$78,880,000	+$6,120,000
Subtotal, Built-in Increases		+$128,520,000
Total, Increases		+$128,520,000
Net Change		+$128,520,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Social Services Block Grant

Justification

Funding Level	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Change From FY 2014 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	$1,693,965,000	$1,656,480,000	$1,785,000,000	+$128,520,000
Disaster Relief Appropriation Act of 2013	*$474,500,000*	*$0*	*$0*	*$0*

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

2015 Authorization ..... $1,700,000,000; $85,000,000 in pre-appropriated funds for Health Profession Opportunity Grants pending Congressional action

Allocation Method ..... Formula & Competitive Grants

General Statement

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

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

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

SSBG funds high priority services for children and adults including daycare, protective services, special services to persons with disabilities, adoption, case management, health related services, transportation

services, foster care, substance abuse services, housing, home-delivered meals, independent/transitional living, and employment services. Each state determines which services to provide and who is eligible to receive these services based on state and local needs.

On January 29, 2013, President Obama signed into law the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2013 (P.L. 113-02) for disaster response and recovery, and other expenses directly related to Hurricane Sandy. SSBG received $500 million in emergency funding as a transfer from the Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund. The appropriation was subject to the FY 2013 budget sequestration of 5.1 percent. Therefore, the total amount available for distribution to states was $474.5 million. In addition to the range of services allowed under the regular block grant, the supplemental appropriation may be used for health services (including mental health services) and for costs of renovating, repairing, or rebuilding health care facilities, child care facilities, or other social services facilities. The Office of Community Services (OCS) adapted existing oversight and is developing new monitoring approaches for SSBG Supplemental activities. Funds were awarded based on each State's percentage of Individual Assistance (IA) registrants as reported by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) as of Monday, March 18, 2013. After guidance and technical assistance were provided, states submitted amendments to existing SSBG pre-expenditure reports outlining the intended use for the full state allotment of SSBG supplemental funds.

These supplemental emergency funds are available to grantees until the end of FY 2015. The state of New York held a public and transparent solicitation of proposals to distribute more than $200 million to eligible health and human services providers for Hurricane Sandy victims. The state of New Jersey is offering community-wide programs in highly impacted areas, available to all members of those communities, including but not limited to clinical counseling, service coordination, and outreach; and programs addressing uncovered costs related to the storm's damage of home or property. The states of Connecticut, Maryland, and Rhode Island also received funding and are in the initial stages of implementation. Allocations were as follows:

Connecticut	$10,569,192
Rhode Island	$516,428
Maryland	$1,185,675
New York	$235,434,600
New Jersey	$226,794,105

OCS implemented an accountability measure to decrease the percentage of SSBG funds being used for "administrative costs" as identified in state post-expenditure reports. In FY 2012, the program decreased administrative costs as a percent of total costs to three percent, a significant improvement over the FY 2004 baseline of 10 percent and beating the FY 2012 target by one percentage-point. This reduction in administrative costs allowed a greater percentage of funding to be expended for direct services.

ACF continues to examine measurement of success for SSBG. Annual performance measure 21B compares estimated expenditures as reported on the pre-expenditure report with actual expenditures as reported on the post-expenditure report to assess the performance success of the state. This indicator is a measure of effective planning by the states and of their capacity to use SSBG funds as intended. In FY 2011, a baseline of 83 percent was established. In FY 2012, the result was 88 percent, exceeding the target of 83 percent. ACF will utilize increased technical assistance (i.e., conference calls, webinars, and data validation) to ensure maintenance of this baseline. ACF expects that this performance measure will result in more rigorous planning efforts on the part of states.

In FY 2012, states reported that approximately 30 million people received services that were supported, in whole or in part, by SSBG funds. States report the number of recipients for each of the 29 service

categories. The number of recipients is not an unduplicated count as an individual may have received more than one of 29 services. However, the number of individuals shows the broad scope and reach of the SSBG.

The Health Profession Opportunity Grants (HPOG) program provides Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) recipients and other low-income individuals with the opportunity to obtain education and training for occupations in the health care field that pay well and are in high demand. HPOG was authorized for FY 2010-2014 by the Affordable Care Act. HHS is requesting a five-year reauthorization for the program so that program activities may continue.

The HPOG program awards grants at the end of the fiscal year in September. In FY 2013, HHS awarded continuation grants to 32 organizations across 23 states. HPOG organizations consist of state entities, one tribal council, community colleges (including four tribal colleges), local workforce investment boards, and other community based organizations. The grants are in the fourth year of a five year project period. Two technical assistance contracts were awarded to provide additional support to the grantees. HHS is also implementing a multi-pronged evaluation to assess the success of these projects.

As of January 2014, approximately 26,300 participants have enrolled in HPOG programs. Of the more than 12,900 participants who have completed an occupational or vocational training program, more than 10,400 participants have become employed since the program began. Among those who became employed, the average wage is $12.41 per hour.

Most HPOG participants are women (89 percent) and approximately 65 percent of all participants have one or more children. All grantees use income eligibility criteria for enrolling participants and at least 65 percent have a total family income of less than $20,000 per year. Approximately 60 percent of participants receive some kind of public assistance at intake, including Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, Medicaid, and TANF.

Grantees offer educational and training programs that may lead to more than 50 unique occupations. Some of the most common include nursing aides, licensed practical and vocational nurses, registered nurses, medical assistants, medical records and health information technicians, home health aides, phlebotomists, and pharmacy technicians.

All HPOG grantees offer multiple supportive services, including financial aid, child care, transportation, and case management. Grantees are required to coordinate with the state agency responsible for administering the state TANF program, the local workforce investment board, the state workforce investment board, and the state apprenticeship agency. Grantees also are encouraged to coordinate with other local strategic partners.

HPOG has fostered new partnerships and innovative approaches for preparing low-skilled, low-income populations for employment. Approaches found to be effective can be replicated more broadly within existing systems or inform the policy development of future programs. The reauthorization of the HPOG program provides the opportunity to make changes to streamline program funding, expand the list of partners to consult, and allow funds to be used for subsidized employment. The lessons learned from the current grantees will benefit the next round of grantees and inform more established programs.

ACF's Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation is using a multi-pronged research and evaluation strategy to capture key lessons and assess the success of the HPOG Program. These research and evaluation activities examine program implementation, systems change resulting from HPOG programs, and outcomes and impacts for participants. The research components are being closely coordinated to avoid duplicative efforts, maximize the usefulness of collected data, reduce burden on grantees

participating in the federal evaluation activities, meet performance management requirements, and promote cross-project learning.

Budget Request – The FY 2015 request for the Social Services Block Grant program is $1,785,000,000, the same as the FY 2014 pre-sequester level and a $128,520,000 increase above the FY 2014 enacted level. This request includes $85 million that is being requested in pre-appropriated funds to continue the Health Profession Opportunity Grants. This request restores the SSBG level to the full authorization funding.

In FY 2015, SSBG expects to keep administrative costs to four percent or less through continued technical assistance and working with grantees to appropriately identify expenditures that may be mis-categorized as administrative costs to other activities and services. Recent improvement in performance may be attributed to the fact that states are more familiar with the process of reporting expenditures by specific SSBG service category, rather than combining expenditures associated with providing a specific service into the "administrative" spending category. This performance measure identifies the sum effort of all states to reduce administrative costs in order to assure that SSBG funds social services for children and adults to as great an extent as possible.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2015 Target +/- FY 2014 Target
21A: Decrease administrative costs as a percent of total costs. (Efficiency)	FY 2012: 3% Target: 4% (Target Exceeded)	4%	4%	Maintain
21B: Decrease the percentage of variance between projected expenditures, by service for each state, and actual expenditures. (Outcome)	FY 2012: 88% Target: 83% (Target Exceeded)	83%	83%	Maintain
21i: Number of individuals receiving services funded in whole or in part by SSBG. (Output)	FY 2012: 30 million (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Social Services Block Grant

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$1,613,300,000	$1,577,600,000	$1,700,000,000
Disaster Relief Funds	474,500,000		
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$2,087,800,000	$1,577,600,000	$1,700,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	57	57	57
New Starts			
#	57	57	57
$	$2,087,800,000	$1,577,600,000	$1,700,000,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0

Resource and Program Data
Health Profession Opportunity Grants

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	$68,315,802	$67,100,000	$70,900,000
Research/Evaluation	8,510,626	8,320,000	10,000,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	2,416,621	1,860,000	2,500,000
Program Support	1,327,478	1,600,000	1,600,000
Total, Resources	$80,570,527	$78,880,000	$85,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	37	37	38
New Starts			
#	0	0	33
$	$0	$0	$70,900,000
Continuations			
#	37	37	5
$	$70,342,547	$69,143,013	$2,100,000
Contracts			
#	8	8	9
$	$8,900,502	$8,136,987	$10,400,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0

Notes:
1. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, staffing and associated overhead costs.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

State Table - Social Services Block Grant

FY 2015 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.667

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Difference from FY 2014 Enacted
Alabama	24,727,756	24,180,567	26,056,645	1,876,078
Alaska	3,721,041	3,638,700	3,921,013	282,313
Arizona	33,376,323	32,637,753	35,169,993	2,532,240
Arkansas	15,126,704	14,791,972	15,939,625	1,147,653
California	194,063,475	189,769,130	204,492,597	14,723,467
Colorado	26,344,729	25,761,758	27,760,515	1,998,757
Connecticut	18,435,913	18,027,953	19,426,674	1,398,721
Delaware	4,670,545	4,567,193	4,921,544	354,351
District of Columbia	3,181,862	3,111,452	3,352,857	241,405
Florida	98,121,125	95,949,846	103,394,231	7,444,385
Georgia	50,535,344	49,417,070	53,251,153	3,834,083
Hawaii	7,078,452	6,921,816	7,458,854	537,038
Idaho	8,160,576	7,979,994	8,599,131	619,137
Illinois	66,259,646	64,793,415	69,820,490	5,027,075
Indiana	33,553,525	32,811,034	35,356,718	2,545,684
Iowa	15,766,839	15,417,942	16,614,162	1,196,220
Kansas	14,783,077	14,455,948	15,577,531	1,121,583
Kentucky	22,496,402	21,998,589	23,705,376	1,706,787
Louisiana	23,554,352	23,033,128	24,820,181	1,787,053
Maine	6,838,411	6,687,087	7,205,912	518,825
Maryland	30,007,977	29,343,943	31,620,629	2,276,686
Massachusetts	33,917,094	33,166,558	35,739,825	2,573,267
Michigan	50,849,295	49,724,074	53,581,976	3,857,902
Minnesota	27,518,962	26,910,007	28,997,852	2,087,845
Mississippi	15,335,396	14,996,046	16,159,532	1,163,486
Missouri	30,947,090	30,262,276	32,610,211	2,347,935
Montana	5,139,404	5,025,676	5,415,600	389,924
Nebraska	9,487,163	9,277,226	9,997,011	719,785
Nevada	14,021,505	13,711,229	14,775,031	1,063,802
New Hampshire	6,786,955	6,636,769	7,151,691	514,922
New Jersey	45,417,276	44,412,258	47,858,036	3,445,778
New Mexico	10,720,698	10,483,465	11,296,837	813,372
New York	100,220,009	98,002,285	105,605,910	7,603,625
North Carolina	49,717,688	48,617,507	52,389,555	3,772,048
North Dakota	3,521,345	3,443,423	3,710,585	267,162

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Difference from FY 2014 Enacted
Ohio	59,441,222	58,125,873	62,635,639	4,509,766
Oklahoma	19,521,249	19,089,272	20,570,337	1,481,065
Oregon	19,934,951	19,493,819	21,006,271	1,512,452
Pennsylvania	65,609,002	64,157,170	69,134,881	4,977,711
Rhode Island	5,412,814	5,293,036	5,703,703	410,667
South Carolina	24,091,843	23,558,725	25,386,558	1,827,833
South Dakota	4,242,932	4,149,042	4,470,950	321,908
Tennessee	32,968,795	32,239,243	34,740,564	2,501,321
Texas	132,190,636	129,265,447	139,294,663	10,029,216
Utah	14,504,966	14,183,992	15,284,474	1,100,482
Vermont	3,225,291	3,153,920	3,398,620	244,700
Virginia	41,686,797	40,764,329	43,927,078	3,162,749
Washington	35,165,658	34,387,493	37,055,488	2,667,995
West Virginia	9,552,670	9,341,283	10,066,038	724,755
Wisconsin	29,408,042	28,757,285	30,988,454	2,231,169
Wyoming	2,925,262	2,860,530	3,082,468	221,938
Subtotal	**1,604,286,084**	**1,568,785,548**	**1,690,501,669**	**121,716,121**
American Samoa	57,320	56,052	60,401	4,349
Guam	278,155	272,000	293,103	21,103
Northern Mariana Islands	55,631	54,400	58,621	4,221
Puerto Rico	8,344,655	8,160,000	8,793,103	633,103
Virgin Islands	278,155	272,000	293,103	21,103
Subtotal	**9,013,916**	**8,814,452**	**9,498,331**	**683,879**
Total States/Territories	**1,613,300,000**	**1,577,600,000**	**1,700,000,000**	**122,400,000**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$1,613,300,000**	**$1,577,600,000**	**$1,700,000,000**	**$122,400,000**

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

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Administration for Children and Families
FY 2015 BUDGET SUBMISSION
Discretionary Programs Object Classification
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Change from FY 2014 Enacted
Personnel Compensation			
Full-Time Permanent (11.1)	115,757	118,813	3,056
Other Than Full-Time Permanent (11.3)	4,957	5,059	102
Other Personnel Compensation (11.5)	184	201	17
Military Personnel (11.7)	535	540	5
Special Personnel Services Payments (11.8)	95	96	1
Subtotal, Personnel Compensation	**121,528**	**124,709**	**3,181**
Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1)	32,943	33,773	830
Military Personnel Benefits (12.2)	285	287	2
Benefits to Former Personnel (13.0)	-	-	-
Subtotal, Pay Costs	**154,756**	**158,769**	**4,013**
Travel (21.0)	4,499	4,304	(195)
Transportation of Things (22.0)	70	70	-
Rental Payments to GSA (23.1)	16,869	20,408	3,540
Rental Payments to Others (23.2)	-	-	-
Communications, Utilities and Miscellaneous Charges (23.3)	1,928	1,958	30
Printing and Reproduction (24.0)	199	194	(5)
Other Contractual Services			
Advisory and Assistance Services (25.1)	289,541	311,116	21,574
Other Services (25.2)	9,461	8,522	(939)
Purchases from Govt. Accounts (25.3)	98,655	98,453	(202)
Operation & Maintenance of Facilities (25.4)	1,568	1,911	343
Research & Development Contracts (25.5)	-	-	-
Medical Services (25.6)	-	-	-
Operation & Maintenance of Equipment (25.7)	241	241	-
Subsistence & Support of Persons (25.8)	-	-	-
Reserved for Local Use and Other (25.9)	-	-	-
Other Contractual Services (25.0)	-	-	-
Subtotal, Other Contractual Services	**399,466**	**420,243**	**20,776**
Supplies and Materials (26.0)	1,057	1,041	(15)
Equipment (31.0)	3,396	5,177	1,780
Grants (41.0)	17,100,874	16,433,554	(667,320)
Insurance Claims (42.0)	-	-	-
Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs	**17,528,358**	**16,889,949**	**(638,409)**
Total	**17,683,114**	**17,048,718**	**(634,396**

Administration for Children and Families
FY 2015 BUDGET SUBMISSION
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program Object Classification
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Change from FY 2014 Enacted
Personnel Compensation			
Full-Time Permanent (11.1)	-	-	-
Other Than Full-Time Permanent (11.3)	-	-	-
Other Personnel Compensation (11.5)	-	-	-
Military Personnel (11.7)	-	-	-
Special Personnel Services Payments (11.8)	-	-	-
Subtotal, Personnel Compensation	-	-	-
Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1)	-	-	-
Military Personnel Benefits (12.2)	-	-	-
Benefits to Former Personnel (13.0)	-	-	-
Subtotal, Pay Costs	-	-	-
Travel (21.0)	200	56	(144)
Transportation of Things (22.0)	-	-	-
Rental Payments to GSA (23.1)	-	-	-
Rental Payments to Others (23.2)	-	-	-
Communications, Utilities and Miscellaneous Charges (23.3)	-	-	-
Printing and Reproduction (24.0)	-	-	-
Other Contractual Services			
Advisory and Assistance Services (25.1)	2,241	2,574	333
Other Services (25.2)	28	-	(28)
Purchases from Govt. Accounts (25.3)	510	660	150
Operation & Maintenance of Facilities (25.4)	-	-	-
Research & Development Contracts (25.5)	-	-	-
Medical Services (25.6)	-	-	-
Operation & Maintenance of Equipment (25.7)	-	-	-
Subsistence & Support of Persons (25.8)	-	-	-
Reserved for Local Use and Other (25.9)	-	-	-
Other Contractual Services (25.0)	-	-	-
Subtotal, Other Contractual Services	**2,779**	**3,234**	**455**
Supplies and Materials (26.0)	9	10	1
Equipment (31.0)	-	-	-
Grants (41.0)	3,421,561	2,796,700	(624,861)
Insurance Claims (42.0)	-	-	-
Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs	**3,424,549**	**2,800,000**	**(624,549)**
Total	**3,424,549**	**2,800,000**	**-624,549**

Administration for Children and Families
FY 2015 BUDGET SUBMISSION
Payments to States for the Child Care and Development Block Grant Object Classification
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Change from FY 2014 Enacted
Personnel Compensation			
Full-Time Permanent (11.1)	-	1,270	1,270
Other Than Full-Time Permanent (11.3)	-	49	49
Other Personnel Compensation (11.5)	-	16	16
Military Personnel (11.7)	-	-	-
Special Personnel Services Payments (11.8)	-	-	-
Subtotal, Personnel Compensation	**-**	**1,335**	**1,335**
Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1)	-	313	313
Military Personnel Benefits (12.2)	-	-	-
Benefits to Former Personnel (13.0)	-	-	-
Subtotal, Pay Costs	**-**	**1,648**	**1,648**
Travel (21.0)	-	-	-
Transportation of Things (22.0)	-	-	-
Rental Payments to GSA (23.1)	60	473	413
Rental Payments to Others (23.2)	-	-	-
Communications, Utilities and Miscellaneous Charges (23.3)	-	-	-
Printing and Reproduction (24.0)	-	-	-
Other Contractual Services			
Advisory and Assistance Services (25.1)	11,223	15,354	4,130
Other Services (25.2)	-	-	-
Purchases from Govt. Accounts (25.3)	840	853	13
Operation & Maintenance of Facilities (25.4)	3	3	0
Research & Development Contracts (25.5)	-	-	-
Medical Services (25.6)	-	-	-
Operation & Maintenance of Equipment (25.7)	-	-	-
Subsistence & Support of Persons (25.8)	-	-	-
Reserved for Local Use and Other (25.9)	-	-	-
Other Contractual Services (25.0)	-	-	-
Subtotal, Other Contractual Services	**12,065**	**16,209**	**4,144**
Supplies and Materials (26.0)	-	-	-
Equipment (31.0)	-	-	-
Grants (41.0)	2,347,875	2,398,670	50,795
Insurance Claims (42.0)	-	-	-
Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs	**2,360,000**	**2,415,352**	**55,352**
Total	**2,360,000**	**2,417,000**	**57,000**

Administration for Children and Families
FY 2015 BUDGET SUBMISSION
Promoting Safe & Stable Families, Discretionary Object Classification
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Change from FY 2014 Enacted
Personnel Compensation			
Full-Time Permanent (11.1)	-	-	-
Other Than Full-Time Permanent (11.3)	-	-	-
Other Personnel Compensation (11.5)	-	-	-
Military Personnel (11.7)	-	-	-
Special Personnel Services Payments (11.8)	-	-	-
Subtotal, Personnel Compensation	**-**	**-**	**-**
Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1)	-	-	-
Military Personnel Benefits (12.2)	-	-	-
Benefits to Former Personnel (13.0)	-	-	-
Subtotal, Pay Costs	**-**	**-**	**-**
Travel (21.0)	-	-	-
Transportation of Things (22.0)	-	-	-
Rental Payments to GSA (23.1)	-	-	-
Rental Payments to Others (23.2)	-	-	-
Communications, Utilities and Miscellaneous Charges (23.3)	-	-	-
Printing and Reproduction (24.0)	-	-	-
Other Contractual Services			
Advisory and Assistance Services (25.1)	-	-	-
Other Services (25.2)	-	-	-
Purchases from Govt. Accounts (25.3)	563	563	-
Operation & Maintenance of Facilities (25.4)	-	-	-
Research & Development Contracts (25.5)	-	-	-
Medical Services (25.6)	-	-	-
Operation & Maintenance of Equipment (25.7)	-	-	-
Subsistence & Support of Persons (25.8)	-	-	-
Reserved for Local Use and Other (25.9)	-	-	-
Other Contractual Services (25.0)	-	-	-
Subtotal, Other Contractual Services	**563**	**563**	**-**
Supplies and Materials (26.0)	-	-	-
Equipment (31.0)	-	-	-
Grants (41.0)	59,202	59,202	-
Insurance Claims (42.0)	-	-	-
Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs	**59,765**	**59,765**	**-**
Total	**59,765**	**59,765**	**0**

Administration for Children and Families
FY 2015 BUDGET SUBMISSION
Children and Families Services Programs Object Classification
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Change from FY 2014 Enacted
Personnel Compensation			
Full-Time Permanent (11.1)	110,005	111,105	1,100
Other Than Full-Time Permanent (11.3)	4,920	4,969	49
Other Personnel Compensation (11.5)	184	185	1
Military Personnel (11.7)	535	540	5
Special Personnel Services Payments (11.8)	95	96	1
Subtotal, Personnel Compensation	**115,739**	**116,895**	**1,156**
Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1)	31,221	31,532	311
Military Personnel Benefits (12.2)	285	287	2
Benefits to Former Personnel (13.0)	-	-	-
Subtotal, Pay Costs	**147,245**	**148,714**	**1,469**
Travel (21.0)	3,482	3,432	(50)
Transportation of Things (22.0)	70	70	-
Rental Payments to GSA (23.1)	15,007	18,105	3,097
Rental Payments to Others (23.2)	-	-	-
Communications, Utilities and Miscellaneous Charges (23.3)	1,928	1,958	30
Printing and Reproduction (24.0)	150	150	-
Other Contractual Services			
Advisory and Assistance Services (25.1)	213,919	230,535	16,616
Other Services (25.2)	1,275	1,282	7
Purchases from Govt. Accounts (25.3)	47,654	46,989	(665)
Operation & Maintenance of Facilities (25.4)	1,565	1,909	343
Research & Development Contracts (25.5)	-	-	-
Medical Services (25.6)	-	-	-
Operation & Maintenance of Equipment (25.7)	241	241	-
Subsistence & Support of Persons (25.8)	-	-	-
Reserved for Local Use and Other (25.9)	-	-	-
Other Contractual Services (25.0)	-	-	-
Subtotal, Other Contractual Services	**264,654**	**280,955**	**16,301**
Supplies and Materials (26.0)	891	875	(16)
Equipment (31.0)	3,396	5,177	1,780
Grants (41.0)	9,915,881	9,823,388	(92,493)
Insurance Claims (42.0)	-	-	-
Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs	**10,205,460**	**10,134,110**	**(71,350)**
Total	**10,352,705**	**10,282,824**	**(69,881)**

Administration for Children and Families
FY 2015 BUDGET SUBMISSION
Refugee and Entrant Assistance Object Classification
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Change from FY 2014 Enacted
Personnel Compensation			
Full-Time Permanent (11.1)	5,752	6,438	686
Other Than Full-Time Permanent (11.3)	37	41	4
Other Personnel Compensation (11.5)	-	-	-
Military Personnel (11.7)	-	-	-
Special Personnel Services Payments (11.8)	-	-	-
Subtotal, Personnel Compensation	**5,789**	**6,479**	**690**
Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1)	1,722	1,928	206
Military Personnel Benefits (12.2)	-	-	-
Benefits to Former Personnel (13.0)	-	-	-
Subtotal, Pay Costs	**7,511**	**8,407**	**896**
Travel (21.0)	817	816	(1)
Transportation of Things (22.0)	-	-	-
Rental Payments to GSA (23.1)	1,802	1,831	29
Rental Payments to Others (23.2)	-	-	-
Communications, Utilities and Miscellaneous Charges (23.3)	-	-	-
Printing and Reproduction (24.0)	49	44	(5)
Other Contractual Services			
Advisory and Assistance Services (25.1)	62,159	62,654	495
Other Services (25.2)	8,158	7,240	(919)
Purchases from Govt. Accounts (25.3)	49,088	49,388	300
Operation & Maintenance of Facilities (25.4)	-	-	-
Research & Development Contracts (25.5)	-	-	-
Medical Services (25.6)	-	-	-
Operation & Maintenance of Equipment (25.7)	-	-	-
Subsistence & Support of Persons (25.8)	-	-	-
Reserved for Local Use and Other (25.9)	-	-	-
Other Contractual Services (25.0)	-	-	-
Subtotal, Other Contractual Services	**119,405**	**119,281**	**(124)**
Supplies and Materials (26.0)	156	156	-
Equipment (31.0)	-	-	-
Grants (41.0)	1,356,355	1,355,594	(761)
Insurance Claims (42.0)	-	-	-
Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs	**1,478,584**	**1,477,722**	**(862)**
Total	**1,486,095**	**1,486,129**	**34**

Administration for Children and Families
FY 2015 BUDGET SUBMISSION

Salaries and Expenses
Discretionary Only (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Change from FY 2014 Enacted
Personnel Compensation			
Full-Time Permanent (11.1)	115,757	118,813	3,056
Other Than Full-Time Permanent (11.3)	4,957	5,059	102
Other Personnel Compensation (11.5)	184	201	17
Military Personnel (11.7)	535	540	5
Special Personnel Services Payments (11.8)	95	96	1
Subtotal, Personnel Compensation	**121,528**	**124,709**	**3,181**
Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1)	32,943	33,773	830
Military Personnel Benefits (12.2)	285	287	2
Subtotal, Pay Costs	**154,756**	**158,769**	**4,013**
Travel (21.0)	4,499	4,304	(195)
Transportation of Things (22.0)	70	70	-
Rental Payments to GSA (23.1)	16,869	20,408	3,540
Rental Payments to Others (23.2)	-	-	-
Communications, Utilities and Miscellaneous Charges (23.3)	1,928	1,958	30
Printing and Reproduction (24.0)	199	194	(5)
Other Contractual Services			
Advisory and Assistance Services (25.1)	289,541	311,116	21,574
Other Services (25.2)	9,461	8,522	(939)
Purchases from Govt. Accounts (25.3)	98,655	98,453	(202)
Operation & Maintenance of Facilities (25.4)	1,568	1,911	343
Research & Development Contracts (25.5)	-	-	-
Medical Services (25.6)	-	-	-
Operation & Maintenance of Equipment (25.7)	241	241	-
Subtotal, Other Contractual Services	**399,466**	**420,243**	**20,776**
Supplies and Materials (26.0)	1,057	1,041	(15)
Insurance Claims (42.0)	-	-	-
Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs	**424,088**	**448,218**	**24,131**
Total	**578,844**	**606,987**	**28,144**

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

Office	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Estimate
Administration for Children, Youth and Families	205	206	208
Administration for Native Americans	16	16	16
Immediate Office of the Assistant Secretary	40	40	41
Office of Administration	257	263	270
Office of Child Care	64	68	90
Office of Child Support Enforcement	164	164	164
Office of Community Services	55	57	57
Office of Family Assistance	84	84	84
Office of Head Start	195	202	219
Office of Legislative Affairs and Budget	21	21	21
Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation	36	36	37
Office of Public Affairs	14	14	14
Office of Refugee Resettlement	70	91	99
Office of Regional Operations	5	5	5
Regional Offices	77	77	77
Total, ACF	1,303	1,344	1,402

Average GS Grade

2010	12.2
2011	12.2
2012	12.4
2013	12.4
2014	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 2015 there are 1,200 FTE in Children and Family Services, 81 FTE in Refugee and Entrant Assistance, 67 FTE in Children's Research and Technical Assistance, 15 FTE in Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, 13 FTE in Child Care Development Block Grant, 10 FTE in Social Services Block Grant (Health Profession Opportunity), 8 FTE in Supporting Healthy Families and Adolescent Development (Personal Responsibility Education), 6 FTE in Payments for Foster Care and Permanency and 2 FTE in Promoting Safe and Stable Families.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

Program Administration
Detail of Positions

Postion Type	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Estimate
Executive Level	2	2	2
Executive Salary	21	21	21
GS-15	93	96	100
GS-14	221	228	238
GS-13	321	331	346
GS-12	506	524	548
GS-11	47	48	50
GS-10	0	0	0
GS-9	32	33	34
GS-8	2	2	2
GS-7	41	42	44
GS-6	6	6	6
GS-5	3	3	3
GS-4	1	1	1
GS-3	0	0	0
GS-2	0	0	0
GS-1	0	0	0
Subtotal GS Salary	1,296	1,337	1,395
Commission Corps	7	7	7
Total FTE	1,303	1,344	1,402
Average GS Grade	12.4	12.4	12.4
Average GS Salary	$82,359	$83,495	$83,495

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children and Families Services Programs

Programs Proposed for Elimination

The following table shows the program proposed for elimination in the FY 2015 budget request for the Administration for Children and Families. Following the table is a brief rationale for the proposed action.

Program	2014 Enacted
Community Economic Development	$29,883,000
Rural Community Facilities	$5,971,000
Total, Program Level	$35,854,000

Rationale for Elimination:

Community Economic Development (-$30 million)

Continued funding is not requested for this program because the services provided are similar to programs currently operating in other departments, including the Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) program at the Department of Treasury. To maintain funding for the Healthy Food Financing Initiative (HFFI) currently supported with CED funds, an increase of $13 million for HFFI activities (for a total of $35 million) is included in the CDFI request. Another $13 million is also provided for this purpose through the newly-authorized HFFI program at the Department of Agriculture.

Rural Community Facilities (-$6 million)

Funding is not requested for this program because the services provided are similar to programs currently operating in other departments and this action reflects the Administration's efforts to target funds more effectively.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS IN SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE REPORT

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SIGNIFICANT ITEMS IN SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEES REPORT 383

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

Significant Items in Senate Appropriations Committees Report

FY 2014 Senate Appropriations Committee Report Language (S. Rpt.113-171)

Item

Social Services - The Committee continues to strongly encourage ORR to explore the use of existing discretionary funds for case management services and emergency housing assistance for particularly vulnerable refugee populations.

Action taken or to be taken

We appreciate the Committees' interests in the social services provided to refugees and other eligible arrivals to the United States. We will take the Committees' suggestions into consideration as meeting the current critical needs of our incoming populations is a high priority.

Item

Unaccompanied Alien Children - There has been a significant increase in the number of unaccompanied alien children arriving in the United States in recent years, from approximately 7,100 in fiscal year 2011 to an estimated 23,500 in fiscal year 2013. Many of the children placed into HHS's care are fleeing dangerous situations in their home country and are victims of severe forms of abuse, neglect, or trafficking. The Committee expects HHS to continue to provide it periodic updates on this situation. In addition, the Committee continues to be concerned about the impact of this dramatic increase in the number of children on the availability of support services, including access to pro bono legal representation, child advocates, social workers, physicians, and psychologists. Accordingly, within the total for the UAC program, the Committee recommendation includes $13,000,000, an approximately $3,327,000 increase over the fiscal year 2013 level, for the pro bono legal services initiative. This funding supports legal representation for both released and detained children. Given that the vast majority of children are released to a family member or sponsor pending resolution of their immigration status, the Committee directs ACF to allocate a significant portion of this increase to improve the availability of legal representation for released children. In addition, the Committee recommendation includes $1,000,000 for the child advocate program. This program helps protect the interests and rights of the most vulnerable children while awaiting adjudication of their immigration status.

Action taken or to be taken

We appreciate the Committees' interest in the significant growth in the number of unaccompanied alien children (UAC) arriving the United States in recent years. We agree that this program helps protect the interests and rights of very vulnerable children as they wait for adjudication hearings. ACF will continue to support efforts that provide pro bono legal representation and child advocates for UAC and will also consider the needs of both released and detained children.

Item

In awarding **Early Head Start** expansion funds, the Committee urges HHS to prioritize organizations that seek to develop a unified birth-to-school-entry continuum through alignment with maternal and infant health home visiting programs, State funded pre-K programs, and other federally, State, or locally funded early childhood care and education programs. Moreover, HHS should prioritize organizations that seek to work with child care providers across settings, including center and home-based programs. The Committee also urges HHS to encourage a wide-range of organizations to apply, including States, and new and existing Early Head Start providers. Early Head Start expansion funds, including funding for Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships, should be allocated to States proportionally based on the

number of young children from families whose income is below the poverty line. Further, the Secretary shall reserve no less than 3 percent for Indian Head Start programs and no less than 4.5 percent for migrant and seasonal Head Start programs, to expand services for children and their families from before birth through age 3 in those programs. . . . In addition, the Committee continues to encourage HHS to consider the unique challenges faced by Head Start providers in remote and frontier areas when reviewing grantees as part of the DRS.

Action taken or to be taken

Consistent with the Committee's recommendation, ACF will target funds to applicants that propose a strong alignment with MIECHV, State preschool programs, and other federally, State, or locally funded early childhood care and education programs to create a birth to five trajectory for the neediest children, as well as applicants that partner with child care providers across settings, including center- and home-based care.

In addition to current Head Start and Early Head Start programs, including Indian Head Start programs and Migrant and Seasonal Head Start programs, the Head Start Act allows a wide-range of organizations to be eligible for Early Head Start funds. These include public entities, such as States, and nonprofit or for-profit entities, including community-based and faith-based organizations. All eligible entities will be encouraged to apply.

Consistent with the Committee report, we will allocate funds to States with consideration given to the number of young children from families whose income is below the poverty line and with the set-asides for Indian Head Start programs and Migrant and Seasonal Head Start programs specified.

The Office of Head Start appreciates the Committee's concern about the unique challenges Head Start grantees in remote and frontier areas encounter. Based on our most recent Head Start monitoring data to date, grantees in remote or frontier areas are no more likely than other grantees to have a deficiency or an area of noncompliance in health and dental screenings, and therefore no more likely to be designated for competition on the basis of these areas as part of the DRS. That said, the Office of Head Start will be mindful of the challenges of these particular grantees and will periodically review our monitoring data to ensure grantees in remote and frontier locations are not disproportionately affected by these compliance standards due to their geographic locations.

Item

Child Welfare Research, Training, and Demonstration -The Committee continues to encourage ACF to work with ACL and other HHS agencies to evaluate intergenerational approaches for improving outcomes for at-risk youth and families. The Committee strongly encourages HHS to use existing discretionary resources for such initiatives.

Action taken or to be taken

ACF has funded projects of an intergenerational nature, such as kinship navigator, under the Family Connections Grant program in the Promoting Safe and Stable Families program. Funds under Child Welfare Research, Training, and Demonstration are currently committed to demonstration projects addressing permanency for children in foster care and in projects that enhance the child welfare workforce.

Item

Adoption Opportunities - Within the total, the Committee recommendation includes $7,500,000 for discretionary grants to test intensive and exhaustive child-focused adoptive parent recruitment strategies for children in foster care. Such intensive recruitment strategies have been shown to move foster youth into permanent families at a much higher rate than traditional recruitment approaches. These programs

should focus on children that are hardest to place because of age, disability, or sibling group membership. In addition, the Committee encourages HHS to provide guidance to State child welfare agencies on the use of title IV-E Foster Care and Adoption Assistance training funds for the implementation of intensive child-focused recruitment strategies and other evidence-based models that have been shown to increase the rate of placement of children in foster care, particularly older children, into adoptive families.

Action taken or to be taken

The Children's Bureau has established two programs that address intensive and exhaustive adoptive parent recruitment for children in foster care: Diligent Recruitment Grants and AdoptUSKids. Diligent Recruitment Grants are awarded to state, county and tribal child welfare agencies. They support projects that design and implement models of diligent recruitment for kinship, foster, and adoptive families to improve permanency outcomes for children and youth in foster care. Building on the approach first funded in 2008 (8 awards), cooperative agreements have been awarded to clusters of grantees in 2010 (7 awards) and 2013 (7 awards) for the implementation of five-year comprehensive diligent recruitment programs as required in the Child and Family Services Plan.

Effective models are multi-faceted, multidimensional and include general, targeted, and child-specific recruitment efforts. Options for permanency include the early and continued exploration of kin, including both paternal and maternal family members, foster and adoptive families who can provide for children's concurrent planning placements, as well as thorough exploration of the youth's existing and past relationships.

AdoptUSKids is a multi-faceted national project designed to assist States and tribes in the recruitment and retention of foster and adoptive parents for children in public foster care. AdoptUSKids includes the following:

1. Operate the National Adoption Internet Photolisting site (currently operating as www.adoptuskids.org);
2. Support the annual National Adoption Recruitment Campaign by assisting states and tribes to carry out fulfillment activities in response to a national multi-media adoptive parent recruitment campaign;
3. Establish the National Resource Center for Diligent Recruitment at AdoptUSKids (NRCDR) to provide training and technical assistance (T/TA), information, and consultation to state and tribal child welfare systems related to the recruitment and retention of foster and adoptive families and the implementation of diligent recruitment plans as required in the State Child and Family Service Plan;
4. Operate a National Adoption and Foster Care Information Exchange System to assist states and tribes in the recruitment of prospective foster parents and adoptive parents for children in public foster care; and
5. Develop and disseminate information, strategies, and effective or evidence-based models for the implementation of adoptive and foster family support activities for States and tribes.

Item

Adoption Opportunities **-** The Committee remains concerned about the availability of **post-adoption services** for children and their adoptive families and strongly encourages ACF to increase funding within this program explicitly available for such activities. The Committee also directs ACF to submit a report by July 31, 2014, on how ACF has used, and plans to use, Adoption Opportunities funding to strengthen post-adoption services.

Action taken or to be taken

To address the increasing need for post-adoptive services, in FY 2013, the Children's Bureau funded six cooperative agreements to establish programs that meet the needs of children with a plan for adoption,

children in post adoption and their families. The projects implement screening and assessment protocols designed to identify mental and behavioral health needs, and match identified needs to evidence-informed interventions and treatments to promote permanency and prevent disruption.

Planned in FY 2014 is the *National Quality Improvement Center (QIC) for Adoption/Guardianship Support and Preservation* that will conduct 6-8 projects in partnership with state child welfare systems. Each of the selected sites will develop a system of evidenced-based services to improve the behavioral health outcomes of children and youth while achieving permanency and stability in adoptive/guardianship families. The QIC will complete an evaluation of each of the state projects and produce new, evidenced-based models of support that may be replicated in other communities. Projects are expected to increase resiliency and assure permanency and stability in adoptive/guardianship homes for youth placed through the child welfare system.

Also planned for FY 2014 is the *National Adoption Competency Mental Health Training Initiative* that will strengthen the capacity of child welfare staff and mental health practitioners to meet the needs of children/youth with goals of adoption/guardianship as well as those already in adoptive/guardianship homes. This initiative is intended to improve well-being outcomes for children moving to adoption/guardianship as well as provide support and appropriate therapeutic interventions to assure stable and secure post permanency experiences for these youth. The initiative will build on and complement previous adoption competency models and existing initiatives.

Item

Program Administration **-** The Committee urges ACF to ensure that the interests of Hispanic children and families, as well as other underserved populations, are considered throughout their grant programs and processes, including in grant announcements, review panels, and evaluation activities. The Committee directs ACF to provide a report no later than March 31, 2014, on its current and planned efforts to meet this priority.

Action taken or to be taken

Under its *Strategic Initiatives Plan*, the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) has identified important objectives and activities that constitute our short-term—and long-term—strategic direction to support underserved and/or underrepresented populations, particularly Hispanics, the largest and fastest growing minority group in the nation. In the past few years, we have strengthened outreach to Hispanic/Latino stakeholders and providers and strengthened programs and research targeting underserved/underrepresented populations. Below please find some of the action steps taken to enhance and raise the level of engagement around issues affecting Hispanics and other underserved populations.

Outreach & Access

- In April 2013, ACF convened at the White House the first National Hispanic Roundtable with representatives from nation-wide advocacy organizations and geographically diverse Hispanic non-profit organizations and service providers to discuss the impact of federal human services policy and programs on the Hispanic community. We have integrated the stakeholders' concerns and suggestions into our Hispanic Initiative and have continued to strengthen our efforts to better serve our underserved populations.
- ACF issues *Infórmate*, a monthly e-newsletter, which contains information regarding grants, job vacancies and other issues of interest to the Hispanic community. You can check previous issues at http://www.acf.hhs.gov/informate.
- Earlier this year, ACF rolled out *ACF en Español*, https://www.acf.hhs.gov/informacion-sobre-los-programas-de-acf, which includes the agency's Directory of Services and the Resource Guide for Faith-Based and Community Organizations, as well as selected sections of the agency's website translated into Spanish.

- ACF is currently developing an agency-wide language assistance plan, which will ensure meaningful access to ACF programs and activities by people with limited English language proficiency.

Strengthening Programs and Research

- On December 16, 2013, ACF hosted presentations on recent demographic trends, immigration policy, incorporation of new generations, and health and wellbeing among low-income Hispanics in the U.S. (Last year, ACF partnered with ASPE to support a research initiative on poverty, inequality and social mobility among Hispanic populations in the U.S.)
- On March 31, 2014, ACF will convene a meeting of experts in the social and economic experiences and service needs of Hispanic populations to discuss current ACF research initiatives, the state of knowledge, and the information needs to improve social services for low-income and vulnerable Hispanic children and families. As a result of ongoing discussions with this group of experts, ACF has developed and will soon release two research briefs addressing Hispanic populations: *Enhancing Cultural Competence in Social Service Agencies: A Promising Approach to Serving Diverse Children and Families,* and *Survey Data Elements to Unpack Diversity of Hispanic Populations.*
- ACF recently established a *Center for Research on Hispanic Children and Families*, which will advance understanding of poverty and self-sufficiency, marriage and relationships, fatherhood, child care and early education among Hispanic children and families. The Center will create a collaborative training and mentoring network to support emerging scholars capable of conducting high quality research that is culturally anchored in the experiences of Hispanic children and families in the U.S. The Center will develop and maintain an innovative dissemination system to share research and information with key stakeholders including policymakers and practitioners.
- ACF recently awarded the Human Services Research Partnerships: Puerto Rico cooperative agreement to support partnerships among researchers, local governments, and community-based organizations to define and address research questions regarding the social and economic well-being of low-income children and families. The Research Partnerships are intended to improve understanding of the most promising human services approaches to improve the quality of life in the region, with particular focus on topics related to the Head Start and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families programs.
- During FY 2014, our Regional Offices will be coordinating capacity building workshops on Grant Writing for local Hispanic-serving organizations. We will continue to offer webinars in English and Spanish on issues such as the Affordable Care Act, Human Trafficking and others; as well as to periodically distribute the Resource Guide for Faith & Community Based Organizations and the How to Become a Grant Reviewer among Hispanic stakeholders.

Item

Native American Programs **-** Within the total, the Committee recommendation includes $12,000,000 for Native American language preservation activities, including no less than $4,000,000 for language immersion programs authorized by section 803C(b)(7)(A)-(C) of the Native American Programs Act, as amended by the Esther Martinez Native American Language Preservation Act of 2006. The Committee strongly encourages ACF to give priority to grantees with rigorous immersion programs.

Action taken or to be taken

All of the projects funded under the Native American Language program including the Esther Martinez program are targeted towards increasing the number of native language speakers within a native community ensuring the continuation of this precious cultural resource. We are spending no less than $4 million per year on immersion activities that include language nests, survival schools, and restoration programs under the Esther Martinez Initiative. The impact of learning a native community's native language extends beyond the number of language speakers; it also raises the level of self-esteem within a community knowing that their members can speak the language and reinforces a native community's

confidence knowing their culture is going to survive. Such awareness of community connectedness are culturally based protective factors that correlate positively with Native American well-being and resiliency.

Item

Community Economic Development -The Administration proposed eliminating the CED program and moving CED funding for HFFI to the Department of the Treasury, which also provides funding for HFFI through the Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) program. The Committee rejects this elimination and continues to allow funding for HFFI within the CED program. The Committee strongly encourages continued collaboration between HHS and Treasury but notes that HFFI projects funded under CED are distinct from those funded under CDFI.

Action taken or to be taken

The Administration continues the proposal from the FY 2014 Budget, which does not include funding for the Community Economic Development program, but increases funding by $13 million for HFFI activities through the Department of Treasury's Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) program. With these resources, in addition to funding requested for the newly authorized HFFI program in USDA, the FY 2015 budget would increase government-wide investments that increase the availability of affordable, healthy foods in underserved urban and rural communities by 50 percent. HHS will continue to collaborate with the Departments of Treasury and Agriculture as it implements current projects and transitions future efforts.

Item

Community Economic Development -Within the HFFI program, the Committee encourages ACF to promote the establishment of food hubs in local communities. Food hubs address challenges in both the distribution and retail of healthy foods by connecting local producers to the market. Specifically, food hubs aggregate locally grown products from a group of producers and distribute and market them to consumers, whether households, retailers, or wholesalers.

Action taken or to be taken

For the past several years, the HFFI carve-out of CED has stimulated innovation that supports the "Let's Move!" campaign to address the epidemic of childhood obesity. Grants have been awarded to expand access to fresh, affordable, nutritious foods to residents of low-income communities that currently lack these options by developing and equipping grocery stores, farmers markets, food hubs and other small retail businesses and by building or expanding healthy food infrastructure and food distribution networks. In order to address efficiencies across agencies, an additional $13 million for HFFI activities is included as part of the Department of Treasury's Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) program.