DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

FISCAL YEAR

2016

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

JUSTIFICATION OF ESTIMATES FOR APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEES

MESSAGE FROM THE ACTING ASSISTANT SECRETARY

I am pleased to present the FY 2016 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 2016 ACF Budget supports enabling more parents to work or pursue education and training to better support their families while at the same time promoting the school readiness of their children. This Budget proposes a historic investment in child care, to close the gap between the cost of high quality care and what families can afford. At the same time, we seek to ensure that child care is not only safe, but supports children's healthy development and their future academic achievement and success. Additionally, this request renews the President's call on Congress to create a continuum of early learning opportunities from birth to age 5 by building the supply of high quality early learning opportunities for young children through the Head Start and Early Head Start program.

The Budget also seeks to ensure that programs are responsive to the needs of America's most vulnerable children and families by: (1) investing in the well-being of children known to the child welfare system by increasing funding for the front-end of the child welfare service delivery system and promoting family-based care as an alternative to congregate care settings; (2) proposing a package of child support 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; (3) targeting funding increases for programs that serve our most vulnerable children and families, including victims of domestic violence, dating violence, and human trafficking; unaccompanied children and runaway and homeless youth; (4) testing and validating promising approaches to help families become more self-sufficient, improve children's outcomes, and revitalize communities; and (5) dedicating resources for research and evaluation across a range of programs in order to strengthen our capacity to build and use evidence to improve programs.

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 improvement 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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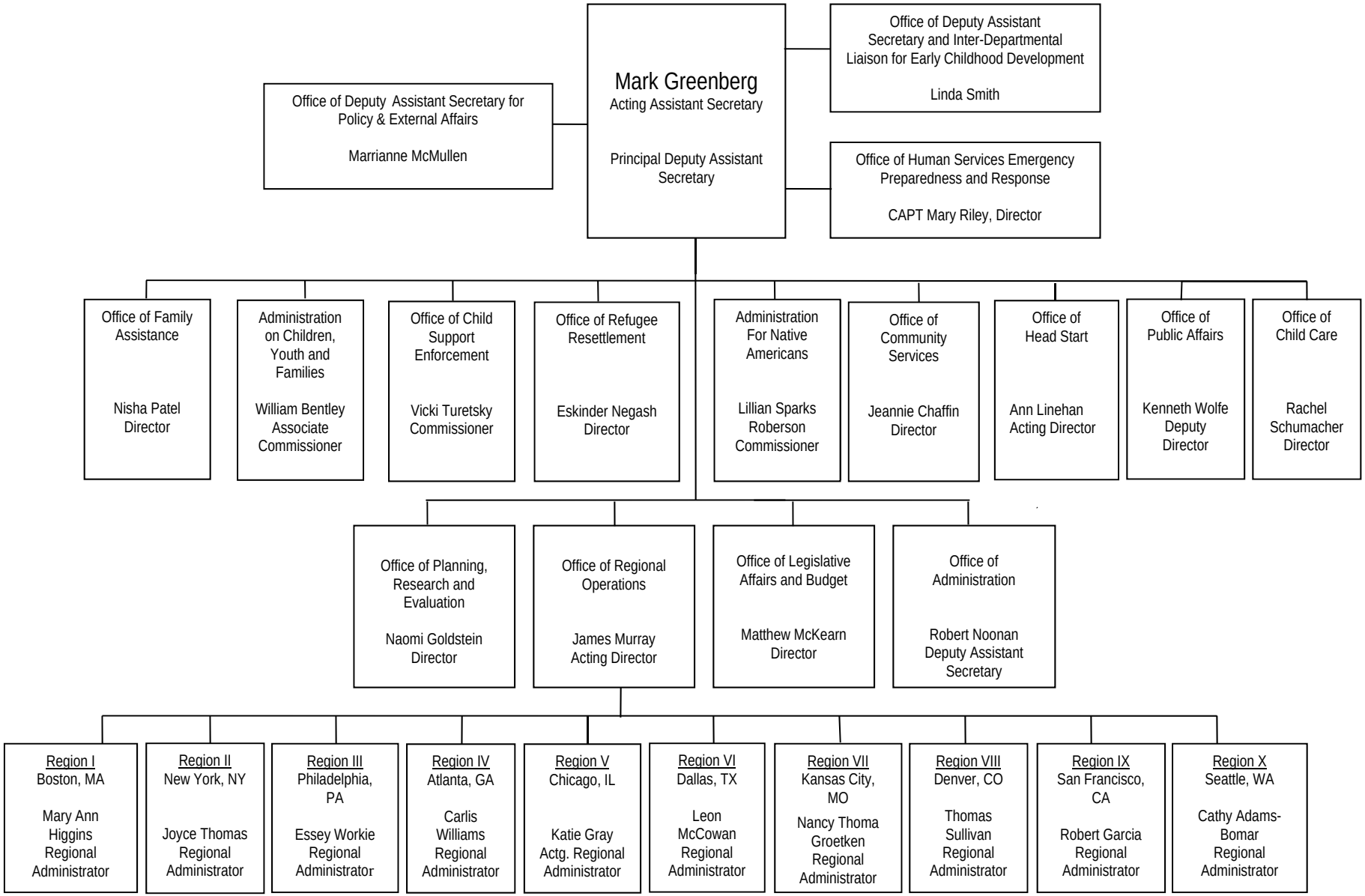
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Administration for Children and Families



OVERVIEW OF THE FY 2016 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 2016 President's Budget request for the Administration for Children and Families, including both mandatory (pre-appropriated and entitlement) and discretionary programs, is $59.7 billion in budget authority – an increase of $8.1 billion from the FY 2015 enacted level. ACF's budget supports enabling more parents to work or pursue education and training to better support their families while at the same time promoting the school readiness of their children. Funds are also included for programs that serve our most vulnerable children and families, including victims of domestic violence, dating violence, human trafficking, unaccompanied children and runaway and homeless youth. In addition, the budget supports important reforms in Head Start, Child Care, Community Service Block Grant, and Child Support.

The FY 2016 discretionary request of $19.8 billion for ACF represents an increase of $2.03 billion (+11.4%) from the FY 2015 enacted level. ACF proposes to:

- Continue the President's initiative to build a continuum of high-quality early childhood programs to support learning, health, and development by providing additional resources to ensure that every Head Start program serves children for a full school day and full school year (+$1.1 billion) and grow Early Head Start- Child Care Partnerships to increase access to high quality early childhood services for infants and toddlers (+$150 million);
- Increase funding for the Child Care and Development Block Grant (+$370 million) to help states implement new provisions of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act reauthorization (+$266 million), to increase the research and evaluation set-aside (+$4 million), and for new pilots that will test innovative strategies to better serve working families by addressing gaps in the delivery of child care (+$100 million);
- Maintain discretionary funding levels for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) including a Utility Innovation Fund (+$200 million) and provide a new mandatory funded mechanism that would make additional contingency funds available to respond to increases in the number of low-income households, spikes in fuel prices, and extreme cold at the beginning of winter;
- Provide additional funding for Refugee and Entrant Assistance programs (+$69 million), which include the Unaccompanied Children program (+$19 million), the Transitional and Medical Services program (+$43 million), and the Victims of Domestic Trafficking program (+$6 million);
- Provide $30 million to increase capacity of child welfare services in Tribal and rural communities through Promoting Safe and Stable Families;
- Provide $20 million in child abuse discretionary, of which, $15 million is to serve victims of or at-risk of trafficking in the child welfare system, and support implementation of P.L. 113-183, Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act, and $5 million is to develop best practices for child protection investigations;

- Increase funding for shelters for victims of domestic violence (+$15 million) and the Domestic Violence Hotline (+$7.8 million);
- Increase funding to support services for runaway and homeless youth and program oversight (+$7 million) and provide funding (+$2 million) to perform a periodic estimate of the incidence and prevalence of youth homelessness;
- Increase funding for Native American programs (+$3 million) 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;
- Apply organizational standards and performance management measures to invigorate the Community Services Block Grant program and spur more effective use of limited dollars;
- Continue funding to support strong, independent cross-cutting evaluations that inform policy and program management to target limited resources;
- 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 and allow up to $3 million to be used for research and evaluation; and
- Increase Federal Administration (+$11 million) in order to maintain current agency FTE levels, provide 2 new FTE to support LIHEAP, and support the consolidation of ACF's headquarters staff in Washington, DC, and the move costs of ACF regional offices. This total includes a $12 million increase in Federal Administration funding as well as a $1 million decrease due to shifting the funding for the Center for Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships to the Office of the Secretary.

The FY 2016 mandatory request is $39.9 billion and includes policy increases of $4.7 billion in FY 2016 and $96.2 billion over ten years. This request will:

- Provide an additional $82 billion over 10 years to expand access to high-quality child care for all low- and moderate-income working families with young children, raise the quality of existing care, and ensure families do not lose access to their subsidies over time;
- Invest $1.4 billion over 10 years to strengthen the child welfare and foster care systems by promoting specialized family-based care as an alternative to congregate care, providing prevention and permanency interventions, providing start-up funding for Tribal IV-E programs, expanding eligibility for the Chafee Foster Care Independence Program, requiring that child support collections on the behalf of children in foster care are used in the best interest of the child, and supporting state efforts to reduce over-prescription of psychotropic medications and to 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;
- Provide a $15 million transfer from the TANF Contingency Fund to support Welfare Research, as well as a $10 million transfer to fund the Survey of Income and Program Participation conducted by the Census Bureau;
- 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;
- Provide $1.5 billion over five-years to support the Upward Mobility Project which will allow up to 10 communities, states, or consortia of states and communities more flexibility to combine funds from up to four existing block grants that currently share a common goal of promoting opportunity and reducing poverty to test and validate promising and evidence-based approaches to help families

become more self-sufficient, improve children's outcomes, and revitalize communities so they can provide more opportunities for their residents;

- Extend Health Profession Opportunity Grants for four 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, 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 Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), the Social Services Block Grant, Refugee and Entrant Assistance, Assets for Independence, Child Support Enforcement, Child Welfare, Child Care, 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 family members, 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 can grow up in these conditions. To this end, ACF provides access to high-quality care and education for low-income families, and services to 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 in troubled families, protect children from abuse, 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 Victims of Trafficking and Domestic Trafficking programs, and the Unaccompanied 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 Refugee and Entrant Assistance programs, the Victims of Trafficking and Domestic Trafficking programs, Runaway and Homeless Youth programs, Family Violence Prevention and Domestic Violence programs, Head Start, Child Care, 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 to reduce 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 make our services as effective as possible. When resources and authority have been available, ACF has a strong record of conducting rigorous evaluations to learn systematically so that we can make our services as effective as possible. ACF's evaluation policy reflects this strong commitment to learning, addressing the principles of rigor, relevance, transparency, independence, and ethics (http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/opre/resource/acfevaluation-policy). Examples of activities to build and use evidence include:

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

The ACF Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation (OPRE) leads ACF's research and evaluation activities in collaboration with ACF program offices and the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE). ACF has been recognized by the Government Accountability Office (GAO) as an agency with a "mature evaluation capacity" and an "evaluation culture." Projects typically engage leading researchers to ensure rigor, and engage federal, state, and local policy-makers and

practitioners to ensure relevance. Projects include nationally representative descriptive studies, experimental evaluations, exploratory studies, measures development, and demonstration development.

However, many ACF programs have limited resources for evaluation activities, and, as a result, have only limited evidence about effective approaches for the services they fund. In addition, few resources are available for research on cross-cutting topics, although the individuals and families ACF serves have complex needs that do not map neatly onto ACF's programmatic structure. ACF's current investment in research and evaluation is about $88 million – less than one fifth of one percent of ACF's overall budget.

ACF proposes to strengthen research and evaluation activities for FY 2016. Taken together with existing authorities, funding and ongoing research and evaluation activities, these proposals will help ACF advance toward a vision in which every ACF program will continually create and use evidence to innovate, learn, and improve. These proposals include enhancements related to several ACF programs, as well as two proposals to streamline procedures for research and evaluation. These proposals are described in greater detail below.

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 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." OPRE staff also coordinate with ACF program integrity staff for implementation of the Department's P3I Management Framework.

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.
- OFA has developed a number of resources to encourage TANF and other employment and training programs to become more job-driven, as outlined by a checklist of characteristics described in the July 2014 "Ready to Work: Job-Driven Training and Opportunity" report from the Vice President. These resources include: a Dear Colleague letter on strategies for engaging employers and using

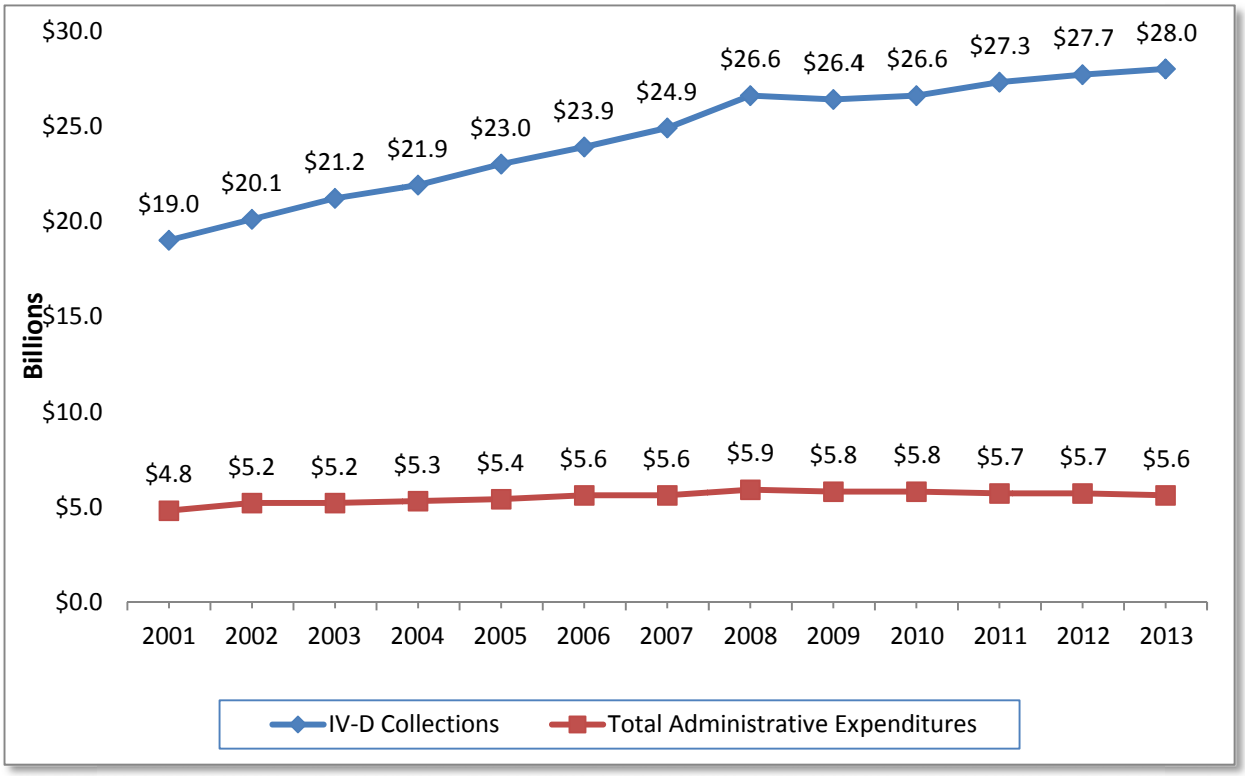
labor market information, an online TANF technical assistance resource of free tools for developing career pathways programs, a guide commissioned by the Health Profession Opportunity Grant (HPOG) program for a sector-based career pathways approach, and a toolkit developed for Healthy Marriage and Responsible Fatherhood grantees to help families progress toward self-sufficiency. OFA is also working with the Department of Labor to provide information about the requirements and opportunities presented by the 2014 Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA), and its importance for TANF agencies.

- OFA participates in HHS-wide efforts around homelessness through the U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness' (USICH) Federal Workgroup on Ending Family Homelessness. The Workgroup is comprised of 13 federal agencies, all collaborating on ways to align housing, health, education, and human services as a means of reaching USICH's goal of ending family homelessness by 2020.
- 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 four major areas: TANF and the safety net, employment and the labor market, and education and training, and cross-cutting research in fields such as behavioral economics, child care, and homelessness. TANF and safety net research efforts focus on providing a better understanding of the nature and consequences of TANF program and policy choices, especially as they relate to the well-being of children and families who are enrolled in or eligible for the TANF program. Research and evaluation efforts in the area of employment examine strategies for helping TANF recipients and other low-income individuals find jobs, maintain employment, and advance the labor market. ACF also has a strong history of sponsoring rigorous research on the effectiveness of education and training strategies for improving employment and earnings for TANF recipients and other low-income individuals.

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

- In FY 2013, the child support enforcement program distributed $28 billion in collections. Of that amount, about 95 percent 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. In 2013, the program collected $5.31 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 2001-2013



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 regular 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 consistency 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 consistency 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

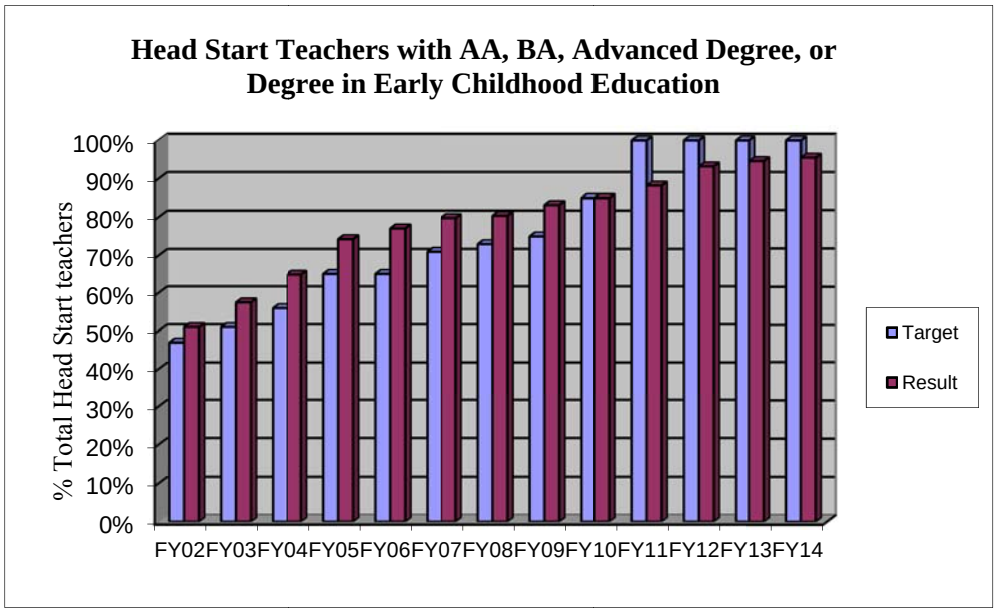
- As part of the HHS Priority Performance Goal – Improve the Quality of Early Care and Education Programs for Low-Income Children – the ACF Office of Child Care is working to expand the number of states with Quality Rating and Improvement Systems (QRIS) that meet high quality benchmarks. More

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 2016 ACF aims to achieve a target of 35 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.
- Last year, Congress acted on a bipartisan basis to pass the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) Act of 2014, which reauthorized the child care program for the first time since 1996 and include much-needed reforms to the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF). The new law makes significant advancements by defining health and safety requirements for child care providers, outlining family-friendly eligibility policies, and ensuring parents and the general public have transparent information about the child care choices available to them. ACF is working with states, territories, and Tribes to implement the new statute in a way that ensures the program balances the dual purposes of the CCDF program- to promote self-sufficiency for low-income families and support healthy development and school readiness needs of children.

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

- In FY 2014, over 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 result of 94.6 percent, but falling short of the FY 2014 target of 100 percent. The Head Start Reauthorization requires that all Head Start preschool center-based teachers have at least an AA degree or higher with evidence of the relevance of their degree and experience for early childhood education.
- Nearly three-quarters of Head Start center-based teachers have at least a BA degree, far surpassing the Head Start Act requirement that 50 percent of teachers have a BA. In FY 2014, 71 percent of the 44,000 Head Start teachers in preschool classrooms had a BA degree or higher, compared to 47 percent in FY 2008. More Head Start teachers have degrees than ever before, and are better equipped to deliver quality instruction to Head Start children.

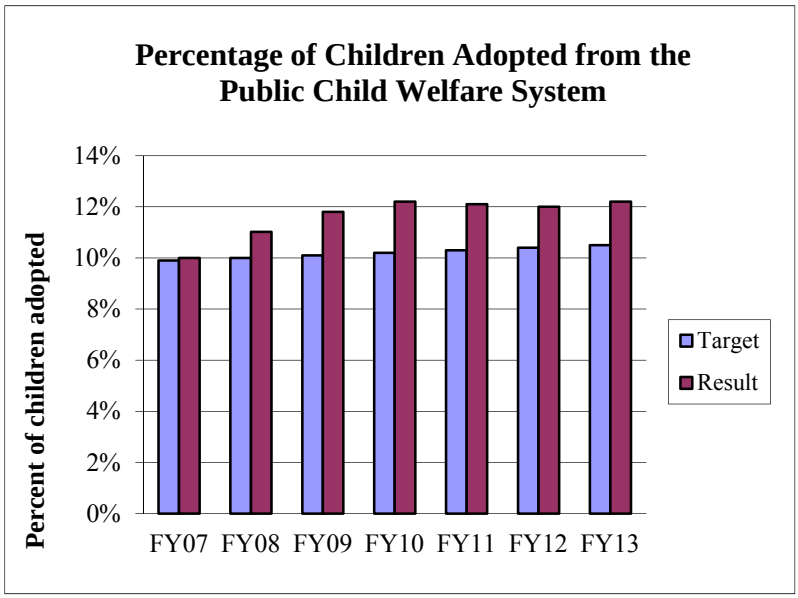


Source: Head Start Program Information Report

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 multiple ACF child welfare programs, ACF and states have shown continued success in moving children from foster care into stable, permanent adoptive homes, taking into account the size of the pool of children in foster care for whom adoption is the appropriate goal. In FY 2013 (the most recent actual results available), the adoption rate exceeded 12 percent, with approximately 50,608 children adopted, exceeding the FY 2013 target of 10.5 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 FY 2004 – 2012, of those children who exited care in less than 24 months, over 90 percent exited to permanent homes. In FY 2013, this number exceeded 92 percent (92.2 percent).

FY 2016 Budget by HHS Strategic Objective
Administration for Children and Families (ACF)
(Dollars in millions)

HHS Strategic Goals and Objectives	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request
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 and preventive care, linked with community prevention services			
1.D Reduce the growth of health care costs while promoting high-value, effective care			
1.E Ensure access to quality, culturally competent care, including long-term services and supports, for vulnerable populations			
1.F Improve health care and population health through meaningful use of health information technology			
2. Advance Scientific Knowledge and Innovation	**.**	**.**	**.**
2.A Accelerate the process of scientific discovery to improve health			
2.B Foster and apply innovative solutions to health, public health, and human services challenges			
2.C Advance the regulatory sciences to enhance food safety, improve medical product development, and support tobacco regulation			
2.D Increase our understanding of what works in public health and human services practice			
2.E Improve laboratory, surveillance, and epidemiology capacity			
3. Advance the Health, Safety and Well-Being of the American People	**51,461.1**	**51,373.5**	**58,345.7**
3.A Promote the safety, well-being, resilience, and healthy development of children and youth	22,446.8	22,427.3	28,735.6
3.B Promote economic and social well-being for individuals, families, and communities	29,012.5	28,944.3	29,608.2
3.C Improve the accessibility and quality of supportive services for people with disabilities and older adults			
3.D Promote prevention and wellness across the life span			
3.E Reduce the occurrence of infectious diseases			
3.F Protect Americans' health and safety during emergencies, and foster resilience to withstand and respond to emergencies	1.9	1.9	1.9
4. Ensure Efficiency, Transparency, Accountability, and Effectiveness of HHS Programs	**.**	**.**	**.**
4.A Strengthen program integrity and responsible stewardship by reducing improper payments, fighting fraud, and integrating financial, performance, and risk management			
4.B Enhance access to and use of data to improve HHS programs and to support improvements in the health and well-being of the American people			
4.C Invest in the HHS workforce to help meet America's health and human services needs			
4.D Improve HHS environmental, energy, and economic performance to promote sustainability			
TOTAL of All Objectives	**51,461.1**	**51,373.5**	**58,345.7**

Research and Evaluation Plan

ACF's FY 2016 request reflects a targeted approach to strengthening our capacity to build and use evidence to improve programs. This approach includes additional resources, proposed authorizations changes and appropriations language. ACF has a strong record of conducting rigorous evaluations to learn systematically so that we can make our services as effective as possible. ACF's evaluation policy reflects this strong commitment to learning, addressing the principles of rigor, relevance, transparency, independence, and ethics (http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/opre/resource/acfevaluation-policy). However, in some key areas of ACF's work, we are constrained in our research and evaluation efforts due to limited resources or lack of statutory authority, and have developed proposals to extend and strengthen our efforts.

The ACF Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation (OPRE) leads research and evaluation activities in collaboration with ACF program offices and the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE). Projects include nationally representative descriptive studies, experimental evaluations, exploratory studies, measures development, and demonstration development. ACF has been recognized by the Government Accountability Office as an agency with a "mature evaluation capacity" and an "evaluation culture." Projects typically engage leading researchers to ensure rigor, and engage federal, state, and local policy-makers and practitioners to ensure relevance.

Many ACF programs have little or no evaluation or research resources and, as a result, have little evidence about effective approaches for the services they fund. In addition, few resources are available for research on cross-cutting topics, although the individuals and families ACF serves have complex needs that do not map neatly onto ACF's programmatic structure. In FY 2014, ACF's investment in research and evaluation was about $88 million – less than one fifth of one percent of ACF's overall budget.

This budget includes the following proposals for FY 2016. Taken together with existing authorities and funding, and ongoing research and evaluation activities, these proposals will help ACF become a learning organization, advancing toward a vision in which every ACF program will continually create and use evidence to innovate, learn, and improve.

Discretionary Funding

1. Invest $3 million in an evaluation to assess which features of early care and education programs most influence child outcomes.
2. Restore dedicated funding of $6 million for a national survey of the child welfare population.
3. Increase the set-aside for child care research and evaluation in appropriations language from $10 million to $14 million.
4. Invest $2 million for the Prevalence, Needs and Characteristics of Homeless Youth.
5. Invest $3 million for research and evaluation related to the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) program.
6. Provide that up to one percent of the additional funds requested to increase the duration of Head Start services may be used for research and evaluation.
7. Provide up to one percent of the Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) to be used for evaluation ($3.5 million in FY 2016).
8. Increase allocation of funding for research and evaluation on the Assets for Independence (AFI) program from $0.5 million to $3 million.
9. Use $3 million of the $30 million increase in PSSF discretionary for Tribal and rural communities to conduct research, evaluation, training and technical assistance targeted to such communities.
10. Expand flexibility in contracts for research and evaluation.

Mandatory Funding

11. Provide that up to one percent of Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) funds be available for research and evaluation, including $8.5 million in FY 2016.
12. Invest $2 million in evaluation for the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant program as part of repurposing the TANF Contingency Fund.
13. Invest $12.5 million to evaluate the proposed initiative 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, to reduce the over-prescription of psychotropic medications.
14. Dedicate $10 million in title IV-E Foster Care funding to evaluation.
15. Create a $100 million per year Child Support Research Fund to support demonstrations and evaluations.
16. Technical fixes to statutory language related to research and evaluation for Responsible Fatherhood program.

Evaluation Funding Flexibility Pilot

High-quality evaluations and statistical surveys are essential to building evidence about what works. They are also inherently complicated, dynamic activities; they often span many years, and there is uncertainty about the timing and amount of work required to complete specific activities--such as the time and work needed recruit study participants. In some cases the study design may need to be altered part-way through the project in order to better respond to the facts on the ground. The available procurement vehicles lack the flexibility needed to match the dynamic nature of these projects. Additionally, some studies provide high quality information in which many federal agencies are interested, and it is frequently desirable to cosponsor these activities in order to efficiently extend the utility of the data collected. Changes in timing and content can make cosponsorship difficult, since funds are often time-limited.

In order to streamline these procurement processes, improve efficiency, and make better use of existing evaluation resources the Budget proposes to provide the ACF Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation with expanded flexibilities to spend funds over a longer period of time. This request is a part of a larger proposed pilot program which includes HHS's Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation; The Department of Labor's Chief Evaluation Office and Bureau of Labor Statistics; The Department of Justice's National Institute of Justice and Bureau of Justice Statistics; the Census Bureau; and the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Office of Policy Development & Research. These flexibilities will allow agencies to better target evaluation and statistical funds to reflect changing circumstances on the ground.

Early Childhood – Including Head Start and Child Care

ACF's investments in research and evaluation related to early childhood are supported by dedicated Head Start and child care resources. In addition, in collaboration with the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), ACF is leading the evaluation activities for the Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting program. Fiscal year 2016 proposals to strengthen evaluation in this area include: an increase in funding for child care research; inclusion of research and evaluation in the increased funding for Head Start; technical fixes in the home visiting statute; and dedicated funding for a study to assess which features of early care and education programs most influence child outcomes.

Examples of ongoing projects follow:

- The National Survey of Early Care and Education (NSECE) is the first nationally representative survey of households and early care and education and school-age programs (ECE/SA) in 20 years that documents the nation's current utilization and availability of early care and education

in order to deepen the understanding of the extent to which families' needs and preferences coordinate well with early care and education providers' offerings.

- Child Care Research Partnership Grants support partnerships among Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) Lead Agencies, research organizations, and universities to address questions that will inform state and national policies and initiatives related to CCDF programs and other efforts to increase access to high quality child care.
- The Quality Rating Systems (QRS) Assessment Project examined state- and local-level child care Quality Rating Systems, which rate the quality of care delivered by child care providers to communicate this information to consumers. The project created a compendium of QRS; conducted in-depth case studies on the measurement of quality in QRS and the use of QRS as an approach to integrating ECE programs; analyzed secondary data to explore the components of QRS; and developed a toolkit to support evaluations of QRS.
- Evaluation of the Head Start Designation Renewal System (DRS) examines the implementation and effectiveness of Head Start's DRS. The evaluation will examine how the DRS is meeting is goals of transparency, validity, reliability and overall program quality improvement.
- The Head Start Family and Child Experiences Survey (FACES) and Early Head Start Family and Child and Experiences Survey (Baby FACES) provide descriptive data on a periodic basis on the characteristics, experiences, and outcomes of children and families served by Head Start and Early Head Start as well as the characteristics of the Head Start and Early Head Start programs that serve them.
- Head Start University Partnership Research Grants: Dual-Generation Approaches consists of four cooperative agreements awarded to researchers working in close collaboration with Head Start partners to test promising dual-generation approaches.
- School Readiness Goals and Head Start Program Functioning is designed to explore how Head Start programs are interpreting and implementing new school readiness goal requirements. This study will generate knowledge about the process used by Head Start grantees to define, measure, and prioritize their goals for children's school readiness.
- The Head Start CARES (Classroom-based Approaches and Resources for Emotion and Social skill promotion) Study is a national group randomized trial in over 120 Head Start centers to test strategies for promoting preschoolers' social-emotional competence. The study examines the implementation and effects of three evidence-based strategies to improve social and emotional development of children in Head Start classrooms.
- A partnership with the Department of Labor allows for the collection of early care and education data in the National Agricultural Workers Survey, and provides insights that can inform the Migrant and Seasonal Head Start program as well as child care stakeholders in those communities.

Child Welfare

ACF's investments in building evidence related to child welfare include evaluation requirements for states implementing title IV-E waivers, as well as discretionary activities that examine the causes, prevention, identification and treatment of child abuse and neglect, and investigative, administrative and judicial procedures. Through FY 2011, Congress funded the National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being (NSCAW), which provided nationally representative longitudinal data drawn from first-hand reports from children, parents, and other caregivers, as well as reports from caseworkers, teachers, and data from administrative records that includes child and family well-being outcomes in detail. In FY 2015, Congress directed that funding provided through the discretionary Child Welfare Training and Demonstrations should be used to continue NSCAW, however a dedicated funding level was not provided.

The FY 2016 request maintains funding for the NSCAW within Child Welfare Research, Training, and Demonstration Projects and includes an additional $3 million within Promoting Safe and Stable families for research, evaluation, and training and technical assistance dedicated to child welfare in Tribal and rural communities. In addition, ACF proposes to invest $12.5 million from the $250 million five-year Demonstration to Prevent the Over-Prescription of Psychotropic Drugs for Children in Foster Care to

evaluate the joint ACF-CMS initiative. In addition, ACF plans to invest $10 million in title IV-E funds in evaluation.

Examples of ongoing activities in this area follow:

- The National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect promotes scholarly exchange among researchers in the child maltreatment field. The Archive acquires micro-data from leading researchers and national data collection efforts and makes these datasets available to the research community for secondary analysis.
- The Multi-site Evaluation of Foster Youth Programs examined the effects of Independent Living Programs in achieving key outcomes for youth aging out of foster care, including increased educational attainment, higher employment rates and stability, greater interpersonal and relationship skills, reduced non-marital pregnancy and births, and reduced delinquency and crime rates. A planning phase is currently underway to design the next generation of evaluations for this program.
- The Evaluation of the Permanency Innovations Initiative (PII) is a 5-year initiative that is designed to build the evidence base for interventions that will improve permanency outcomes for children and youth who are in or at risk for long-term foster care and who experience the most serious barriers to permanency. Target populations across six grantees vary, and include children and youth with serious emotional disturbances (SED), African American and Native American children, and LGBTQ youth.
- Fellowships for university-based doctoral candidates and faculty support research in child maltreatment.

Family Self-Sufficiency

ACF's research and evaluation in this area focus on TANF and the safety net, employment and the labor market, and education and training. These activities are supported by Welfare Research, Health Profession Opportunity Grants, and the Social Services Research and Demonstration fund. For FY 2016, ACF proposes to dedicate an additional $2 million as part of a proposed repurposing of the TANF Contingency Fund.

Examples of ongoing activities follow:

- The Work Participation and TANF-WIA Coordination project aims to both provide information about state TANF agency work activity reporting and highlight exemplary programs involving TANF-WIA cross-program coordination.
- The Family Self Sufficiency and Stability Research Consortium is a three-part initiative. The first component – the Advancing Welfare and Family Self-Sufficiency Research Project - provides research support and a flexible mechanism for responding to rapidly-emerging policy priorities and research opportunities. The second component- the Family Self-Sufficiency and Stability Research Network – supports cooperative agreements with scholars to study family self-sufficiency and stability. The final component – Family Self-Sufficiency Data Center – serves as a hub to support the development of state and institutional capacity for data collection, linkage and storage.
- The Subsidized and Transitional Employment Demonstration is a seven-site random assignment evaluation of strategies for providing counter-cyclical employment and for successfully transitioning individuals from short-term subsidized employment to unsubsidized employment in the regular labor market. This study is being conducted in close coordination with the Department of Labor's Enhanced Transitional Jobs Demonstration, including shared data collection instruments, shared evaluation sites and coordinated reporting efforts
- The Job Search Assistance Strategies Evaluation is a multi-site, random assignment evaluation to measure the relative impact of specific job search services offered by TANF programs on short-term labor market outcomes (e.g., earnings and time to employment).

- The Employment and Training Evidence Review is a comprehensive review of the evidence base on employment and training programs and strategies for low-income individuals.
- The Innovative Strategies for Increasing Self-Sufficiency (ISIS) project is a multi-site, random assignment study of career pathways approaches to help low-income individuals achieve employment and progressively advance over time.
- The Health Profession Opportunity Grants evaluation portfolio includes national impact and implementation studies, as well as an evaluation of tribal grants.

Healthy Marriage and Responsible Fatherhood

ACF's investments in healthy marriage and responsible fatherhood research have included major studies of the effectiveness of services for low-income couples, including the Building Strong Families and Supporting Healthy Families projects. For FY 2016, ACF proposes a technical change to the statute to allow grants to for-profit and non-profit organizations to conduct responsible fatherhood research.

Examples of current projects include:

- The Parents and Children Together (PACT) Evaluation is a 5-year impact and implementation project to describe and evaluate the effectiveness of selected healthy marriage and responsible fatherhood grants on outcomes including improving couple relationships, parenting, and adult and child well-being.
- The Fatherhood Research and Practice Network pursues three goals: 1. Build an evidence base for effective interventions and the development of appropriate measures; 2. Develop capacity among evaluators and practitioners to conduct and participate in high-quality evaluation studies; and 3. Disseminate findings and best practices.
- The Ex-Prisoner Reentry Strategies Study will describe the implementation and operational approaches and experiences of selected ACF grant programs specifically designed to provide responsible fatherhood and family strengthening services to soon-to-be or recently released fathers.

Family and Youth Services

ACF proposes to invest $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.

Examples of ongoing evaluations in these areas follow:

- The evaluation of the Personal Responsibility Education Program is documenting how state grantees have designed and implemented their programs; collecting and analyzing performance measure data for grantees; and conducting random assignment impact evaluations of four program models to build the teen pregnancy prevention evidence base.
- ACF is conducting the first random assignment evaluation of the Transitional Living Program, which will generate information about the contrast in service receipt between program and control group members, and assess the short-term and long-term impacts of the program on youth.
- A study of the National Domestic Violence Hotline is examining the processes and outcomes of the Hotline, including callers' experiences and increases in safety knowledge and awareness of community resources.

Community Services

ACF proposes to support learning related to community services programs by increasing funding for evaluation in the Assets for Independence and LIHEAP programs and establishing set-asides for evaluation in the CSBG and SSBG programs, which currently have no resources for evaluation.

ACF is currently conducting the first random-assignment evaluation of the AFI program, focusing on the impacts of the program on short-term savings, savings patterns and asset purchase by low-income individuals and families. The proposed increase in funds for evaluation would allow ACF to evaluate a wide variety of innovative strategies for asset building which could not only be used to improve the existing AFI program, but could develop an evidence-base to inform decisions regarding how to craft efficient and effective new programs. Strategies that could be tested range from short-term, quick turnaround research projects, such as behaviorally-informed tweaks to existing program models, to longer-term, more intensive studies related to complex issues like executive functioning. Promising areas for Asset Innovation Fund research include: 1) youth savings accounts to promote educational attainment and economic mobility; 2) expanded access to savings and assets as building blocks to opportunity to populations currently underserved; 3) using expanded financial education and training to improve executive functioning; and 4) identifying behavioral insights to improve program outcomes.

Additional funding for research and evaluation in LIHEAP would support studies addressing questions such as: What are the home energy needs of low-income families? What innovative strategies are states and localities using to meet LIHEAP goals, and how effective are these? What is the role of fuel vendors? What strategies can reduce the impact of indoor heat and cold stress? How can the application burden be reduced for low-income populations?

A set-aside for research and evaluation in CSBG would support studies addressing questions such as: What types of individual, family and community interventions are agencies undertaking, and what are their impacts? How are agencies implementing the core components of the Community Action approach? How well do different approaches work for key populations of interest?

Since SSBG provides great flexibility, states may use it to support innovative approaches to serving families and individuals with complex needs that may not fit more targeted programs. Research and evaluation resources within SSBG would allow states and ACF to learn from these innovative approaches.

Child Support

Child support research and evaluation is supported by an appropriation provided primarily for operations and technical assistance and a $4 million authorization under Section 1115 of the Social Security Act. For FY 2016, ACF proposes to establish a $100 million Child Support Research Fund to build the child support evidence base related to using family-centered and early intervention strategies to increase regular support payments, and to move nonpaying cases to paying status.

Examples of current activities follow:

- Parenting Time Opportunities for Children (PTOC) grants fund child support agencies to develop, implement, and evaluate procedures to establish parenting time orders along with new child support orders for unmarried parents. The purpose of the pilot program is to learn more about how the child support program can safely and effectively give families opportunities to establish parenting time orders, thereby improving child well-being and related child support outcomes.
- Behavioral Interventions for Child Support Services will test and evaluate behaviorally-informed interventions, improve parent cooperation with enforcement, and increase timely and regular payment of child support.
- A multi-site random assignment experiment is evaluating subsidized employment programs for non-custodial parents administered by state child support agencies that include enhanced child support enforcement case management services.

Cross-cutting and Other Research

While funding is especially limited for cross-cutting research and evaluation projects that do not fit cleanly within authorities related to specific programs, a few such projects are underway. In light of SSBG's broad goals, ACF's proposal to use some SSBG funds for research and evaluation will address this gap to some extent.

Examples follow:

- The Behavioral Interventions to Advance Self-Sufficiency (BIAS) project is the first major effort to apply a behavioral economics lens to programs that serve poor families in the U.S. Currently the project is developing and testing interventions in child support, child care, and TANF.
- ACF is conducting a project to identify data gaps to better understand the human services needs of low-income and risk lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender children, adults and families.
- The National Center for Research on Hispanic Children and Families conducts research and provides research-based information to inform ACF programs and policies to improve services for Hispanic children and families, across three priority areas - (1) poverty reduction and self-sufficiency, (2) healthy marriage and responsible fatherhood, and (3) early care and education.
- A project on the Impact of Toxic Stress on the Development of Self-Regulation will (1) describe research on the impact of acute and chronic stress on development from early childhood though young adulthood; (2) review and describe the effectiveness of interventions to promote self-regulation from early childhood through young adulthood; and (3) explore the implications of this research for ACF programs.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
ALL PURPOSE TABLE

FY 2016 Congressional Justification

Program	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget	Change from FY 2015 Level
DISCRETIONARY PROGRAMS:				
LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (Discretionary):				
Block Grant	3,390,304,090	3,390,304,000	3,190,304,000	-200,000,000
Contingency Fund	0	0	0	0
Utility Innovation Fund	0	0	200,000,000	200,000,000
Total, LIHEAP, B.A	3,390,304,090	3,390,304,000	3,390,304,000	0
CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT FUND (Discretionary):				
Child Care and Development Block Grant	2,348,395,000	2,425,149,000	2,791,149,000	366,000,000
Research and Evaluation Fund	9,851,000	9,851,000	14,000,000	4,149,000
Total, Child Care Development Fund, B.A. (Discretionary)	2,358,246,000	2,435,000,000	2,805,149,000	370,149,000
PROMOTING SAFE & STABLE FAMILIES, B.A	59,765,000	59,765,000	89,765,000	30,000,000
CHILDREN & FAMILIES SERVICES PROGRAMS:				
Head Start	8,597,845,000	8,598,095,000	10,117,706,000	1,519,611,000
Runaway and Homeless Youth Programs				
Basic Center Program	53,350,000	53,350,000	54,439,000	1,089,000
Transitional Living Program	43,650,000	43,650,000	49,541,000	5,891,000
Prevalence, Needs and Characteristics of Homeless Youth	0	0	2,000,000	2,000,000
Subtotal, Runaway and Homeless Youth Programs	97,000,000	97,000,000	105,980,000	8,980,000
Service Connection for Youth on the Streets	17,141,000	17,141,000	17,491,000	350,000

Program	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget	Change from FY 2015 Level
Child Abuse Programs				
CAPTA State Grants	25,310,000	25,310,000	25,310,000	0
Child Abuse Discretionary Activities	28,321,000	28,744,000	48,744,000	20,000,000
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention	39,764,000	39,764,000	39,764,000	0
Subtotal, Child Abuse Programs	93,395,000	93,818,000	113,818,000	20,000,000
Child Welfare Programs				
Child Welfare Services	268,735,000	268,735,000	268,735,000	0
Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration	24,984,000	15,984,000	15,984,000	0
Adoption Opportunities	40,622,000	39,100,000	42,622,000	3,522,000
Protecting Abandoned and At Risk Infants and Toddlers	11,063,000	11,063,000	11,063,000	0
Subtotal, Child Welfare Programs	345,404,000	334,882,000	338,404,000	3,522,000
Chafee Education and Training Vouchers	43,257,000	43,257,000	43,257,000	0
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Programs	37,943,000	37,943,000	37,943,000	0
Native American Programs	46,520,000	46,520,000	50,000,000	3,480,000
Social Services Research & Demonstration, B.A., including Early Childhood Evaluation				
SSRD BA	0	5,762,000	17,762,000	12,000,000
PHS Evaluation Funds	*5,762,000*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Subtotal, Social Services Research & Demonstration, Program Level	*5,762,000*	*5,762,000*	*17,762,000*	*12,000,000*
Federal Administration	197,701,000	199,701,000	211,767,000	12,066,000
Center for Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships	1,299,000	1,299,000	0	-1,299,000
Subtotal, Federal Administration	199,000,000	201,000,000	211,767,000	10,767,000
Disaster Human Services Case Management	1,864,000	1,864,000	1,864,000	0
Community Services Programs				
Community Services Block Grant	667,957,000	674,000,000	674,000,000	0

Program	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget	Change from FY 2015 Level
Community Services Discretionary Activities				
Community Economic Development	29,585,000	29,883,000	0	-29,883,000
Rural Community Facilities	5,912,000	6,500,000	0	-6,500,000
Assets for Independence	18,950,000	18,950,000	18,950,000	0
Subtotal, Community Services Programs	722,404,000	729,333,000	692,950,000	-36,383,000
Violent Crime Reduction				
Family Violence Prevention and Services/Battered Women's Shelters	133,521,000	135,000,000	150,000,000	15,000,000
Domestic Violence Hotline	4,500,000	4,500,000	12,300,000	7,800,000
Subtotal, Violent Crime Reduction	138,021,000	139,500,000	162,300,000	22,800,000
Total, Children & Families Services Programs, B.A.	10,339,794,000	10,346,115,000	11,911,242,000	1,565,127,000
REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE:				
Transitional and Medical Services	391,477,000	383,266,000	426,749,000	43,483,000
Victims of Trafficking	12,000,000	13,000,000	13,000,000	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 Children	911,848,000	948,000,000	948,000,000	0
Unaccompanied Children Contingency Fund	0	0	19,000,000	19,000,000
Domestic Trafficking	1,755,000	2,755,000	9,000,000	6,245,000
Total, Refugee and Entrant Assistance, B.A.	1,529,943,000	1,559,884,000	1,628,612,000	68,728,000
Total, Discretionary Programs, B.A	17,678,052,090	17,791,068,000	19,825,072,000	2,034,004,000
PHS Evaluation Funds	*5,762,000*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Total, Program Level	*17,689,576,090*	*17,791,068,000*	*19,825,072,000*	*2,034,004,000*

Program	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget	Change from FY 2015 Level
MANDATORY PROGRAMS:				
PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR CHILD SUPPORT & FAMILY SUPPORT PROGRAMS:				
State Child Support Administrative Costs	3,675,126,425	3,627,766,000	3,853,196,000	225,430,000
Federal Incentive Payments to States	605,979,799	582,627,000	519,547,000	-63,080,000
Access and Visitation Grants	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	0
Subtotal, Child Support Enforcement	4,291,106,224	4,220,393,000	4,382,743,000	162,350,000
Payments to Territories-Adults	32,488,204	33,000,000	33,000,000	0
Repatriation	928,000	927,000	1,000,000	73,000
Subtotal, Other Payments	33,416,204	33,927,000	34,000,000	73,000
Total, Payments to States for CSE & FS Programs, Obligations	4,324,522,428	4,254,320,000	4,416,743,000	162,423,000
Payments to States for CSE & FS Programs, Net B.A.	4,131,269,964	4,038,340,000	4,214,906,000	176,566,000
CHILDREN'S RESEARCH & TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE:				
Training & Technical Assistance	11,430,682	11,418,364	12,317,545	899,181
Federal Parent Locator Service	22,861,362	22,836,727	24,635,089	1,798,362
Welfare Research	13,920,000	0	0	0
Total, Children's Research & Technical Assistance, B.A.	48,212,044	34,255,091	36,952,634	2,697,543
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	148,128,000	148,102,000	150,000,000	1,898,000
Tribal Work Programs	7,633,000	7,633,000	7,633,000	0
Contingency Fund	612,000,000	608,000,000	25,000,000	-583,000,000
Pathways to Jobs	0	0	573,000,000	573,000,000
Monitoring and Oversight	0	0	10,000,000	10,000,000
Total, TANF, B.A.	17,349,303,000	17,345,277,000	17,347,175,000	1,898,000

Program	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget	Change from FY 2015 Level
CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT FUND (Child Care Entitlement):	2,917,000,000	2,917,000,000	6,581,862,000	3,664,862,000
PAYMENTS FOR FOSTER CARE & PERMANENCY:				
Foster Care	4,746,163,923	4,580,793,967	4,952,550,000	371,756,033
Demonstration to Address Over-Prescription of Psychotropic Medications for Children in Foster Care	0	0	250,000,000	250,000,000
Adoption Assistance	2,449,852,669	2,510,422,000	2,562,900,000	52,478,000
Guardianship Assistance	89,707,012	108,708,000	123,000,000	14,292,000
Chafee Foster Care Independence Program	139,960,261	139,960,434	140,000,000	39,566
Tribal IV-E Technical Assistance (Pre-Appropriated)	2,961,081	2,959,047	3,000,000	40,953
Total, Foster Care and Permanency, B.A.	7,428,644,946	7,342,843,448	8,031,450,000	688,606,552
PROMOTING SAFE AND STABLE FAMILIES (including Title V programs):				
Promoting Safe and Stable Families B.A.	320,160,000	319,815,000	345,000,000	25,185,000
Family Connection Grants (Pre-Appropriated)	15,000,000	0	15,000,000	15,000,000
Subtotal, Promoting Safe and Stable Families	335,160,000	319,815,000	360,000,000	40,185,000
Personal Responsibility Education Program (Pre-Appropriated)	69,600,000	75,000,000	75,000,000	0
Abstinence Education Program (Pre-appropriated)	46,400,000	50,000,000	0	-50,000,000
Subtotal, Title V Programs	116,000,000	125,000,000	75,000,000	-50,000,000
Total, Promoting Safe and Stable Families, B.A, Mandatory	451,160,000	444,815,000	435,000,000	-9,815,000
SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT (including program authorized under Title XX):				
Social Services Block Grant	1,577,600,000	1,575,900,000	1,700,000,000	124,100,000
Health Profession Opportunity Grants	78,880,000	85,000,000	85,000,000	0
Upward Mobility Project	0	0	300,000,000	300,000,000
Total, Social Services Block Grant, B.A.	1,656,480,000	1,660,900,000	2,085,000,000	424,100,000

Program	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget	Change from FY 2015 Level
LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (Mandatory):				
LIHEAP Mandatory Contingency Fund	0	0	1,130,000,000	1,130,000,000
Total, Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (Mandatory)	0	0	1,130,000,000	1,130,000,000
TOTAL, MANDATORY PROGRAMS, B.A	33,982,069,954	33,783,430,539	39,862,345,634	6,078,915,095
TOTAL, DISCRETIONARY PROGRAMS, B.A.	17,678,052,090	17,791,068,000	19,825,072,000	2,034,004,000
TOTAL, B.A.	51,660,122,044	51,574,498,539	59,687,417,634	8,112,919,095
PHS EVALUATION FUNDS	*5,762,000*	*0*	*0*	*0*
TOTAL, PROGRAM LEVEL	*51,665,873,246*	*51,574,498,539*	*59,687,417,634*	*8,112,919,095*

Notes:

1) FY 2014 and FY 2015 are shown non-comparable and reflect the movement of the Center for Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships to the HHS General Departmental Management budget.
2) The Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act of 2015 authorized Welfare Research via a transfer from the TANF Contingency Fund. The Budget proposes to continue this transfer in FY 2016.
3) The $25 million in the TANF Contingency Fund in FY 2016 transfers to Welfare Research and SIPP.
4) Our FY 2014 numbers reflect allowable Secretary transfers.

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 2016 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis

For making payments under subsections (b) and (d) of section 2602 of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981,**[** $3,390,304,000**]***$3,190,304,000*: Provided, That all but **[**$491,000,000**]***$462,000,000* of this amount shall be allocated as though the total appropriation for such payments for fiscal year **[**2015**]***2016* was less than $1,975,000,000: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding section 2609A(a), of the amounts appropriated under 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: *Provided further, That notwithstanding section 2605(k) of the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981, a state receiving an allotment for fiscal year 2016 shall use not less than 10 percent of such allotment for residential weatherization or other energy-related home repair activities, and may use up to 40 percent of such allotment for such purpose without regard to the waiver process specified in such section: Provided further, That section 2607B(b)(1) shall be applied by substituting "up to 100 percent" for "not more than 25 percent".*

For competitive grants to states that partner with other entities as determined appropriate by the Secretary, to further the purpose of section 2602 of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981 and to foster innovation in the provision of energy assistance to low-income households and for conducting a national evaluation for such grants, $200,000,000

to remain available until expended. (Department of Health and Human Services Appropriation Act, 2015.)

Language Provision	Explanation
Provided further, That notwithstanding section 2605(k) of the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981, a state receiving an allotment for fiscal year 2016 shall use not less than 10 percent of such allotment for residential weatherization or other energy-related home repair activities, and may use up to 40 percent of such allotment for such purpose without regard to the waiver process specified in such section:	This language will allow the Secretary flexibility to better serve low-income households over the long-term by proposing an increase in the amount that is set-aside for residential weatherization or other energy-related home repair activities in an effort to reduce energy related costs.
Provided further, that section 2607B(b)(1) shall be applied by substituting "up to 100 percent" for "not more than 25 percent.	This language specifies the Secretary may allocate up to 100 percent of funds set aside for Leveraging and REACH for the REACH program.
For competitive grants to states that partner with other entities as determined appropriate by the Secretary, to further the purpose of section 2602 of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981 and to foster innovation in the provision of energy assistance to low-income households and for conducting a national evaluation for such grants, $200,000,000 to remain available until expended. (Department of Health and Human Services Appropriation Act, 2015.)	This language is added to provide $200 million in additional LIHEAP funding to target new competitive Utility Innovation Fund grants that use strategies to assist low-income families most in need of funding to reduce their high energy burden. These funds will remain available until they are expended with a portion of this funding reserved to conduct a national evaluation.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

Authorizing Legislation[1]

	FY 2015 Amount Authorized	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Amount Authorized	FY 2016 Budget Request
1. Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program: Section 2602(b) of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act	$5,100,000,000	3,390,304,000	$5,100,000,000	3,190,304,000
2. Leveraging/REACH 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	Such sums	$0	Such sums	$0
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)
5. Utility Innovation Fund	n/a	n/a	$200,000,000 (Included in appropriation language to be available until expended.)	$200,000,000
6. LIHEAP Mandatory Contingency Fund, proposal.[2]	n/a	n/a	No existing authority	Such sums not to exceed $1,500,000
Total request level		3,390,304,000		3,390,304,000
Total request level against definite authorizations		3,390,304,000		3,190,304,000

[1] Authorization expired at the end of fiscal year 2007.
[2] The budget request includes a legislative proposal to create a new mandatory trigger mechanism to provide automatic increases in energy assistance in response to energy price spikes, extreme temperatures, and changes in the number of households in poverty.

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 2015
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	2007	$5,100,000,000	$2,161,170,000	$3,390,304,000
Leveraging/REACH Incentive Fund	2007	$30,000,000 ($50,000,000 if amount appropriated for Block Grant is not less than $1.4B)	$27,225,000	$27,000,000
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
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 Fund	282,000,000			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 Fund	300,000,000	790,328,000	590,328,000	590,328,000
Total	2,000,000,000	2,770,328,000	2,570,328,000	5,100,000,000[3]
2010				
Block Grant	2,410,000,000	4,509,672,000	4,509,672,000	4,509,672,000
Contingency Fund	790,000,000	590,328,000	590,328,000	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
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				

[3] 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
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
Recoveries from 2013				-10,880,543
Total	3,020,000,000	3,471,672,000	3,471,672,000	3,244,555,003
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			
Recoveries from 2013				10,880,543
Secretary's 1% Transfer				-34,245,000
Total	3,020,000,000		3,614,729,000	3,401,184,543
2015				
Block Grant	2,550,000,000			3,390,304,000
Contingency Fund	200,000,000			
Energy Reduction Burden Grants	50,000,000			
Total	2,800,000,000			3,390,304,000
2016				
Block Grant	3,190,304,000,			
Utility Innovation Fund	200,000,000			
Mandatory Contingency Fund[4] (est.)	[1,130,000,000]			
Total Discretionary Funding	3,390,304,000			

[4] The budget request includes a legislative proposal to create a new mandatory trigger mechanism to provide automatic increase in energy assistance in response to energy price spikes as well as changes in the number of households in poverty. Using probabilistic scoring, we estimate the trigger for the LIHEAP mandatory Contingency Fund would provide approximately $1.1 billion in new budget authority in FY 2016.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

Amounts Available for Obligation

Budgetary Resources	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Annual, B.A.	$3,424,549,000	$3,390,304,000	$3,390,304,000
Mandatory, B.A.	0	0	1,130,000,000
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	**$3,424,549,000**	**$3,390,304,000**	**$4,520,304,000**
Secretary's 1 % Transfer	-34,245,000	0	0
Subtotal, Adjusted Budget Authority	**$3,390,304,000**	**$3,390,304,000**	**$4,520,304,000**
Recoveries, Unobligated Balance, start of year	10,880,000	0	0
Total Obligations	**$3,401,185,000**	**$3,390,304,000**	**$4,520,304,000**

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

Budget Authority by Activity

Activity	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Block Grant			
Grants to States	$3,387,346,000	$3,360,316,000	$3,160,304,000
Leveraging/REACH Incentive Funds	0	27,000,000	27,000,000
Training & Technical Assistance	2,958,000	2,988,000	3,000,000
Subtotal, Block Grant	3,390,304,000	3,390,304,000	3,190,304,000
Utility Innovation Fund	0	0	200,000,000
LIHEAP Mandatory Contingency Fund	0	0	1,130,000,000
Total, Budget Authority	**$3,390,304,000**	**$3,390,304,000**	**$4,520,304,000**

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

Summary of Changes

FY 2015 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	$3,390,304,000
FY 2016 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	$4,520,304,000
Net change	+$1,130,000,000

Description of Changes	FY 2015 Estimate	Change from Base
Increases:		
A. Program:		
1) **Utility Innovation Fund:** Increased funding to target new competitive grants that test strategies to assist low-income families in reducing their energy burden.	$0	+$200,000,000
2) **LIHEAP Mandatory Contingency Fund:** Provides automatic increase in LIHEAP funding when underlying factors that affect LIHEAP demand increase.	$0	+$1,130,000,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+$1,330,000,000
Total, Increases		+$1,330,000,000
Decreases:		
A. Program:		
1) **LIHEAP Block Grant:** Adjusts funding based on current energy prices.	$3,390,304,000	-$200,000,000
Subtotal, Program Decreases		-$200,000,000
Total, Decreases		-$200,000,000
Net Change		+$1,130,000,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

Justification

Funding Level	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget	Change from FY 2015 Enacted
Discretionary, B.A.	3,390,304,090	3,390,304,000	3,390,304,000	0
Mandatory, B.A.	0	0	1,130,000,000	1,130,000,000
Total, Budget Authority	3,390,304,090	3,390,304,000	4,520,304,000	1,130,000,000

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

2016 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 Home 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 2012, preliminary data show that approximately 32 percent of LIHEAP heating recipients were elderly households and 21 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 carried over for obligation in the subsequent year.

Preliminary state responses to the LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2012 indicate that 51 states, including the District of Columbia, provided an estimated $1.8 billion for heating assistance, 18 states provided an estimated $238 million for cooling assistance, 47 states provided an estimated $756 million for crisis assistance, and 41 states provided an estimated $358 million in assistance for low-cost residential weatherization or other energy-related home repair.

Using the preliminary data available from FY 2012, an estimated 6.6 million households received assistance with heating costs through LIHEAP. On average, the annual heating/winter crisis assistance benefit per household was $374, with estimated heating benefits ranging from the lowest state average of $80 to the highest of $1,161. The typical household that received heating assistance had a median income at 83.9 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines; such assistance offset 63.7 percent of their annual heating costs.

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 2012-2015 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. 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 alternative energy programs that provide more efficient heating or cooling units.

In FY 2013 and 2014, HHS did not distribute Leveraging or REACH awards. HHS redistributed the $27 million appropriated for Leveraging and REACH for other purposes under the Secretary's transfer authority.

Training and Technical Assistance Activities – Since FY 2012, approximately $3 million a year has been 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 funded in FY 2013 and 2014. The four contracts centering on various program integrity efforts are described below:

- Grantee Monitoring: Funding supports activities that have expanded the capacity and resources available for conducting compliance reviews (both on site and desk reviews). This contract helps HHS fulfill its commitment on program integrity by dedicating additional resources to preventing, detecting and resolving potential fraud in LIHEAP. The funds also allowed HHS to expand the number of staff involved with monitoring reviews and the number of reviews conducted of state grantees to 11 site visits and 2 desk reviews. ACF recently awarded a new contract that will provide support for 16 site visits in FY 2015.
- Grantee Training and Technical Assistance: Funding supports activities 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 and four regional training sessions were held in the spring of 2014. ACF awarded a new contract in FY 2014 that will support a national LIHEAP grantee training conference in 2015 and four regional LIHEAP grantee training conferences in FY 2016, along with continued expanded training and facilitation of peer-to-peer assistance.
- Program Accountability: Funding supported activities in FY 2013 and FY 2014, and will continue in FY 2015, 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: Funding supports the 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 2015, more data will be made available in the system and a public access portion of the site will be piloted in 2015. 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) was put into the field during the winter of FY 2014. The results were analyzed in the spring of 2014 to aid ACF in developing its individualized T&TA strategy for states beginning in FY 2014.

ACF also utilized T&TA funds to support the collection of all required Federal reports and forms due from grantees via the Online Data Collection System (OLDC) which ACF uses for other programs. This enables both ACF and grantees to be more effective and efficient in their annual data reporting and will help reduce annual reporting burdens on grantees.

In April 2010, ACF established the LIHEAP PMIWG, consisting of state LIHEAP Directors and ACF staff. The PMIWG is supported by the Performance Data contract referenced above. The PMIWG recommended that ACF require certain baseline performance measures to be reported on by all LIHEAP state grantees, and went through a collaborative selection process to choose four 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. Information about this new data collection was presented to grantees as part of ACF's four regional LIHEAP training workshops on performance measurement in the spring of 2014. The PMIWG will continue to be active through at least FY 2015 in overseeing the implementation of the developmental LIHEAP performance measures (as noted below). 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 grantees.

The PMIWG worked to establish definitions for each of the four developmental performance measures it recommended and continues to solicit feedback from all state grantees on the definitions and grantees' ability to collect and report these data. Additionally, the PMIWG recommends that ACF make available on an optional basis the full three 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 recommended performance measures. Collection and reporting of data for the new developmental measures will be optional for state grantees in FY 2015, but required for all state grantees and the District of Columbia starting 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. For example, in 2010, ACF issued guidance strongly encouraging grantees to verify household data with third-party systems. ACF is analyzing recent results of a contractor's study on implementing the GAO recommendations for third party verification of applicant data. ACF is using that information to make decisions about further investments and guidance related to program integrity.

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

2011	$4,700,653,000
2012	$3,471,672,000
2013	$3,255,435,536
2014	$3,390,304,000
2015	$3,390,304,000

Budget Request

The FY 2016 discretionary request for LIHEAP is $3,390,304,000, the same as the FY 2015 enacted level. Within this amount, $200,000,000 will be directed to the Utility Innovation Fund which will support efforts to better reduce low-income households' utility bills over the long-term. ACF will provide $200 million in competitive grants to current LIHEAP grantees to encourage partnerships with utilities and community-based organizations to test innovative strategies to reduce the home energy burden of the highest burden low income households. For example, the competitive funds may support efforts to test strategies related to reducing energy burden, supporting more efficient and clean energy sources, and improving households' ability to pay utility costs. Each grantee will be required to conduct a rigorous evaluation to develop lessons learned and, to the extent possible, assess the efficacy of interventions.

Within the LIHEAP block grant, $27 million will be allocated for REACH grants. This budget proposal includes new appropriations language to allow up to 100 percent of the Leveraging and REACH current set-aside funding to be directed to the REACH program. REACH was designed to allow states to implement innovative approaches to home energy assistance, and provides an evaluation framework that is not part of the regular block grant structure. Increasing the scale of these projects will provide states

with a better opportunity to test different home energy assistance strategies and build evidence-based practices that can be incorporated by grantees in their regular LIHEAP. Expanding the amount available for REACH will also increase competition and innovation within LIHEAP. Authorizing greater flexibility for allocating REACH funding provides ACF the opportunity to encourage innovation and new strategies that currently are not possible through Leveraging, which has detailed statutory and regulatory requirements.

The Budget proposal also includes new appropriation language requiring states to allocate at least ten percent of their LIHEAP award for weatherization and energy assistance activities in order to reduce the long term need for LIHEAP. Preliminary data for FY 2013 indicate that 22 states used less than 10 percent of their annual LIHEAP funding for weatherization assistance. The proposal also increases the maximum grantees may use for weatherization and energy efficiency assistance from 25 percent to 40 percent of their annual LIHEAP award. In FY 2013, nine states used between 15 and 25 percent of their LIHEAP funding for weatherization, including five states who allocated the maximum allowable amount.

The budget continues $3 million of T&TA funds to continue activities under four ongoing priorities and focus areas to improve oversight and program integrity. In 2015, ACF intends to continue the use of T&TA funds to support sixteen monitoring site visits. 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 T&TA activities, such as convening national and regional LIHEAP grantee training meetings, grantee training webinars, targeted on-site T&TA to follow-up on compliance review findings, and facilitating a peer-to-peer mentorship program among LIHEAP grantees. The funding will also be used to implement recommendations from the program accountability contract to strengthen third-party verification of client data. In addition, ACF 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 2016 budget includes new legislative proposals that are largely based on collaboration and feedback from LIHEAP stakeholders to improve program operations. The proposals are as follows:

- Establish a Mandatory LIHEAP Contingency Fund: To better reflect changing conditions that affect LIHEAP demand and low-income populations, the FY 2016 Budget proposes to create a new LIHEAP mandatory Contingency Fund. The Fund will provide automatic increases in energy assistance in response to energy price spikes as well as changes in the number of households in poverty and extreme cold in the early winter months. The trigger is a permanent, indefinite appropriation that would automatically become available for obligation in amounts defined by formula when specified trigger thresholds are met, as described in greater detail below. Based on current estimates, the trigger is estimated to provide an additional $1,130,000,000 in mandatory funds in FY 2016.
- Require states and sub-recipients to report annually on performance measures: As a result of ACF's collaboration with a work group of more than a dozen state LIHEAP grantees since 2010 on the development of new, outcome-based performance measures for all states, ACF is proposing to require states and sub-recipients to provide reports annually based on the work group recommendation that these measures be mandatory. This requirement will enable states to obtain clearances to collect the data and for ACF to draw national analysis.
- Revise Assurance 16 of the Act to emphasize the connection between home energy consumption, a household's health and safety issues and financial security: Assurance 16 provides that grantee may use up to five percent of a their LIHEAP allocation towards activities "that encourage and enable households to reduce their home energy needs and thereby the need for energy assistance,

including [through conducting] needs assessments, counseling, and assistance with energy vendors." 42 U.S.C. 8624(b)(16). ACF has received feedback and questions from grantees about the range of allowable activities under Assurance 16 which is optional for grantees. ACF also believes it is important to emphasize the health and safety aspects of home energy to allow grantees to provide education to recipients on the safe and efficient use of home energy, such as setting the thermostat at temperatures that are healthy for vulnerable populations and avoiding use of potentially dangerous secondary heat sources (like ovens or gas grills).

- Extend the deadline for the annual Report to Congress by six months: Currently the Report to Congress is due June 30 each year for the prior fiscal year. ACF cannot meet this deadline due to the timeframes grantees are required to report data from the prior year, the time it takes ACF to work with grantees to obtain complete and validated data, and the time ACF needs to then analyze the results and develop the report. ACF proposes extending the deadline an additional six months to December 31 each year to allow sufficient time to validate and analyze the data.

In addition to the legislative changes proposed above, the FY 2016 budget re-proposes legislative changes to reauthorize and modify LIHEAP for five years to increase program oversight and promote program effectiveness by (1) requiring a standard state LIHEAP plan that addresses program integrity issues and requires the State Plans to include 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 their equivalent from applicants; (3) 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 funds. There are also three technical language updates included: clarify statute references to household size rather than family size, clarify the expectation for calculating grantees' response times to crisis applications, and remove references to the word "frail" in the definition of "highest home energy needs."

Finally, below is a more detailed explanation for the proposed LIHEAP Mandatory Contingency Fund trigger mechanisms. Note that trigger thresholds are based on a consideration of each mechanism's volatility:

- Oil Price Trigger: Recognizing that about 9 percent of LIHEAP eligible households rely on heating oil to heat their homes in the winter, additional funds will be provided if quarterly oil prices are at least 20 percent higher than prices in the corresponding quarter of the prior year. This trigger will only be in effect for the discrete calendar quarters ending in September and December. Oil prices will be based on the West Texas Intermediate crude oil spot price, in dollars per barrel, as determined by the U.S. Department of Energy.
- Natural Gas Price Trigger: Nearly 50 percent of LIHEAP eligible households rely on natural gas as their primary heating fuel source in the winter. Additional funds will be provided if quarterly natural gas prices are at least 20 percent higher than prices in the corresponding quarter of the prior year. This trigger will only be in effect for the discrete calendar quarters ending in September and December. Natural gas prices would be based on the Henry Hub spot price, in dollars per thousand cubic meters, as determined by the U.S. Department of Energy.
- Winter Electricity Price Trigger: About one-third of LIHEAP eligible households rely on electricity to heat their homes in the winter. Additional funds will be provided if quarterly electricity prices are at least 5 percent higher than prices in the final two quarters of the year. This trigger will only be in effect for the calendar quarters ending in September and December. Electricity prices would be based on average retail prices for the residential sector, in cents per kilowatt hour, as determined by the U.S. Department of Energy.

- Summer Electricity Price Trigger: Additional funds would be provided if quarterly electricity prices are at least 5 percent higher than prices in the final two quarters of the year. This trigger will only be in effect for the calendar quarters ending in March and June. Electricity prices would be based on average retail prices for the residential sector, in cents per kilowatt hour, as determined by the U.S. Department of Energy.
- Climate Trigger: Extreme cold in the early winter months can reduce the amount of crisis assistance available for states to disburse during the second half of the winter. Additional funds would be provided if population-weighted heating degree days for November and December collectively exceed their historical norms by more than 2.5 percent. This trigger would only be in effect in Q4. The climate trigger will be based on heating degree days, as estimated by the U.S. Department of Commerce's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The Administration will work with the Congress to determine whether a corresponding mechanism may be needed to address summer cooling needs.
- Households in Poverty: Higher numbers of households in poverty can increase the annual demand for LIHEAP assistance. Additional funds would be provided if the percentage of the U.S. resident population participating in SNAP in the fiscal year is at least 20 percent higher than the equivalent percentage for fiscal year 2009. SNAP participation estimates would be determined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Population estimates would be as determined by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Total funding provided by the six trigger mechanisms cannot collectively exceed $1.5 billion in any given fiscal year. The Administration proposes that any triggered funds be allocated to States within 30 days unless the Secretary determines there are extenuating circumstances that would justify additional time, but in no case would the release be delayed more than 45 days following publication of applicable data. The allocation among States would be determined by the Administration using an approach that takes into account the impact of the respective trigger mechanism causing the release and the percent of low-income households in the State. The Administration would have discretion to use up to 1 percent of these funds to provide additional assistance to States, territories, and tribes adversely impacted by extreme heat or cold, energy supply disruptions, or a variety of other energy-related emergencies. Likewise, States would retain the flexibility to use triggered funds in a manner that best meets the particular energy assistance needs of their low-income populations.

The Administration will work with Congress to finalize a trigger design within the resources provided in the FY 2016 Budget.

Estimated Costs:

Using probabilistic scoring, the mandatory trigger is expected to provide $1.1 billion in new budget authority in FY 2016 and $8.1 billion over ten years. Probabilistic methods project the cost of the proposal under a number of possible scenarios for oil, natural gas, and electricity prices, SNAP participation levels, and climate, and weigh the cost in each scenario by the assumed probability the scenario will occur. During an actual energy price spike or economic downturn, the amount of triggered funds could be significantly higher, as determined by formula. The amount of funding available in any given year is limited to $1.5 billion, inflated by CPI-U Energy in future years.

Performance Goals-

Regarding performance data, LIHEAP currently uses a recipiency targeting index to measure how well LIHEAP is serving 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 2013 indicate that LIHEAP has improved its outreach to eligible elderly households (the FY 2013 actual result of 84 improved on the previous year's result of 83, falling just short of the FY 2013 target of 85). 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.

A review of the literature indicates that other federal social programs also find it challenging to serve eligible elderly households, especially in comparison to households with young children.[5] Program participation barriers appear to be most significant when elderly households have not made previous use of public assistance programs. For this reason, ACF is a federal partner with the National Center for Outreach and Benefit Enrollment that is funded by the Administration for Community Living. LIHEAP is one of five federal benefit programs for which this Center is seeking to help connect eligible elderly individuals with benefit programs. ACF's target for FY 2016 is to maintain the prior year's actual result.

As illustrated in the following Outcome and Output Table, ACF is working to implement the following new performance goals in FY 2015 with full state reporting by FY 2016: 1) increase the benefit targeting index score for high burden households; 2) increase the energy 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) reduce the percentage of repeat findings from grantees' A-133 Single Audits. ACF has made the collection of data for the developmental measures optional for FY 2015. The current performance measures will continue to be tracked until the new outcome measures are fully implemented. ACF will require the collection and reporting of the data on the five developmental measures of all state grantees and the District of Columbia for FY 2016. At this time, these new measures do not include territories or tribes while ACF works with states to determine the validity and reliability of the data.

[5] See December 2008 report, *Experiences of Selected Federal Social Welfare Programs and State LIHEAP Programs In Targeting Vulnerable Elderly and Young Child Household*s, prepared under contract for ACF's Office of Community Services. See: www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/liheap/publications/targeting_report.html.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2016 Target +/- FY 2015 Target
1.1LT and 1A: Recipiency targeting index score of households having at least one member 60 years or older.[1] (Outcome)	FY 2013: 84 Target: 85 (Target Not Met)	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.[2] (Outcome)	FY 2013: 117 Target: 116 (Target Exceeded)	Maintain Prior Result	Maintain Prior Result	N/A
1C: Increase benefit targeting index score for high burden households. (Developmental Outcome)	TBD	TBD	TBD	N/A
1D: Increase energy burden reduction index score for high burden households. (Developmental Outcome)	TBD	TBD	TBD	N/A
1E: Maintain restoration of home energy service for LIHEAP recipient households. (Developmental Outcome)	TBD	TBD	TBD	N/A
1F: Increase prevention of loss of home energy services. (Developmental Outcome)	TBD	TBD	TBD	N/A
1G: Reduce the percentage of repeat findings from grantees' A-133 Single Audits. (Developmental Outcome)	TBD	TBD	TBD	N/A

[1] This measure is calculated using only heating-assisted households with at least one elderly member.
[2] This measure is calculated using only heating-assisted households with at least one young child.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2016 Target +/- FY 2015 Target
1i: Number of heating assistance households with at least one member 60 years or older (millions). (Output)	FY 2013: 2.0 million households (preliminary) (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
1ii: Number of heating assistance households served with at least one member five years or younger (millions). (Output)	FY 2013: 1.2 million households (preliminary) (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
LIHEAP Block Grant

Data Category	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$3,398,226,423	$3,360,316,000	$3,160,304,000
Competitive		27,000,000	27,000,000
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	2,059,938	2,305,474	1,599,245
Program Support	898,140	682,526	1,400,755
Total, Resources	$3,401,184,501	$3,390,304,000	$3,190,304,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	211	279	279
New Starts			
#	211	279	279
$	$3,398,226,423	$3,387,316,000	$3,187,304,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	7	7	5
$	$2,084,588	$2,305,474	$1,599,245
Interagency Agreements			
#	3	1	5
$	$767,140	$544,755	$1,199,755

Notes:
1. FY 2014 – These funds includes $10,880,543 in allocations to states ($10,704,494) and tribes ($176,049) from available balances from FY 2013 that were awarded in FY 2014.
2. The FY 2015 Service Grants Competitive includes $27,000,000 for Leveraging Incentive program and Residential Energy Assistance Challenge (REACH) program funding. In FY 2016, the $27,000,000 funding will be targeted for REACH program funding.
3. Program support includes funding for information technology support, panel and monitoring/on site review and associated overhead costs.

Resource and Program Data
Utility Innovation Fund

Data Category	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			$3,000,000
Demonstration/Development			195,500,000
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			1,500,000
Total, Resources	$0	$0	$200,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	0	0	20
New Starts			
#	0	0	20
$	$0	$0	$198,500,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	1
$	$0	$0	$1,500,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0

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

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

State Table - Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

FY 2016 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.568

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	Difference from FY 2015 Estimate
Alabama	48,548,665	43,845,702	38,869,302	-4,976,400
Alaska	11,137,528	10,163,319	10,292,522	129,203
Arizona	21,710,839	20,361,017	18,050,082	-2,310,935
Arkansas	27,504,709	26,600,949	25,240,133	-1,360,816
California	152,269,054	172,166,664	162,802,943	-9,363,721
Colorado	46,377,830	48,457,254	45,318,395	-3,138,859
Connecticut	77,412,553	85,200,210	80,846,905	-4,353,305
Delaware	13,016,330	12,472,370	11,880,868	-591,502
District of Columbia	10,474,258	10,385,515	10,517,544	132,029
Florida	77,331,170	69,781,663	61,861,582	-7,920,081
Georgia	61,157,824	55,181,759	48,918,739	-6,263,020
Hawaii	6,158,927	5,557,111	4,926,387	-630,724
Idaho	19,187,906	19,025,337	19,267,201	241,864
Illinois	167,457,747	165,835,210	155,951,387	-9,883,823
Indiana	75,813,515	75,078,860	70,603,743	-4,475,117
Iowa	53,734,767	53,214,118	50,042,542	-3,171,576
Kansas	30,979,115	30,411,782	28,686,305	-1,725,477
Kentucky	48,288,203	44,528,748	41,819,479	-2,709,269
Louisiana	42,062,123	38,153,478	36,300,679	-1,852,799
Maine	37,762,749	37,396,856	35,167,994	-2,228,862
Maryland	68,513,491	68,422,253	65,051,521	-3,370,732
Massachusetts	139,902,377	145,084,236	136,679,595	-8,404,641
Michigan	164,447,924	159,502,093	148,832,603	-10,669,490
Minnesota	114,540,746	113,430,933	106,670,419	-6,760,514
Mississippi	30,063,107	26,743,622	25,254,018	-1,489,604
Missouri	70,882,484	73,148,408	68,583,001	-4,565,407
Montana	19,519,143	19,353,767	19,599,807	246,040
Nebraska	29,605,536	29,354,512	29,727,918	373,406
Nevada	11,103,694	10,018,691	8,881,590	-1,137,101
New Hampshire	25,536,004	25,536,341	25,641,533	105,192
New Jersey	124,569,647	125,538,925	117,839,139	-7,699,786
New Mexico	15,402,119	16,787,452	15,933,179	-854,273
New York	366,647,950	377,816,603	353,063,995	-24,752,608
North Carolina	86,700,772	84,465,283	80,497,459	-3,967,824
North Dakota	19,528,509	19,363,053	19,609,209	246,156

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	Difference from FY 2015 Estimate
Ohio	154,313,750	146,706,030	137,962,311	-8,743,719
Oklahoma	33,696,653	31,791,264	30,299,139	-1,492,125
Oregon	35,296,835	34,950,150	32,843,440	-2,106,710
Pennsylvania	203,071,386	204,519,410	191,199,154	-13,320,256
Rhode Island	23,745,387	27,129,291	25,708,649	-1,420,642
South Carolina	38,824,818	35,031,034	31,055,080	-3,975,954
South Dakota	17,546,796	17,383,648	17,604,641	220,993
Tennessee	58,039,595	54,788,498	51,930,208	-2,858,290
Texas	128,686,252	116,111,615	102,933,178	-13,178,437
Utah	23,580,248	23,488,936	23,787,546	298,610
Vermont	19,140,144	18,977,979	19,219,241	241,262
Virginia	81,877,330	80,906,460	76,829,219	-4,077,241
Washington	56,992,084	56,439,773	53,075,446	-3,364,327
West Virginia	29,107,918	28,861,300	29,228,207	366,907
Wisconsin	103,103,118	102,104,127	96,018,694	-6,085,433
Wyoming	9,302,676	9,223,859	9,341,121	117,262
Subtotal	**3,331,674,305**	**3,306,797,468**	**3,108,264,992**	**-198,532,476**
Indian Tribes	38,734,845	36,716,952	36,237,488	-479,464
Subtotal	**38,734,845**	**36,716,952**	**36,237,488**	**-479,464**
American Samoa	280,177	277,941	261,398	-16,543
Guam	614,279	609,377	573,105	-36,272
Northern Mariana Islands	213,357	211,654	199,055	-12,599
Puerto Rico	15,248,049	15,126,376	14,226,028	-900,348
Virgin Islands	580,868	576,232	541,934	-34,298
Subtotal	**16,936,730**	**16,801,580**	**15,801,520**	**-1,000,060**
Total States/Territories	**3,387,345,880**	**3,360,316,000**	**3,160,304,000**	**-200,012,000**
Discretionary Funds	0	27,000,000	27,000,000	0
Other	0	0	200,000,000	200,000,000
Training and Technical Assistance	2,958,078	2,988,000	3,000,000	12,000
Subtotal, Adjustments	**2,958,078**	**29,988,000**	**230,000,000**	**200,012,000**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$3,390,303,958**	**$3,390,304,000**	**$3,390,304,000**	**$0**

Notes:
1. FY 2014 – These funds includes $10,880,543 in allocations to states ($10,704,494) and tribes ($176,049) from available balances from FY 2013 that were awarded in FY 2014.
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 2016 Discretionary Funds – Residential Energy Assistance Challenge (REACH) program set aside funding.
4. FY 2016 – Other Funds are for the Utility Innovation Fund set aside funding.

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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 2016 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis

For carrying out the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of [1990] *2014* ("CCDBG Act"), [$2,435,000,000] *$2,805,149,000* shall be used to supplement, not supplant State general revenue funds for child care assistance for low-income families: *Provided*, That [$19,357,000 shall be available for child care resource and referral and school-aged child care activities, of which $996,000 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 local community:] *in addition to amounts reserved by Section 658O(5) of such Act, $100,000,000 shall be available for allocation by the Secretary for grants to States, territories, tribes, and local governments to develop, implement, and evaluate models of child care provision for specific populations of working families and to address unique challenges to securing stable and high quality child care as identified by the Secretary: Provided further*, That, in addition to the amounts required to be reserved by the States under section 658G of the CCDBG Act, [$305,906,000 shall be reserved by the States for activities authorized under 658G , of which $112,187,000] *$125,562,000* shall be for activities that improve the quality of infant and toddler care: *Provided further,* That [$9,851,000] *$14,000,000* 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 the reservation of funds specified in paragraphs (4) and (5) of section 658O(a) such Act shall also be applied to fund appropriated in this or any other Act, including section 418 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. section 618) to carry out such section 418.*

(Department of Health and Human Services Appropriations Act, FY 2015)

Language Provision	Explanation
[*Provided*, That $19,357,000 shall be available for child care resource and referral and school-aged child care activities, of which $996,000 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 local community]	The reauthorization of the Child Care and Development Block Grant (P.L.113-186) made statutory changes to increase the minimum quality set-aside and included a provision designating up to $1.5 million for a national toll-free hotline and web site. States continue to have discretion to use funds for child care resource and referral and school-aged child care activities.
in addition to amounts reserved by Section 658O(5) of such Act, $100,000,000 shall be available for allocation by the Secretary for grants to States, territories, tribes, and local governments to develop, implement, and evaluate models of child care provision for specific populations of working families and to address unique challenges to securing stable and high quality child care as identified by the Secretary:	This is a new initiative to develop and test the most effective ways of providing high quality child care to specific populations of working families.
[$305,906,000 shall be reserved by the States for activities authorized under 658G , of which $112,187,000]	The CCDBG Act of 2014 made statutory changes to increase the minimum quality set-aside over a five-year period (658G). While the Act also added a three percent set-aside for infant and toddler activities, it does not become effective until 2017.
Provided further, That the reservation of funds specified in paragraphs (4) and (5) of section 658O(a) such Act shall also be applied to fund appropriated in this or any other Act, including section 418 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. section 618) to carry out such section 418.	This is a technical change to clarify that the set-asides provided for in the reauthorization of the CCDBG Act in 2014 (sections 658O (4) and (5)) are to be taken as a percentage of both discretionary and mandatory Child Care and Development Funds.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Child Care and Development Fund

Authorizing Legislation

	FY 2015 Amount Authorized	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Amount Authorized	FY 2016 Budget Request
1. Section 658B of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 2014.	$2,360,000,000	$2,435,000,000	$2,478,000,000	$2,805,149,000
2. Section 418 of the Social Security Act (Expires September 20, 2015).	$2,917,000,000	$2,917,000,000	$2,917,000,000	$6,581,862,000
Total request level	$5,277,000,000	$5,352,000,000	$5,395,000,000	$9,387,011,000
Total request level against definite authorizations	$5,277,000,000	$5,352,000,000	$5,395,000,000	$9,387,011,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Child Care and Development Fund

Appropriations History Table

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	House Allowance	Senate Allowance	Appropriation
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				-324,000
Total				5,043,757,000
2011				
Discretionary	2,927,081,000			2,227,081,000
Mandatory	3,417,000,000			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
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

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	House Allowance	Senate Allowance	Appropriation
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			2,435,000,000
Mandatory	3,667,000,000			2,917,000,000
Total				5,352,000,000
2016				
Discretionary	2,805,149,000			
Mandatory	6,581,862,000			

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Child Care and Development Fund

Amounts Available for Obligation

Budgetary Resources	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Discretionary, B.A.	$2,360,000,000	$2,435,000,000	$2,805,149,000
Mandatory, B.A.	2,917,000,000	2,917,000,000	6,581,862,000
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	**$5,277,000,000**	**$5,352,000,000**	**$9,387,011,000**
Secretary's 1 % Transfer	-1,754,000	0	0
Subtotal, Adjusted Budget Authority	**$5,275,246,000**	**$5,352,000,000**	**$9,387,011,000**
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-1,736,000	0	0
Total Obligations	**$5,273,510,000**	**$5,352,000,000**	**$9,387,011,000**

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Child Care and Development Fund

Budget Authority by Activity

Activity	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Discretionary:			
Child Care and Development Block Grant	2,348,395,000	2,425,149,000	2,691,149,000
Working Families Pilots	0	0	100,000,000
Research and Evaluation Fund	9,851,000	9,851,000	14,000,000
Subtotal, Budget Authority, Discretionary	**$2,358,246,000**	**$2,435,000,000**	**$2,805,149,000**
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	1,681,135,000	5,239,791,000
Child Care Training and Technical Assistance	7,292,000	0	32,909,000
Mandatory Child Care Tribal Funds	58,340,000	58,340,000	131,637,000
Subtotal, Budget Authority, Mandatory	**$2,917,000,000**	**$2,917,000,000**	**$6,581,862,000**
Total, Budget Authority	**$5,275,246,000**	**$5,352,000,000**	**$9,387,011,000**

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Child Care and Development Fund

Summary of Changes

FY 2015 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	$5,352,000,000
FY 2016 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	$9,387,011,000
Net change	+$4,035,011,000

Description of Changes	FY 2015 Estimate	Change from Base
Increases:		
A. Program:		
1) **Child Care and Development Block Grant:** Increase funding for CCDBG to ensure high-quality care for more children and to help states implement reauthorization (discretionary appropriation)	$2,425,149,000	+$266,000,000
2) **Working Families Pilots:** New funding to develop and test effective models for meeting child care needs of working families (discretionary appropriation)	$0	+$100,000,000
3) **Research and Evaluation Fund:** Increased funding for child care research, demonstration, and evaluation activities (discretionary appropriation)	$9,851,000	+$4,149,000
4) **Matching Child Care Grants:** Increase funding to improve high-quality child care to more infants and toddlers (mandatory appropriation)	$1,681,135,000	+$3,558,656,000
5) **Mandatory Child Care Tribal Funds:** Increase funding to provide high-quality care to infants and toddlers (mandatory appropriation)	$58,340,000	+$73,297,000
6) **Child Care Training and Technical Assistance:** Additional funding for training and technical assistance targeted to program integrity (mandatory appropriation)	$0	+$32,909,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+$4,035,011,000
Total, Increases		+$4,035,011,000
Net Change		+$4,035,011,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Child Care and Development Fund

Justification

Funding Level	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget	Change from FY 2015 Enacted
Payments to States for the Child Care and Development Block Grant	2,358,246,000	2,435,000,000	2,805,149,000	370,149,000
Child Care Entitlement to States	2,917,000,000	2,917,000,000	6,581,862,000	3,664,862,000
Total, Budget Authority	5,275,246,000	5,352,000,000	9,387,011,000	4,035,011,000

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

2016 Authorization ..... $2,478,000,000 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 and also allows parents and primary caregivers to maintain employment, or pursue training or education.

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. CCDBG is the discretionary portion of CCDF, created by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990, and subject to annual appropriations. The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) of 1996 (P.L. 104-193) consolidated funding for child care under section 418 of the Social Security At and made such funding subject to the requirements of the CCDBG Act, as amended. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) designated the combined entitlement and discretionary funding as the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) program. In 2014, Congress acted on a bipartisan basis to pass the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 2014 (P.L. 113-186), which was signed into law on November 19, 2014. The Act reauthorized the discretionary portion of CCDF through FY 2020 and included much-needed improvements to the program.

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 state per capita income. The amount a tribal grantee receives is based on the number of children under age 13 living in tribal communities 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 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.

Tribal Grantees – A portion of both discretionary and mandatory child care funds are reserved for Indian tribes. For discretionary child care funding, the statute reserves an amount of no less than two percent. However, the Secretary may reserve an amount greater than two percent of discretionary funds as long as the amount appropriated for a given fiscal year is greater than the amount appropriated for FY 2014 and the amount allotted to the states is not less than the amount allotted to them in FY 2014. For mandatory child care funds, not less than one percent and not more than two percent may be reserved for Indian tribes.

Territorial Grantees – One-half of one percent of discretionary CCDF funding is reserved for the territories. Territories do not receive mandatory CCDF funding.

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 both discretionary and mandatory child care funds is designated for activities to promote the quality of child care. The CCDBG Act of 2014 reauthorized the CCDF program and increased the minimum amount states must devote to quality-related efforts from four to nine percent, to be phased-in over a period of five years. States have until FY 2020 to meet the nine-percent requirement and in FY 2016 are required to spend a minimum of seven percent of CCDF funds on activities that are designed to improve the quality of child care services and increase parental options for, and access to, high-quality child care. States are required to use quality funds to carry out at least one of the following activities specified in statute:

- Supporting the training and professional development of the child care workforce;
- Development or implementation of early learning and developmental guidelines;
- Developing or implementing a tiered quality rating system for child care providers;
- Improving the quality and supply of child care programs for infants and toddlers;

- Establishing or expanding a statewide system of child care resource and referral services;
- Facilitating compliance with training, inspection, monitoring, health and safety, or licensing requirements;
- Evaluating or assessing the quality and effectiveness of child care programs;
- Supporting child care providers in the pursuit of accreditation;
- Developing program standards related to health, mental health, nutrition, and physical activity; or
- Other activities determined by the state to improve the quality of child care with measurable outcomes for children.

Infant and Toddler Quality Expenditure Requirement – In addition to the requirement to spend a specified percent of funding on quality-related efforts as described above, the CCDBG Act of 2014 requires states and territories to spend a minimum of three percent of CCDF funds on activities to improve the quality of child care for infants and toddlers, effective in FY 2017. In FY 2016, the Budget proposes appropriations language, consistent with previous years that would require states to spend a specified amount of funds ($126 million) on activities to improve the quality of child care provided to infants and toddlers.

Training and Technical Assistance – Up to one-half of one percent of the CCDF discretionary funding made available for a fiscal year is reserved for the provision of training and technical assistance to the states, territories, and tribes.[6] Congress expanded funding and added more specification for technical assistance as part of the 2014 reauthorization of the child care program. In collaboration with other HHS programs, such as Head Start, the Office of Child Care provides training and technical assistance to identify innovations in child care administration and to bring the latest in research and best practices to teachers and early educators across early childhood settings. Reauthorization expanded this role in a number of areas, including providing technical assistance for specified quality improvement activities, providing business technical assistance to strengthen business practices of child care providers, and disseminating information about evidence-based practices that are most successful in improving the quality of programs.

Research, Demonstration, and Evaluation– Up to one-half of one percent of the CCDF discretionary funding made available for a fiscal year may be reserved to conduct research and demonstration activities and to conduct periodic, external, independent evaluations of the CCDF program on increasing access to child care services and improving the quality and safety of child care services.

Program Accomplishments

CCDF is a dual purpose program with a two-generational impact. CCDF provides access to child care for low-income families so they can work, attend school, or enroll in training to improve the well-being of their families. At the same time, it also promotes the healthy development and school success of our nation's low and moderate income children by providing them with quality early learning and afterschool experiences. The 2014 reauthorization made important improvements to the child care program to better meet the needs of both children and their parents. The law made statutory changes designed to improve the safety and quality of child care, while giving parents the information they need to make good choices about their child care providers and continuity in children's early experiences. (For more information about the changes made by reauthorization visit: http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/occ/ccdf-reauthorization)

[6] Note that the President's budget request proposes appropriations language which would make the statutory provision reserving up to one-half of one percent of funds for technical assistance applicable to both discretionary and entitlement funding.

Supporting the Success of Low-Income Families – In FY 2013, the most recent year for which preliminary data are available, more than 1.4 million children from nearly 900,000 low-income families received child care assistance in an average month through CCDF. Of the children served, infants and toddlers, school-age children, and preschoolers each made up about a third of the caseload. Nearly 80 percent of families receiving subsidies had incomes below 150 percent of the Federal Poverty Level ($29,295 for a family of three in 2013).

Increasing Access to Licensed and Regulated Child Care Settings for Vulnerable Children – For many families receiving CCDF, the program has increased access to regulated child care settings. From FY 2006 to FY 2013, administrative data shows the share of CCDF children served in licensed care arrangements increased from 73 to 84 percent. During the same time period, the share of providers receiving CCDF funds that were licensed increased from 33 to 45 percent. Center care was the most prevalent type of care used by families receiving CCDF subsidies at 70 percent. Approximately 19 percent of children were cared for in family child care homes, and 6 percent of children were cared for in group homes (large family child care homes with two or more providers). The remaining 4 percent were cared for in the child's home. Research has shown that regulation and application of program standards to child care settings are linked to safer outcomes for children.[1]

Promoting Higher Standards and Helping Child Care Programs Meet Them – In addition to directly subsidizing access to 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 2013, states reported spending approximately $1 billion (an average of 12 percent across states) of CCDF funds on quality improvement activities. This exceeds the previous statutory quality spending requirement of four percent, demonstrating the commitment states have to improving child care quality. States use these funds to conduct critical activities, including monitoring whether providers meet health and safety standards and developing and implementing Quality Rating and Improvement Systems (QRIS). The 2014 reauthorization of the CCDF program will help raise the health and safety of child care moving forward. The law raised the quality spending requirement to nine percent and strengthened health and safety standards by adding requirements for monitoring and inspections, as well as health and safety training. 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, the Office of Child Care is working to expand the number of states with QRIS that meet high-quality benchmarks. In FY 2013, over half of the states (27) had developed a statewide QRIS that met these benchmarks, including setting standards for excellence for child care providers, helping parents understand indicators of quality, and providing a pathway to help programs continually improve to meet the higher standards.

Supporting More Qualified Child Care Teachers and Leaders – Many states have made significant investments in professional development systems to ensure a well-qualified and effective 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 support and are linked to the education and training of caregivers, preschool teachers, and administrators and are often aligned with K-12 standards.

[1] ACF Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation (OPRE) Research Brief, What Can CCDF learn from the research on children's health and safety in child care?, Urban Institute, 2012.

Using High-Quality Research to Inform Policy – A portion of CCDF funds are reserved for conducting research and demonstration activities. These funds support increasing our knowledge of what child care services work best and disseminating that knowledge throughout the country and are integral to improving the quality of care provided to our children. Led by ACF's Office of Planning and Research Evaluation (OPRE) there have been a number of significant achievements and advancements in the field of child care and early education research. These include:

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.

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

2011	$5,139,626,838
2012	$5,195,312,835
2013	$5,122,558,084
2014	$5,275,246,000
2015	$5,352,000,000

Budget Request

The FY 2016 request for CCDF is $9.4 billion. This includes $2.8 billion in discretionary funding for CCDBG and $6.6 billion for the mandatory Child Care Entitlement to States (CCE). This request makes a landmark investment that would extend the reach of the CCDF program to over one million additional infants, toddlers and three-year-olds with high quality child care by 2025. The FY 2016 request for an increase of almost $82 billion over ten years for CCE demonstrates the Administration's commitment to the dual goals of supporting working families as well as their children's healthy development and early learning. This proposal also builds on the reforms and promise of the bipartisan Child Care and Development Block Grant of 2014.

This request represents an historic investment in child care to ensure that all low- and moderate-income working families with young children have access to help paying for high-quality child care. This investment will enable more parents to work, as well as pursue education and training to improve their

employment outcomes, while at the same time promoting children's healthy development and school readiness. According to a recent report by the President's Council of Economic Advisors,[2] investments in early childhood development will reap economic benefits now and in the future. Immediate benefits include increased parental earnings and employment; future benefits come when children who experience high quality early learning opportunities are prepared for success in school and go on to earn higher wages as adults. Decades of research show that experiences babies and toddlers have in their earliest years shape the architecture of the brain and have long-term impacts on human development. At the same time, increasing the employability and stability of parents reduces the impact of poverty on children and sustains our nation's workforce and economy. Additionally, studies have shown that access to reliable child care contributes to lower rates of tardiness among workers and greater concentration and productivity on the job.[3] Expanded access to high quality child care for children in low-income working families moves our nation toward a better future.

Currently, federal and state funding for child care assistance falls well short of the need, and millions of low-income families struggle to find quality care they can afford in their communities. Access to CCDF-funded child care assistance fell to an all-time low in FY 2013 due to funding constraints, with an average of only 1.4 million children served each month, and many states have waiting lists for assistance as a result of funding shortfalls. In addition, CCDF funding levels have not kept pace with the rising cost of child care and the value of the child care subsidy has decreased in real dollars by about 20 percent since 2003. Moreover, high-quality care is extremely hard to find and expensive, particularly for low-income families with young children. The average cost of infant and toddler care is almost double the average subsidy that parents receive in the CCDF program.[4] The investment requested in this budget would reverse this trend to make sure families do not lose their subsidies over time, while also expanding access to high-quality care for additional families. This request also is critical to fully realize the potential and purposes of the bipartisan Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 2014, which made sweeping statutory changes that will require significant reforms to state programs to raise the quality and safety of child care.

Expanding access to high-quality care and education is one of the smartest investments we can make. It's time we capitalized on the promise that high quality early learning opportunities have to offer – better school, health outcomes, and life outcomes for children – at the same time supporting low-income parents who are balancing work and family, on the path to more secure economic futures. Below is an overview of what the FY 2016 CCDF request would accomplish.

Expanding access to child care assistance for all eligible families with children under four years of age within ten years – The Budget request includes $82 billion in additional mandatory funding over ten years to ensure that all low- and moderate-income working families (under 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Level) with children age three and below have access to child care assistance that can help them afford high-quality care. By 2025, this investment will provide access to high-quality care for about 1.15 million additional children under the age of four, increasing the total CCDF caseload to a historic high of over 2.6 million children. The mandatory investment also includes funding to maintain access for about 1.5 million children as states implement the changes required by CCDBG reauthorization. At the same time, this investment will raise the quality of care for young children currently in care by closing the gap

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[2] http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2014/12/10/fact-sheet-invest-us-white-house-summit-early-childhood-education2

[3] Whitebrook, M., et al (2014). Worthy Work, STILL Unlivable Wages: The Early Childhood Workforce 25 Years after the National Child Care Staffing Study. *Century for the Study of Child Care Employment, Insittute for Research on Labor and Employment, University of California Berkeley, 7*

[4] The average annual subsidy for an infants or toddlers in FY 2013 was $5,500. Meanwhile, the national average price of infant and toddler care in 2012 was approximately $10,000.

between the low subsidy provided in many child care programs today and the high cost of quality infant and toddler care. In order to increase the quality of care that parents can purchase with a subsidy (or that a provider serving subsidized children can offer), this proposal will raise reimbursement rates to reflect what it actually costs to provide high-quality care.

To qualify for this new funding, states will be required to develop a plan for how they will build the supply of quality care and ensure that this funding will be used to support services that promote the healthy development and school readiness of children through well-trained teachers and nurturing learning environments. Consistent with the current structure of CCDF, states will be required to conduct a cost of quality study and show how they are moving toward a system in which the subsidies they provide, when combined with reasonable, affordable copayments, can cover the full cost of *high quality* care. States will also be required to ensure that providers receiving this funding are prohibited from charging CCDF families additional amounts above the required copayment. States will be required to contribute matching funds to receive this new funding. Funding will be allocated to states based on the number of children under age four in low-income families relative to the national average. The proposal is a complement to other early childhood education investments in the 2016 Budget, including Preschool for All, which would ensure that all four year olds have access to high-quality preschool, expansion of the Maternal, Infant and Early Childhood Home Visiting program which provides support to parents and children in the earliest years of life, and increased investment in Head Start. Taken together, these investments will ensure a continuum of early education and child care that families and children need.

Supporting reauthorization and improving the quality of care – The FY 2016 President's Budget request for CCDF provides funding to help states implement the policies required by the new bipartisan child care law including a $266 million discretionary increase in 2016. Reauthorization of the child care program was an important accomplishment that included much needed reforms to improve the quality and safety of child care settings. Among other changes, it significantly strengthens health and safety standards in the CCDF program, including mandatory criminal background checks, increased monitoring of providers, and health and safety training. Many states, territories, and tribes will need to make changes to their programs to meet the new requirements. Funding in this request will help finance those important changes, which otherwise could come at the cost of cutting subsidies to families in need.

Promoting innovation in the child care subsidy system – The FY 2016 Budget request includes $100 million in new discretionary funding for pilot grants that will be competitively awarded to states, territories, tribes, and local communities to develop, implement, and evaluate approaches and innovative models of providing the types of child care that working families need most. These may include: non-traditional hour care (including emergency or shift care), infant and toddler care, care in rural and underserved areas, services for homeless children and children with disabilities, for children of formerly incarcerated parents, and/or other efforts to build the supply of quality, stable and reliable care through grants, contracts and other means. In many states and communities there is an inadequate supply of high quality care to address the unique challenges families face in securing care that fits their situation. As a result, families are left to patch together child care arrangements, which are often unstable and even unsafe. These pilots will provide dedicated resources to spur innovative solutions that will challenge states and communities to identify: 1) which of the unmet needs is most acute in their area or on a particular vulnerable subpopulation in their area; 2) their proposed intervention strategy; and 3) the outputs or outcomes they plan to evaluate.

Priority Performance Goal –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, the Office of Child Care is working to expand the number of states with QRIS that meet high quality benchmarks defined in coordination with the Department of Education.

Effective QRIS help child care providers meet higher standards of quality, increase parents' knowledge and understanding of the child care options available to them, and potentially improve child outcomes as a result. 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. By FY 2016, ACF aims to achieve a target of 35 states with a QRIS that meets high quality benchmarks.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2016 Target +/- FY 2015 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)	16	17%[4]	+1
2B: Increase the number of states that implement Quality Rating and Improvement Systems (QRIS) that meet high quality benchmarks.[5] (Outcome)	FY 2013: 27 Target: 25 (Target Exceeded)	32	35	+ 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)	38	N/A[6]	N/A
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)	45[7]	N/A[8]	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 2016 target for this measure reflects the funding level requested for FY 2016 in the President's Budget Request.

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

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

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2016 Target +/- FY 2015 Target
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 2013: $1 billion (12% of total expenditures) (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

[7] The FY 2015 target for measure 2D has been revised to reflect the new statutory requirements regarding early learning an development guidelines at section 658E(c)(2)(T) of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 2014. (P.L. 113-186).
[8] This measure is biennially reported due to constraints on data availability.

Resource and Program Data
Child Care and Development Block Grant

Data Category	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$2,341,499,000	$2,411,978,000	$2,675,597,510
Competitive	996,000	996,000	101,403,173
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	4,995,997	11,279,593	12,476,513
Program Support	874,425	895,407	1,671,804
Total, Resources	$2,348,365,422	$2,425,149,000	$2,791,149,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	314	314	314
New Starts			
#	314	316	338
$	$2,342,495,000	$2,412,974,000	$2,782,000,683
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	4	5	5
$	$4,995,997	$11,279,593	$7,476,513
Interagency Agreements			
#	2	3	3
$	$874,425	$895,407	$1,215,977

Notes:
1. Program Support includes funding for interagency agreements, information technology support, and overhead in FY 2014 and FY 2015. For FY 2016, it includes funding for salaries and benefits, too.
2. FY 2016 funding includes $100 million for the Working Families Pilots proposal - $99.5 million for competitive grants and less than $500,000 for program support.

Resource and Program Data
Research and Evaluation Fund

Data Category	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation	$9,716,748	$9,754,862	$13,895,150
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	129,149	96,138	104,850
Total, Resources	$9,845,897	$9,851,000	$14,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	18	18	21
New Starts			
#	3	3	10
$	$74,749	$150,000	$2,287,500
Continuations			
#	16	16	11
$	$3,122,119	$3,460,526	$3,338,258
Contracts			
#	11	11	12
$	$6,619,839	$6,240,474	$8,374,242
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
$	$29,190	$0	$0

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

Resource and Program Data
Child Care Entitlement to States

Data Category	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$2,908,007,153	$2,917,000,000	$6,548,953,000
Mandatory Fund	1,177,525,000	1,177,525,000	1,177,525,000
Matching Fund	1,673,843,000	1,681,135,000	5,239,791,000
Mandatory Tribal	56,639,153	58,340,000	131,637,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	7,291,808		32,909,000
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$2,915,298,961	$2,917,000,000	$6,581,862,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	344	344	344
New Starts			
#	344	344	344
$	$2,908,007,153	$2,917,000,000	$6,548,953,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	3	10	10
$	$7,291,808	$0	$32,909,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0

Notes:
1. In all years, the 50 states plus the District of Columbia each receive a grant through the Mandatory Fund and a grant through the Matching Fund. In all years, 242 tribes also receive a Mandatory grant.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
State Table - Child Care & Development Block Grant

FY 2016 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.575

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	Difference from FY 2015 Estimate
Alabama	43,896,764	44,982,000	49,906,148	4,924,148
Alaska	4,534,812	4,646,924	5,155,619	508,695
Arizona	57,681,808	59,107,844	65,578,338	6,470,494
Arkansas	28,991,133	29,707,865	32,959,964	3,252,099
California	259,203,894	265,612,053	294,688,416	29,076,363
Colorado	29,483,946	30,212,862	33,520,242	3,307,380
Connecticut	15,341,372	15,720,649	17,441,577	1,720,928
Delaware	6,083,225	6,233,617	6,916,007	682,390
District of Columbia	3,416,685	3,501,154	3,884,423	383,269
Florida	130,624,867	133,854,236	148,507,164	14,652,928
Georgia	96,143,321	98,520,221	109,305,159	10,784,939
Hawaii	8,142,387	8,343,687	9,257,064	913,377
Idaho	14,734,023	15,098,284	16,751,083	1,652,798
Illinois	81,265,002	83,274,073	92,390,027	9,115,954
Indiana	54,621,935	55,972,324	62,099,574	6,127,250
Iowa	21,002,729	21,521,968	23,877,963	2,355,995
Kansas	22,103,008	22,649,449	25,128,868	2,479,419
Kentucky	41,384,694	42,407,826	47,050,180	4,642,355
Louisiana	42,199,233	43,242,502	47,976,228	4,733,726
Maine	7,629,066	7,817,675	8,673,471	855,795
Maryland	28,663,175	29,371,799	32,587,109	3,215,310
Massachusetts	28,735,558	29,445,972	32,669,401	3,223,430
Michigan	73,209,109	75,019,019	83,231,297	8,212,279
Minnesota	31,481,320	32,259,616	35,791,053	3,531,437
Mississippi	33,990,145	34,830,465	38,643,331	3,812,866
Missouri	44,347,569	45,443,950	50,418,667	4,974,717
Montana	6,782,112	6,949,783	7,710,570	760,788
Nebraska	13,867,005	14,209,832	15,765,372	1,555,540
Nevada	19,729,900	20,217,672	22,430,886	2,213,214
New Hampshire	5,341,474	5,473,528	6,072,712	599,183
New Jersey	42,557,003	43,609,117	48,382,976	4,773,859
New Mexico	20,395,864	20,900,100	23,188,019	2,287,919
New York	104,725,536	107,314,609	119,062,263	11,747,654
North Carolina	78,772,515	80,719,966	89,556,323	8,836,357
North Dakota	4,049,204	4,149,310	4,603,532	454,222

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	Difference from FY 2015 Estimate
Ohio	81,298,903	83,308,812	92,428,569	9,119,756
Oklahoma	34,531,407	35,385,108	39,258,691	3,873,583
Oregon	26,691,160	27,351,031	30,345,129	2,994,098
Pennsylvania	70,223,262	71,959,354	79,836,693	7,877,339
Rhode Island	5,616,835	5,755,697	6,385,769	630,072
South Carolina	42,879,850	43,939,946	48,750,020	4,810,075
South Dakota	6,017,127	6,165,885	6,840,860	674,975
Tennessee	54,140,984	55,479,483	61,552,782	6,073,300
Texas	252,113,181	258,346,040	286,626,997	28,280,957
Utah	28,677,789	29,386,775	32,603,724	3,216,949
Vermont	3,184,425	3,263,152	3,620,367	357,215
Virginia	44,974,774	46,086,661	51,131,735	5,045,074
Washington	40,516,455	41,518,122	46,063,081	4,544,959
West Virginia	14,481,077	14,839,085	16,463,509	1,624,424
Wisconsin	36,874,680	37,786,313	41,922,754	4,136,441
Wyoming	3,054,454	3,129,968	3,472,603	342,635
Subtotal	**2,250,407,756**	**2,306,043,381**	**2,558,484,311**	**252,440,929**
Indian Tribes	47,200,000	60,875,000	67,628,725	6,753,725
Subtotal	**47,200,000**	**60,875,000**	**67,628,725**	**6,753,725**
American Samoa	3,086,735	3,184,830	3,538,169	353,338
Guam	4,447,774	4,589,123	5,098,259	509,136
Northern Mariana Islands	1,930,947	1,992,312	2,213,347	221,035
Puerto Rico	32,091,244	32,884,619	36,484,474	3,599,856
Virgin Islands	2,334,544	2,408,735	2,675,970	267,235
Subtotal	**43,891,244**	**45,059,619**	**50,010,219**	**4,950,601**
Total States/Territories	**2,341,499,000**	**2,411,978,000**	**2,676,123,255**	**264,145,255**
Discretionary Funds	996,000	996,000	101,500,000	100,504,000
Other	9,846,096	9,851,000	14,000,000	4,149,000
Training and Technical Assistance	5,870,422	12,175,000	13,525,745	1,350,745
Subtotal, Adjustments	**16,712,518**	**23,022,000**	**129,025,745**	**106,003,745**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$2,358,211,518**	**$2,435,000,000**	**$2,805,149,000**	**$370,149,000**

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
State Table - Child Care Entitlement to States - Mandatory

FY 2016 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.596

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	Difference from FY 2015 Estimate
Alabama	16,441,707	16,441,707	16,441,707	0
Alaska	3,544,811	3,544,811	3,544,811	0
Arizona	19,827,025	19,827,025	19,827,025	0
Arkansas	5,300,283	5,300,283	5,300,283	0
California	85,593,217	85,593,217	85,593,217	0
Colorado	10,173,800	10,173,800	10,173,800	0
Connecticut	18,738,357	18,738,357	18,738,357	0
Delaware	5,179,330	5,179,330	5,179,330	0
District of Columbia	4,566,974	4,566,974	4,566,974	0
Florida	43,026,524	43,026,524	43,026,524	0
Georgia	36,548,223	36,548,223	36,548,223	0
Hawaii	4,971,633	4,971,633	4,971,633	0
Idaho	2,867,578	2,867,578	2,867,578	0
Illinois	56,873,824	56,873,824	56,873,824	0
Indiana	26,181,999	26,181,999	26,181,999	0
Iowa	8,507,792	8,507,792	8,507,792	0
Kansas	9,811,721	9,811,721	9,811,721	0
Kentucky	16,701,653	16,701,653	16,701,653	0
Louisiana	13,864,552	13,864,552	13,864,552	0
Maine	3,018,598	3,018,598	3,018,598	0
Maryland	23,301,407	23,301,407	23,301,407	0
Massachusetts	44,973,373	44,973,373	44,973,373	0
Michigan	32,081,922	32,081,922	32,081,922	0
Minnesota	23,367,543	23,367,543	23,367,543	0
Mississippi	6,293,116	6,293,116	6,293,116	0
Missouri	24,668,568	24,668,568	24,668,568	0
Montana	3,190,691	3,190,691	3,190,691	0
Nebraska	10,594,637	10,594,637	10,594,637	0
Nevada	2,580,422	2,580,422	2,580,422	0
New Hampshire	4,581,870	4,581,870	4,581,870	0
New Jersey	26,374,178	26,374,178	26,374,178	0
New Mexico	8,307,587	8,307,587	8,307,587	0
New York	101,983,998	101,983,998	101,983,998	0
North Carolina	69,639,228	69,639,228	69,639,228	0
North Dakota	2,506,022	2,506,022	2,506,022	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	Difference from FY 2015 Estimate
Ohio	70,124,656	70,124,656	70,124,656	0
Oklahoma	24,909,979	24,909,979	24,909,979	0
Oregon	19,408,790	19,408,790	19,408,790	0
Pennsylvania	55,336,804	55,336,804	55,336,804	0
Rhode Island	6,633,774	6,633,774	6,633,774	0
South Carolina	9,867,439	9,867,439	9,867,439	0
South Dakota	1,710,801	1,710,801	1,710,801	0
Tennessee	37,702,188	37,702,188	37,702,188	0
Texas	59,844,129	59,844,129	59,844,129	0
Utah	12,591,564	12,591,564	12,591,564	0
Vermont	3,944,887	3,944,887	3,944,887	0
Virginia	21,328,766	21,328,766	21,328,766	0
Washington	41,883,444	41,883,444	41,883,444	0
West Virginia	8,727,005	8,727,005	8,727,005	0
Wisconsin	24,511,351	24,511,351	24,511,351	0
Wyoming	2,815,041	2,815,041	2,815,041	0
Subtotal	**1,177,524,781**	**1,177,524,781**	**1,177,524,781**	**0**
Indian Tribes	56,639,153	58,340,000	131,637,260	73,297,260
Subtotal	**56,639,153**	**58,340,000**	**131,637,260**	**73,297,260**
Total States/Territories	**1,234,163,934**	**1,235,864,781**	**1,309,162,041**	**73,297,260**
Training and Technical Assistance	2,923,221	0	13,590,308	13,590,308
Subtotal, Adjustments	**2,923,221**	**0**	**13,590,308**	**13,590,308**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$1,237,087,155**	**$1,235,864,781**	**$1,322,752,349**	**$86,887,568**

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
State Table - Child Care Entitlement to States - Matching

FY 2016 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.596

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	Difference from FY 2015 Estimate
Alabama	25,455,355	25,566,257	79,685,355	54,119,097
Alaska	4,331,328	4,350,198	13,558,774	9,208,576
Arizona	37,085,478	37,247,050	116,092,251	78,845,201
Arkansas	16,264,420	16,335,280	50,914,084	34,578,804
California	208,999,664	209,910,222	654,251,821	444,341,600
Colorado	28,487,594	28,611,707	89,177,465	60,565,758
Connecticut	17,416,235	17,492,113	54,519,721	37,027,608
Delaware	4,670,259	4,690,606	14,619,763	9,929,156
District of Columbia	2,632,652	2,644,122	8,241,245	5,597,123
Florida	89,996,027	90,388,116	281,723,250	191,335,133
Georgia	57,032,015	57,280,489	178,532,821	121,252,333
Hawaii	7,036,636	7,067,293	22,027,461	14,960,168
Idaho	9,829,984	9,872,811	30,771,748	20,898,937
Illinois	69,117,129	69,418,254	216,364,020	146,945,766
Indiana	36,083,406	36,240,612	112,955,369	76,714,757
Iowa	16,483,842	16,555,658	51,600,962	35,045,304
Kansas	16,694,115	16,766,847	52,259,200	35,492,353
Kentucky	23,265,535	23,366,897	72,830,350	49,463,453
Louisiana	25,710,392	25,822,406	80,483,722	54,661,316
Maine	5,872,411	5,897,996	18,382,975	12,484,979
Maryland	30,393,568	30,525,985	95,143,920	64,617,935
Massachusetts	31,206,420	31,342,378	97,688,469	66,346,090
Michigan	50,256,432	50,475,386	157,322,560	106,847,174
Minnesota	29,169,446	29,296,530	91,311,932	62,015,403
Mississippi	17,034,945	17,109,162	53,326,133	36,216,971
Missouri	31,859,810	31,998,615	99,733,838	67,735,223
Montana	5,052,847	5,074,861	15,817,415	10,742,554
Nebraska	10,765,068	10,811,969	33,698,931	22,886,963
Nevada	15,159,364	15,225,409	47,454,820	32,229,411
New Hampshire	5,975,774	6,001,809	18,706,542	12,704,733
New Jersey	45,367,352	45,565,006	142,017,801	96,452,795
New Mexico	11,828,240	11,879,773	37,027,081	25,147,309
New York	95,901,489	96,319,307	300,209,688	203,890,381
North Carolina	52,382,175	52,610,391	163,976,978	111,366,588
North Dakota	3,590,308	3,605,950	11,239,088	7,633,138

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	Difference from FY 2015 Estimate
Ohio	59,794,022	60,054,529	187,178,998	127,124,469
Oklahoma	21,624,002	21,718,212	67,691,701	45,973,488
Oregon	19,498,955	19,583,907	61,039,461	41,455,554
Pennsylvania	61,175,390	61,441,915	191,503,228	130,061,313
Rhode Island	4,791,478	4,812,353	14,999,226	10,186,873
South Carolina	24,745,898	24,853,709	77,464,473	52,610,764
South Dakota	4,740,097	4,760,748	14,838,383	10,077,635
Tennessee	33,960,069	34,108,024	106,308,482	72,200,458
Texas	161,207,463	161,909,802	504,643,281	342,733,479
Utah	20,947,311	21,038,573	65,573,389	44,534,816
Vermont	2,713,380	2,725,201	8,493,955	5,768,754
Virginia	42,414,226	42,599,014	132,773,346	90,174,332
Washington	36,198,768	36,356,477	113,316,497	76,960,021
West Virginia	8,678,169	8,715,978	27,166,110	18,450,133
Wisconsin	29,802,828	29,932,671	93,294,669	63,361,998
Wyoming	3,142,948	3,156,641	9,838,673	6,682,032
Subtotal	**1,673,842,719**	**1,681,135,219**	**5,239,791,425**	**3,558,656,206**
Total States/Territories	**1,673,842,719**	**1,681,135,219**	**5,239,791,425**	**3,558,656,206**
Training and Technical Assistance	4,155,337	0	19,318,807	19,318,807
Subtotal, Adjustments	**4,155,337**	**0**	**19,318,807**	**19,318,807**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$1,677,998,056**	**$1,681,135,219**	**$5,259,110,232**	**$3,577,975,013**

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SERVICES PROGRAMS

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children and Families Services Programs

FY 2016 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**]**, *429, 473A, 477(i),* 1110, *1114A* 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-A 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, **[**$10,346,115,000**]***$11,911,242,000*, of which $37,943,000, to remain available through September 30, **[**2016**]***2017*, shall be for grants to States for adoption *and legal guardianship* incentive payments, as **[**authorized**]***defined* by section 473A of the Social Security Act and may be made for adoptions completed before September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That **[**$8,598,095,000**]** *$10,117,706,000* shall be for making payments under the Head Start Act: *Provided further*, That of the amount in the previous proviso, **[**$8,073,095,000**]** *$8,364,706,000* shall be for making payments under section 640 of the Head Start Act, *of which $284,482,375 shall be available for a cost of living adjustment notwithstanding section 640(a)(3)(A)*: *Provided further, That notwithstanding such section 640, of the amount in the second preceding proviso, $1,078,000,000 (of which up to one percent may be reserved for research and evaluation) shall be allocated by the Secretary to supplement funding available to increase the hours of program operations to no less than 6 hours per*

day and no less than 170 days per year and for training and technical assistance for such activities: 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), 645A(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 640(a)(7)(A) of the Head Start Act:**]** *Provided further*, That notwithstanding *such* section 640 **[**of the Head Start Act**]**, of the amount provided for making payments under the Head Start Act, and in addition to funds otherwise available under *such* section 640**[** for such purposes**]**, **[**$500,000,000**]***$650,000,000 shall be available* **[**through March 31, 2016**]** for 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 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, *for training and technical assistance for such activities, and for up to $15,000,000 in Federal costs of administration and evaluation,***[** with such funds in this Act and Public Law 113-76 not included in the calculation of the "base grant" for the current or any subsequent fiscal year as such term is used in section 640(a)(7)(A) of the Head Start Act,**]** and, notwithstanding section 645A(c)(2) of such Act, these funds are available to serve children under age 4: *Provided further, That funds described in the preceding two provisos shall not be included in the calculation of "base grant" in subsequent fiscal years, as such term is used in section 640(a)(7)(A) of such Act:* **[***Provided further,* That of the amount made available in the immediately preceding proviso, up to $10,000,000 shall be available for the Federal costs of administration and evaluation activities of the program described in such proviso:**]** *Provided further*, That **[**$710,383,000**]***$674,000,000* shall be for making payments under the CSBG Act: *Provided further,* That **[**$36,733,000 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 $6,500,000 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 678(b)(2) of such Act: Provided further, That in addition to the reservation set forth in section 674(b) of the CSBG Act, the Secretary may reserve up to 1 percent of the amount for making payments under such Act for research and evaluation activities funded under 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:**]** *Provided further, That the Secretary shall issue performance standards for nonprofit organizations receiving funds from state and territorial grantees under the CSBG Act, and such states and territories shall assure the implementation of such standards prior to September 30, 2016, and include information on such implementation in the report required by section 678E(2) of such Act:* **[***Provided further,* That section 303(a)(2)(A)(i) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act shall not apply to amounts provide herein:**]** *Provided further, That to the extent funds for the Assets for Independence (AFI) 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, up to $3,000,000 of the funds provided for such Act shall be available for research and evaluation: Provided further, That up to 30 percent of funds appropriated for the AFI Act under this heading shall be for grants under sections 402 and 403 of such Act, notwithstanding sections 404(8), 410(a), and 410(d) of such Act: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 404(5)(A)(i) of such Act, contributions to an individual development account shall be allowable through any mechanism allowed by the financial institution at which the account is held: Provided further, That of the amounts available for carrying out the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act, up to $2,330,000 may be reserved for activities under section 386(a) of such Act notwithstanding section 388 of such Act: 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, 2015)

Language Provision	Explanation
[413**]**	This reference can be deleted because funding for section 413 welfare research is proposed through authorization language.
429	Section 429 is added to clarify that child welfare research can also be conducted under that authority.
473A, 477(i)	These references are moved to this location with the other references to specific sections of the Social Security Act to shorten the appropriation language. This also corrects an erroneous reference to section 473B, which does not exist.
1114A	This adds an explicit reference to the National Advisory Committee on the Sex Trafficking of Children and Youth in the United States to assure the account can cover any of its expenses.

Language Provision	Explanation
[for making payments**]**	This appropriation provides both the programmatic and the administrative funding for these activities. As a result, this phrase that would normally limit the purpose of the appropriation is not needed and is deleted to shorten the language.
[sections 473B and 477(i) of the Social Security Act,**]**	This reference moved to the location noted above (with the reference to 473B being corrected).
[such Acts and**]**	Since administrative funding is a subset of the cost of carrying out an act, this language is superfluous with the deletion of "for making payments" above.
…and legal guardianship…	This language is inserted to accommodate changes as a result of the reauthorization of section 473A of the Social Security Act.
of which $284,482,375 shall be available for a cost of living adjustment notwithstanding section 640(a)(3)(A) of such Act	This language is inserted to provide a cost of living adjustment to Head Start grantees.
Provided further, That notwithstanding such section 640, of the amount in the second preceding proviso, $1,078,000,000 (of which up to one percent may be reserved for research and evaluation) shall be allocated by the Secretary to supplement funding available to increase the hours of program operations to no less than 6 hours per day and no less than 170 days per year and year and for training and technical assistance for such activities:	This language is inserted to reserve funding for discretionary grants to existing Head Start programs to ensure that children receive a lengthened service day and year and to support evaluation and training and technical assistance activities.
[*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 640(a)(7)(A) of the Head Start Act:**]**	This reference is consolidated below for a clearer presentation.
, for training and technical assistance for such activities,	This language is inserted to make training and technical assistance an allowable activity of the funds identified for Early Head Start expansion, including Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships.
, and for up to $15,000,000 in Federal costs of administration and evaluation,	This language is inserted to allow Head Start to pay for staff and program evaluation as grantees expand services.
[with such funds in this Act and Public Law 113-76 not included in the calculation of the "base grant" for the current or any subsequent fiscal year as such term is used in section 640(a)(7)(A) of the Head Start Act,**]**	This reference is consolidated below for a clearer presentation.

Language Provision	Explanation
: *Provided further, That funds described in the preceding two provisos shall not be included in the calculation of "base grant" in subsequent fiscal years, as such term is used in section 640(a)(7)(A) of such Act*	This language is inserted to keep grants supported by the $650 million appropriated for Early Head Start expansion, including Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships, as well as the $25 million for assisting grantees in the transition between incumbent and new grantees under the Designation Renewal System, from counting toward base grants. This language ensures that any continuation funding for the Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships comes from the funds identified for this purpose and that this one-time funding for Designation Renewal System transitions is not included as continuation costs for the grantees that receive it in future fiscal year.
[*Provided further,* That of the amount made available in the immediately preceding proviso, up to $10,000,000 shall be available for the Federal costs of administration and evaluation activities of the program described in such proviso:**]**	This language is reorganized above.
[$36,733,000 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 $6,500,000 shall be for section 680(a)(3)(B) of such Act**]**	This language is removed because the Budget discontinues funding for the Community Economic Development and 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 678(b)(2) of such Act	This language is inserted to allow funding for the CSBG report.
Provided further, That in addition to the reservation set forth in section 674(b) of the CSBG Act, the Secretary may reserve up to 1 percent of the amount for making payments under such Act for research and evaluation activities funded under such Act	This language is inserted to allow the Secretary to reserve funds for research and evaluation of CSBG programs.

Language Provision	Explanation
[*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:**]**	This language is removed because the Budget does not request funding for activities under section 680(a)(2)(A).
Provided further, That the Secretary shall issue performance standards for nonprofit organizations receiving funds from state and territorial grantees under the CSBG Act, and such states and territories shall assure the implementation of such standards prior to September 30, 2016, and include information on such implementation in the report required by section 678E(2) of such Act	This language is inserted to require the Secretary to issue performance standards for agencies administering CSBG funding, and to require states to implement those performance standards to improve the program's overall effectiveness.
[*Provided further,* That section 303(a)(2)(A)(i) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act shall not apply to amounts provide herein:**]**	This language is removed because the Budget does not seek to override section 303(a)(2)(A)(i) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act, which provides funding for demonstrations to serve for children who witness domestic violence.
Provided further, That to the extent funds for the Assets for Independence (AFI) 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, up to $3,000,000 of the funds provided for such Act shall be available for research and evaluation:	This language is inserted to reserve up to $3 million of funds appropriated for the Assets for Independence program for research and evaluation.

Language Provision	Explanation
Provided further, That up to 30 percent of funds appropriated for the AFI Act under this heading shall be for grants under sections 402 and 403 of such Act, notwithstanding sections 404(8), 410(a), and 410(d) of such Act	This language is inserted to provide the Secretary of Health and Human Services the flexibility to develop, test, and evaluate a wide variety of innovative strategies for asset building through the creation of an Asset Innovation Fund within the Assets for Independence program.
Provided further, That notwithstanding section 404(5)(A)(i) of such Act, contributions to an individual development account shall be allowable through any mechanism allowed by the financial institution at which the account is held	This language is inserted to override outdated language in the Assets for Independence Act, and allow participants to contribute to individual development accounts by any method accepted by the financial institution in which the account is held.
Provided further, That, of the amounts made available for the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act, up to $2,330,000 shall be for carrying out section 386(a) of such Act, notwithstanding section 388 of such Act	This language is inserted to reserve a specific funding amount to meet statutory requirements for federal on-site monitoring of Runaway and Homeless Youth grantees.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children and Families Services Programs

Authorizing Legislation

Statutory Citations	FY 2015 Amount Authorized	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2015 Amount Authorized	FY 2016 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	$8,389,706,000
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, 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	(203,321,704)	2 ½% to 3% of the annual appropriation of which not less than 20% for Early Head Start; and, 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	(209,743,569)
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)
4. Discretionary Payments [Section 640(a)(2)(E) of the Head Start Act] [Authority expires 9/30/2012]	Not more than $42,000,000 for the monitoring of Head Start agencies	(42,000,000)	Not more than $42,000,000 for the monitoring of Head Start agencies	(42,000,000)

Statutory Citations	FY 2015 Amount Authorized	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2015 Amount Authorized	FY 2016 Budget Request
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
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

Statutory Citations	FY 2015 Amount Authorized	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2015 Amount Authorized	FY 2016 Budget Request
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)
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	0	Not more than $1,000,000	0
11. Increasing program duration			Authorized in appropriation language to increase the hours of program operations to a minimum of 6 hours per day and 170 days per year and for training and technical assistance for such activities	1,078,000,000

Statutory Citations	FY 2015 Amount Authorized	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2015 Amount Authorized	FY 2016 Budget Request
12. 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
13. 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	54,439,000
14. 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	49,541,000
15. 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
16. 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	17,491,000
17. 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

Statutory Citations	FY 2015 Amount Authorized	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2015 Amount Authorized	FY 2016 Budget Request
18. 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)	48,744,000
19. 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
20. Child Welfare Services [Section 425 of the Social Services Act]	$325,000,000	268,735,000	$325,000,000	268,735,000
21. Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration Projects [Section 426 of the Social Security Act]	Such sums	15,984,000	Such sums	15,984,000
22. Adoption Opportunities [Section 205 of Section II of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment and Adoption Reform Act]	Such sums	39,100,000	Such sums	42,622,000
23. 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
24. 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

Statutory Citations	FY 2015 Amount Authorized	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2015 Amount Authorized	FY 2016 Budget Request
25. Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentives Programs [Section 473A(h) of the Social Security Act]	$43,000,000	37,943,000	$43,000,000	37,943,000
26. 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	50,000,000
27. Social Services Research and Demonstration [Section 1110 of the Social Security Act]	Such sums	5,762,000	Such sums	17,762,000
28. 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	674,000,000
29. 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	18,950,000	$25,000,000	18,950,000
30. 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	135,000,000	$175,000,000	150,000,000

Statutory Citations	FY 2015 Amount Authorized	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2015 Amount Authorized	FY 2016 Budget Request
31. Domestic Violence Hotline [Section 303(b) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act]	$3,500,000	4,500,000	$3,500,000	12,300,000
32. Federal Administration (Includes Center for Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships)	Such sums	201,000,000	Such sums	211,767,000
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:				
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
2. Community Economic Development Program [Section674(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 BlockGrant 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	6,500,000	From amounts reserved under 674(b)(3) of the Community Services Block Grant Act	0

Statutory Citations	FY 2015 Amount Authorized	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2015 Amount Authorized	FY 2016 Budget Request
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		$10,346,115,000		$11,911,242,000
Total request level against definite authorizations		$510,249,000		$531,185,000

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 2015
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	18,950,000

[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
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
2014	11,083,182,000			10,346,943,000
1% Transfer				--7,149,000
Total				10,339,794,000
2015	10,277,062,000			10,346,115,000
2016	11,905,480,000			

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children and Families Services Programs

Amounts Available for Obligation

Budgetary Resources	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Annual, B.A.	$10,346,943,000	$10,346,115,000	$11,911,242,000
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	**$10,346,943,000**	**$10,346,115,000**	**$11,911,242,000**
Secretary's 1 % Transfer	-7,149,000	0	0
Subtotal, Adjusted Budget Authority	**$10,339,794,000**	**$10,346,115,000**	**$11,911,242,000**
PHS Evaluation Fund	5,762,000	0	0
Offsetting Collections from Federal Funds	20,254,000	29,114,000	29,114,000
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-2,666,000	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	0	492,938,000	0
Recoveries of prior year obligations	0	4,000,000	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	-492,938,000	0	0
Unobligated balance, Disaster Relief, start of year	87,056,000	67,396,000	0
Unobligated balance, Disaster Relief, end of year	-67,396,000	0	0
Total Obligations	**$9,889,865,000**	**$10,939,563,000**	**$11,940,356,000**

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children and Families Services Programs

Budget Authority by Activity

Activity	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Head Start	$8,597,845,000	$8,598,095,000	$10,117,706,000
Runaway and Homeless Youth Program	97,000,000	97,000,000	105,980,000
Education and Prevention Grants to Reduce Sexual Abuse	17,141,000	17,141,000	17,491,000
Child Abuse State Grants	25,310,000	25,310,000	25,310,000
Child Abuse Discretionary Activities	28,321,000	28,744,000	48,744,000
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention	39,764,000	39,764,000	39,764,000
Child Welfare Services	268,735,000	268,735,000	268,735,000
Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration	24,984,000	15,984,000	15,984,000
Adoption Opportunities	40,622,000	39,100,000	42,622,000
Abandoned Infants Assistance Program	11,063,000	11,063,000	11,063,000
Chafee Education and Training Vouchers	43,257,000	43,257,000	43,257,000
Adoption Incentives	37,943,000	37,943,000	37,943,000
Native American Programs	46,520,000	46,520,000	50,000,000
Social Services Research and Demonstration	0	5,762,000	17,762,000
Disaster Human Services Case Management	1,864,000	1,864,000	1,864,000
Community Services Block Grant	667,957,000	674,000,000	674,000,000
Community Services Discretionary Activities	35,497,000	36,383,000	0
Assets for Independence	18,950,000	18,950,000	18,950,000

Battered Women's Shelters and Domestic Violence Hotline	138,021,000	139,500,000	162,300,000
Federal Administration	197,701,000	199,701,000	211,767,000
Center for Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships	1,299,000	1,299,000	0
Total, Budget Authority	**$10,339,794,000**	**$10,346,115,000**	**$11,911,242,000**

Summary of Changes

FY 2015 Enacted	
Total estimated budget authority	$10,346,115,000
(Obligations)	($10,939,563,000)
FY 2016 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	$11,911,242,000
(Obligations)	($11,940,355,000)
Net change	+$1,565,127,000

Description of Changes	FY 2015 Enacted	Change from Base
Increases:		
A. Program:		
1) **Head Start:** Funding of $1.078B will support lengthening the Head Start day and year, while providing grantees the flexibility to serve children longer to align the length of day with the hour of public schools in the grantee's community. The remaining funds will maintain services to 927,000 funded slots for children and their families, while supporting a 3.65% cost of living adjustment to keep pace with increasing costs without diminishing quality.	$8,098,095,000	+$1,369,611,000
2) **Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships:** Funding increase will support new grants, federal costs of administration and evaluation activities and a 1.4% cost of living adjustment to keep pace with increasing costs without diminishing quality for current EHS-CC Partnership grantees.	$500,000,000	+$150,000,000
3) **Child Abuse Discretionary Activities:** $5M of funding provided for grants to develop best practices for child protection investigations. $15M of funding provided to develop a research base to serve victims of trafficking in the child welfare system.	$28,744,000	+$20,000,000
4) **Family Violence Prevention and Services/Battered Women's Shelters:** Funding increase includes a proposal to reauthorize and modify FVPSA for five years to provide continuity and expansion of the national network of domestic violence shelter and supportive services and the National Domestic Violence Hotline.	$135,000,000	+$15,000,000

Description of Changes	FY 2015 Enacted	Change from Base
5) **Federal Administration:** FY 2016 Increase for Pay and Non-Pay Inflations	$199,701,000	+$12,066,000
6) **Social Services Research and Demonstration:** FY16 PB request includes LIHEAP Evaluation of $3 million; National Study of Children and Adolescent Well-Being (NSCAW) of $6 million; and Early Care Evaluation Study of $3 million.	$5,762,000	+$12,000,000
7) **Domestic Violence Hotline:** Funding increase will provide for additional staff in order to ensure a timely response to requests for help including during periods of peak demand.	$4,500,000	+$7,800,000
8) **Transitional Living Program:** Funding increase of $5,000,000 will provide additional program services in the Transitional Living Programs (TLP) and will provide additional transitional services for the LGBTQ community and to conduct monitoring and quality assurance reviews as mandated by the RHY Act and to provide staffing to conduct the monitoring reviews	$43,650,000	+$5,891,000
9) **Adoption Opportunities:** New funding for discretionary grants to test intensive and exhaustive child-focused adoptive parent recruitment strategies for children in foster care.	$39,100,000	+$3,522,000
10) **Native American Programs:** increase additional funds for ANA languages	$46,520,000	+$3,480,000
11) **Prevalence, Needs and Characteristics of Homeless Youth:** Budget proposal for $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.	$0	+$2,000,000
12) **Basic Center Program:** Funding increase will be used to support monitoring and quality assurance reviews.	$53,350,000	+$1,089,000
13) **Service Connection for Youth on the Streets:** Funds will support 107 SOPs 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; conduct monitoring and quality assurance reviews as mandated by the RHY Act and to provide staffing to conduct the monitoring reviews; will support the program's ability to provide one-on-one individualized technical assistance, collect standardized information on screening and assessment, trauma-informed services, and evidence informed services during the reviews.	$17,141,000	+$350,000

Description of Changes	FY 2015 Enacted	Change from Base
14) **Center for Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships:** FY 2016 Increase to reflect pay inflation.	$1,299,000	+$83,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+$1,602,892,000
Total, Increases		+$1,602,892,000
Decreases:		
A. Program:		
1) **Community Economic Development:** No funding requested in FY 16.	$29,883,000	-$29,883,000
2) **Rural Community Facilities:** No funding requested in FY 16.	$6,500,000	-$6,500,000
3) **Center for Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships:** Program transfer to GDM	$1,299,000	-$1,382,000
Subtotal, Program Decreases		-$37,765,000
Total, Decreases		-$37,765,000
Net Change		+$1,565,127,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children and Families Services Programs

Justification

Funding Level	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget	Change from FY 2015 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	10,339,794,000	10,346,115,000	11,911,242,000	1,565,127,000
FTE	1,222	1,401	1,441	+40

Note- FTE total in table reflects total for all of ACF.

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 2016 request for Children and Families Services Programs is $11,911,242,000; an increase of $1,565,127,000 from the FY 2015 enacted level.

Highlights of the FY 2016 request for Children and Families Services Programs include:

Head Start (+$1.5 billion) – This increase will allow ACF to fund an estimated 927,000 slots for children and families, the same enrollment level as FY 2014. An increase of $1,078 million will ensure that all Head Start programs lengthen their service day and year. This increase also includes an additional $150,000,000 to expand Early Head Start, including through the Early Head Start – Child Care Partnerships. The remaining increase provides a $284 million cost of living adjustment (COLA) to raise enrollment back to the 2014 slot level and allows programs to keep pace with inflation without diminishing quality. The FY 2016 funding level continues to include $25 million, the same as FY 2015 enacted, to minimize the disruption of services to children and families when there is a transition to new providers because of increased competition due to the Designation Renewal System.

Child Abuse Prevention (+$20 million) – Of this requested increase, +$15 million will be dedicated to preventing traffickers from luring children and youth in the child welfare system into prostitution and other criminal activity, and +$5 million will support new competitive grants to identify and evaluate best practices for child protection investigations.

Family Violence Prevention and Services (+$22.8 million) – The additional funding will address unmet need for emergency shelter and supportive services such as legal advocacy, counseling, and safety planning under the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (+$15 million), and to expand the capacity of the National Domestic Violence Hotline to ensure timely response to calls, increase bilingual services, and expand online chatting and texting services.

Federal Administration (+$10.8 million) – The increase for this account is made up of a $12.1 million increase in the Federal Administration account and a $1.3 million decrease since this Budget requests that funding for the Center for Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships be moved to the Office of the Secretary. This funding will provide support 1,101 FTE, including 2 FTE to support the new Low

Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) Utility Innovation Fund. ACF's total FY 2016 level is 1,441 FTE, an increase of 40 FTE from the FY 2015 estimate. The additional FTE will be funded entirely from program funding and support expanded program responsibilities under current law and the President's Budget legislative requests.

Runaway and Homeless Youth (+$9 million) –This request includes an increase of $5,000,000 to expand program services in the Transitional Living Programs (TLP) and to provide additional transitional services for the large number of LGBTQ runaway and homeless youth who have particular challenges securing appropriate long-term living arrangements. In addition, 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. This request also includes $1,980,000 to support monitoring and quality assurance reviews and appropriations language to accomplish this task.

Social Services Research and Demonstration (+$12 million) – 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. In addition, this request includes $6,000,000 for the National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being (NSCAW). The remainder of the increase is $3,000,000 for research and evaluation related to the LIHEAP.

Violent Crime Reduction (+$22.8 million) – The additional funding will address unmet need for emergency shelter and supportive services such as legal advocacy, counseling, and safety planning under the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (+$15 million), and to expand the capacity of the National Domestic Violence Hotline to ensure timely response to calls, increase bilingual services, and expand online chatting and texting services.

Native American Programs (+$3 million) – This funding will be used for a special program aimed at increasing and improving Native American language instruction across the educational continuum.

Community Economic Development and Rural Community Facilities – These Community Services Discretionary Programs are discontinued in the FY 2016 Budget, as these efforts are duplicitous of other, larger, Federal efforts in at the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Environmental Protection Agency.

HEAD START

Funding Level	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget	Change from FY 2015 Enacted
Head Start	8,097,845,000	8,098,095,000	9,467,706,000	1,369,611,000
Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships	500,000,000	500,000,000	650,000,000	150,000,000
Total, Budget Authority	8,597,845,000	8,598,095,000	10,117,706,000	1,519,611,000

Authorizing Legislation– Section 639 of the Head Start Act

2016 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 was 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 (OHS) 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 million 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.

The FY 2014 appropriation also provided $500 million for Early Head Start Expansion and Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships, which expand access to high quality early learning and development opportunities for infants and toddlers. Through the Partnerships, Early Head Start grantees 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 are 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. From the 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 to provide sufficient time to initiate this new program and conduct a competition. All entities currently eligible to apply for Early Head Start funding may apply for Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships. This includes states, local governments, public and private non-profits, and for-profit agencies. Programs are 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 are exempt from Designation Renewal System (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 are continuing to undergo Head Start monitoring during this time period. HHS began awarding the Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership grants beginning in December of 2014 and concluding in March of 2015. Funds will support more than 270 grants and services to more than 30,000 children.

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 shows 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 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 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. Awards for the first two rounds of DRS competitions were made in 2013 and 2014. Applications submitted for the third cohort of competitions are currently being reviewed with awards planned for this summer. The fourth cohort of DRS grantees was notified of their requirement to compete for continued funding in December 2014, and those competitions will begin later this year. ACF is also implementing an extensive redesign of its monitoring system in order to align with the 5-year grant cycle, provide grantees with the opportunity for continuous information for program improvement, provide a multi-year perspective on grantee performance, and focus on quality in addition to compliance. Finally, ACF is in the process of revising the Head Start Program Performance Standards to reflect the best available science on early learning and development and anticipates publishing an NPRM in the spring of 2015.

In FY 2016, 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.

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

2011	$7,559,633,000
2012	$7,968,544,000
2013	$7,573,080,875
2013 Hurricane Sandy	$94,976,541[1]
2014	$8,597,519,902[2][3]
2015	$8,598,095,000[4]

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 Bachelor of Arts (BA) or advanced degree in early childhood education. Based on data from FY 2014, we are far surpassing this requirement with 71 percent of Head Start center-based teachers having a BA or advanced degree. The law also required 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

[1] Fiscal Year 2013 Hurricane Sandy funding after the $5 million sequestration reduction.

[2] The fiscal year 2014 funding excludes $250,000 in funding that the Secretary transferred using the authority under Section 206 of the Consolidated Appropriation Act of 2014 (Public Law 113-76, 128 STAT 382-383).

[3] Fiscal Year 2014 and Fiscal Year 2005 Head Start funding includes $500,000,000 to support the President's Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships.

[4] Fiscal Year 2016 Head Start funding includes $650,000,000 to continue supporting the President's Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships.

their degree and experience in early childhood education. Thus the goal for fiscal years 2011 through 2016 for performance measure 3C is to reach 100 percent. The most recent FY 2014 data indicates that 95.5 percent of Head Start teachers had an AA degree or higher, missing the target of 100 percent, but improving over the FY 2013 result (94.6 percent). More Head Start teachers have degrees than ever before, and are better equipped to deliver quality instruction to Head Start children. Of the 43,946 Head Start teachers in FY 2014, 41,977 had an AA degree or higher; of these degreed teachers, 10,872 have an AA degree, 25,428 have a BA degree, and 5,677 have a graduate degree. Not included in these numbers are an additional 1,463 teachers with a Child Development Associate (CDA) or state credential (no degree) and the 185 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 credential, 52.8 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.

However, despite these significant quality improvements, many children who are enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start are not receiving the exposure to high quality instructional time that they need in order to be ready for school. Specifically, some children currently enrolled in Head Start receive as few as 448 hours of classroom time over the course of a calendar year, which translates to 3.5 hours each day for 128 days per year. This is less than half of early learning services that many children receive in high-quality pre-kindergarten programs that have shown the strongest impacts. Research has demonstrated that instructional time, both in terms of length of day and length of year, is a critical predictor of program impacts on children's outcomes. Increasing the duration of early learning services for all Head Start children is critical to ensuring that future Head Start children will receive the instructional time necessary to support development the key skills for school success.

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 2016 request for the Head Start program is $10,117,706,000, an increase of $1,519,611,000 from the FY 2015 enacted level. The FY 2016 funding request includes $1,078,000,000 to lengthen the Head Start day and year, while providing grantees the flexibility to serve children longer to align the length of day with the hours of public schools in the grantee's community. This budget request provides sufficient funds to support an estimated 927,000 funded slots in the base program (excluding infant and toddler slots that will be created with continued investment in the Early Head Start-Child Care (EHS-CC) Partnership) — the same number as FY 2014. This increase also includes an additional $150 million to expand Early Head Start, including through the Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships. This increase also provides a $284 million cost of living adjustment to allow programs to keep pace with inflation without diminishing quality and increase slots back to the 2014 level.

The FY 2016 funding level continues to include $25 million, authorized through appropriations language, to minimize the disruption of services to children and families when there is a transition to new providers because of increased competition due to the DRS. This would allow HHS to continue using these funds

where necessary to support new Head Start and EHS grantees with a small amount of start-up or transition funding to ensure that the new grantee is fully operational when the incumbent grant ends.

HHS has used these funds to hire, train and conduct criminal background checks on staff; obtain licenses; begin recruitment and enrollment; and transfer property and inventory from the incumbent grantee prior to the time when children begin to be served in the program. HHS has also used these funds to support the operations of a temporary provider until the permanent grantee is in place to avoid any gaps in service to children and families. Additionally HHS has used a portion of these transition funds to support the additional re-evaluation of American Indian/Alaska Native grantees and the monitoring of new grantees, both required by statute.

Included in the FY 2016 funding is a $1.1 billion request to ensure that every Head Start program serves children for a full school day and a full school year, which research shows promotes better outcomes for young children. Children in Head Start programs that operate under our current minimums of 3.5 hours a day and 128 days a year receive less than half the program hours provided by the high quality pre-kindergarten programs that have demonstrated stronger impacts. Currently, half of Head Start slots are served in programs that operate a full school year, and approximately 40 percent of slots served in the center-based and family child care program options are served for less than a full school day.

Mounting evidence from early childhood research demonstrates that the proposed quality improvements to lengthen the day and year are necessary to increase and sustain the impact of Head Start on child outcomes. Specifically, research about the effects of extended day learning, full day preschool, full day kindergarten, and effective teaching and curricula practices for young children strongly point to the inadequacy of a 3.5 hour day.[5,6,7,8,9,10,11] A recent study demonstrated that instructional time was linked to program impacts on children's cognitive outcomes in the Head Start Impact Study[12]. Full-day programs are able to provide sufficient learning time on the areas of skill development that children need to excel later in life, including language and literacy, scientific reasoning, and mathematics, while half-day programs are not.

Extending the Head Start day and year will allow children to receive more instructional time to support development of skills important to school success, which in turn, will lead to better long-term outcomes and a greater return on the federal investment.

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[11] Walston, J.T., and West, J. (2004). *Full-day and Half-day Kindergarten in the United States: Findings from the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study, Kindergarten Class of 1998–99 (NCES 2004–078).* U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

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In addition, up to one percent of the $1.078 billion may be reserved for research and evaluation. These funds will allow HHS to examine, for example, the circumstances under which a longer program day and year promotes increased child outcomes, the professional development strategies, teacher supports, or curriculum models that support a rich full-day learning environment, and the effectiveness of different approaches and innovations given the variation among programs.

These increases are complemented by significant new investments in child care and home visiting within HHS as well as historic investments in preschool at the Department of Education. The Budget for the Department of Education would allow up to $20 million of the 5 percent set-aside within the Preschool Development Grants program to fund "Pilots in Integrated Programming for Early Results" (PIPER) in 5-6 local communities to test innovative approaches to strengthening the effectiveness of early learning interventions and improving the transitions of children from preschool into kindergarten through third grade. Eligible applicants would be consortia that include a local educational agency and early learning programs in the community, such as State or local preschool, child care, Head Start or private providers. The PIPER pilots will provide an opportunity for communities to identify the key practices and strategies aligned to the science of early learning and development that extend and enable success for children in the early grades, and aligning classroom pedagogy and school curricula to reflect those strategies.

Performance Goals-

ACF is committed to ensuring that Head Start serves the full number of children for which Congress has appropriated funds. Therefore, ACF 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 2013-2014 program year, Head Start grantees had, on average, not enrolled 0.9 percent (0.88 percent) of the children they were funded to serve, missing the FY 2014 target of 0.7 percent. This represents approximately 8,200 children who could have been served using the Head Start funds appropriated and awarded to grantees. For FY 2016, under-enrollment in Head Start programs is projected to drop by at least 0.1 percentage points from the previous year's actual result, 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 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 strives 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. In response to the data from the FY 2013 CLASS reviews, OHS is providing more intentional targeted assistance to those grantees that score in the low range on CLASS. OHS is flagging grantees that score in the low range, conducting more analysis on the specific

dimensions within the Instructional Support domain that are particularly challenging for those grantees, and working more directly with those grantees on strategies for improvement. Data from the FY 2014 CLASS reviews indicates that 23 percent of grantees are in the low on any domain, exceeding the revised target of 27 percent. In FY 2016, ACF aims to maintain this level of performance to achieve the performance target of 25 percent.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2016 Target +/- FY 2015 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 2014: 23% Target: 27% (Target Exceeded)	26% (Average of FY12 and FY13 results - 2PP)	25%	- 1
3.6LT and 3B: Increase the percentage of Early Head Start children completing all medical screenings. (Outcome)	FY 2014: 83.1% 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)	80% [1]	N/A	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 2014: 95.5% Target: 100% (Target Not Met but Improved)	100%	100%	Maintain
3F: Decrease under-enrollment in Head Start programs, thereby increasing the number of children served per dollar. (Efficiency)	FY 2014: 0.9% Target: 0.6% (Target Not Met)	Prior Result -0.1PP	Prior Result -0.1PP	N/A

[1] The previously published FY 2013 target for this performance measure has been pushed forward to FY 2015 to align with the data source (FACES data). Data used for this measure will be collected again in the fall of FY 2015, with data available in the spring of that same fiscal year. ACF is also adjusting this target in light of the most recent data trend.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2016 Target +/- FY 2015 Target
3i[2]: Number of Early Head Start medical screenings completed. (Output)	FY 2014: 126,644 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
3ii: Number of Head Start teachers without a degree who are enrolled in Early Childhood Education degree program. (Output)	FY 2014: 2,262 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
3iii: Number of Head Start teachers with at least an AA degree. (Output)	FY 2014: 51,298 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
3iv: Number of teachers aides with at least an AA degree. (Output)	FY 2014: 15,569 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
3v: Number of Head Start staff who are current or former Head Start parents. (Output)	FY 2014: 57,702 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

[2] The output measures listed in the table (3i-3v) include Head Start, Early Head Start and Migrant and Seasonal Head Start programs.

Resource and Program Data
Head Start

Data Category	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	$7,788,423,901	$7,788,423,901	$8,072,906,276
(Head Start)	(6,422,267,563)	(6,422,267,563)	(6,656,849,290)
(Early Head Start)	(1,366,156,338)	(1,366,156,338)	(1,416,056,986)
DRS Transition Funding	24,749,999	25,000,000	25,000,000
Duration Expansion			1,078,000,000
Research/Evaluation	19,984,746	20,000,000	20,000,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	203,321,704	203,321,704	209,743,569
(TTA Head Start)	(158,627,984)	(158,627,984)	(163,638,209)
(TTA Early Head Start)	(44,693,720)	(44,693,720)	(46,105,360)
Monitoring Support	41,690,194	42,000,000	42,000,000
Program Support	19,349,358	19,349,395	20,056,155
Total, Resources	$8,097,519,902	$8,098,095,000	$9,467,706,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	1,812	1,812	1,812
New Starts			
#	518	518	518
$	$1,707,977,136	$1,652,105,689	$2,790,404,719
Continuations			
#	1,294	1,294	1,294
$	$6,226,524,854	$6,285,727,791	$6,513,424,711
Contracts			
#	53	52	51
$	$149,020,871	$146,175,108	$149,555,930
Interagency Agreements			
#	6	8	8
$	$9,896,135	$8,322,351	$8,322,351

Notes:
1. DRS Transition Funding - Supports the implementation of the Designation Renewal System.
2. Duration Expansion - Discretionary grants to existing Head Start programs to ensure that existing Head Start programs lengthen the Head Start day and year.
3. Research/Evaluation - Funding authorized under Section 640(a)(2)(D) of the Head Start Act that is limited to $20 million per year. These costs include information technology support, contract fees and overhead cost related to research.
4. Monitoring Support - Funding authorized under Section 640(a)(2)(E) of the Head Start Act for monitoring and on-site reviews that is limited to $42 million.
5. Program Support - Includes funding for information technology support, contract fees and panel reviews.

Resource and Program Data
Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships

Data Category	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive		$959,000,000	$618,750,000
(Head Start)			
(Early Head Start)		(959,000,000)	(618,750,000)
DRS Transition Funding			
Duration Expansion			
Research/Evaluation	$549,256	1,100,744	1,175,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance		25,000,000	16,250,000
(TTA Head Start)			
(TTA Early Head Start)		(25,000,000)	(16,250,000)
Monitoring Support			5,376,310
Program Support	6,512,349	11,837,651	8,448,690
Total, Resources	$7,061,605	$996,938,395	$650,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	0	275	350
New Starts			
#	0	275	75
$	$0	$984,000,000	$150,815,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	275
$	$0	$0	$484,185,000
Contracts			
#	1	3	3
$	$6,971,727	$5,974,962	$6,959,945
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	1	1
$	$0	$125,141	$153,323

Notes:
1. The $500 million appropriated in FY 2014 must be obligated by March 31, 2015. HHS is awarding Early Head Start – Child Care Partnership grants in FY 2015. This display of the funds for FY 2014 and FY 2015 aligns with when funds are being awarded rather than when funds were appropriated.
2. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, contract fees and panel reviews costs as well as funding for staff and associated overhead.

Additional Head Start Program Data[1]

Number of Grantees, Children, Staff and Classroom Data	FY 2014 Actual[2]	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Estimate
Number of Grantees	1,646	1,646	1,646
Funded Slots for Children in Head Start Programs:	927,275	911,750	927,275
(Head Start)	810,581	797,005	810,581
(Early Head Start)	116,726	114,745	116,726
Number of Staff	238,529	238,529	238,529
Number of Teachers	60,552	60,552	61,580
Percent of Staff that are Teachers	25%	25%	26%
Average Teacher Salary	$28,821	$28,821	$29,873
Number of Teachers with AA Degree	15,739	17,000	17,500
Percent of Teachers with AA Degree	26%	28%	28%
Average Teacher Salary with AA Degree	$30,878	$30,878	$32,005
Number of Teachers with BA Degree	29,358	30,000	31,000
Percent of Teachers with BA Degree	48%	50%	50%
Average Teacher Salary with BA Degree	$30,878	$30,878	$32,005
Number of Teachers with Advanced Degree	6,117	6,200	6,300
Percent of Teachers with Advanced Degree	10%	10%	10%
Average Teacher Salary with Advanced Degree	$39,921	$39,921	$41,378
Number of Head Start (pre-school) Teachers[3]	43,946	43,210	43,950
Percent of head Start Teachers with BA degree or higher, in Early Childhood Eduction/related field	71%	73%	75%
Average Salary for a full-time Head Start (pre-school) teacher	$30,705	$30,705	$31,826
Volunteers	1,167,098	1,167,098	1,186,971
Number of Classrooms	54,746	53,000	54,746

[1] The totals shown in the FY 2014 actual though FY 2016 estimates do not factor the impact of the Early Head Start – Child Care Partnerships in the table above.
[2] The FY 2014 data includes some of the impacts of the funding reductions as a result of sequestration. Grantees determined the best approach to restore lost slots.
[3] Data on teacher degrees includes teachers in all types of Head Start programs including Early Head Start and Migrant and Seasonal Head Start, with the exception of the data specifically noted as being on Head Start (pre-school) teachers only.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
State Table - Head Start

FY 2014 Discretionary/Mandatory State/Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.600

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	Difference from FY 2015 Estimate
Alabama	124,377,203	124,377,203	128,920,205	4,543,002
Alaska	14,677,625	14,677,625	15,213,740	536,115
Arizona	121,586,377	121,586,377	126,027,441	4,441,064
Arkansas	73,063,664	72,481,912	75,129,386	2,647,474
California	979,754,551	977,063,822	1,012,754,457	35,690,635
Colorado	83,043,878	82,116,669	85,116,062	2,999,393
Connecticut	62,589,568	62,589,568	64,875,715	2,286,147
Delaware	15,172,449	15,172,449	15,726,638	554,189
District of Columbia	27,977,602	27,313,603	28,311,260	997,657
Florida	318,389,657	316,957,005	328,534,177	11,577,172
Georgia	203,399,319	202,672,797	210,075,624	7,402,827
Hawaii	26,060,039	26,060,039	27,011,908	951,869
Idaho	26,697,173	26,697,173	27,672,314	975,141
Illinois	321,387,029	321,286,369	333,021,675	11,735,306
Indiana	113,430,566	113,430,566	117,573,731	4,143,165
Iowa	60,129,449	60,129,449	62,325,737	2,196,288
Kansas	60,237,400	60,159,967	62,357,370	2,197,403
Kentucky	128,035,469	128,035,469	132,712,093	4,676,624
Louisiana	166,131,337	165,232,805	171,268,098	6,035,293
Maine	32,208,621	32,208,621	33,385,073	1,176,452
Maryland	91,807,269	91,160,543	94,490,273	3,329,730
Massachusetts	124,459,511	124,459,511	129,005,519	4,546,008
Michigan	271,485,932	269,439,873	279,281,434	9,841,561
Minnesota	85,086,710	85,086,710	88,194,587	3,107,877
Mississippi	182,885,459	181,859,095	188,501,680	6,642,585
Missouri	141,473,617	141,473,617	146,641,082	5,167,465
Montana	24,385,336	24,385,336	25,276,035	890,699
Nebraska	42,962,702	42,962,702	44,531,958	1,569,256
Nevada	28,416,227	28,416,227	29,454,158	1,037,931
New Hampshire	15,739,084	15,739,084	16,313,970	574,886
New Jersey	156,698,017	154,071,637	159,699,258	5,627,621
New Mexico	61,861,561	61,861,561	64,121,116	2,259,555
New York	505,464,030	505,211,038	523,664,376	18,453,338
North Carolina	171,279,580	170,599,580	176,830,900	6,231,320
North Dakota	20,359,378	20,359,378	21,103,025	743,647

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	Difference from FY 2015 Estimate
Ohio	291,584,452	291,335,593	301,976,917	10,641,324
Oklahoma	99,351,062	98,800,667	102,409,460	3,608,793
Oregon	71,691,114	71,691,114	74,309,704	2,618,590
Pennsylvania	270,312,578	270,312,578	280,186,015	9,873,437
Rhode Island	25,484,182	25,484,182	26,415,017	930,835
South Carolina	101,263,106	100,640,662	104,316,663	3,676,001
South Dakota	21,988,051	21,988,051	22,791,187	803,136
Tennessee	136,892,761	136,892,761	141,892,906	5,000,145
Texas	570,538,533	569,041,969	589,826,796	20,784,827
Utah	48,418,043	48,418,043	50,186,560	1,768,517
Vermont	15,535,073	15,535,073	16,102,507	567,434
Virginia	117,220,586	117,220,586	121,502,185	4,281,599
Washington	123,638,128	123,638,128	128,154,134	4,516,006
West Virginia	59,476,634	59,476,634	61,649,078	2,172,444
Wisconsin	105,704,455	105,522,006	109,376,303	3,854,297
Wyoming	13,750,805	13,750,805	14,253,067	502,262
Subtotal	**6,955,562,952**	**6,937,084,232**	**7,190,470,574**	**253,386,342**
Indian Tribes	222,722,353	222,722,353	230,857,510	8,135,157
Subtotal	**222,722,353**	**222,722,353**	**230,857,510**	**8,135,157**
American Samoa	2,339,933	2,339,933	2,425,401	85,468
Guam	2,558,825	2,558,825	2,652,289	93,464
Northern Mariana Islands	1,859,836	1,859,836	1,927,768	67,932
Palau	1,460,671	1,460,671	1,514,023	53,352
Puerto Rico	278,608,717	278,608,717	288,785,179	10,176,462
Virgin Islands	9,628,366	9,628,366	9,980,052	351,686
Migrant Program	332,402,268	332,160,968	344,293,480	12,132,512
Subtotal	**628,858,616**	**628,617,316**	**651,578,192**	**22,960,876**
Total States/Territories	**7,807,143,921**	**7,788,423,901**	**8,072,906,276**	**284,482,375**
Discretionary Funds	6,029,979	25,000,000	1,103,000,000	1,078,000,000
Other	81,024,298	81,349,395	82,056,155	706,760
Training and Technical Assistance	203,321,704	203,321,704	209,743,569	6,421,865
Subtotal, Adjustments	**290,375,981**	**309,671,099**	**1,394,799,724**	**1,085,128,625**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$8,097,519,902**	**$8,098,095,000**	**$9,467,706,000**	**$1,369,611,000**

Notes:
1. Discretionary Funds - Include $1.078 billion in discretionary grants to existing Head Start programs to lengthen the Head Start day and year. In addition to $25 million to minimize disruptions in Head Start services to children and families during the implementation of the Designation Renewal System.
2. Other - Includes funding for Research/Evaluation, Monitoring Support, and Program Support.

RUNAWAY AND HOMELESS YOUTH PROGRAM

Funding Level	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget	Change from FY 2015 Enacted
Basic Center Program	53,350,000	53,350,000	54,439,000	1,089,000
Transitional Living Program	43,650,000	43,650,000	49,541,000	5,891,000
Prevalence, Needs and Characteristics of Homeless Youth	0	0	2,000,000	2,000,000
Total, Budget Authority	97,000,000	97,000,000	105,980,000	8,980,000

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

2016 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 reunification/reconnection 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 under 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 under 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 education and 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:

2011	$97,539,000
2012	$97,355,000
2013	$91,101,000
2014	$97,000,000
2015	$97,000,000

In an attempt to gain greater insight into how RHY programs support the lives of youth transitioning to adulthood, FY 2013 marked the beginning of the Transitional Living Program Evaluation. The ACF Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB) contracted with Abt Associates, Inc. to conduct a study which is designed to capture service dosage, program implementation and services, and youth outcomes around housing, protective factors, and well-being. Data will be captured at baseline, three, six, and twelve months for the 1,250 youth who will make up the experimental and comparison groups. This five year study is expected to conclude in FY 2018. The data collection instruments are currently under review for Office of Budget and Management clearance and data collection is expected to start by March of 2015.

During FY 2014, the TLP program exceeded the target of 86 percent with an actual result of 87.8 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). 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 2016 request for the Runaway and Homeless Youth Program is $105,980,000, an increase of $8,980,000 from the FY 2015 enacted level. This request includes an increase of $5,000,000 to provide additional program services in the Transitional Living Programs (TLP) and to expand transitional services for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Questioning (LGBTQ) youth. One million ($1,000,000) of this increase will be used to support services to LGBTQ youth. This request also includes $1,980,000 to support monitoring and quality assurance reviews and appropriations language to accomplish this task and continues the FY 2015 President's Budget proposal for $2 million for the Prevalence, Needs and Characteristics of Homeless Youth.

Studies suggest that LGBTQ youth represent a disproportionately large share of homeless youth when compared to the overall population. This increase will expand our demonstration projects for rural youth to also include a demonstration project for LGBTQ youth for the next 5-year period to test recently identified interventions and services tailored to LGBTQ youth in alignment with the U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness' Framework for Ending Youth Homelessness. Using additional funding to support demonstration projects would help to fill a gap in knowledge on screening and assessment and effective interventions for this highly vulnerable population.

This request continues the FY 2015 President's Budget proposal for $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 funds are requested 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.

The additional $1,980,000 will be used to increase the knowledge base on what screening and assessment tools and trauma-informed and evidence-informed services are delivered to promote housing stability and the social and emotional well-being for youth. This critical information supports ACF's Strategic Plan (Strategic Objective 3.5), which focuses on promoting housing stability and the social and emotional well-being of the youth served. These administrative funds are also necessary in order for ACF to meet the legislative requirement of reviewing one-third of the active RHY grants on a yearly basis. Funding will support federal staff to conduct the monitoring and quality assurance reviews as well as provide one-on-one individualized technical assistance that will help grantees improve the operation of their centers, projects, and grant activities.

This request builds upon efforts started in previous fiscal years. For example, 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 nearly 62 percent in FY 2014, exceeding the FY 2014 target of 60 percent. By FY 2016, it is expected that 64 percent of youth will either complete their plans successfully or leave ahead of schedule based on a positive opportunity.

The FY 2016 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, as indicated in the table below. ACF has also joined with the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and other federal partners that serve homeless populations to move toward a shared language, shared data elements and data collection instruments. This partnership culminated in the integration of the data reporting system that will capture all RHY data through HUD's Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). It will serve to increase the accuracy and consistency of federal counts of the homeless population and foster greater coordination among organizations serving local homeless populations.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2016 Target +/- FY 2015 Target
4.1LT and 4A: Maintain the proportion of youth living in safe and appropriate settings after exiting ACF-funded Transitional Living Program (TLP) services.[1] (Outcome)	FY 2014: 87.8% Target: 86% (Target Exceeded)	86%	87%	+ 1
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 2014: 61.8% Target: 60% (Target Exceeded)	62%	64%	+ 2
4C: Maintain the proportion of Transitional Living Program (TLP) youth who are engaged in community service and service learning activities while in the program.[2] (Outcome)	FY 2014: 36.7% Target: 37.6% (Target Not Met)	37,4% (Prior Result +2%)	37.4% [3]	Maintain

[1] The language of this measure has been updated to reflect a maintenance goal based on the most recent performance trend data.
[2] The language of this measure has been updated to reflect a maintenance goal based on the most recent performance trend data.
[3] The FY 2016 target for this measure has been updated to reflect the measure change to a maintenance goal.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2016 Target +/- FY 2015 Target
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 2014: 97.7% Target: 96% (Target Exceeded)	96%	96%	Maintain
4i: Number of Basic Center Program grants. (Output)	FY 2014: 299 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
4ii: Number of youth entered BCP for services in the shelter. (Output)	FY 2014: 31,755 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
4iii: Number of Transitional Living Program grants. (Output)	FY 2014: 200 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
4iv: Number of youth entered TLP for services in the residency. (Output)	FY 2014: 2,927 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Basic Center Program

Data Category	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	$47,977,399	$48,015,000	$48,015,000
Research/Evaluation	860,008	792,456	792,456
Demonstration/Development	350,000	350,000	350,000
Training/Technical Assistance	3,534,878	3,574,786	4,049,226
Program Support	621,981	617,758	1,232,318
Total, Resources	$53,344,266	$53,350,000	$54,439,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	301	296	296
New Starts			
#	108	89	95
$	$18,054,310	$14,087,253	$15,806,252
Continuations			
#	193	207	201
$	$32,801,321	$36,777,747	$35,108,748
Contracts			
#	4	4	5
$	$2,239,320	$2,244,040	$2,699,213
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	1
$	$248,837	$240,260	$249,843

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. In FY 2016, also includes funding for salaries and benefits and associated overhead and travel to carry out section 368a of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act.

Resource and Program Data
Transitional Living Program

Data Category	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	$39,578,444	$38,394,119	$38,285,000
Research/Evaluation	570,957	616,192	607,985
Demonstration/Development	495,436	1,684,295	6,684,295
Training/Technical Assistance	2,104,708	2,028,706	2,602,320
Program Support	898,823	926,688	1,361,400
Total, Resources	$43,648,368	$43,650,000	$49,541,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	202	204	229
New Starts			
#	24	2	25
$	$4,341,734	$884,295	$5,000,000
Continuations			
#	178	202	204
$	$36,921,108	$40,394,119	$41,219,295
Contracts			
#	4	4	4
$	$2,136,688	$1,894,787	$2,441,022
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	1
$	$248,838	$476,799	$483,187

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. In FY 2016, also includes funding for salaries and benefits and associated overhead and travel to carry out section 368a of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act.

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

Data Category	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 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	1
$	$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 2016 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.623

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	Difference from FY 2015 Estimate
Alabama	495,222	667,364	667,364	0
Alaska	299,588	299,588	299,588	0
Arizona	997,390	996,121	996,121	0
Arkansas	427,080	426,844	426,844	0
California	5,885,106	5,616,200	5,616,200	0
Colorado	708,081	762,575	762,575	0
Connecticut	371,877	517,440	517,440	0
Delaware	199,452	267,185	267,185	0
District of Columbia	357,243	200,000	200,000	0
Florida	3,119,819	2,652,691	2,652,691	0
Georgia	1,374,682	1,560,224	1,560,224	0
Hawaii	199,176	200,000	200,000	0
Idaho	254,057	254,057	254,057	0
Illinois	1,809,898	1,900,761	1,900,761	0
Indiana	832,057	977,923	977,923	0
Iowa	409,725	454,650	454,650	0
Kansas	276,891	430,034	430,034	0
Kentucky	787,548	623,341	623,341	0
Louisiana	699,573	651,144	651,144	0
Maine	478,994	200,000	200,000	0
Maryland	599,158	819,438	819,438	0
Massachusetts	1,121,101	899,416	899,416	0
Michigan	2,006,042	1,457,465	1,457,465	0
Minnesota	759,085	785,575	785,575	0
Mississippi	407,623	442,990	442,990	0
Missouri	1,293,881	889,522	889,522	0
Montana	199,175	200,000	200,000	0
Nebraska	374,315	326,500	326,500	0
Nevada	380,761	411,427	411,427	0
New Hampshire	206,361	206,361	206,361	0
New Jersey	1,263,090	1,251,115	1,251,115	0
New Mexico	417,347	321,066	321,066	0
New York	3,081,151	2,702,325	2,702,325	0
North Carolina	1,311,371	1,418,212	1,418,212	0
North Dakota	199,176	200,000	200,000	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	Difference from FY 2015 Estimate
Ohio	1,300,010	1,628,789	1,628,789	0
Oklahoma	417,688	580,499	580,499	0
Oregon	1,339,623	922,170	922,170	0
Pennsylvania	1,383,180	1,700,252	1,700,252	0
Rhode Island	185,199	200,000	200,000	0
South Carolina	399,172	670,394	670,394	0
South Dakota	189,051	200,000	200,000	0
Tennessee	888,942	932,450	932,450	0
Texas	3,925,261	4,318,345	4,318,345	0
Utah	510,622	530,766	530,766	0
Vermont	199,176	200,000	200,000	0
Virginia	798,352	1,142,437	1,142,437	0
Washington	1,174,476	1,060,735	1,060,735	0
West Virginia	185,222	241,871	241,871	0
Wisconsin	979,565	682,480	682,480	0
Wyoming	99,588	200,000	200,000	0
Subtotal	**47,578,223**	**47,200,742**	**47,200,742**	**0**
American Samoa	0	70,000	70,000	0
Guam	0	70,000	70,000	0
Northern Mariana Islands	0	70,000	70,000	0
Puerto Rico	399,176	534,258	534,258	0
Virgin Islands	0	70,000	70,000	0
Subtotal	**399,176**	**814,258**	**814,258**	**0**
Total States/Territories	**47,977,399**	**48,015,000**	**48,015,000**	**0**
Other	1,831,989	1,760,214	2,374,774	614,560
Training and Technical Assistance	3,534,878	3,574,786	4,049,226	474,440
Subtotal, Adjustments	**5,366,867**	**5,335,000**	**6,424,000**	**1,089,000**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$53,344,266**	**$53,350,000**	**$54,439,000**	**$1,089,000**

SERVICE CONNECTION FOR YOUTH ON THE STREETS

Funding Level	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget	Change from 2015 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	$17,141,000	$17,141,000	$17,491,000	+$350,000

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

2016 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:

2011 ..... $17,935,000
2012 ..... $17,901,000
2013 ..... $16,751,000
2014 ..... $17,141,000
2015 ..... $17,141,000

The Street Outreach Program (SOP) provides outreach to runaway and homeless youth on the streets or in areas that increase the risk of sexual exploitation, the goal being to help young people get off the streets and into safe settings. To that end, the program promotes efforts by its funded grantees to build relationships between street outreach workers and homeless street youth. Because many of these youth have been on the street for extended periods of time, the development of a trusting relationship between street youth and an agency's outreach workers takes time and requires multiple contacts with the individual youth to get them into shelter. Grantees also provide support services that aim to move youth into shelter or stable housing and help prepare them for independence.

Since FY 2010, a performance measure for 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 2014 actual result shows an agency average of 196 street youth who accepted shelter, demonstrating an increase for performance on this measure as compared to the previous year (FY 2013 actual result of 153). It is important to note that all contacts (including all street contact with youth) for this program have decreased from 668,165 reported in FY 2013 to 461,524 contacts in FY 2014. This likely reflects the lower number of grantees who were funded to perform street outreach services during

this fiscal year - a loss of almost 30 grantees. The ACF Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB) will continue to work 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, which will help improve the average rate of youth contacts who accept shelter.

During FY 2010, FYSB engaged a cohort of SOP grantees in a data collection effort to better examine the program. Specifically, the purpose of the SOP Data Collection Project was 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 was 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 were collected from a total of 656 street youth ages 14 to 21 youth through computer-assisted personal interviews and focus groups. Preliminary findings from this effort were released on October 22, 2014 and include the following snapshot:

- Study participants had been homeless on and off for a total of around 2 years, on average.
- More than half of these young people reported that they tried to go to a shelter for safe housing but the beds were full. And more than 1 in 4 said they had no transportation to get to a shelter.
- Nearly 30 percent of participants in our study reported being gay, lesbian or bisexual. And almost 7 percent reported being transgender.
- Young people on the streets are victimized at high rates.

The final report is expected to be released in early 2015.

Budget Request

The FY 2016 request for Service Connection for Youth on the Street is $17,491,000, a $350,000 increase from the FY 2015 enacted level. These funds will support 107 SOPs 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. The increase will be used to conduct monitoring and quality assurance reviews as mandated by the RHY Act and to provide staffing to conduct the monitoring reviews. Further, funding will support the program's ability to provide one-on-one individualized technical assistance, collect standardized information on screening and assessment, trauma-informed services, and evidence informed services during the reviews. This critical information would allow the RHY program to have information that supports ACF Strategic Plan (Strategic Objective 3.5), which focuses on promoting housing stability and the social and emotional well-being of the youth served.

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 2016, the program aims to improve by at least two percent over the previous year's actual result.

The FY 2016 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	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2016 Target +/- FY 2015 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 2014: 196 Target: 156 (Target Exceeded)	199 (Prior Result +2%)	Prior Result +2%	N/A
4v: Number of Street Outreach Program (SOP) grants. (Output)	FY 2014: 109 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Service Connection for Youth on the Streets

Data Category	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	$16,007,614	$15,426,900	$15,426,900
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	365,021	355,602	425,657
Program Support	754,156	1,358,498	1,638,443
Total, Resources	$17,126,791	$17,141,000	$17,491,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	110	107	107
New Starts			
#	16	38	53
$	$2,439,733	$4,712,482	$8,274,685
Continuations			
#	94	69	54
$	$13,610,687	$10,714,418	$7,152,215
Contracts			
#	2	2	2
$	$817,116	$1,473,840	$1,589,898
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	1
$	$248,838	$240,260	$243,454

Notes:
1. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, contract fees and grants/panel review costs. In FY 2016, also includes funding for salaries and benefits and associated overhead and travel to carry out section 368a of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act.

CAPTA STATE GRANTS

Funding Level	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget	Change from FY 2015 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	25,310,000	25,310,000	25,310,000	0

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

2016 Authorization ..... Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method ..... Formula Grants

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:

2011 ..... $26,482,000
2012 ..... $26,432,000
2013 ..... $25,734,000
2014 ..... $25,310,000
2015 ..... $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. Updated state data submission shows that in FY 2012, states' actual performance met the FY 2012 target of 6.5 percent. In FY 2013, state performance on this measure showed that 6.3 percent of children with subsequent substantiated or indicated reports of maltreatment, which met the target for that year. 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 2016 request for Child Abuse State Grants is $25,310,000, the same as the FY 2015 enacted level. The budget proposes to reauthorize CAPTA at the current funding level through FY 2020. These funds will continue to help support improved child protection systems, including services to prevent incidents of abuse/neglect and children being removed from their 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.

A $5 million increase is included in the Child Abuse Discretionary Activities account to fund competitive grants to develop best practices for child protective investigations. The result of this work will inform the programs funded through this account.

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. Updated state data submissions show that in FY 2012, the average response time was 60 hours, which fell short of the target of 59.38 hours. In FY 2013, data show an average response time of 56.35 hours, which is an improvement from the previous year and exceeds the FY 2013 target of 57 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 2016.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2016 Target +/- FY 2015 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 2013: 6.3% Target: 6.3% (Target Met)	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 2013: 56.35 hrs Target: 57.00 hrs (Target Exceeded)	Prior Result -5%	Prior Result -5%	N/A

Resource and Program Data
CAPTA State Grants

Data Category	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$25,310,000	$25,310,000	$25,310,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$25,310,000	$25,310,000	$25,310,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	56	56	56
New Starts			
#	56	56	56
$	$25,310,000	$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

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
State Table - CAPTA State Grants

FY 2016 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.669

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	Difference from FY 2015 Estimate
Alabama	389,796	389,796	389,796	0
Alaska	106,542	106,542	106,542	0
Arizona	539,834	539,834	539,834	0
Arkansas	264,828	264,828	264,828	0
California	2,842,348	2,842,348	2,842,348	0
Colorado	422,117	422,117	422,117	0
Connecticut	289,813	289,813	289,813	0
Delaware	111,966	111,966	111,966	0
District of Columbia	83,085	83,085	83,085	0
Florida	1,259,550	1,259,550	1,259,550	0
Georgia	802,501	802,501	802,501	0
Hawaii	141,570	141,570	141,570	0
Idaho	178,935	178,935	178,935	0
Illinois	975,923	975,923	975,923	0
Indiana	530,945	530,945	530,945	0
Iowa	268,477	268,477	268,477	0
Kansas	268,884	268,884	268,884	0
Kentucky	357,712	357,712	357,712	0
Louisiana	387,800	387,800	387,800	0
Maine	130,360	130,360	130,360	0
Maryland	456,097	456,097	456,097	0
Massachusetts	473,508	473,508	473,508	0
Michigan	735,048	735,048	735,048	0
Minnesota	435,652	435,652	435,652	0
Mississippi	275,240	275,240	275,240	0
Missouri	474,126	474,126	474,126	0
Montana	117,082	117,082	117,082	0
Nebraska	190,041	190,041	190,041	0
Nevada	250,535	250,535	250,535	0
New Hampshire	133,057	133,057	133,057	0
New Jersey	662,372	662,372	662,372	0
New Mexico	205,464	205,464	205,464	0
New York	1,338,325	1,338,325	1,338,325	0
North Carolina	740,987	740,987	740,987	0
North Dakota	96,723	96,723	96,723	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	Difference from FY 2015 Estimate
Ohio	854,963	854,963	854,963	0
Oklahoma	333,263	333,263	333,263	0
Oregon	310,081	310,081	310,081	0
Pennsylvania	877,843	877,843	877,843	0
Rhode Island	115,418	115,418	115,418	0
South Carolina	376,330	376,330	376,330	0
South Dakota	111,700	111,700	111,700	0
Tennessee	501,492	501,492	501,492	0
Texas	2,161,028	2,161,028	2,161,028	0
Utah	318,345	318,345	318,345	0
Vermont	87,458	87,458	87,458	0
Virginia	611,105	611,105	611,105	0
Washington	528,977	528,977	528,977	0
West Virginia	166,057	166,057	166,057	0
Wisconsin	448,166	448,166	448,166	0
Wyoming	90,945	90,945	90,945	0
Subtotal	**24,830,414**	**24,830,414**	**24,830,414**	**0**
American Samoa	57,091	57,091	57,091	0
Guam	65,809	65,809	65,809	0
Northern Mariana Islands	55,182	55,182	55,182	0
Puerto Rico	243,337	243,337	243,337	0
Virgin Islands	58,167	58,167	58,167	0
Subtotal	**479,586**	**479,586**	**479,586**	**0**
Total States/Territories	**25,310,000**	**25,310,000**	**25,310,000**	**0**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$25,310,000**	**$25,310,000**	**$25,310,000**	**$0**

CHILD ABUSE DISCRETIONARY ACTIVITIES

Funding Level	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget	Change from FY 2015 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	28,321,000	28,744,000	48,744,000	20,000,000

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

2016 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 Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) Reauthorization Act of 2010, Public Law 111-320, changed the areas of focus: collaboration between domestic violence and child protection, issues facing Indian and Native populations, and the unique needs of children under age 3 and children 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. The statute states that contracts may be awarded to public, non-profit and private organizations. Projects supported by grants and contracts awarded under this program may run up to five years, depending upon the availability of funds.

Child abuse discretionary projects 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:

2011	$25,793,000
2012	$25,744,000
2013	$24,091,000
2014	$28,321,000
2015	$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 (7A, 7D, and 7i) related to the 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 2016 request for Child Abuse Discretionary Activities is $48,744,000, an increase of $20,000,000 from the FY 2015 enacted level. These funds will support grants and contracts designed to assist and enhance national, state and local efforts to prevent, identify and treat child maltreatment and to develop a research base to service victims of trafficking in the child welfare system.

The increase includes $5,000,000 in funding for new competitive grants to identify and evaluate best practices for child protection investigations. While the numbers of children in foster care have declined substantially over at least the past decade, child abuse and neglect continues to be a significant problem in the United States. Data reported to the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS) show that Child Protective Services (CPS) Agencies have experienced an increase in the number and rate of referrals alleging child maltreatment since 2009. As reflected by the establishment of the National Commission to Eliminate Child Abuse and Neglect Fatalities, there is particular concern that current CPS practices leave too many vulnerable children at risk. At the same time, there is persistent concern that families of color are disproportionately represented in the child welfare system and that this disproportionality begins at the point of intake and tends to increase at each stage of child welfare involvement.

Frontline CPS workers are charged with making complex decisions on a daily basis that have tremendous implications for the lives of children and their parents. Workers must balance decisions on when and how to intervene, recognizing that a failure to properly assess and respond adequately to signs of danger can result in the death of a child, while responding in an overly intrusive and/or culturally inappropriate manner can result in the unnecessary break-up of a family. To support CPS frontline staff in carrying out effective investigations that lead to improved outcomes of safety and equity, the President's Budget is requesting $5 million to implement and evaluate improved models of CPS intake and investigation. The budget request is expected to fund approximately 5 – 10 projects that will contribute to the knowledge base in improving CPS investigations.

The increase also includes $15,000,000 to develop a research base to serve victims of trafficking in the child welfare system through a robust evaluation of promising practices and support for implementation of P.L. 113-183 (Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act). Human trafficking has devastating impacts on the lives of many children and youth in the United States. Young people receiving child welfare services who have experienced interpersonal trauma and family instability can be vulnerable to human trafficking, as these children and youth often have low self-esteem and minimal social support due to their histories of abuse, neglect, and trauma. Some trafficked children have had contact with child protection services in some degree – as current or previous wards of the state or residents in foster care or group homes. Therefore, child welfare has a unique opportunity to help prepare vulnerable groups of youth to better protect themselves from potential traffickers and recognize potentially risky situations, as well as provide services to those children and youth who have been victims of trafficking. While child welfare-involved children and youth are receiving services through individualized assessment of strengths and needs that promotes safety, permanency, and well-being, child victims of trafficking often present unique needs and complexities that require additional attention and support from service agencies and providers. The $15 million included in this budget request will support these efforts through grants, evaluation, establishment of the National Advisory Committee on the Trafficking of Children and Youth in the United States, and research on the prevalence of human trafficking in the United States.

The Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act of 2014 provided significant new requirements for title IV-E child welfare agencies (states and tribes). In order to support state compliance with the new law, ACF plans to award approximately 10 grants of up to $1 million per grantee for 5 years for a total of $10 million per year. These grants would include the development of strategies to identify children and youth who are in care who may be at risk of becoming trafficking victims, and the development of strategies to prevent those children and youth from becoming victims of trafficking. In addition, grants will also be awarded for the development of comprehensive services to children and youth who have already been trafficked and are in the care of the child welfare system. In addition to funding a grant program, $2 million will be reserved for evaluating grantees and building capacity of the child welfare field to serve the needs of children in the child welfare system.

The Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act of 2014 also required the establishment of a five-year National Advisory Committee on the Trafficking of Children and Youth in the United States by September 29, 2016 to advise HHS on the development and implementation of successful interventions and recommendations for administrative or legislative change. ACF was given responsibility to support this Committee, however no resources were provided. An amount of $1.5 million will be reserved for this purpose.

Finally, $1.5 million will be reserved for data collection and research on the prevalence of human trafficking in the United States, which will include a national count on services to victims of trafficking involved in child welfare systems to better understand how victims of trafficking intersect with multiple systems, analyze gaps in services and unmet needs of victims, and provide recommendations to inform policy and program strategies to better target the needs of this underserved population.

Examples of projects that will continue in FY 2016 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
- Grants in Child Maltreatment Research Using Innovative Approaches

Resource and Program Data
Child Abuse Discretionary Activities

Data Category	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation	$2,772,276	$2,865,000	$6,249,000
Demonstration/Development	16,845,241	16,406,000	32,136,000
Training/Technical Assistance	8,201,689	8,923,000	9,459,000
Program Support	501,236	550,000	900,000
Total, Resources	$28,320,442	$28,744,000	$48,744,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	47	33	55
New Starts			
#	22	6	28
$	$7,873,401	$6,016,000	$19,375,000
Continuations			
#	25	27	27
$	$11,936,013	$12,576,000	$14,940,000
Contracts			
#	9	10	10
$	$7,388,792	$8,980,000	$11,579,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	5	6	5
$	$1,121,000	$1,172,000	$2,850,000

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

COMMUNITY-BASED CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION

Funding Level	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget	Change from FY 2015 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	39,764,000	39,764,000	39,764,000	0

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

2016 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 included an emphasis on prevention services for homeless youth and adult former abuse 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:

2011 ..... $41,606,000
2012 ..... $41,527,000
2013 ..... $38,860,000
2014 ..... $39,764,000
2015 ..... $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 (7A, 7D, and 7i) 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, slightly exceeding the target rate of 6.93 per 1,000 that year. The rate for FY 2012 was updated as a result of updated state submissions to 6.81, which stayed fairly constant compared to the previous year, but fell short of the target of 6.77 per 1,000 children. In FY 2013, the actual result of 6.78 also fell just short of its target rate of 6.76 per 1,000 children.

Budget Request –

The FY 2016 request for the CBCAP program is $39,764,000, the same as the FY 2015 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 ACF Children's Bureau and its National Resource Center for CBCAP are working closely with the states to promote the greater use of evidence 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. In FY 2013, the percent of funding dropped to 68.4 percent. Although there was a drop in the reported percent of funds supporting evidence-based and evidence-informed practices, ACF has been providing more technical assistance to states to ensure that the data are accurate which may have contributed to the change. The annual target of a three percentage point annual increase in the amount of funds devoted to evidence-based practice through FY 2016 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	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2016 Target +/- FY 2015 Target
7A: Decrease the rate of first-time victims per 1,000 children (CBCAP) (Outcome)	FY 2013: 6.78 Target: 6.76 (Target Not Met but Improved)	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 2013: 68.4% Target: 76.7% (Target Not Met)	Prior Result +3PP	Prior Result +3PP	N/A
7i: Number of children receiving preventive services through CBCAP and other sources. (Output)	FY 2013: 3.1 million (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention

Data Category	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$37,634,737	$37,737,000	$37,674,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development	415,760	417,000	398,000
Training/Technical Assistance	1,454,000	1,454,000	1,454,000
Program Support	256,000	156,000	238,000
Total, Resources	$39,760,497	$39,764,000	$39,764,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	60	60	60
New Starts			
#	57	56	59
$	$39,034,737	$37,737,000	$38,072,000
Continuations			
#	3	4	1
$	$415,760	$1,817,000	$1,400,000
Contracts			
#	1	1	2
$	$54,000	$54,000	$54,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	2	1	2
$	$256,000	$156,000	$238,000

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

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
State Table - Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention

FY 2016 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.590

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	Difference from FY 2015 Estimate
Alabama	431,472	430,807	430,807	0
Alaska	428,709	430,456	430,456	0
Arizona	521,638	524,637	524,637	0
Arkansas	237,474	239,106	239,106	0
California	3,346,642	3,352,977	3,352,977	0
Colorado	578,623	585,431	585,431	0
Connecticut	785,907	789,482	789,482	0
Delaware	207,266	207,321	207,321	0
District of Columbia	215,800	215,920	215,920	0
Florida	1,624,607	1,645,700	1,645,700	0
Georgia	801,360	807,881	807,881	0
Hawaii	317,933	318,833	318,833	0
Idaho	202,819	202,840	202,840	0
Illinois	1,125,977	1,122,031	1,122,031	0
Indiana	1,083,457	1,090,296	1,090,296	0
Iowa	455,966	459,950	459,950	0
Kansas	692,546	697,919	697,919	0
Kentucky	1,964,496	1,978,339	1,978,339	0
Louisiana	377,911	379,457	379,457	0
Maine	207,200	207,255	207,255	0
Maryland	631,278	636,614	636,614	0
Massachusetts	518,147	519,973	519,973	0
Michigan	784,181	783,611	783,611	0
Minnesota	1,871,270	1,886,791	1,886,791	0
Mississippi	253,750	253,280	253,280	0
Missouri	499,162	501,393	501,393	0
Montana	204,153	204,185	204,185	0
Nebraska	380,349	381,726	381,726	0
Nevada	269,397	270,952	270,952	0
New Hampshire	210,449	210,529	210,529	0
New Jersey	2,324,755	2,341,551	2,341,551	0
New Mexico	353,150	354,320	354,320	0
New York	1,392,915	1,396,922	1,396,922	0
North Carolina	1,080,863	1,089,298	1,089,298	0
North Dakota	203,342	203,368	203,368	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	Difference from FY 2015 Estimate
Ohio	1,086,176	1,090,535	1,090,535	0
Oklahoma	661,981	670,377	670,377	0
Oregon	278,764	280,094	280,094	0
Pennsylvania	902,193	901,951	901,951	0
Rhode Island	231,708	231,951	231,951	0
South Carolina	383,454	386,591	386,591	0
South Dakota	201,976	201,991	201,991	0
Tennessee	737,038	742,188	742,188	0
Texas	2,767,655	2,808,572	2,808,572	0
Utah	381,465	387,359	387,359	0
Vermont	200,000	200,000	200,000	0
Virginia	609,211	616,782	616,782	0
Washington	650,522	659,335	659,335	0
West Virginia	259,612	260,067	260,067	0
Wisconsin	490,501	491,349	491,349	0
Wyoming	201,627	201,639	201,639	0
Subtotal	**36,628,847**	**36,851,932**	**36,851,932**	**0**
Indian Tribes	415,759	415,759	415,759	0
Subtotal	**415,759**	**415,759**	**415,759**	**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	205,891	264,155	264,155	0
Virgin Islands	200,000	200,000	200,000	0
Subtotal	**1,005,891**	**1,064,155**	**1,064,155**	**0**
Total States/Territories	**38,050,497**	**38,331,846**	**38,331,846**	**0**
Other	310,000	232,154	232,154	0
Training and Technical Assistance	1,400,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	0
Subtotal, Adjustments	**1,710,000**	**1,432,154**	**1,432,154**	**0**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$39,760,497**	**$39,764,000**	**$39,764,000**	**$0**

CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

Funding Level	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget	Change from FY 2015 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	268,735,000	268,735,000	268,735,000	0

Authorizing Legislation – Section 425 of the Social Security Act

2016 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 Permanency programs, as well as supbpart 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 Innovations Act (P.L. 112-34) reauthorized the program for five years through FY 2016. Among other changes, the law requires that title IV-B plans identify activities to address the developmental needs of children serviced 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 children'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, webinars, and convenings to address strategies for improving oversight and monitoring of psychotropic medications. Ongoing efforts will be directed toward helping grantees refine their plans and troubleshoot barriers to implementation.

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

2011	$281,181,000
2012	$280,650,000
2013	$262,622,000
2014	$268,735,000
2015	$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 has multiple placement settings 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 was an improvement over FY 2011 performance of 84.6 percent. In FY 2013, performance on this measure again improved from the previous year with 85.5 percent of children experiencing no more than two placements in the first year of foster care. As such, future year targets for fiscal years 2015 and 2016 were increased to 84 percent to maintain rigor. 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 2016 request for Child Welfare Services program is $268,735,000, the same as the FY 2015 enacted level. This funding will support grants to help improve state and tribal child welfare services programs 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 while 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 for at least 12 months or more. In FY 2013, states did not achieve the targeted 3.2 percent; in FY 2013, 3.4 percent of children in foster care did

not have a case plan goal. While performance in FY 2013 did not meet the target (3.4 percent), performance in this area did improve related to the previous year's actual result of 3.7 percent of children in foster care 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 2016, 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 year.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2016 Target +/- FY 2015 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 2013: 85.5% Target: 80% (Target Exceeded)	84%	84%	Maintain
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 2013: 3.4% Target: 3.2% (Target Not Met but Improved)	Prior Result -0.5PP	Prior Result -0.5PP	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Child Welfare Services

Data Category	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$268,735,000	$268,735,000	$268,735,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$268,735,000	$268,735,000	$268,735,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	245	245	245
New Starts			
#	245	245	245
$	$268,735,000	$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

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
State Table - Child Welfare Services

FY 2016 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.645

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	Difference from FY 2015 Estimate
Alabama	4,659,297	4,659,297	4,659,297	0
Alaska	194,356	194,356	194,356	0
Arizona	5,642,766	5,642,766	5,642,766	0
Arkansas	3,007,841	3,007,841	3,007,841	0
California	30,793,211	30,793,211	30,793,211	0
Colorado	4,113,141	4,113,141	4,113,141	0
Connecticut	1,819,313	1,819,313	1,819,313	0
Delaware	804,816	804,816	804,816	0
District of Columbia	327,771	327,771	327,771	0
Florida	14,803,039	14,803,039	14,803,039	0
Georgia	9,928,542	9,928,542	9,928,542	0
Hawaii	1,086,174	1,086,174	1,086,174	0
Idaho	1,806,168	1,806,168	1,806,168	0
Illinois	10,238,445	10,238,445	10,238,445	0
Indiana	6,506,901	6,506,901	6,506,901	0
Iowa	2,741,795	2,741,795	2,741,795	0
Kansas	2,652,076	2,652,076	2,652,076	0
Kentucky	4,281,248	4,281,248	4,281,248	0
Louisiana	4,231,108	4,231,108	4,231,108	0
Maine	1,069,359	1,069,359	1,069,359	0
Maryland	3,752,750	3,752,750	3,752,750	0
Massachusetts	3,725,612	3,725,612	3,725,612	0
Michigan	9,019,652	9,019,652	9,019,652	0
Minnesota	4,182,426	4,182,426	4,182,426	0
Mississippi	3,241,117	3,241,117	3,241,117	0
Missouri	5,413,443	5,413,443	5,413,443	0
Montana	641,831	641,831	641,831	0
Nebraska	1,649,765	1,649,765	1,649,765	0
Nevada	2,562,950	2,562,950	2,562,950	0
New Hampshire	968,113	968,113	968,113	0
New Jersey	5,256,844	5,256,844	5,256,844	0
New Mexico	1,547,482	1,547,482	1,547,482	0
New York	11,851,451	11,851,451	11,851,451	0
North Carolina	9,094,131	9,094,131	9,094,131	0
North Dakota	440,569	440,569	440,569	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	Difference from FY 2015 Estimate
Ohio	10,362,280	10,362,280	10,362,280	0
Oklahoma	1,357,429	1,357,429	1,357,429	0
Oregon	3,293,671	3,293,671	3,293,671	0
Pennsylvania	9,776,551	9,776,551	9,776,551	0
Rhode Island	830,860	830,860	830,860	0
South Carolina	4,600,623	4,600,623	4,600,623	0
South Dakota	421,778	421,778	421,778	0
Tennessee	5,942,558	5,942,558	5,942,558	0
Texas	25,305,943	25,305,943	25,305,943	0
Utah	3,638,318	3,638,318	3,638,318	0
Vermont	540,242	540,242	540,242	0
Virginia	5,920,018	5,920,018	5,920,018	0
Washington	5,124,630	5,124,630	5,124,630	0
West Virginia	1,705,367	1,705,367	1,705,367	0
Wisconsin	4,813,028	4,813,028	4,813,028	0
Wyoming	426,738	426,738	426,738	0
Subtotal	**258,115,537**	**258,115,537**	**258,115,537**	**0**
Indian Tribes	6,329,344	6,329,344	6,329,344	0
Subtotal	**6,329,344**	**6,329,344**	**6,329,344**	**0**
American Samoa	181,487	181,487	181,487	0
Guam	323,023	323,023	323,023	0
Northern Mariana Islands	150,265	150,265	150,265	0
Puerto Rico	3,435,479	3,435,479	3,435,479	0
Virgin Islands	199,865	199,865	199,865	0
Subtotal	**4,290,119**	**4,290,119**	**4,290,119**	**0**
Total States/Territories	**268,735,000**	**268,735,000**	**268,735,000**	**0**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$268,735,000**	**$268,735,000**	**$268,735,000**	**$0**

CHILD WELFARE RESEARCH, TRAINING AND DEMONSTRATION

Funding Level	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget	Change from FY 2015 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	24,984,000	15,984,000	15,984,000	0

Authorizing Legislation – Section 426 of the Social Security Act

2016 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 non-profit 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 non-profit 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.

A properly trained child welfare workforce is essential to effective child welfare practice and improved child and family outcomes. Due to high turnover rates among caseworkers at all levels of child welfare organizations, this funding promotes effective child welfare practice, skil building, and supports leadership development. Critical uses of this funding are: 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. 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,beginning in FY 2010 $18 million funded five-year demonstration projects 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 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. In FY 2015, ACF will provide technical support to grantees as the initial projects come to an end. The evaluation of these projects will be available in FY 2016 and used to inform future projects.

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.

The FY 2015 appropriation included funding 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.

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

2011	$27,153,000
2012	$26,092,000
2013	$24,416,000
2014	$24,984,000
2015	$15,984,000

Budget Request –

The FY 2016 request for Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration is $15,984,000, the same as the FY 2015 enacted level. The FY 2016 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. In addition funding will support a national training and technical assistance approach to improve the effectiveness of state and tribal child welfare systems. Since FY 2010, ACF has funded projects 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 placement. This five-year grant program provided funding for the purpose of expanding the evidence base for practice in this area. ACF is completing a cross-site evaluation before determining whether to request additional funding to award new grants for this purpose.

Resource and Program Data
Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration

Data Category	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation	$1,558,759	$2,574,000	$925,000
Demonstration/Development	15,623,964	998,000	6,073,000
Training/Technical Assistance	7,319,939	12,012,000	8,155,000
Program Support	480,000	400,000	831,000
Total, Resources	$24,982,662	$15,984,000	$15,984,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	7	3	3
New Starts			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$5,075,000
Continuations			
#	7	3	3
$	$19,864,654	$6,139,000	$6,139,000
Contracts			
#	4	5	4
$	$4,638,008	$9,445,000	$3,939,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	2	1	1
$	$480,000	$400,000	$831,000

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

ADOPTION OPPORTUNITIES

Funding Level	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget	Change from FY 2015 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	40,622,000	39,100,000	42,622,000	3,522,000

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

2016 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 2014, indicate 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 Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (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 provides 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 demonstration grants for the Diligent Recruitment of Families for Children in the Foster Care System.

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

2011	$39,253,000
2012	$39,179,000
2013	$36,662,000
2014	$40,622,000
2015	$39,100,000

ACF continues to use a national advertising campaign, which produced a series of Public Service Announcements (PSAs) featuring strategic messages about adoption, including ones focused on the adoption of teens from foster care and the adoption of siblings from foster care. As of September 30, 2014, approximately 22,000 foster children previously featured on the initiative's website found permanent, adoptive homes. In FY 2014, the initiative averaged nearly 12 million page views and more than one million unique visitors to the AdoptUSKids website per month, in addition to an average of about 2,300 phone and email inquiries per month regarding adoption of children from foster care, including those who are registered on the site. In January 2014, AdoptUSKids introduced a website chat. More than 1,000 individuals, mostly prospective adoptive families, initiated chats with AdoptUSKids staff in the first nine months of its availability. Approximately four hundred new families with approved home studies register on the website each month and use it to search for children who may fit well into their families. Approximately 4,800 child specific inquiries were made each month by registered families to the child's case manager via the website in FY 2014.

Budget Request –

The FY 2016 request for the Adoption Opportunities program is $42,622,000, an increase of $3,522,000 from the FY 2015 enacted level. These funds will support 37 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). In FY 2013, the adoption rate increased slightly to 12.2 percent. In the past four years, adoption rates have continued to exceed the targets, and recent performance has surpassed the original targets set through FY 2015. Therefore, to take into account the overall trend from FY 2008 to FY 2013, ACF has adjusted the FY 2015 target to 12.3 percent. ACF expects to realize continued incremental improvements in the adoption rate and has set the target for FY 2016 at 12.4 percent.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2016 Target +/- FY 2015 Target
7.8LT and 7T: Increase the adoption rate. (Foster Care, Adoption Opportunities, Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentives, Adoption Assistance) (Outcome)	FY 2013: 12.2% [1] Target: 10.5% (Target Exceeded)	12.3% [2]	12.4%	+ 0.1
7iii: Number of children featured on the AdoptUSKids website who were subsequently placed for adoption. (Output)	FY 2014: 1,670 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

[1] The FY 2013 actual result for this measure was updated per final data validation.
[2] The FY 2015 target has been updated since the FY 2015 President's Budget Request in light of the most recent data.

Resource and Program Data
Adoption Opportunities

Data Category	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation	$983,536	$913,000	$940,000
Demonstration/Development	26,906,293	24,270,000	25,847,000
Training/Technical Assistance	11,722,807	13,417,000	15,085,000
Program Support	1,008,784	500,000	750,000
Total, Resources	$40,621,420	$39,100,000	$42,622,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	48	34	37
New Starts			
#	12	1	8
$	$10,227,348	$1,253,000	$4,023,000
Continuations			
#	36	33	29
$	$22,206,995	$28,552,000	$27,359,000
Contracts			
#	5	4	5
$	$7,013,293	$8,627,000	$10,325,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	3	3	3
$	$1,173,784	$668,000	$915,000

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

PROTECTING ABANDONED AND AT RISK INFANTS AND TODDLERS

Funding Level	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget	Change from FY 2015 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	11,063,000	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

2016 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. The AIAA, originally enacted in 1988, was intended to address the large numbers of infants and young children, medically cleared for hospital discharge, who remained in hospitals as boarder babies or abandoned infants and continued to incur the high costs of hospital care. Since that time, states have implemented more effective community responses to infants and families in those circumstances. In 1998 there were an estimated 13,373 boarder babies and 17,376 abandoned infants nationwide. The program has played an important role in establishing protocols to successfully address the needs of these children. The numbers of boarder babies/abandoned infants have been substantially reduced to an estimated 8,404 boarder babies and 4,486 abandoned infants nationwide in 2006 (the most recent data available).

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

2011 ..... $11,605,000
2012 ..... $11,553,000
2013 ..... $10,811,000

2014 ..... $11,063,000
2015 ..... $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 2016 request for the Protecting Abandoned and At Risk Infants and Toddlers program is $11,063,000, the same as the FY 2015 enacted level. These funds will support service demonstration grants. These grants will allow the program to better address the specific needs of infants, toddlers, and their families that come to the attention of, or are at risk of coming to the attention of child welfare agencies today. Children between the ages of birth to 3 years old are uniquely vulnerable to maltreatment. In FY 2012 these children accounted for 26.8 percent of the victims of abuse and neglect. The victimization rate was highest for children under 1 year of age. Infants and toddlers are one of the fastest growing groups being served by child welfare and child protective services. (In FY 2012, 36 percent of children who entered out-of-home care were 3 or younger. Of this group almost half were under 1 year old.) These very young children are at substantial risk of experiencing developmental delays and impacts on their learning, behavior, and physical and mental health. This request includes a reauthorization proposal that updates the program name to Protecting Abandoned and At Risk Infants and Toddlers in order to better describe the program and to modify the program so that it can better address the current needs of at-risk families with infants and toddlers and simultaneously test the efficacy of strategies at all levels of prevention.

Resource and Program Data
Protecting Abandoned and At Risk Infants and Toddlers

Data Category	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development	$9,433,371	$9,450,000	$9,334,000
Training/Technical Assistance	1,239,264	1,313,000	1,279,000
Program Support	390,000	300,000	450,000
Total, Resources	$11,062,635	$11,063,000	$11,063,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	21	21	21
New Starts			
#	1	0	21
$	$1,059,951	$0	$10,434,000
Continuations			
#	20	21	0
$	$9,433,371	$10,510,000	$0
Contracts			
#	2	2	2
$	$179,313	$253,000	$179,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	2	1	2
$	$390,000	$300,000	$450,000

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

CHAFEE EDUCATION AND TRAINING VOUCHERS

Funding Level	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget	Change from FY 2015 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	43,257,000	43,257,000	43,257,000	0

Authorizing Legislation – Section 477 of the Social Security Act

2016 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 to foster care youth up to 21 years of age for expenses related to post-secondary education assistance, such as tuition, books, fees, supplies and vocational training. 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 attaining 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 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:

2011 ..... $45,260,000
2012 ..... $45,174,000
2013 ..... $42,273,000
2014 ..... $43,257,000
2015 ..... $43,257,000

Budget Request –

The FY 2016 request for the discretionary Chafee Foster Care Independence Program is $43,257,000, the same as the FY 2015 enacted level. This will provide approximately 17,000 vouchers to former foster care youth, increasing the prospect that these youth will be able to secure work and successfully transfer to adulthood.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2016 Target +/- FY 2015 Target
7iv: Number of youth receiving ETV funding. (Output)	PY 2012: 16,554 [1] (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

[1] The program year for this data is July 1, 2011 – June 30, 2012 to align with the school year, rather than the federal fiscal year.

Resource and Program Data
Chafee Education and Training Vouchers

Data Category	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$42,608,145	$42,608,000	$42,608,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation	377,645	380,072	376,087
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	264,300	268,928	272,913
Total, Resources	$43,250,090	$43,257,000	$43,257,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	55	55	55
New Starts			
#	55	55	55
$	$42,608,145	$42,608,000	$42,608,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	1	1	1
$	$377,645	$380,072	$376,087
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	1
$	$4,605	$4,693	$4,791

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

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
State Table - Chafee Education and Training Vouchers

FY 2016 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.599

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	Difference from FY 2015 Estimate
Alabama	489,398	480,143	480,143	0
Alaska	202,691	209,983	209,983	0
Arizona	1,444,375	1,525,504	1,525,504	0
Arkansas	398,193	402,273	402,273	0
California	5,825,141	5,994,055	5,994,055	0
Colorado	644,126	619,885	619,885	0
Connecticut	489,613	449,737	449,737	0
Delaware	85,733	74,373	74,373	0
District of Columbia	166,423	138,894	138,894	0
Florida	2,096,227	1,908,707	1,908,707	0
Georgia	823,104	805,924	805,924	0
Hawaii	115,777	114,950	114,950	0
Idaho	132,409	142,178	142,178	0
Illinois	1,785,162	1,769,918	1,769,918	0
Indiana	1,216,146	1,311,812	1,311,812	0
Iowa	671,917	671,798	671,798	0
Kansas	636,999	676,114	676,114	0
Kentucky	748,852	758,779	758,779	0
Louisiana	433,924	419,013	419,013	0
Maine	162,239	189,324	189,324	0
Maryland	524,057	473,257	473,257	0
Massachusetts	914,417	904,665	904,665	0
Michigan	1,558,221	1,548,387	1,548,387	0
Minnesota	583,287	597,636	597,636	0
Mississippi	392,506	400,366	400,366	0
Missouri	1,070,646	1,125,561	1,125,561	0
Montana	207,841	236,469	236,469	0
Nebraska	548,950	485,652	485,652	0
Nevada	509,249	505,888	505,888	0
New Hampshire	82,407	90,053	90,053	0
New Jersey	734,795	735,895	735,895	0
New Mexico	205,803	220,048	220,048	0
New York	2,567,062	2,434,088	2,434,088	0
North Carolina	907,871	957,320	957,320	0
North Dakota	118,996	129,995	129,995	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	Difference from FY 2015 Estimate
Ohio	1,274,410	1,294,967	1,294,967	0
Oklahoma	980,085	1,118,250	1,118,250	0
Oregon	919,339	856,449	856,449	0
Pennsylvania	1,555,431	1,509,929	1,509,929	0
Rhode Island	183,162	189,536	189,536	0
South Carolina	334,027	337,753	337,753	0
South Dakota	150,114	132,749	132,749	0
Tennessee	856,045	866,631	866,631	0
Texas	3,177,496	3,138,623	3,138,623	0
Utah	296,794	286,687	286,687	0
Vermont	104,618	102,873	102,873	0
Virginia	491,330	458,424	458,424	0
Washington	1,025,990	1,076,945	1,076,945	0
West Virginia	489,506	464,993	464,993	0
Wisconsin	685,008	692,775	692,775	0
Wyoming	103,331	103,932	103,932	0
Subtotal	**42,121,243**	**42,140,160**	**42,140,160**	**0**
Indian Tribes	24,436	23,333	23,333	0
Subtotal	**24,436**	**23,333**	**23,333**	**0**
Puerto Rico	462,466	444,652	444,652	0
Subtotal	**462,466**	**444,652**	**444,652**	**0**
Total States/Territories	**42,608,145**	**42,608,145**	**42,608,145**	**0**
Other	641,945	648,855	648,855	0
Subtotal, Adjustments	**641,945**	**648,855**	**648,855**	**0**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$43,250,090**	**$43,257,000**	**$43,257,000**	**$0**

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

ADOPTION AND LEGAL GUARDIANSHIP INCENTIVE PROGRAMS

Funding Level	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget	Change from FY 2015 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	37,943,000	37,943,000	37,943,000	0

Authorizing Legislation – Section 473A(h) of the Social Security Act[1]

2016 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.

The program has been reauthorized and revised several times since then to continue to provide incentives for states that improve their performance in finding permanent homes from children and youth in foster care who are unable to be reunified with their parents. In 2003, the program was amended to include incentives targeted specifically to older children and youth, who are less likely than younger children to be adopted and risk aging out of foster care without a permanent home. Under this revised framework, ACF awarded incentives using three baselines: one for the total number of children adopted; one for children with special needs under age nine; and 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 this reauthorization, incentive payments were provided to the extent that a state increased the number of adoptions above a specified baseline. To be eligible for adoption incentive awards, states had to 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 could also 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 had to exceed its baseline for one of the other three categories listed above. For each adoption that qualified for a total public agency adoption bonus or special needs adoption bonus, the state received a $4,000 payment. For each adoption that qualifies for an older child adoption bonus, the state received an $8,000 payment. Incentive awards for states that exceeded their highest adoption rate since FY 2002 were only available if there were funds remaining after awarding total adoption, special needs, and older child adoption incentive payments. States were

[1] Renamed the "Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments" program through Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act (P.L. 113-183)

required to 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.

In September 2014, the program was again reauthorized, revised and renamed, the "Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments" program through passage of the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act (P.L. 113-183). The law replaced the previous incentive structure with a new one that will be used to award funds through FY 2016. (However, the law specifies that awards to be made in FY 2015, based on FY 2014 performance, are to be made partially on the basis of the old structure and partially on the basis on the new structure.) The new structure provides incentives for legal guardianships in addition to adoptions; and rewards increases in the number of adoptions and guardianships compared to the number that is derived by multiplying a base rate in each category to the number of children in foster care on the last day of the preceding fiscal year. (The base rate is defined as the lesser of the average rate for the immediately preceding three fiscal years or the rate for the prior fiscal year.) The incentives are adjusted to account for changes in the number of children in foster care.

Using this rate-based approach, the reward structure is now as follows:

- $5,000 for improving the number of foster child adoptions;
- $10,000 for improving the number of older child adoptions and older foster child guardianships (ages 14 and older);
- $7,500 for improving the number of pre-adolescent adoptions and pre-adolescent foster child guardianships (ages 9-13); and
- $4,000 for improving the rate of foster child guardianships.

To the extent that funds are available after making awards in other categories, the law also will provide an incentive for timely adoptions, if the average time from removal to placement in a finalized adoption is less than 24 months. Finally, the law increases from two years to three years the length of time that states have to spend incentive payments. It also adds a provision specifying that incentive funds may not supplant federal or non-federal funds for services under title IV-B or IV-E.

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

2011	$39,421,000
2012	$39,346,000[2]
2013	$37,230,000
2014	$37,943,000
2015	$37,943,000

A performance measure was established to evaluate the progress of the previous 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 2010, the gap between the percent of children who were nine and older waiting to be adopted and those who were adopted lessened to 15.7 percent, which was

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

short of the target 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, falling just short of the target of 13.9 percent. In FY 2013, data show an improvement on this measure to 13.9 percent, which exceeded the target of 14.1 percent. ACF continues to work with states in this area in order to maintain improvement in the gap by two percent each fiscal year through 2016.

Budget Request –

The FY 2016 request for the Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentives program is $37,943,000, the same as the FY 2015 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.

By FY 2016, 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, as is also mentioned in the Adoption Opportunities chapter.. As of September 30, 2014, approximately 22,000 foster children previously featured on the initiative's website found permanent, adoptive homes. In FY 2014, the initiative averaged nearly 12 million page views and more than one million unique visitors to the AdoptUSKids website per month, in addition to an average of about 2,300 phone and email inquiries per month regarding adoption of children from foster care, including those who are registered on the site. In January 2014, AdoptUSKids introduced website chat capability. More than 1,000 individuals, mostly prospective adoptive families, initiated chats with AdoptUSKids staff in the first nine months of its availability. Approximately 400 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 4,800 child-specific inquiries were made each month by registered families to the child's case manager via the website in FY 2014.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2016 Target +/- FY 2015 Target
7.8LT and 7T: Increase the adoption rate. (Foster Care, Adoption Opportunities, Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentives, Adoption Assistance) (Outcome)	FY 2013: 12.2% [1] Target: 10.5% (Target Exceeded)	12.3% [2]	12.40%	+ 0.1

[1] The FY 2013 actual result for this measure has been updated per final data validation.
[2] The FY 2015 target has been updated since the FY 2015 President's Budget Request in light of the most recent data.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2016 Target +/- FY 2015 Target
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 and Legal Guardianship Incentives) (Outcome)	FY 2013: 13.9% Target: 14.1% (Target Exceeded)	Prior Result -2%	Prior Result -2%	N/A
7v: Number of children nine and older actually adopted. (Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentives) (Output)	FY 2013: 12,552 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentives

Data Category	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Level	FY 2016 Request
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$37,943,000	$37,943,000	$37,943,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$37,943,000	$37,943,000	$37,943,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	49	TBD	TBD
New Starts			
#	24	TBD	TBD
$	$26,556,028	TBD	TBD
Continuations			
#	25	24	TBD
$	$11,386,972	$20,003,971	TBD
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0

Notes:
1. Does not reflect release of Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentives funding in FY 2015 and FY 2016 since no awards have been made at this time.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

State Table - Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentives

FY 2016 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.603

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	Difference from FY 2015 Estimate
Alabama	960,724	0	0	0
Alaska	507,194	0	0	0
Arizona	5,707,601	0	0	0
Arkansas	1,901,213	0	0	0
California	0	0	0	0
Colorado	16,602	0	0	0
Connecticut	0	0	0	0
Delaware	18,252	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0
Florida	4,790,345	0	0	0
Georgia	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0
Idaho	226,136	0	0	0
Illinois	0	0	0	0
Indiana	832,181	0	0	0
Iowa	0	0	0	0
Kansas	53,957	0	0	0
Kentucky	877,659	0	0	0
Louisiana	1,839,726	0	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	0
Maryland	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	9,126	0	0	0
Michigan	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	86,695	0	0	0
Mississippi	664,295	0	0	0
Missouri	1,178,904	0	0	0
Montana	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	636,523	0	0	0
Nevada	1,831,080	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0
New York	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	29,054	0	0	0
North Dakota	36,317	0	0	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	Difference from FY 2015 Estimate
Ohio	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	322,704	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	1,234,706	0	0	0
South Dakota	98,102	0	0	0
Tennessee	0	0	0	0
Texas	9,757,199	0	0	0
Utah	1,017,680	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0
Virginia	388,298	0	0	0
Washington	291,407	0	0	0
West Virginia	2,212,792	0	0	0
Wisconsin	315,299	0	0	0
Wyoming	101,229	0	0	0
Subtotal	**37,943,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Total States/Territories	**37,943,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Other	0	37,943,000	37,943,000	0
Subtotal, Adjustments	**0**	**37,943,000**	**37,943,000**	**0**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$37,943,000**	**$37,943,000**	**$37,943,000**	**$0**

Notes:
1. Does not reflect release of Adoption Incentives funding in FY 2015 and FY 2016 since no awards have been made at this time.
2. Renamed the "Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments" program through Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act (P.L. 113-183)

NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAMS

Funding Level	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget	Change from FY 2015 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	46,520,000	46,520,000	50,000,000	3,480,000

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

2016 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. The existing authority for the Native American Programs Act of 1974 expired on September 30, 2002 except for section 2991b-3 of NAPA, popularly known as the Esther Martinez Native American Languages Preservation Act, which expired on September 30, 2012. Therefore, the Administration for Native Americans has proposed a unified reauthorization of the Native American Programs Act.

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

2011 ..... $48,675,000
2012 ..... $48,583,000
2013 ..... $45,462,000
2014 ..... $46,520,000
2015 ..... $46,520,000

The ACF Administration for Native Americans (ANA) provides training and technical assistance (T/TA) at no cost to potential applicants, with the goal of helping these applicants develop and submit project proposals that are competitive, or score within the "funding range." Applications are reviewed and scored by proposal reviewers who are members of Native communities and other professionals selected based on their qualifications, experience, and expertise in ANA program areas. The funding range is then determined and typically includes projects with raw scores between 70 and 100. ANA's performance target in FY 2012 for this performance measure (9D) was for 72 percent of applicants who receive ANA T/TA to score in the funding range. In FY 2012, 66 percent of applicants who attended an ANA pre-application training or received pre-application electronic technical assistance scored in the funding range. However, only 57 percent of applicants who did not receive T/TA scored in the funding range. Even though ANA did not meet its target, those applicants who received T/TA were still more likely to score in the funding range than those who did not, demonstrating the value of ANA T/TA services. In FY 2013, 80 percent of applicant organizations that received T/TA in 2013 submitted at least one application that scored in the funding range for that year's grant competition, exceeding the target of 71 percent.

Budget Request –

The FY 2016 request for Native American Programs is $50,000,000, which is $3,480,000 above the FY 2015 enacted level. Generation Indigenous is an Administration-wide initiative to better coordinate demonstration results from efforts across the Federal government to serve Native youth. Along with the Indian Health Service, and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, the Administration for Native Americans will support this initiative with an additional $3 million for a special program to increase and improve Native American language instruction across the educational continuum. 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. In addition, ANA proposes to implement a 'cradle-to-profession' coordinated Native language initiative for the purpose of coordinating Native language instruction in Native American communities and to promote linkages across the educational continuum in diverse setting to optimize Native American language preservation and revitalization. Through a grant competition, selected communities with tribal Head Start Centers and / or Tribal child care centers and a Tribal College or local University will coordinate to establish community-wide Native language community projects that promote Native American language acquisition and usage through Native language instruction that incorporates Native culture and practices. This initiative will enable between 5-8 communities to receive funding and technical assistance to ensure that curricula, teacher certification, professional development, and additional services and supports are developed, aligned, implemented, and assessed to create a seamless path for Native language acquisition and educational success.

The President strongly supports 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 continues to 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 FY 2016.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2016 Target +/- FY 2015 Target
9B: Increase the percentage of projects that meet or exceed funded objectives. (Outcome)	FY 2013: 77% Target: 70% (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 2013: 80% Target: 71% (Target Exceeded)	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 2013: 67% 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 2013: 226 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
9ii: Amount of non-federal resources leveraged. (Output)	FY 2013: $7.81 million (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
9iii: Number of ANA projects involving intergenerational activities. (Output)	FY 2013: 52[1] (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
9iv: Number of youth involved in ANA projects. (Output)	FY 2013: 7,572[2] youth (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

[1] In FY 2013, 52 of the 66 ANA projects visited involved intergenerational activities.
[2] The FY 2013 actual result for this output measure has been updated per final data validation.

Resource and Program Data
Native American Programs

Data Category	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	$41,004,562	$42,797,715	$45,297,715
Research/Evaluation	27,645	35,000	45,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	3,589,979	2,458,289	3,428,289
Program Support	1,882,788	1,228,996	1,228,996
Total, Resources	$46,504,974	$46,520,000	$50,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	180	193	200
New Starts			
#	63	75	80
$	$14,380,481	$15,000,000	$16,800,509
Continuations			
#	117	118	120
$	$26,624,081	$27,797,715	$28,497,206
Contracts			
#	6	6	7
$	$5,453,243	$3,675,116	$4,655,116
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	1
$	$47,169	$47,169	$47,169

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

SOCIAL SERVICES RESEARCH & DEMONSTRATION

Funding Level	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget	Change from FY 2015 Enacted
Social Services Research and Demonstration	0	5,762,000	17,762,000	12,000,000
PHS Evaluation Funds	5,762,000	0	0	0
Total, Program Level	5,762,000	5,762,000	17,762,000	12,000,000

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

2016 Authorization ..... Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method ..... Competitive Grant/Contract

Program Description and Accomplishments -

Social Services Research and Demonstration (SSRD) 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:

2011 ..... $5,762,000
2012 ..... $6,237,00013
2013 ..... $5,762,000
2014 ..... $5,762,000
2015 ..... $5,762,000

[13] 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

Budget Request –

The FY 2016 request for SSRD is $17,762,000; an increase of $12,000,000 from the FY 2015 enacted level. Of this amount, $5,762,000 is being requested for Public Health Service (PHS) evaluation funds, as authorized in section 241 of the Public Health Service Act. As requested in the FY 2015 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 from FY 2012 through FY 2014. 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. In FY 2015, Congress provided funding to renew the study within the Child Welfare Training appropriation. 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.

This request also includes $3,000,000 for research and evaluation related to the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program. Historically, LIHEAP has lacked dedicated funding for critical research and evaluation activities to improve program learning and better understand the program's impacts. Research and evaluation efforts can play an important role in ensuring that program funds are being used as effectively as possible. These funds would support studies that would help provide new evidence on low-income families' home energy needs, innovative strategies to meet LIHEAP objectives and goals, the health impacts of reducing indoor climate stress, and strategies to reduce the LIHEAP application burden for low-income families.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2016 Target +/- FY 2015 Target
23i: Total number of grants (SSRD and PHS). (Output)	FY 2014: 21 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2016 Target +/- FY 2015 Target
23ii: Total number of contracts (SSRD and PHS). (Output)	FY 2014: 10 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Social Services Research & Demonstration

Data Category	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation	$5,292,898	$5,278,681	$17,101,172
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	454,307	483,319	660,828
Total, Resources	$5,747,205	$5,762,000	$17,762,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	21	18	18
New Starts			
#	10	9	9
$	$647,138	$675,000	$675,000
Continuations			
#	11	9	9
$	$925,726	$863,115	$1,039,552
Contracts			
#	11	11	15
$	$3,654,825	$3,685,819	$15,508,310
Interagency Agreements			
#	4	4	4
$	$511,698	$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 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget	Change from FY 2015 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	1,864,000	1,864,000	1,864,000	0

Authorizing Legislation– Appropriation language

2016 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.

To date, the ACF Immediate Disaster Case Management Program has maintained a comprehensive capability for national DCM for five years, with six state-level missions since 2011, including such diverse disasters as tropical storms, wildfires, tornadoes, and a superstorm

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

2011	$1,996,000
2012	$1,992,000
2013	$1,864,000
2014	$1,864,000
2015	$1,864,000

Budget Request –

The FY 2016 request for Disaster Human Services Case Management Program is $1,864,000, the same as the FY 2015 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; expansion of assets and capabilities that meet states' needs; and 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.

Resource and Program Data
Disaster Human Services Case Management

Data Category	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development	$1,584,546	$1,634,399	$1,634,399
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	169,808	229,601	229,601
Total, Resources	$1,754,354	$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
$	$1,584,546	$1,634,399	$1,634,399
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 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget	Change from FY 2015 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	667,957,000	674,000,000	674,000,000	0

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

2016 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 2013, the CSBG Network of 1,042 CSBG eligible entities served 99 percent of U.S. counties.

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 a given 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 2013, for every $1.00 of CSBG, the CSBG Network leveraged $7.46 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 can 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:

2011 ..... $678,640,000
2012 ..... $677,357,000
2013 ..... $635,284,000
2014 ..... $667,957,000

2015 ..... $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 measures.

Currently, ROMA serves primarily as a system of national accountability for the overall efforts of CAAs. ROMA captures results that are 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 serve families living in poverty.

The CSBG Network uses CSBG dollars to leverage other funds to achieve family, individual and community change. According to information submitted by the states as part of their annual reporting requirements, in FY 2013, 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 31.5 million conditions of poverty that create barriers to economic security were addressed for low-income individuals, families and communities, exceeding the FY 2013 target of 26 million. These barriers were overcome in many ways. For example:

- The CSBG Network was able to help 130,081 unemployed individuals obtain a job;
- More than 20,532 individuals were able to complete Adult Basic Education or GED coursework and receive certificates or diplomas through CSBG Network initiatives;
- CSBG Network efforts assisted 159,691 low-income people in obtaining safe and affordable housing;
- The CSBG Network assisted 1,289,148 people to obtain food assistance; and
- The CSBG Network was able to provide services to 4.3 million children in FY 2013 (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 ROMA and National Performance Indicator (NPI) framework support state oversight and targeting of CSBG resources by local CAAs based on outcomes and effectiveness of

services. 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 Administration's call for CSBG reform, 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 "ROMA Next Generation" effort is focused on the strategic process for performance management and the refinement of materials and training related to the ROMA performance cycle. A set of revised performance indicators for individual and family services, as well as new indicators for community-level interventions and activities, are an important part of this work. New measures will incorporate extensive state and local input and the involvement of other CSBG stakeholders, and help managers continuously gauge and improve program operations.

Also in FY 2012, OCS initiated a new Organizational Standards Center of Excellence (COE) focused on identifying and implementing new organizational standards for CAAs receiving CSBG funding. In FY 2013, after extensive input from all levels of the CSBG Network, the Organizational Standards COE recommended to ACF a set of standards for CAAs related to key organizational management issues. After receiving input from the Network on an implementation strategy for the standards, in FY 2015 OCS will release final guidance related to state implementation of organizational standards. During FY 2016, states will begin to implement CSBG organizational standards and collect baseline data to be reported in FY 2017. These organizational standards will support increased accountability for CAAs receiving Federal CSBG funding. While mandatory implementation of the standards would require legislative changes, OCS is working within its current statutory authority to provide guidance on initial state implementation. OCS will continue to engage national partners, CSBG state offices and CAAs throughout the process.

OCS envisions an enhanced system for accountability and performance management across the CSBG Network. OCS is continuing a series of projects as part of an integrated effort designed to meet the goals of the President's Budget. In addition to its current technical assistance with grantees, in FY 2014, OCS awarded two new cooperative agreements that support organizational standards and performance management efforts through FY 2016.

Budget Request –

The FY 2016 request for the Community Services Block Grant is $674,000,000, the same as the FY 2015 enacted level. This request reflects the significant effort and program improvements achieved with the establishment of a new performance management framework for CSBG. Most notably, ACF has led a nationwide effort, in consultation with the CSBG Network, to develop and implement organizational standards for local agencies as well as establish new accountability measures for states and the federal office. This budget level supports implementation of ongoing reforms and innovations to CSBG that will strengthen accountability and performance management at the federal, state and local levels, and provides flexibilities to local communities to achieve better results by continuously monitoring and improving their performance.

The Budget also proposes to include CSBG in the pilot Upward Mobility Project that will allow up to ten communities, States, or consortia of states and communities more flexibility to combine funds from up to four block grants that share a common goal of promoting and reducing poverty – the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG), CSBG, the Community Development Block Grant, and HOME program. These

projects will test and validate promising and evidence-based approaches to help families become more self-sufficient, improve children's outcomes, and revitalize communities so they can provide more opportunities for their residents. In addition to gaining flexibility for currently provided resources, participants would be eligible for $1.5 billion in competitive grant funding included in SSBG to be awarded in consultation with the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The Upward Mobility Project will require cross-program community planning and provide communities greater flexibility for use of federal funds across programs in exchange for increased accountability for results. Projects will build on successful safety net programs, like the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), housing assistance and tax credits, that help families make ends meet and promote children's health and educational outcomes, and will have a significant evaluation component. Communities or consortia of states and communities seeking to develop Upward Mobility Project proposals would be expected to work with local CAA Boards to identify the best use of CSBG funds for increasing employment and improving long-term self-sufficiency.

The FY 2016 CSBG request promotes the Administration's call for increased performance and accountability for the use of CSBG funds. ACF proposes additional reforms to continue improving the program's effectiveness and efficiency through a combination of appropriations language and reauthorization of CSBG. Specific proposals focus on two areas:

- Establish Local Organizational Standards to Ensure Efficiency and Capacity: The Administration proposes to establish a set of national organizational standards that states would be required to use to ensure CAAs have sufficient organizational capacity to serve low-income individuals and communities. CAAs that do not meet required standards would be subject to competition to serve the affected communities. In FY 2016, HHS requests statutory authority in the Children and Family Services (CFS) appropriations language to require CSBG state and territory grantees to implement a national set of local organizational standards and report on the progress of CAAs in meeting those standards; and

- Enhance Performance Management at All Levels of the CSBG Network to Ensure Effectiveness: HHS proposes to provide the Secretary with the authority to establish a required common performance management system for CAAs to improve outcomes that must be utilized by all states and CAAs. As all three levels of the CSBG Network share the responsibility of achieving CSBG's mission of helping move families and communities out of poverty, ACF also proposes the adoption of accountability measures at the state and federal levels.

HHS proposes in the CFS appropriations language authority to add a new assurance to the CSBG Act that requires states to demonstrate in State Plans how CAAs address community revitalization challenges and demonstrate a commitment to results in areas of concentrated or high poverty.

HHS proposes in the CFS appropriations language to allow ACF to allocate up to one percent of CSBG funds for research and evaluation. Since CSBG provides great flexibility, states and local CAAs use it to respond to unique community needs and support innovative approaches to serving families, individuals and communities with complex needs. Currently, limited evidence is available about which CSBG approaches are the most effective and additional dedicated evaluation funding for CSBG activities will help ACF and states learn more about innovative practices that may continue to improve the program. When resources and authority have been available, ACF has a strong record of conducting rigorous evaluations to learn systematically so that we can make our services as effective as possible. ACF's evaluation policy reflects this strong commitment to learning, addressing the principles of rigor, relevance, transparency, independence, and ethics. Currently, ACF has limited authority to allocate CSBG resources for research and evaluation activities.

Finally, ACF proposes several additional programmatic improvements as well as technical changes to the CSBG statute. These include: providing incentives to the highest performing CAAs; providing federal authority to allow the immediate suspension and redistribution of CSBG funding in instances of fraud or criminal wrongdoing; requiring high-quality community assessment and planning; strengthening authorities for federal review of state CSBG plans; allowing for authorized matching/cost sharing with other federal programs that align with the purposes of the CSBG Act; and supporting mergers of CAAs.

ACF's goal for CSBG in FY 2016 is to address 27.6 million conditions of poverty for low-income families, individuals, and communities. As the FY 2016 President's Budget request is the same as the FY 2015 enacted amount, the target of 27.6 million conditions of poverty remains consistent. 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.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2016 Target +/- FY 2015 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 2013: 31.5 million Target: 26 million (Target Exceeded)	27.6 million [1]	27.6 million [2]	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 2013: 15.85% Target: 16% (Target Exceeded)	16%	16%	N/A
12ii: Number of individuals served. (Output)	FY 2013: 15.7 million (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

[1] The FY 2015 target for this performance measure has been revised as a result of the FY 2015 enacted budget level.
[2] The FY 2016 target for this performance measure has been revised in light of the funding level requested in the FY 2016 President's Budget.

Resource and Program Data
Community Services Block Grant

Data Category	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$657,405,190	$663,344,255	$660,390,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			3,500,000
Demonstration/Development	1,000,000	900,000	900,000
Training/Technical Assistance	6,819,699	6,974,134	5,800,000
Program Support	2,725,570	2,781,611	3,410,000
Total, Resources	$667,950,459	$674,000,000	$674,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	131	130	130
New Starts			
#	128	127	126
$	$663,305,190	$668,344,255	$665,090,000
Continuations			
#	3	3	4
$	$900,000	$1,700,000	$2,000,000
Contracts			
#	4	3	4
$	$1,271,033	$1,533,673	$4,553,380
Interagency Agreements			
#	4	2	2
$	$754,820	$478,213	$384,532

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 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	Difference from FY 2015 Estimate
Alabama	12,190,216	12,299,539	12,288,349	-11,190
Alaska	2,497,881	2,522,486	2,393,294	-129,192
Arizona	5,427,737	5,476,412	5,471,428	-4,984
Arkansas	9,039,128	9,120,191	9,111,894	-8,297
California	59,270,847	59,802,390	59,747,984	-54,406
Colorado	5,773,932	5,825,713	5,820,413	-5,300
Connecticut	8,005,572	8,077,366	8,070,018	-7,348
Delaware	3,517,270	3,551,915	3,370,000	-181,915
District of Columbia	10,921,751	11,019,698	11,009,673	-10,025
Florida	19,320,660	19,493,928	19,476,194	-17,734
Georgia	17,881,752	18,042,117	18,025,703	-16,414
Hawaii	3,517,270	3,551,915	3,370,000	-181,915
Idaho	3,479,189	3,513,458	3,333,513	-179,945
Illinois	31,402,411	31,684,029	31,655,205	-28,824
Indiana	9,679,346	9,766,151	9,757,266	-8,885
Iowa	7,194,537	7,259,058	7,252,454	-6,604
Kansas	5,426,012	5,474,673	5,469,692	-4,981
Kentucky	11,206,997	11,307,502	11,297,215	-10,287
Louisiana	15,606,124	15,746,080	15,731,755	-14,325
Maine	3,510,348	3,544,925	3,513,866	-31,059
Maryland	9,121,532	9,203,334	9,194,962	-8,372
Massachusetts	16,472,262	16,619,986	16,604,866	-15,120
Michigan	24,403,908	24,622,763	24,600,362	-22,401
Minnesota	7,999,565	8,071,305	8,063,962	-7,343
Mississippi	10,573,117	10,667,937	10,658,232	-9,705
Missouri	18,395,195	18,560,164	18,543,279	-16,885
Montana	3,232,284	3,264,121	3,096,945	-167,176
Nebraska	4,633,662	4,675,217	4,670,964	-4,253
Nevada	3,517,270	3,551,915	3,370,000	-181,915
New Hampshire	3,517,270	3,551,915	3,370,000	-181,915
New Jersey	18,211,370	18,374,690	18,357,974	-16,716
New Mexico	3,644,891	3,677,579	3,674,232	-3,347
New York	57,695,750	58,213,168	58,160,208	-52,960
North Carolina	17,447,572	17,604,043	17,588,028	-16,015
North Dakota	3,217,209	3,208,327	3,044,010	-164,317

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	Difference from FY 2015 Estimate
Ohio	25,913,011	26,145,400	26,121,614	-23,786
Oklahoma	7,954,932	7,877,366	7,870,198	-7,168
Oregon	5,300,428	5,347,962	5,343,097	-4,865
Pennsylvania	28,144,268	28,396,668	28,370,833	-25,835
Rhode Island	3,674,784	3,707,739	3,704,366	-3,373
South Carolina	10,214,259	10,305,861	10,296,485	-9,376
South Dakota	2,891,836	2,877,715	2,730,331	-147,384
Tennessee	13,095,959	13,213,404	13,201,383	-12,021
Texas	31,980,494	32,267,297	32,237,941	-29,356
Utah	3,437,217	3,471,073	3,293,299	-177,774
Vermont	3,517,270	3,551,915	3,370,000	-181,915
Virginia	10,642,844	10,738,289	10,728,520	-9,769
Washington	7,877,588	7,948,234	7,941,003	-7,231
West Virginia	7,441,750	7,508,488	7,501,657	-6,831
Wisconsin	8,088,308	8,160,844	8,153,420	-7,424
Wyoming	3,517,270	3,551,915	3,370,000	-181,915
Subtotal	**620,644,055**	**626,016,180**	**623,398,087**	**-2,618,093**
Indian Tribes	5,239,050	5,520,197	5,391,656	-128,541
Subtotal	**5,239,050**	**5,520,197**	**5,391,656**	**-128,541**
American Samoa	914,375	923,382	876,090	-47,292
Guam	865,386	873,909	829,151	-44,758
Northern Mariana Islands	542,122	547,462	519,423	-28,039
Puerto Rico	28,004,815	28,255,963	28,230,257	-25,706
Virgin Islands	1,195,387	1,207,162	1,145,336	-61,826
Subtotal	**31,522,085**	**31,807,878**	**31,600,257**	**-207,621**
Total States/Territories	**657,405,190**	**663,344,255**	**660,390,000**	**-2,954,255**
Other	2,725,570	2,781,611	6,910,000	4,128,389
Training and Technical Assistance	7,819,699	7,874,134	6,700,000	-1,174,134
Subtotal, Adjustments	**10,545,269**	**10,655,745**	**13,610,000**	**2,954,255**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$667,950,459**	**$674,000,000**	**$674,000,000**	**$0**

Notes:
1. FY 2016 - Other- This amount includes $3,500,000 for research and evaluation.

COMMUNITY SERVICES DISCRETIONARY ACTIVITIES

Funding Level	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget	Change from FY 2015 Enacted
Community Economic Development	29,585,000	29,883,000	0	-29,883,000
Rural Community Facilities	5,912,000	6,500,000	0	-6,500,000
Total, Budget Authority	35,497,000	36,383,000	0	-36,383,000

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

2016 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 that sponsor enterprises providing employment, training, and business development opportunities for low-income residents and to multistate, regional organizations that provide training and technical assistance to small, rural communities for the improvement of drinking water and waste water treatment facilities.

For the past four years, $10 million of the CED funds have been used for the Healthy Food Financing Initiative (HFFI). These projects have 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. ACF will collaborate on the Healthy Food Financing Initiative. Funding will be provided through the Department of Treasury's request for Community Development Financial Institutions program.

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

2011 ..... $22,954,000
2012 ..... $34,924,000
2013 ..... $32,755,000
2014 ..... $35,497,000
2015 ..... $36,383,000

Budget Request –

The FY 2016 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. In order to maximize efficiencies across agencies, the FY 2016 President's Budget maintains funding for HFFI, including $35 million as part of the Department of Treasury's request for the Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) program and $13 million for the Department of Agriculture's HFFI program authorized through the Agricultural Act of 2014. For example, the Treasury Department improves access to healthy, affordable vegetables and creates new jobs in low- income areas, the Environmental Protection Agency provides billions in loan funds to local communities for waste water and drinking water systems, and the Department of Agriculture provides nearly $2 billion in grants and loans for rural water and waste water treatment facilities.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2016 Target +/- FY 2015 Target
12iii: Number of jobs created by Community Economic Development program. (Output)	FY 2013: 1,289 [1] (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

[1] The total represents jobs created by all CED grants that ended on September 30, 2013.

Resource and Program Data
Community Economic Development

Data Category	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	$27,205,000	$27,300,000	
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	359,782	445,743	
Program Support	2,020,165	2,137,257	
Total, Resources	$29,584,947	$29,883,000	$0
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	31	35	0
New Starts			
#	31	35	0
$	$27,205,000	$27,300,000	$0
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	3	3	0
$	$1,917,571	$2,128,027	$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	3	3	0
$	$462,376	$454,973	$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 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	$5,811,940	$6,378,621	
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	34,790	35,525	
Program Support	65,269	85,854	
Total, Resources	$5,911,999	$6,500,000	$0
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	8	8	0
New Starts			
#	0	8	0
$	$0	$6,378,621	$0
Continuations			
#	8	0	0
$	$5,811,940	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	1	2	0
$	$34,790	$53,604	$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	0
$	$65,269	$67,775	$0

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

ASSETS FOR INDEPENDENCE

Funding Level	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget	Change from FY 2015 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	18,950,000	18,950,000	18,950,000	0

Authorizing Legislation – Section 416 of the Assets for Independence Act

2016 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. As stated in the AFI Act, 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 an asset-based policy that promotes saving for post-secondary education, home ownership, and micro-enterprise development may be used to enable individuals and families with limited means to increase their economic self-sufficiency; and (3) the extent to which an asset-based policy stabilizes and improves families and the community in which the families live. Eligible grantees include non-profit organizations with 501(c)(3) status; state, local, or tribal governments that apply jointly with a 501(c)(3) nonprofit; and federally-certified low income credit unions and Community Development Financial Institutions that partner with a local community-based anti-poverty organization. Every grantee works closely with the financial institution(s) (bank or credit union) that holds the project 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 300 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 $250,000.

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.

2011 ..... $23,977,000
2012 ..... $19,869,000
2013 ..... $18,593,000

2014 ..... $18,950,000
2015 ..... $18,950,000

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).

AFI is an important platform for bringing IDAs, financial education, credit and debt counseling, access to federal tax credits, and other financial capability and asset-building strategies to working families throughout the nation. Collaborations have included pilots with Head Start grantees in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania and the Utah State Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) agency. ACF provides support through its national AFI Resource Center, which is an important source of information, best practices, and guidance on IDAs and related services for AFI grantees and other organizations. In addition to collaborating with other programs within ACF, the Office of Community Services (OCS) is actively engaged in the Financial Literacy and Education Commission (FLEC) as a way to disseminate and leverage the knowledge developed through the AFI program with other federal partners. For example, ACF partnered with the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to explore how financial capability services can be integrated into youth employment programs.

Performance on the two key outcomes for the AFI program has fluctuated in recent years. Annual performance measures 13A and 13B are two components of one outcome measure developed in coordination with AFI grantees. Annual measure 13A is the amount of savings (earned income) participants withdraw from their IDAs for purchase of any of the three allowable assets (i.e., first home, small business or post-secondary education) during the reporting period. This measure is expressed as the dollar amount withdrawn during one fiscal year. Annual measure 13B tracks the number of participants who withdraw IDA funds to purchase these assets during the reporting period. The program did not meet the target for measure 13A in FY 2013 (10 percent below target). The target aimed for participants using $5,340,612 in IDA savings during the year for an asset purchase. However, grantees reported that participants actually used $4,853,601 during the year. The program achieved a similar result for measure 13B. For this measure, the program did not meet the annual target in FY 2013 (8 percent below target). The target aimed for 3,996 participants using their IDA savings during the year to finance an asset purchase. By the end of the reporting period, a total of 3,693 participants had used their IDA savings for such a purchase.

The results of AFI annual measures 13A and 13B 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 and high unemployment likely contributed to a lower number of enrolled participants and the lower amounts saved. For instance, participants purchasing assets in 2013 likely started saving in 2010 or 2011, 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, California and Prosperity Works in New Mexico. Participant enrollment and baseline data collection for the evaluation began in January 2013 and ended in July 2014. The final report with results from the 12-month follow-up will be available in early 2016. 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 2016 request for the AFI program is $18,950,000, the same as the FY 2015 enacted level. This request includes appropriations language to allow up to 30 percent of AFI funds to be used to create an Asset Innovation Fund that will fund grants to test innovative and research-driven asset-building models with a broader set of allowable assets and with flexibility for deposits of other than earned income. Critically, this request also includes appropriations language to make up to $3,000,000 of AFI program funds available for research and evaluation so that these Asset Innovation Fund grants can be thoroughly evaluated. This funding level will support an estimated 35 new grants (including approximately 15 through the Asset Innovation Fund), support the exploration and evaluation of innovative strategies for asset building, 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. Additionally, this request includes appropriations language to provide the authority to recapture and reallocate unused funds to other qualified grantees, which was also included in the FY 2015 President's Budget proposal. Granting HHS authority to recapture and repurpose any unused funds would expand program reach and maximize service provision with existing dollars. Finally, this request includes appropriation language to allow AFI program participants more options for making deposits into their IDAs.

While the asset field has developed significantly since 1998, there is still much to be learned regarding asset building and low-income and vulnerable populations. The specific proposal to create an Asset Innovation Fund would allow ACF to explore, test, and evaluate a wide variety of innovative strategies for asset building which could not only be used to improve the existing AFI program, but could develop an evidence-base to inform decisions regarding how to craft efficient and effective new programs. Strategies that could be tested range from short-term, quick turnaround research projects, such as behaviorally-informed tweaks to existing program models, to longer-term, more intensive studies related to complex issues around executive functioning. ACF proposes initial priority areas for Asset Innovation Fund research as follows:

- Children and Youth Savings Accounts to promote educational attainment and economic mobility. 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. One study found that a youth with designated school savings of less than $500 before reaching college age is almost two and half times more likely to graduate from college than a youth with no savings.[14] Local

[14] Elliott, W. (2013). Small-dollar children's savings accounts and children's college outcomes. *Children and Youth Services Review, 35*(3), 572–585.

governments and foundations are exploring this area, and Asset Innovation Fund projects could leverage those investments, building on their evidence and tackling research gaps. Additionally, given the broad federal involvement in financing higher education and investing in opportunity youth, there may be connections and collaborations that are most effectively made at the federal level, opportunities that an Asset Innovation Fund could invest in that are not possible elsewhere.

- Building Blocks to Opportunity to expand access to savings to underserved populations. As referenced above, many low-income individuals and families are not ready for a large asset purchase, but may benefit from saving for a building-block asset that supports their financial stability and their ability to work and/or pursue education. Promising research has been done around offering low-income adults matched savings at tax time[1] and providing youth aging out of foster care with IDAs that have an expanded range of allowable assets.[2] An Asset Innovation Fund could invest in developing models to expand asset-building opportunities to other special populations, including persons with disabilities; identifying other moments-in-time when people are ready to step onto the asset ladder; connecting to refundable tax credits and/or other federal savings vehicles; and/or developing evidence regarding the effects of these building-block assets on financial stability and well-being.

- Behavioral Insights to improve program outcomes. One of the most promising areas to explore through rapid, iterative experimentation is that of behavioral economics. An Asset Innovation Fund could support tests of implementation model variations in order to identify effective and efficient programmatic elements.

This proposal includes a request for up to $3,000,000 for research and evaluation that will be included in appropriations language. When resources and authority have been available, ACF has a strong record of conducting rigorous evaluations to learn systematically so that we can make our services as effective as possible. ACF's evaluation policy reflects this strong commitment to learning, addressing the principles of rigor, relevance, transparency, independence, and ethics. However, AFI has limited authority to invest in research and evaluation and expanding funds committed to research and evaluation could significantly build the base of knowledge about effective approaches.

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. ACF also continues to seek ways to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the AFI program, particularly through the experimentation and knowledge development that would be supported by the Asset Innovation Fund.

As previously mentioned, AFI measures program success against two core outcome measures (see table below). The annual targets for each year through FY 2016 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 new IDAs opened in Year 2. To ensure the program meets its FY 2016 performance targets, ACF is focusing on building capacity among grantees through training and technical assistance and providing evidence-based and needs-driven resources to

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[1] Information on SaveNYC and SaveUSA is available online at http://www.nyc.gov/html/ceo/html/initiatives/sif_saveusa.shtml

[2] Information on the Jim Casey Initiative Opportunity Passport program is available online at http://jimcaseyyouth.org/enduring-assets-study-financial-lives-young-people-transitioning-foster-care

facilitate strong program administration. Additionally, ACF is seeking to fund only applicants that have strong non-federal cash commitments to ensure that they will be successful grantees.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2016 Target +/- FY 2015 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 2013: $4,853,601 Target: $5,340,612 [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 2013: 3,693 participants Target: 3,996 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 2013: 89,901 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
13ii: Cumulative amount of participant savings deposited into regular AFI IDAs. (Output)	FY 2013: $91,134,727 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

[1] The FY 2013 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. The FY 2013 target for this performance measure was updated as a result of updated actual results for FY 2012.

[2] The FY 2013 target for this performance measure was updated as a result of updated actual results and data validation for FY 2012.

Resource and Program Data
Assets for Independence

Data Category	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation	$500,000	$500,000	$2,000,000
Demonstration/Development	9,973,672	13,250,000	12,500,000
Training/Technical Assistance	4,874,771	2,699,728	1,991,611
Program Support	3,594,694	2,500,272	2,458,389
Total, Resources	$18,943,137	$18,950,000	$18,950,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	45	45	35
New Starts			
#	45	45	35
$	$9,973,672	$13,250,000	$12,500,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	8	6	4
$	$5,781,437	$3,685,542	$4,430,503
Interagency Agreements			
#	5	3	3
$	$1,923,125	$545,400	$529,122

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 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget	Change from FY 2015 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	133,521,000	135,000,000	150,000,000	15,000,000

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

2016 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 funding 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 70 percent of the funding a state sub-grants must be used for the primary purpose of providing 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 (including Alaska Natives), and tribal organizations. The amount of each tribal grant is based on the population of the tribe. Funding is primarily used for immediate shelter and supportive services for victims of domestic violence and their dependents. A program may operate its own shelter facility, contract with hotels, or access safe homes to meet the needs of victims. Supportive services include community outreach, legal advocacy, crisis intervention, safety planning, support groups, talking circles, individual counseling, educational services, information/referral, home visits, and medical advocacy.

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 and territory 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 this network of support 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:

2011 ..... $129,792,000

2012	$129,547,000
2013	$121,225,000
2014	$133,521,000
2015	$135,000,000

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.

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 FY 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 and is consistent with the last several years of actual results. A target above this level is unrealistic because many program participants receive short term crisis assistance and would not necessarily be expected to report significant change. In FY 2013, ACF met this target with an actual result of 92.6 percent of clients reporting improved knowledge of safety planning as a result of FVPSA grantees. If this latest result proves to be a trend, ACF will reassess the target maintenance level of 90 percent and whether it should be increased.

Budget Request –

The FY 2016 request for Family Violence Prevention and Services Act programs is $150,000,000, an increase of $15,000,000 from the FY 2015 enacted level. This request includes a proposal to reauthorize and modify FVPSA for five years to provide continuity and expansion of the national network of domestic violence shelter and supportive services and the National Domestic Violence Hotline.

FVPSA reauthorization will provide the opportunity to: modernize the Act to reflect rapidly changing technological advances; better protect personal information; and expand the range of cyber and digital communications available to grantees to communicate safely with survivors. In addition, by combining the provisions of program administration, monitoring, and evaluation with an explicit demonstration authority to develop and test innovative approaches, FVPSA will be able to more systematically support programmatic oversight, transparency, accountability, while more fully reflecting the evolving needs of survivors and their families as they strive to achieve long-term safety and social and emotional well-being.

This request will provide a critical increase for FVPSA-funded programs in response to the increased demand for emergency family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence shelter and supportive services. In many communities available shelter space is inadequate; they are often full and, therefore, not available for families in need. FVPSA asks state and tribal programs to count the number of unmet requests for shelter. In 2013, FVPSA grantees reported 186,552 unmet requests. In September 2013, a one-day census of 1,649 domestic violence programs across the country identified that there were 9,641

unmet requests for services in a 24 hour period. Of those, individual requests for emergency shelter or transitional housing accounted for 60 percent. This request will address existing gaps in critical services needed to protect the safety of domestic violence victims by increasing resources for direct services at over 1,600 domestic violence shelters nationwide and reducing the number of victims who must be turned away from safe shelter. Additionally, funding is increased to allow for the implementation of the existing statutory provision providing that for any amounts exceeding $130,000,000, not less than 25 percent shall be made as grants for specialized services to expand the capacity of service programs and community-based programs to prevent future violence by addressing the needs of children exposed to family violence, domestic violence and dating violence. In previous budgets, this provision was overridden in order to direct resources to shelters, however lack of funding continues to be identified as the number one barrier for domestic violence programs to provide comprehensive services to children, youth and their non-abusing parents. The need for these specialized services has continued to grow. Annually, FVPSA funded domestic violence programs serve nearly 300,000 children who have been exposed to domestic violence in their homes, and counseling for their children remains the most requested service for parents receiving domestic violence program services. The FY 2016 request will provide demonstration grants that would help develop more comprehensive service models for effective responses to children and youth who have been exposed to domestic violence. This comprehensive service model would include national, state and local level training and technical assistance and fund local initiatives including trauma-informed advocacy services for children and youth.

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 2016, 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 to assure accurate data collection methods. This performance measure captures a key 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.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2016 Target +/- FY 2015 Target
14D: Increase the percentage of FVPSA state subgrant-funded domestic violence program clients who report improved knowledge of safety planning.[1] (Outcome)	FY 2013: 92.6%[2] Target: 90% (Target Exceeded)	90%	90%	Maintain
14i: Number of residential clients served by domestic violence programs, including Tribal programs.[3] (Output)	FY 2013: 252,508 (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 2013: 1,097,492 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
14iii: Number of shelter nights, state programs. (Output)	FY 2013: 7,651,684 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
14iv: Number of shelter nights, tribal programs. [1] (Output)	FY 2013: 123,786 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
14v: Number of unmet requests for shelter (state and tribal programs). [1] (Output)	FY 2013: 186,552 (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 2013: 2,707,257 (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 2013: 2,360,940 (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 2013: 1,646,044 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

[1] This performance measure is included in the FY 2014-2018 HHS Strategic Plan.
[2] Fiscal year 2013 data includes corrected data from two grantees that may have been collecting/reporting data incorrectly for prior fiscal years.
[3] This result includes 100 percent of the states and 72 percent of the Tribal grantees reporting.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2016 Target +/- FY 2015 Target
14ix: Number of people trained by FVPSA-funded training and technical assistance providers.[4] (Output)	FY 2013: 52,633(Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

[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 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$120,168,900	$121,500,000	$130,500,000
Competitive	635,000	220,000	263,300
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development	1,124,995	1,125,000	5,300,000
Training/Technical Assistance	8,945,000	8,933,303	10,201,750
Program Support	2,462,302	3,221,697	3,734,950
Total, Resources	$133,336,197	$135,000,000	$150,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	259	270	282
New Starts			
#	241	253	275
$	$120,168,900	$121,720,000	$145,413,300
Continuations			
#	18	17	7
$	$10,654,995	$10,005,000	$800,000
Contracts			
#	2	3	3
$	$797,835	$1,130,609	$1,186,394
Interagency Agreements			
#	4	5	4
$	$299,324	$361,549	$337,038

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

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

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

FY 2015 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.592

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	Difference from FY 2015 Estimate
Alabama	1,537,293	1,554,321	1,669,456	115,135
Alaska	742,177	750,398	805,983	55,585
Arizona	1,873,805	1,894,561	2,034,899	140,338
Arkansas	1,173,245	1,186,241	1,274,111	87,870
California	7,994,397	8,082,950	8,681,687	598,737
Colorado	1,608,349	1,626,165	1,746,621	120,457
Connecticut	1,297,883	1,312,260	1,409,464	97,204
Delaware	778,262	786,883	845,170	58,288
District of Columbia	722,909	730,917	785,059	54,142
Florida	4,354,900	4,403,139	4,729,297	326,158
Georgia	2,528,214	2,556,219	2,745,568	189,350
Hawaii	870,634	880,278	945,484	65,206
Idaho	910,174	920,256	988,423	68,167
Illinois	3,102,660	3,137,028	3,369,400	232,372
Indiana	1,870,710	1,891,432	2,031,538	140,106
Iowa	1,197,553	1,210,818	1,300,508	89,690
Kansas	1,160,955	1,173,815	1,260,764	86,949
Kentucky	1,451,454	1,467,532	1,576,238	108,706
Louisiana	1,494,504	1,511,058	1,622,989	111,930
Maine	858,365	867,873	932,160	64,287
Maryland	1,743,826	1,763,142	1,893,745	130,603
Massachusetts	1,891,861	1,912,817	2,054,507	141,690
Michigan	2,521,103	2,549,029	2,737,846	188,817
Minnesota	1,645,583	1,663,811	1,787,056	123,245
Mississippi	1,180,202	1,193,275	1,281,666	88,391
Missouri	1,770,539	1,790,151	1,922,755	132,604
Montana	795,377	804,187	863,757	59,569
Nebraska	960,672	971,313	1,043,262	71,949
Nevada	1,136,274	1,148,860	1,233,961	85,101
New Hampshire	856,718	866,208	930,371	64,164
New Jersey	2,323,077	2,348,810	2,522,795	173,986
New Mexico	1,005,382	1,016,519	1,091,816	75,298
New York	4,404,018	4,452,801	4,782,638	329,837
North Carolina	2,495,583	2,523,226	2,710,132	186,906
North Dakota	735,992	744,145	799,266	55,122

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	Difference from FY 2015 Estimate
Ohio	2,843,937	2,875,439	3,088,435	212,995
Oklahoma	1,341,515	1,356,375	1,456,847	100,472
Oregon	1,357,946	1,372,988	1,474,691	101,703
Pennsylvania	3,080,944	3,115,071	3,345,817	230,746
Rhode Island	804,153	813,061	873,287	60,227
South Carolina	1,518,185	1,535,002	1,648,706	113,704
South Dakota	761,985	770,425	827,494	57,069
Tennessee	1,854,948	1,875,495	2,014,421	138,926
Texas	5,665,322	5,728,076	6,152,378	424,302
Utah	1,155,003	1,167,797	1,254,300	86,503
Vermont	721,682	729,676	783,726	54,050
Virginia	2,191,148	2,215,419	2,379,524	164,105
Washington	1,940,624	1,962,120	2,107,462	145,342
West Virginia	960,650	971,291	1,043,239	71,947
Wisconsin	1,713,083	1,732,059	1,860,359	128,301
Wyoming	712,042	719,929	773,257	53,328
Subtotal	**91,617,817**	**92,632,659**	**99,494,338**	**6,861,678**
Indian Tribes	13,352,100	13,500,000	14,500,000	1,000,000
Subtotal	**13,352,100**	**13,500,000**	**14,500,000**	**1,000,000**
American Samoa	133,521	135,000	145,000	10,000
Guam	133,521	135,000	145,000	10,000
Northern Mariana Islands	133,521	135,000	145,000	10,000
Puerto Rico	1,312,799	1,327,341	1,425,662	98,322
Virgin Islands	133,521	135,000	145,000	10,000
Subtotal	**1,846,883**	**1,867,341**	**2,005,662**	**138,322**
Total States/Territories	**106,816,800**	**108,000,000**	**116,000,000**	**8,000,000**
Discretionary Funds	1,759,995	1,345,000	5,300,000	3,955,000
Other	15,814,402	16,721,697	18,498,250	1,776,553
Training and Technical Assistance	8,945,000	8,933,303	10,201,750	1,268,447
Subtotal, Adjustments	**26,519,397**	**27,000,000**	**34,000,000**	**7,000,000**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$133,336,197**	**$135,000,000**	**$150,000,000**	**$15,000,000**

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

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HOTLINE

Funding Level	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget	Change from FY 2015 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	4,500,000	4,500,000	12,300,000	7,800,000

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

2016 Authorization .....$12,300,000 pending Congressional action

Allocation Method ..... Competitive Grant

Program Description and Accomplishments -

The National Domestic Violence Hotline (Hotline) is a cooperative agreement which funds the operation of a confidential 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) education and 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 shelters to which callers may be referred or directly connected. Non-English speakers have access to bilingual trained advocates as well as to an interpretation line. 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:

2011 ..... $3,202,000
2012 ..... $3,197,000
2013 ..... $2,992,000
2014 ..... $4,500,000
2015 ..... $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).

Communication technology is constantly evolving and the Hotline incorporates and adapts new strategies to meet the needs of the community. In October 2013, the Hotline expanded its services in digital technology with the launch of online chatting with limited service hours. The Hotline has demonstrated that chatting provides a safer space for some people to reach out for help, for example, people with disabilities, male survivors, young survivors (ages 18-35) and survivors in rural areas. Other victims from underserved populations such as communities of color, LGBTQ victims of intimate partner violence, immigrant victims of domestic violence, and victims who are not proficient in English, may also prefer chatting as a private venue for accessing services.

The National Dating Abuse Helpline (Helpline), which is a project of the Hotline, is a national, 24-hour resource specifically designed for teens and young adults. It offers real-time, one-on-one support primarily from peer advocates who are trained to provide support, information and advocacy to those involved in dating abuse relationships as well as concerned friends, parents, teachers, clergy, law enforcement and service providers. In FY 2014, the Helpline will be supported with FVPSA funds and the further integration of the Helpline and the Hotline will provide a more holistic approach to services through a variety of access points including website, telephone (including TTY and videophone), online chatting and texting. 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, and Native American populations), 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 2016 request for the National Domestic Violence Hotline is $12,300,000, an increase of $7,800,000 from the FY 2015 enacted level. These funds will provide for additional staff in order to ensure a timely response to requests for help including during periods of peak demand and to enhance technological capacity to offer digital services and maintain a current database of services offered nationwide. In Fiscal Year 2013, the Hotline was only able to respond to 80 percent of the calls that came in through the 24 hour toll-free crisis line number. This means that nearly 50,000 people were unable to reach an advocate for crisis intervention, safety planning, or vital information and referrals. Often this is due to unanticipated spikes resulting from media coverage promoting the Hotline phone number in response to high profile domestic violence cases as well as increases in call volume during the rollover of state or local program crisis lines during an emergency or disaster.

The Hotline has initiated the expansion of its services to meet the needs of the community through digital technology such as texting and online chatting on a limited basis. While the Helpline currently uses chatting and texting as its primary service platform, the increased funding will allow the Hotline to be able to move fully into providing digital services on a 24/7 basis in addition to offering its traditional crisis call center. In addition, funds will be used to expand 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. For those with limited English proficiency, the Hotline uses the language line to provide

services in over 200 languages and is increasing its staffing to include more bilingual advocates; however, this requires more resources to sustain the growing need. Therefore, the combination of unmet need through the crisis line plus the expansion into digital services has created a deficit in capacity that is affecting thousands of victims of intimate partner violence and their children.

With the proposed increase in funding over the FY 2015 appropriation, the Hotline will be able to significantly increase its response rate, i.e. the number of calls answered in relation to the number of calls received by the Hotline. In FY 2016, the Hotline intends to increase its goal of responding to calls received from 80 percent to 88 percent. However, service demands are rapidly moving into the digital arena of online chatting and texting for both adult and youth victims of domestic violence and dating violence; therefore in FY 2016, the Hotline will start reporting on a performance measure for the percentage of total annual responses to chats in relation to the number of chats received. This will be used as a baseline upon which to measure future performance around digital services. In addition, performance for the Helpline will be measured by the percentage of total annual calls, online chats, and texts to which the Hotline responds. Once the baselines for these new performance measures have been established, the overall capacity for the Hotline (including the Helpline) to respond to calls, chats, and texts will be measured more comprehensively and are expected to show a substantial overall increase from prior years. Evaluation efforts on Hotline and Helpline services that are supported with FY 2014 and proposed FY 2015 funding may also provide new or additional performance measures such as perceived increase in safety knowledge; and document service trends such as the shift to digital services.

With the addition of trained staff (including those with bilingual skills) and increases to the infrastructure of the Hotline including digital technology, computer and information technology, and other related overhead, the Hotline and Helpline will improve access for thousands more domestic violence victims including those from vulnerable and underserved populations, and enhance outreach to youth through digital education and crisis response services. As a result of ongoing efforts to increase public awareness, thousands more domestic violence victims will become aware of Hotline services and be linked with the shelter and support services they need to increase their safety.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2016 Target +/- FY 2015 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). (Outcome)	FY 2013: 80% Target: 80% (Target Met)	80%	88%	+ 8

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2016 Target +/- FY 2015 Target
14B: Increase the capacity of the National Domestic Violence Hotline to respond to increased chat volume (as measured by percentage of total annual chats[1] to which the Hotline responds). (Developmental Outcome)	TBD	Set Baseline	TBD	TBD
14C: Increase the capacity of the National Dating Abuse Helpline to respond to increased volume (as measured by percentage of total annual calls, online chats and texts to which the Helpline responds). (Developmental Outcome)	TBD	Set Baseline	TBD	TBD
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
14xi: Total average number of chats received per month by the National Domestic Violence Hotline. (Developmental Output)	TBD	N/A	N/A	N/A
14xii: Total average number per month of hits/visits to the National Domestic Violence Hotline's website. (Developmental Output)	TBD	N/A	N/A	N/A
14xiii: Total average number of calls received per month by the National Dating Abuse Helpline. (Developmental Output)	TBD	N/A	N/A	N/A
14xiv: Total average number of chats received per month by the National Dating Abuse Helpline. (Developmental Output)	TBD	N/A	N/A	N/A
14xv: Total average number of texts received per month by the National Dating Abuse Helpline. (Developmental Output)	TBD	N/A	N/A	N/A

[1] The Hotline launched online chatting in October 2013 with limited service hours.

Resource and Program Data
Domestic Violence Hotline

Data Category	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	$4,100,000	$4,100,000	$11,800,000
Research/Evaluation	399,982	400,000	500,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$4,499,982	$4,500,000	$12,300,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	1	1	1
New Starts			
#	0	1	0
$	$0	$4,100,000	$0
Continuations			
#	1	0	1
$	$4,100,000	$0	$11,800,000
Contracts			
#	1	1	0
$	$399,982	$400,000	$500,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0

FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION

Funding Level	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget	Change from FY 2015 Enacted
Federal Administration	197,701,000	199,701,000	211,767,000	12,066,000
Center for Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships[15]	1,299,000	1,299,000	0	-1,299,000
Total, Budget Authority	199,000,000	201,000,000	211,767,000	10,767,000

2016 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), 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 Children (UC) program in various locations throughout the country.

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

2011 ..... $209,386,000
2012 ..... $199,541,000*
2013 ..... $197,916,000*
2014 ..... $199,000,000
2015 ..... $201,000,000

*Fiscal year 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 2014, 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 financial integrity and effective stewardship of its resources, enhancing internal controls and reducing improper payments. ACF's management has proactively participated in the development and implementation of the Unified Financial Management System (UFMS), at all levels from project governance through the provision of subject matter experts, and I-Procurement. Most

[15] Funding for the Center of Faith Based and Neighborhood Partnership Initiatives were appropriated to ACF in FY 2015 and prior years. Funding for the Initiative in FY 2014 and FY 2015 were appropriated to ACF in the amount of $1.299 million. In FY 2016, funding for the Initiative in the amount of $1.382 million is requested to be appropriated to HHS General Departmental Management (GDM) consistent to how the Center has been managed for a number of years.

recently, ACF's management participated in providing data utilized in the latest UFMS Business Case Analysis (BCA). The BCA was conducted to evaluate a set of UFMS Modernization alternatives against the current status quo.

Budget Request –

The FY 2016 request for Federal Administration is $211,767,000; an increase of $10,767,000 from the FY 2015 enacted level. This funding will provide support for 1,101 FTE, including 2 FTE to support the new LIHEAP Innovation Fund. ACF's total FY 2016 level is 1,441 FTE, an increase of 40 FTE from the FY 2015 estimate. The additional 38 FTE will be funded entirely from program funding and support expanded program responsibilities under current law and the President's Budget legislative requests. 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 increases of $12.1 million which include $2.8 million to fund inflationary increases in pay and non-pay costs, $1.5 million for increased rent costs and move costs related to the consolidation of ACF Headquarters to the Switzer Building, $6.8 million to support costs related to moving ACF's regional offices, $0.5 million to support 2 new FTE, and $0.5 million for technical assistance to support critical training and technical assistance needs for communities working to better integrate and coordinate low-income programs. 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 feasible, moving from private to government-owned space. The request also reflects a shift of $1.3 million shift from ACF's request to the HHS General Departmental Management (GDM) request for support of the Center of Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships Initiative.

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 2016, 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	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2016 Target +/- FY 2015 Target
11A: Obtain the highest level of success for each management initiative. (Outcome)	FY 2014: 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

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE

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FY 2016 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, [$1,559,884,000] *$1,609,612,000* of which [$1,533,394,000] *$1,576,877,000* shall remain available through September 30, [2017] *2018* 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, at any point after January 1, 2016, and before October 1, 2016, if the Secretary of Health and Human Services has transferred at least 3 percent under this heading to the Office of Refugee Resettlement to support higher than expected caseloads, and if the Secretary of Health and Human Services, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, determines that the percentage increase in the cumulative number of unaccompanied children transferred to the custody of the Secretary of Health and Human Services pursuant to such section 235 for the current fiscal year over the number transferred through the comparable date in the previous fiscal year (the caseload ratio) exceeds the trigger percentage specified in the next proviso, an additional $100,000,000 shall be available under this heading to carry out such sections 462 and 235: Provided further, That the trigger percentage referenced in the previous proviso is calculated by taking the unobligated balances for the Unaccompanied Children program at the end of the previous fiscal year, adding the difference between the amounts appropriated under this heading for the Unaccompanied Children program for the current fiscal year and obligations for such program for the previous fiscal year, dividing the result by the obligations for such program for the previous fiscal year, and adding five percentage points to the*

resulting amount (expressed as a percentage): Provided further, That for every 25 percentage point increment in the caseload ratio above the trigger percentage, an additional $100,000,000 shall be available under this heading to carry out such sections 462 and 235: Provided further, That the total additional amount available pursuant to the three preceding provisos shall not exceed $400,000,000: Provided further, the limitation in section 206 of this Act regarding transfers increasing any appropriations shall apply to transfers to appropriations under this heading by substituting "10 percent" for "3 percent".

Language Provision	Explanation
Provided further, That, at any point after January 1, 2016, and before October 1, 2016, if the Secretary of Health and Human Services has transferred at least 3 percent under this heading to the Office of Refugee Resettlement to support higher than expected caseloads, and if the Secretary of Health and Human Services, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, determines that the percentage increase in the cumulative number of unaccompanied children transferred to the custody of the Secretary of Health and Human Services pursuant to such section 235 for the current fiscal year over the number transferred through the comparable date in the previous fiscal year (the caseload ratio) exceeds the trigger percentage specified in the next proviso, an additional $100,000,000 shall be available under this heading to carry out such sections 462 and 235: Provided further, That the trigger percentage referenced in the previous proviso is calculated by taking the unobligated balances for the Unaccompanied Children program at the end of the previous fiscal year, adding the difference between the amounts appropriated under this heading for the Unaccompanied Children program for the current fiscal year and obligations for such program for the previous fiscal year, dividing the result by the obligations for such program for the previous fiscal year, and adding five percentage points to the resulting amount (expressed as a percentage): Provided further, That for every 25 percentage point increment in the caseload ratio above the trigger percentage, an additional $100,000,000 shall be available under this heading to carry out such sections 462 and 235: Provided further, That the total additional amount available pursuant to the three preceding provisos shall not exceed $400,000,000:	This contingency fund would trigger the release of additional budget authority, not to exceed $400,000,000, only if caseloads were higher than could be accommodated with existing program funds.

Authorizing Legislation

	FY 2015 Amount Authorized	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Amount Authorized	FY 2016 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.)				
1. Transitional and Medical Services	Such sums	386,266,000	Such sums	426,749,000
2. Social Services	Such sums	149,927,000	Such sums	149,927,000
3. Preventive Health	Such sums	4,600,000	Such sums	4,600,000
4. 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	13,000,000	14,500,000	13,000,000
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.		948,000,000		967,000,000
Section 107(f) and 113(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000.	8,000,000	2,755,000	8,000,000	9,000,000
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		1,559,884,000		1,628,612,000
Total request level against definite authorizations	52,500,000	26,490,000	52,500,000	32,735,000

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 2015
Transitional and Medical Services	FY 2002	Such sums	227,243,000	383,266,000
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
Sec. 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
2014				
Appropriation	1,123,432,000			1,486,095,000
Transfer				43,848,000
Total				1,529,943,000

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	House Allowance	Senate Allowance	Appropriation
2015	1,486,095,000			1,559,884,000
2016	1,628,612,000			

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

Amounts Available for Obligation

Budgetary Resources	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Annual, B.A.	$1,486,095,000	$1,559,884,000	$1,628,612,000
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	**$1,486,095,000**	**$1,559,884,000**	**$1,628,612,000**
Secretary's 1 % Transfer	43,848,000	0	0
Subtotal, Adjusted Budget Authority	**$1,529,943,000**	**$1,559,884,000**	**$1,628,612,000**
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-71,000	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	-3,277,000	0	0
Total Obligations	**$1,526,595,000**	**$1,559,884,000**	**$1,628,612,000**

Budget Authority by Activity

Of the $967 million for Unaccompanied Children (UC) in FY 2016, $948 million is for UC base program funding and $19 million is for a Contingency Fund that would trigger the release of addition budget authority only if caseloads were higher than could be accommodated with existing program funds. The budget reflects a probabilistic score of the Contingency Fund based on a determination of the likelihood that additional budget authority would be triggered.

.Activity	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Transitional and Medical Services	$391,477,000	$383,266,000	$426,749,000
Victims of Trafficking	12,000,000	13,000,000	13,000,000
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	911,848,000	948,000,000	967,000,000
Domestic Trafficking	1,755,000	2,755,000	9,000,000
Total, Budget Authority	**$1,529,943,000**	**$1,559,884,000**	**$1,628,612,000**

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

Summary of Changes

FY 2015 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	$1,559,884,000
FY 2016 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	$1,628,612,000
Net change	+$68,728,000

Description of Changes	FY 2015 Estimate	Change from Base
Increases:		
A. Program:		
1) **Transitional and Medical Services:** Provides services for expected increases in beneficiaries in FY 2016	$383,266,000	+$43,483,000
2) **Unaccompanied Children:** Reflects probabilistic score of proposed contingency fund	$948,000,000	+$19,000,000
3) **Domestic Trafficking:** Provides additional funding to support domestic victims of human trafficking	$2,755,000	+$6,245,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+$68,728,000
Total, Increases		+$68,728,000
Net Change		+$68,728,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

Justification

Funding Level	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget	Change from FY 2015 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	1,529,943,000	1,559,884,000	1,628,612,000	68,728,000

General Statement

The Refugee and Entrant Assistance account helps refugees, asylees, Cuban and Haitian entrants, victims of torture, Special Immigrant Visa holders, and trafficking victims to become employed and self-sufficient as quickly as possible. As a result of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, the account also is responsible for coordinating and implementing the care and placement of unaccompanied children who are apprehended by immigration authorities while their immigration cases are pending. 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:

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.

Victims of Trafficking – Funds non-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-certified and certified victims. This program also increases public awareness about human trafficking.

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.

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.

Preventive Health – Funds states to support health orientation and education, make referrals to medical and mental health services, and provide access to ongoing healthcare under the provisions of the Affordable Care Act for newly-arrived refugees.

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.

Unaccompanied Children – Funds private non-profit and for- profit agencies to provide shelter care services and placement with sponsors for most unaccompanied 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 officials. The program also provides medical care, legal services, and other support services to these children while they are in ORR custody. In addition, ORR provides limited post-release services to certain children while their immigration cases are pending.

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

The FY 2016 budget of $1,609,612,000 for this account represents the cost of maintaining current law and service requirements and for expanding the Domestic Trafficking Victims program.

Year	State Dept Refugee Ceiling	Refugees	Special Immigrant Visas 1/	Cuban and Haitian entrants	Asylees	Trafficking Victims	Unaccompanied Children
2003	70,000	28,347	0	1,1837	26,306	151	4,792
2004	70,000	52,869	0	27,981	24,893	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	280	6,639
2010	80,000	73,311	2,705	21,496	20,704	549	8,302 2/
2011	80,000	56,424	1,259	22,982	24,546	661	7,120
2012	76,000	58,236	4,273	21,000	24,000	469	14,271
2013	70,000	69,926	2,871	28,560	26,077	506	25,498
2014 3/	70,000	69,987	10,239	28,000	29,200	749	57,496

1. Arrivals include Iraq and Afghan SIVs and their family members.
2. Excludes 697 Haitian children served as a result of the Haitian Earthquake Repatriation effort
3. FY 2014 Cuban/Haitian and Asylee numbers are estimates pending further data from other sources.

TRANSITIONAL AND MEDICAL SERVICES

Funding Level	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget	Change from FY 2015 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	391,477,000	383,266,000	426,749,000	43,483,000

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

2016 Authorization .....Such sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action.

Allocation Method .....State Grants

Program Description and Accomplishments -

Transitional and Medical Services (TAMS) 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 or 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 or 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 18 or a higher age established by the state for the provision of welfare services. The William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 authorizes the Secretary of HHS to provide interim assistance to children presumed to be victims of trafficking for up to 90 days (with the possibility of a 30-day extension) 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 of 2013 makes certain U-status recipients eligible for the same benefits.
2. Under the Voluntary Agency (Matching Grant) Program, participating national voluntary refugee resettlement agencies provide a match (in cash and/or in-kind services) for one dollar of every two dollars of federal contribution. The participating agencies provide services such as case management, job development, job placements 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 benefits through this program but may be 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 cooperative agreements 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 government is not participating in or is withdrawing from all or part of the refugee program; or (2) to demonstrate an alternative to the existing system of assistance and services to refugees in

order to improve outcomes. Wilson-Fish grantees provide interim cash assistance (and, in some cases, medical assistance) and intensive case management 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 those states where it is not offered by the state government, refugee medical assistance is provided directly via the Wilson-Fish grant.

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

2011	$352,625,000
2012	$232,195,000
2013	$401,100,000
2014	$391,477,000
2015	$383,266,000

Fiscal year 2013 saw a $0.18 increase in the aggregate average wage for HHS' Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) populations over the FY 2012 actual result. The FY 2013 average wage for recipients of $9.45 per hour is 30 percent above the federal minimum wage of $7.25 an hour. ORR provides assistance and incentives such as bonuses for training, early employment, and job retention. There are indications that economic conditions are improving, and more were employed in FY 2013 than in FY 2012. However, 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 2016 request for Transitional and Medical Services is $426,749,000, a $43,483,000 increase from the FY 2015 enacted level. The FY 2016 President's Budget will support an estimated 142,900 arrivals, which is an increase of more than18,000 arrivals from the FY 2015 President's Budget. This will support populations that ORR has served for years, including 75,000 refugees as well as SIVs, asylees, Cuban and Haitian entrants, and victims of trafficking. This also includes populations of certain individuals paroled as refugees and Haitian humanitarian parolees that are newly eligible for TAMS benefits in FY 2015. Beginning in late FY 2015, an estimated 3,000 Haitians per year will be paroled into the U.S. through the Haitian Family Reunification Program of the Department of Homeland Security. Like other Haitian entrants, these individuals will be eligible for ORR benefits.

To meet the needs of the increasing population that is eligible for benefits and to improve programmatic effectiveness during this time of growth, the request includes the expansion of 10,000 additional Matching Grant program slots. The $22,000,000 needed to fund the slots will be offset by a shift from cash assistance and associated administrative costs, resulting in no net change in funding. The Matching Grant program, an alternative to public assistance, is operated by nine voluntary agencies through their network of about 230 offices in 43 states. The program emphasizes early employment and intensive case management services during the first four to six months after arrival and places clients in employment faster than any other ORR program. ORR provides the voluntary agencies $2,200 per refugee, which the agencies must match at 50 percent.

The Matching Grant program has remained at the same funding level for the past five years - approximately $65 million to provide services to 29,600 people. The additional Matching Grant slots are critical because the populations of eligible arrivals that have increased the most in recent years comprise singles or childless couples who are not eligible for benefits other than those provided by ORR, and the Matching Grant program is effective in ensuring fast employment and other resettlement services.

The overall growth in the population of refugees and other entrants also has resulted in the need to expand capacity for data collection, such as the population database and the annual survey of refugees, and enhance security tools to protect private information. The budget request includes an additional $500,000 to support these efforts.

Finally, due to the anticipated increase in arrivals settling in states operated by Wilson-Fish programs, the request includes an $8,000,000 increase to fund current-services for higher caseloads in Wilson-Fish programs across 13 states. In particular, Syrians, Iraqis, and Cubans have tended to resettle in areas under the responsibility of Wilson-Fish grantees.

ORR's success in promoting economic self-sufficiency through the TAMS program is 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 2013 actual result of 53.15 percent exceeded the target of 53 percent by 0.15 percentage points. With continued increases in temporary full-time jobs, many TAMS participants are working on full-time jobs but with reduced work hours, thus not producing termination but, at best, a reduction in grant amount. Positively, the number of part-time jobs decreased by 3 percentage points in FY 2013 in comparison to FY 2012, from 21 percent to 18 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 54.25 percent in FY 2016.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2016 Target +/- FY 2015 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 2013: 53.15% Target: 53% (Target Exceeded)	54%	54.25%	+0.25
15.2LT and 15B: Increase the average hourly wage of refugees at placement (employment entry). (Outcome)	FY 2013: $9.45 Target: $9.10 (Target Exceeded)	$9.15	$9.25	+ $0.10

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2016 Target +/- FY 2015 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) (Efficiency)	FY 2014: 17.50% (Baseline)	N/A	18%	N/A
15i: Number of cash assistance terminations due to earned income from employment. (Output)	FY 2013: 13,077 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
16A: Increase the percentage of refugees who enter employment through the Matching Grant (MG) program as a subset of all MG employable (after 120 days). (Outcome)	FY 2014: 55.61% Target: 51.65% (Target Exceeded)	56.17%	Prior Result +1%	N/A
16B: Increase the percentage of refugees who are not dependent on any cash assistance within the first four months (120 days) after arrival. (Outcome)	FY 2014: 64.31% Target: 58.08% (Target Exceeded)	64.95%	Prior Result +1%	N/A
16.1LT and 16C: Increase the percentage of refugees who are not dependent on any cash assistance within the first six months (180 days) after arrival. (Outcome)	FY 2014: 76.08% Target: 69.76% (Target Exceeded)	76.84%	Prior Result +1%	N/A
16D: Increase the number of MG program refugees who are not dependent on any cash assistance within the first six months (180 days after arrival), per million federal dollars awarded to grantees (adjusted for inflation). (Efficiency)	FY 2014: 347.1 Target: 396.07 (Target Not Met)	350.6	Prior Result +1%	N/A
16i: Number of MG program refugees who are not dependent on any cash assistance within the first six months. (Output)	FY 2014: 20,888 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Transitional and Medical Services

Data Category	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$294,067,800	$285,856,800	$298,839,800
Competitive	92,309,200	92,309,200	122,309,200
Research/Evaluation	3,670,621	3,949,048	4,442,728
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	1,083,957	1,150,952	1,157,272
Total, Resources	$391,131,578	$383,266,000	$426,749,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	78	78	78
New Starts			
#	78	43	56
$	$386,377,000	$285,856,800	$333,839,800
Continuations			
#	0	35	22
$	$0	$92,309,200	$87,309,200
Contracts			
#	4	4	4
$	$3,700,155	$3,979,143	$4,473,455
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	1
$	$1,014,954	$1,020,857	$1,026,545

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

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
State Table - Refugee and Entrant Assistance - TMS

FY 2016 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.566

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	Difference from FY 2015 Estimate
Alabama	120,000	116,649	121,947	5,298
Alaska	0	0	0	0
Arizona	11,000,000	10,692,857	11,178,503	485,647
Arkansas	17,388	16,902	17,670	768
California	22,900,000	22,260,583	23,271,611	1,011,028
Colorado	6,900,000	6,707,337	7,011,970	304,633
Connecticut	966,688	939,696	982,375	42,679
Delaware	38,658	37,579	39,285	1,707
District of Columbia	1,265,605	1,230,267	1,286,143	55,876
Florida	78,000,000	75,822,074	79,265,749	3,443,675
Georgia	5,470,096	5,317,359	5,558,862	241,503
Hawaii	30,000	29,162	30,487	1,324
Idaho	1,800,000	1,749,740	1,829,210	79,469
Illinois	6,420,069	6,240,807	6,524,251	283,444
Indiana	3,500,000	3,402,273	3,556,796	154,524
Iowa	915,838	890,266	930,700	40,434
Kansas	1,000,000	972,078	1,016,228	44,150
Kentucky	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	150,000	145,812	152,434	6,622
Maine	503,151	489,102	511,316	22,214
Maryland	11,000,000	10,692,857	11,178,503	485,647
Massachusetts	11,689,588	11,363,190	11,879,281	516,092
Michigan	14,000,000	13,609,090	14,227,186	618,096
Minnesota	2,752,000	2,675,158	2,796,658	121,500
Mississippi	1,205,000	1,171,354	1,224,554	53,200
Missouri	1,960,000	1,905,273	1,991,806	86,533
Montana	200,000	194,416	203,246	8,830
Nebraska	2,900,000	2,819,026	2,947,060	128,034
Nevada	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	675,000	656,153	685,954	29,801
New Jersey	2,112,410	2,053,427	2,146,689	93,262
New Mexico	1,450,000	1,409,513	1,473,530	64,017
New York	9,500,000	9,234,740	9,654,162	419,422
North Carolina	4,200,000	4,082,727	4,268,156	185,429
North Dakota	1,297,820	1,261,582	1,318,880	57,298

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	Difference from FY 2015 Estimate
Ohio	8,000,000	7,776,623	8,129,820	353,197
Oklahoma	1,026,404	997,745	1,043,060	45,315
Oregon	2,300,000	2,235,779	2,337,323	101,544
Pennsylvania	12,300,000	11,956,558	12,499,599	543,041
Rhode Island	125,000	121,510	127,028	5,519
South Carolina	264,297	256,917	268,586	11,669
South Dakota	527,092	512,374	535,645	23,271
Tennessee	0	0	0	0
Texas	37,612,337	36,562,120	38,222,693	1,660,573
Utah	5,800,000	5,638,052	5,894,120	256,068
Vermont	491,497	477,773	499,473	21,699
Virginia	6,905,000	6,712,198	7,017,051	304,854
Washington	8,709,456	8,466,269	8,850,789	384,520
West Virginia	67,406	65,524	68,500	2,976
Wisconsin	4,000,000	3,888,311	4,064,910	176,599
Wyoming	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	**294,067,800**	**285,856,800**	**298,839,800**	**12,983,000**
Total States/Territories	**294,067,800**	**285,856,800**	**298,839,800**	**12,983,000**
Discretionary Funds	92,309,200	92,309,200	122,309,200	30,000,000
Other	4,754,578	5,100,000	5,600,000	500,000
Subtotal, Adjustments	**97,063,778**	**97,409,200**	**127,909,200**	**30,500,000**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$391,131,578**	**$383,266,000**	**$426,749,000**	**$43,483,000**

VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING

Funding Level	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget	Change from FY 2015 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	12,000,000	13,000,000	13,000,000	0

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

2016 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 (HHS), 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 for 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 foreign national 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, the ACF Office of Refugee Resettlement (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 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.

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

2011	$9,794,000
2012	$9,775,000
2013	$9,341,000
2014	$12,000,000
2015	$13,000,000

The program has enhanced its trafficking database to better track the progress of victims served. It continues working to improve communities' capacities to identify and serve victims of trafficking. ORR issued 749 certification and eligibility letters in FY 2014, a 44 percent increase from the previous year, exceeding the FY 2014 target of 412 certifications. In FY 2013 ORR issued 520 letters, a 10.9 percent increase over the 469 letters issued in FY 2012, which also exceeded the FY 2013 target of 396 certifications. These performance improvements may be due in part to increased experience of case management service providers and to direct outreach to victims that are otherwise unlikely to seek certification and eligibility letters. From year to year, there can be wide variation in the number of certifications, since law enforcement action in cases with many victims can mean large swings in the annual total.

Budget Request –

The FY 2016 budget request for Victims of Trafficking is $13,000,000, the same as the FY 2015 enacted level. This funding will support a national network for identifying, certifying, and providing pre- and post-certification services to foreign victims of trafficking in the United States.

The program is continuing to examine ways in which additional foreign victims may be identified and certified, including through increased cooperation with law enforcement responsible for investigating cases. The program is also working to improve protocols and training for the identification of trafficking and case management of child survivors in ORR custody by collaborating with the Division of Children's Services and communities throughout the country. ORR believes that an annual increase of five percent 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, fluctuations resulting from cases with large numbers of victims, and decreases in funds available for ACF public awareness and outreach activities (see measure 17.1LT/17A in the Output and Outcome Table following). In FY 2016, the program expects a minimum of 443 foreign victims of trafficking will receive certifications from ORR, including children who receive long-term eligibility.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2016 Target +/- FY 2015 Target
17.1LT and 17A: Increase the number of victims of trafficking certified per year. (Outcome)	FY 2014: 749 [1] Target: 412 (Target Exceeded)	428	443	+ 15
17B: Increase the number of victims certified and served by whole network of grantees per million dollars invested. (Efficiency)	FY 2014: 62.42 [2] Target: 42.0 (Target Exceeded)	43.3	45.2	+ 1.9
17C: Increase the number of hotline calls per thousand dollars invested. (Efficiency)	FY 2014: 26.92[3] Target: 37.45 (Target Not Met)	27.73 (3% over prev actual result)	3% over prev actual result	N/A

[1] In FY 2014, an extraordinarily large labor trafficking case generated an unusually large number of T visas, which explains the major increase in performance for that year. The number of cases can fluctuate greatly depending on associated law enforcement activity. Should this actual result prove to be a trend, ACF will re-evaluate future year targets.
[2] See previous footnote.
[3] In FY 2014, ACF changed the way it counted hotline calls to exclude non-substantive and unrelated calls. For this reason, in this update the number of hotline calls per thousand dollars invested appears to have dropped below the target. However, if ACF calculated this measure using the total number of calls, as it has in the past, the measure would have been 42.95, which exceeds the target for FY 2014.

Resource and Program Data
Victims of Trafficking

Data Category	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	$10,793,317	$10,550,000	$10,550,000
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	1,203,090	2,450,000	2,450,000
Total, Resources	$11,996,407	$13,000,000	$13,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	15	15	15
New Starts			
#	14	0	0
$	$9,993,317	$0	$0
Continuations			
#	1	15	15
$	$800,000	$10,550,000	$10,550,000
Contracts			
#	3	3	3
$	$475,856	$1,492,574	$1,484,206
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	1
$	$241,936	$335,426	$338,794

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 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget	Change from FY 2015 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

2016 Authorization .....Such sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method ..... Formula/Competitive Grants

Program Description and Accomplishments -

The program supports services that address participants' barriers to employment through activities, such as social adjustment services, interpretation and translation, childcare, healthcare, and citizenship and naturalization services. The services are designed to enable participants 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.

Social Services formula grant allocations to state and Wilson-Fish programs are based on the number in each state of refugees, entrants, asylees, victims of trafficking, and Iraqis and Afghans with Special Immigrants Visas. Secondary migration of refugees from the state of initial settlement is also considered in reaching the final numbers for formula allocations. By statute, allocations are based on the total number of refugees who arrived in the U.S. not more than 36 months before the beginning of the fiscal year and who are actually living in the state as of the beginning of the fiscal year. Since FY 2010, allocations are based on arrivals in the most recent 24 months so that the allocation would best serve the current needs of newly arriving refugees and improve the ability of the states to respond to shifting arrival 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. Because of a reallocation of funding in FY 2012 to the Unaccompanied Children program, Social Services competitive grants are 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 the estimated competitive grant expenditures by category for fiscal years 2014 through 2016.

FY	Cuban/Haitian	Education	Emerging Populations	Self Sufficiency and other Targeted Initiatives	Technical Support
2014	$19,000,000	$15,000,000	$15,800,000	$19,000,000	$1,100,000
2015	$19,000,000	$15,000,000	$15,800,000	$19,000,000	$1,100,000
2016	$19,000,000	$15,000,000	$15,800,000	$19,000,000	$1,100,000

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

2011	$153,697,000
2012	$124,305,000
2013	$149,927,000
2014	$149,927,000
2015	$149,927,000

In FY 2013, performance results were lower in entered employments, entered employment with health benefits and 90-day employment retentions than each associated performance target. In FY 2013, annual measure 18A to increase the percentage of refugees entering employment through ACF-funded refugee employment services was below the target of 52.50 percent with an actual result of 49.33 percent. This is a result of the changing demographics of participants entering the U.S. Resettlement Program; many recent arrivals have spent protracted periods of time in refugee camps in countries of first asylum and require extended employment services in order to enter the U.S. labor market and successfully integrate into U.S. society. To improve services for this population ORR is also working closely with ACF's Office of Family Assistance to increase collaboration between Temporary Assistance for Needy Families and ORR social service providers.

Budget Request –

The FY 2016 request for Social Services is $149,927,000, the same as the FY 2015 enacted level. The President's Budget will continue to support state-administered social services through formula-funded programs. It will also support competitive grants to provide employment-related services, such as job preparation, placement, and retention, as well as 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. These barriers, coupled with difficult economic conditions in the U.S. have made future performance on performance measures related to employment uncertain. Nonetheless, by FY 2016, the program aims to improve employment retention to 76.75 percent by promoting integration activities and sharing knowledge of best practices with states and Wilson-Fish agencies so that refugees will be better equipped to achieve self-sufficiency.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2016 Target +/- FY 2015 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) (Efficiency)	FY 2014: 17.50% [1] (Baseline)	N/A	18.0%	N/A
18.1LT and 18A: Increase the percentage of refugees entering employment through ACF-funded refugee employment services. (Outcome)	FY 2013: 49.33% Target: 52.50% (Target Not Met)	54.50%	54.75%	+0.25
18B: Increase the percentage of entered employment with health benefits available as a subset of full-time job placements. (Outcome)	FY 2013: 60.73% Target: 62.00% (Target Not Met)	63.50%	63.75%	+0.25
18C: Increase the percentage of 90-day job retention as a subset of all entered employment. (Outcome)	FY 2013: 75.33% Target: 75.50% (Target Not Met)	76.50%	76.75%	+0.25
18i: Number of refugees entering employment through ACF-funded employment services. (Output)	FY 2013: 43,915 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
18ii: Number of refugees entering full-time employment with health benefits available. (Output)	FY 2013: 21,848 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
18iii: Number of refugees with 90-day job retention. (Output)	FY 2013: 31,742 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

[1] The FY 2013 actual results for this performance measure do not include data from Illinois and Oklahoma as these states are still in the process of adjusting data systems.

Resource and Program Data
Social Services

Data Category	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$80,000,000	$80,000,000	$80,000,000
Competitive	68,738,129	69,927,000	69,927,000
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	60,595		
Total, Resources	$148,798,724	$149,927,000	$149,927,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	271	271	271
New Starts			
#	117	51	111
$	$96,249,429	$81,000,000	$96,000,000
Continuations			
#	154	220	160
$	$52,488,700	$68,927,000	$53,927,000
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	0	0
$	$60,595	$0	$0

Notes:
1. Program Support includes funding in FY 2014 for an inter-agency agreement with CDC.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
State Table - Refugee and Entrant Assistance - Social Services

FY 2016 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.566

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	Difference from FY 2015 Estimate
Alabama	107,272	107,272	107,272	0
Alaska	82,962	82,962	82,962	0
Arizona	2,109,928	2,109,928	2,109,928	0
Arkansas	75,000	75,000	75,000	0
California	7,475,642	7,475,642	7,475,642	0
Colorado	1,506,816	1,506,816	1,506,816	0
Connecticut	361,944	361,944	361,944	0
Delaware	75,000	75,000	75,000	0
District of Columbia	233,064	233,064	233,064	0
Florida	20,644,345	20,644,345	20,644,345	0
Georgia	1,991,466	1,991,466	1,991,466	0
Hawaii	75,000	75,000	75,000	0
Idaho	622,020	622,020	622,020	0
Illinois	1,987,608	1,987,608	1,987,608	0
Indiana	1,121,720	1,121,720	1,121,720	0
Iowa	562,982	562,982	562,982	0
Kansas	389,342	389,342	389,342	0
Kentucky	1,619,490	1,619,490	1,619,490	0
Louisiana	205,282	205,282	205,282	0
Maine	307,152	307,152	307,152	0
Maryland	1,589,392	1,589,392	1,589,392	0
Massachusetts	1,456,654	1,456,654	1,456,654	0
Michigan	3,327,344	3,327,344	3,327,344	0
Minnesota	2,545,188	2,545,188	2,545,188	0
Mississippi	75,000	75,000	75,000	0
Missouri	974,704	974,704	974,704	0
Montana	75,000	75,000	75,000	0
Nebraska	767,106	767,106	767,106	0
Nevada	889,812	889,812	889,812	0
New Hampshire	284,770	284,770	284,770	0
New Jersey	362,330	362,330	362,330	0
New Mexico	217,630	217,630	217,630	0
New York	3,589,733	3,589,733	3,589,733	0
North Carolina	1,781,554	1,781,554	1,781,554	0
North Dakota	417,124	417,124	417,124	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	Difference from FY 2015 Estimate
Ohio	2,491,552	2,491,552	2,491,552	0
Oklahoma	348,826	348,826	348,826	0
Oregon	786,014	786,014	786,014	0
Pennsylvania	2,207,168	2,207,168	2,207,168	0
Rhode Island	99,168	99,168	99,168	0
South Carolina	112,288	112,288	112,288	0
South Dakota	459,956	459,956	459,956	0
Tennessee	1,244,812	1,244,812	1,244,812	0
Texas	7,036,818	7,036,818	7,036,818	0
Utah	835,406	835,406	835,406	0
Vermont	272,808	272,808	272,808	0
Virginia	1,475,752	1,475,752	1,475,752	0
Washington	1,903,102	1,903,102	1,903,102	0
West Virginia	75,000	75,000	75,000	0
Wisconsin	743,954	743,954	743,954	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	**80,000,000**	**80,000,000**	**80,000,000**	**0**
Total States/Territories	**80,000,000**	**80,000,000**	**80,000,000**	**0**
Discretionary Funds	68,738,129	69,927,000	69,927,000	0
Other	60,595	0	0	0
Subtotal, Adjustments	**68,798,724**	**69,927,000**	**69,927,000**	**0**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$148,798,724**	**$149,927,000**	**$149,927,000**	**$0**

VICTIMS OF TORTURE

Funding Level	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget	Change from FY 2015 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

2016 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 to victims of torture 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:

2011 ..... $11,066,000
2012 ..... $11,045,000
2013 ..... $10,735,000
2014 ..... $10,735,000
2015 ..... $10,735,000

Budget Request –

The FY 2016 budget request for Victims of Torture is $10,735,000, the same as the FY 2015 enacted level. This funding will maintain medical and psychological treatment, social and legal services, and other rehabilitative services for victims of torture

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2016 Target +/- FY 2015 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
18vii: Number of hours contributed by pro bono services. (Output)	FY 2012: 60,129 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Victims of Torture

Data Category	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	$10,532,934	$10,380,172	$10,376,727
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	190,400	354,828	358,273
Total, Resources	$10,723,334	$10,735,000	$10,735,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	31	31	31
New Starts			
#	0	31	31
$	$0	$10,380,172	$10,376,727
Continuations			
#	31	0	0
$	$10,532,934	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	2	2	2
$	$8,070	$11,257	$11,388
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	1
$	$51,428	$83,571	$84,885

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

PREVENTIVE HEALTH

Funding Level	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget	Change from FY 2015 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

2016 Authorization ..... Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method ..... Competitive Grants

Program Description and Accomplishments -

The Preventive Health program awards competitive grants to states to support health orientation and education, referrals to medical and mental health services, and access to on-going healthcare under the provisions of the Affordable Care Act for newly-arrived refugees and other eligible arrivals The awards are based on demonstrated need for health-related services in locations with large numbers of eligible populations. ORR recognizes that an arrival's medical condition may affect public health and could prevent an arrival from achieving economic self-sufficiency.

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

2011 ..... $4,739,000
2012 ..... $4,730,000
2013 ..... $4,600,000
2014 ..... $4,600,000
2015 ..... $4,600,000

Budget Request –

The FY 2016 budget request for Preventive Health is $4,600,000, the same as the FY 2015 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 for refugees and other eligible arrival populations.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2016 Target +/- FY 2015 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 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	$4,600,000	$4,600,000	$4,600,000
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$4,600,000	$4,600,000	$4,600,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	38	38	38
New Starts			
#	38	0	0
$	$4,600,000	$0	$0
Continuations			
#	0	38	38
$	$0	$4,600,000	$4,600,000
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0

TARGETED ASSISTANCE

Funding Level	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget	Change from FY 2015 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

2016 Authorization ..... Such sums as may by appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method ..... Formula/Competitive Grants

Program Description and Accomplishments -

This program provides formula and competitive grants to states and Wilson-Fish programs to distribute to counties with the greatest number of eligible 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.

Because of a reallocation of funding in FY 2012 to the Unaccompanied Children program, Targeted Assistance formula and competitive grants are incrementally funded with money from both current-year and future-year funding to support the 12-month grant periods.

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

2011 ..... $48,493,000
2012 ..... $28,073,000
2013 ..... $47,601,000
2014 ..... $47,601,000
2015 ..... $47,601,000

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

Budget Request –

The FY 2016 budget request for Targeted Assistance is $47,601,000, the same as the FY 2015 enacted level. This funding will continue to support services in counties and other localities with the highest number of arrivals.

Resource and Program Data
Targeted Assistance

Data Category	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$42,873,508	$42,840,900	$42,840,900
Competitive	4,686,225	4,760,100	4,760,100
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$47,559,733	$47,601,000	$47,601,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	64	64	64
New Starts			
#	64	38	38
$	$47,559,733	$42,840,900	$42,840,900
Continuations			
#	0	26	26
$	$0	$4,760,100	$4,760,100
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

State Table - Refugee and Entrant Assistance - Targeted Assistance

FY 2016 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.566

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	Difference from FY 2015 Estimate
Alabama	0	0	0	0
Alaska	0	0	0	0
Arizona	1,467,689	1,467,689	1,467,689	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0
California	4,468,655	4,468,655	4,468,655	0
Colorado	679,101	679,101	679,101	0
Connecticut	134,956	134,956	134,956	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0
Florida	12,016,490	12,016,490	12,016,490	0
Georgia	1,342,667	1,342,667	1,342,667	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0
Idaho	372,410	372,410	372,410	0
Illinois	1,052,398	1,052,398	1,052,398	0
Indiana	602,740	602,740	602,740	0
Iowa	205,263	205,263	205,263	0
Kansas	64,330	64,330	64,330	0
Kentucky	938,772	938,772	938,772	0
Louisiana	0	0	0	0
Maine	68,983	68,983	68,983	0
Maryland	977,193	977,193	977,193	0
Massachusetts	883,784	883,784	883,784	0
Michigan	1,810,983	1,810,983	1,810,983	0
Minnesota	827,650	827,650	827,650	0
Mississippi	0	0	0	0
Missouri	434,115	434,115	434,115	0
Montana	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	394,661	394,661	394,661	0
Nevada	522,493	522,493	522,493	0
New Hampshire	66,520	66,520	66,520	0
New Jersey	55,981	55,981	55,981	0
New Mexico	94,305	94,305	94,305	0
New York	2,501,826	2,501,826	2,501,826	0
North Carolina	846,154	846,154	846,154	0
North Dakota	102,928	102,928	102,928	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	Difference from FY 2015 Estimate
Ohio	921,174	921,174	921,174	0
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0
Oregon	506,298	506,298	506,298	0
Pennsylvania	1,245,696	1,245,696	1,245,696	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	228,073	228,073	228,073	0
Tennessee	568,730	568,730	568,730	0
Texas	4,078,905	4,078,905	4,078,905	0
Utah	527,354	527,354	527,354	0
Vermont	95,126	95,126	95,126	0
Virginia	256,385	256,385	256,385	0
Washington	1,159,159	1,159,159	1,159,159	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	353,561	353,561	353,561	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	**42,873,508**	**42,873,508**	**42,873,508**	**0**
Total States/Territories	**42,873,508**	**42,873,508**	**42,873,508**	**0**
Discretionary Funds	4,686,225	4,727,492	4,727,492	0
Subtotal, Adjustments	**4,686,225**	**4,727,492**	**4,727,492**	**0**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$47,559,733**	**$47,601,000**	**$47,601,000**	**$0**

UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN

Funding Level	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget	Change from FY 2015 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	911,848,000	948,000,000	967,000,000	19,000,000

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

2016 Authorization ..... Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method ..... Competitive Grant

Program Description and Accomplishments -

The Unaccompanied Children (UC) program provides for the shelter, care, and placement of most unaccompanied children who are referred for placement to ORR by another federal agency or department, typically after being 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 ORR custody and provided care pending release, when possible, to an adult family member or responsible adult custodian or other sponsor who cares for them while their immigration case is pending. In some cases, when no appropriate sponsor is available, the program provides care to a child until their immigration case concludes. Resolution of UC 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 UC program provides shelter, counseling, medical care, legal services, and other support services to children in ORR custody. In addition, ORR provides limited post-release services to certain children. State-licensed facilities receive grants or contracts to provide shelter, including therapeutic care, foster care, staff secure and secure detention care. The majority of program costs (over 80 percent) are for shelter care.

From FY 2005 through FY 2011, the UC program served between 7,000 and 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 had served approximately 14,000 UC. In FY 2013, the number of UC served was almost 25,000, and in FY 2014, the program served nearly 58,000 UC. Most children referred to the program both historically and currently, are from Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador, often fleeing from violence or difficult economic conditions. Many have family members in the U.S., including parents.

In order to accommodate the increased number of children since FY 2012, ORR has implemented policy and operational changes focusing on eliminating barriers to safe placements with parents or other appropriate sponsors and, therefore, has reduced the average length of stay to about 30 days. ORR has also expanded the number of permanent shelter beds to accommodate the increase in UC arrivals. This past summer, the Administration responded to the significant increase in the number of unaccompanied children who were apprehended on the southwest border with an aggressive, coordinated Federal response

focused on providing humanitarian care for the children as well as on stronger deterrence, enforcement, foreign cooperation, and capacity for Federal agencies to ensure that our border remains secure. During the summer, ACF used temporary bed space at military bases to provide temporary care for the increased number of children, but because of the decline in children crossing the border, by August ACF was able to resume caring for all children in permanent facilities, closing the temporary beds established on military bases.

In part due to Administration efforts, including increased border security and assistance to Central American governments to curb the flow of UC, the rate of apprehensions at the border in FY 2015 is below FY 2014. In light of Administration action and the recent fall in apprehensions, DHS, HHS, and other agencies responsible for monitoring and serving UC expect arrivals to remain stable. Concurrently, ORR continues to work closely with its federal partners and with service providers to streamline current procedures and implement new procedures to place 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 while ensuring children's safety.

While the Administration continues to focus its resources to prevent a similar situation from developing in the future, ACF is continuing to develop efficient, cost-effective strategies to address the historical variations in border crossings by unaccompanied children. For example, ORR is currently seeking to develop and implement a contract vehicle to provide surge capacity to shelter and care for these children on a time-limited and expandable basis as necessary.

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

2011	$149,052,000
2012	$267,211,000
2013	$376,082,880
2014	$911,848,000
2015	$948,000,000

The costs for providing care for UC include shelter, legal services, medical care, background checks, and family reunification services, such as home studies and follow-up services, as well as administrative expenses. It is estimated that FY 2014 costs will include $800 million for shelter, $85 million for support services, and $27 million for administrative expenses.

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 UC program is focused on improving the quality of services at the shelters, physical security, staff and staffing oversight at the shelters, and timely placement of children with sponsors, typically family members, who can safely and appropriately care for children while their immigration cases are processed. Annual measure 19D allows the ORR Division of Children's Services (DCS) to monitor its efficiency in using training, technical assistance and guidance/monitoring activities to improve program performance as measured by the length of time facilities needed to close corrective actions. After monitoring a DCS-funded facility, DCS prepares a report, citing program deficiencies that require corrective action. A "closed" corrective action baseline of 53 percent was established in FY 2006; since then, the target has been far exceeded. In FY 2013, DCS issued 108 corrective actions and exceeded the target of 97 percent "closed" corrective actions with actual "closed" corrective actions within 30 days at 99 percent. At the end of FY 2013 all corrective actions had "closed." In FY 2014, DCS issued 119 corrective actions and 99 percent of these corrective actions "closed" within 30 days, meeting the target maintenance rate of 99 percent. In FY 2014 DCS, implemented a monitoring team and provided training and technical assistance to grantees to facilitate

their compliance with the new revised DCS policies and procedures. Grantees' commitment to compliance is also mandated as a condition of the cooperative agreement. The future target for this measure is to continue to maintain the "closed" corrective actions rate of 99 percent through FY 2016.

Budget Request –

The FY 2016 request includes $948,000,000 in base funding for the UC program, flat from the FY 2015 enacted level.

However, given the range of external factors that may impact the number of children coming into HHS care, it is prudent to provide access to additional funding that would allow ORR to accommodate higher than expected caseloads. The budget request creates a contingency fund that would trigger additional funds, not to exceed $400,000,000, if caseloads were higher than could be supported with base program funds and any carry over funds for the program from the prior year. The contingency fund requested level is based on the estimated probability that additional funds would be triggered. The total FY 2016 request for the UC Program is $967,000,000, which includes base funding and a probabilistic score of $19,000,000 for the proposed contingency fund. Based on current numbers of children entering the program, the likelihood that the contingency fund would be needed is low.

The request also includes an expansion of the Secretary's transfer authority for this appropriation from three percent to ten percent into the account, a provision that was also included in the FY 2015 Appropriations Act and affords the Secretary flexibility to deal with unforeseen increases in UC referrals to the program.

The goal of annual measure 19E is to increase the percentage of secure placements reviewed every 30 days. This measure reflects ACF's implementation of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (TVPRA of 2008) "Safe and Secure Placement" provisions that mandate timely review of UC placements in secure facilities to determine if such placements remain justified. In FY 2010, ORR implemented the following actions in support of this outcome: 1) revised policies/procedures to guide initial placement determinations and transfers of UC; 2) required ORR funded care provider facilities to conduct immediate and ongoing assessments of UC to ensure the evolving needs of UC are met and that placements are appropriate; and, 3) developed a DCS Placement Tool to expedite UC transfers ("step downs") from secure facilities to less restrictive care provider settings. The ORR Federal Field Specialists track the latter and input their placement reviews via the UC Portal database and submit monthly reports to their supervisors confirming that all required placement reviews have occurred. The FY 2013 and FY 2014 data reflects an actual result of 99 percent, exceeding the FY 2013 target of 93.8 percent and meeting the FY 2014 target maintenance rate of 99 percent of placements reviewed within the established period. Enhanced service planning and assessment procedures contributed to an increase in the percentage placements reviewed every 30 days conducted by ORR staff. ORR aims to maintain the current level of performance to continue the 99 percent maintenance rate through FY 2016.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target [1]	FY 2016 Target +/- FY 2015 Target
19.1LT and 19A: Increase the percentage of placement designation of referrals of Unaccompanied Child (UC) from Department of Homeland Security within 24 hours of referral. (Outcome)	FY 2014:54% [2] Target: 98.98% (Target Not Met)	54.5% (Prior Result +1%)	Prior Result +1% until maint rate of 99% reached	N/A
19C: Maintain the percentage of runaways from UC shelters at 1.5 percent. (Outcome)	FY 2014: 0.12% [3] Target: 1.5% (Target Exceeded)	1.5%	1.5%	Maintain
19D: Increase the percentage of "closed" corrective actions. (Efficiency)	FY 2014: 99% Target: 99% (Target Met)	99% maintain rate	Prior Result +1% until maint rate of 99% reached rate	N/A
19E: Increase the percentage of secure placements reviewed every 30 days. (Outcome)	FY 2014: 99% Target: 99% (Target Met)	99% maintain rate	Prior Result +1% until maint rate of 99% reached	N/A
19F: Increase the percentage of UC in care 14 days or more that receive legal rights presentations. (Outcome)	FY 2014: 68% [4] Target: 84.8% (Target Not Met)	68.7% (Prior Result +1%)	Prior Result +1% until maint rate of 99% reached	N/A
19G: Increase the percentage of UC that are referred to and access specific follow up services. (Outcome)	FY 2014: 31% Target: 20.4% (Target Exceeded)	31.6% (Prior Result +2%)	Prior Result +2%	N/A

[1] Performance targets for FY 2016 are subject to revision pending the receipt of preliminary FY 2015 actual results. Due to the recent influx of arrivals, future targets may have to be revised so as not to be based on these prior year results.

[2] Due to the current crisis of a heavy influx of unaccompanied children on the southwest border, performance on this performance measure has been impacted. Approximately one third of total referrals for FY 2013 occurred in a two month period, therefore some cases were pending for up to 7-10 days. As such, trend data for this performance measure has fluctuated greatly.

[3] The FY 2014 actual result significantly exceeded the target rate. However, given the large number of children coming into custody of the UC program and the large number of new programs starting to address the recent crisis, it would be premature to make changes to future targets. ORR will continue to keep target rates under review.

[4] This percentage reflects the amount of UC in care who received the Know Your Rights (KYR) presentation via the Vera Institute of Justice or their sub-contracted legal service providers (LSP) from October 1, 2013- July 31, 2014. Data accounting for the months of August and September, 2014, is not available at the time of this writing. Ninety-seven percent of UC placed at care providers covered by the Vera Institute of Justice/ sub- contracted LSPs received the KYR presentation within 14 days. This performance measure does not include the percentage of UC who received the KYR presentations at emergency beds on Department of Defense installations. In addition, it does not include UC who received the KYR presentation via KYR videos available to all care providers in June 2014.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target [1]	FY 2016 Target +/- FY 2015 Target
19i: Number of runaways from UC shelters. (Output)	FY 2014: 71 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
19ii: Average number of UC in care at high point. (Output)	FY 2014: 6,253 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Unaccompanied Children

Data Category	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	$809,914,431	$821,299,185	$834,155,043
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	100,171,536	126,700,815	132,844,957
Total, Resources	$910,085,967	$948,000,000	$967,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	80	77	80
New Starts			
#	21	7	3
$	$40,218,514	$343,438,445	$55,000,000
Continuations			
#	59	70	77
$	$769,695,917	$477,860,740	$779,155,043
Contracts			
#	6	6	6
$	$50,367,207	$58,561,426	$62,517,462
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	1
$	$43,941,553	$59,020,389	$59,593,495

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.
2. Of the $967 million in FY 2016, $19 million would be for a Contingency Fund that would trigger the release of additional budget authority only if caseloads were higher than could be accommodated with existing program funds. This amount reflects a probabilistic score based on a determination of the likleihood that additional budget authority would be triggered.

DOMESTIC TRAFFICKING

Funding Level	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget	Change from FY 2015 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	1,755,000	2,755,000	9,000,000	6,245,000

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/Contract

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 lawful permanent residents. Although the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 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.

In FY 2014, the Family and Youth Services Bureau in ACF released a funding opportunity announcement titled, "Demonstration Grants for Domestic Victims of Severe Forms of Trafficking," to begin to fill the gap in comprehensive services for victims of domestic human trafficking in the United States and to develop, expand, and strengthen existing victim services to ensure that all trafficking victims receive support and access to the services they need to facilitate healing and recovery.

Three competitive grants were awarded to eligible entities (state, local, and tribal governments and non-profit organizations) that demonstrated capacity in working with trafficking victims and/or work with populations who are at risk to become trafficking victims such as runaway and homeless youth or domestic violence victims. The demonstration grants target areas with evidence of high rates of domestic trafficking and are intended to support victims not already identified by the criminal or juvenile justice systems. The grantees' focus is 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 also 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 prevention organizations, community mental health agencies, immigrant service providers, and refugee service providers.

In FY 2014, ACF also awarded a contract to evaluate the three demonstration grants. The evaluation also includes specific activities to improve common performance measures and inform ACF's decisions regarding future evaluation activities.

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

2011 ..... $0
2012 ..... $0
2013 ..... $0

2014 ..... $1,755,000
2015 ..... $2,755,000

Budget Request – The FY 2016 budget request for the domestic trafficking victims program is $9,000,000, an increase of $6,245,000 above the FY 2015 enacted level.

The FY 2016 funding will further expand the number of grants to state, local, and tribal governments and non-profit organizations to improve coordination and increase case management and direct assistance, including responding to priority service needs (e.g. trauma-informed services, housing, and economic self-sufficiency pathways). FY 2016 funded awards will incorporate lessons learned from the development of the demonstration grants and the initial experience with the first round of grants.

The FY 2016 funding will support the evaluation of the additional grants and will also contribute to other anti-trafficking research and evaluation efforts, including a pilot national human trafficking victim services survey to develop the methodology that will enable HHS to better understand how victims of human trafficking intersect with multiple human service systems, analyze gaps in services and unmet needs of victims, and provide recommendations to inform policy and program strategies to better target the needs of this underserved population. These research efforts will focus on social service systems impacted by human trafficking that are not state or tribal child welfare systems. The separate Child Abuse Discretionary Budget provides complementary research and evaluation specific to human trafficking impacting state and tribal Title IV-E child welfare agencies and the implementation of the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act of 2014. To make sure ORR and Child Welfare trafficking prevention activities are complementary and not overlapping, they are all coordinated by ACF's senior trafficking advisor.

Additional funds will also be used to provide training and technical assistance for grantees and other anti-human trafficking victim service providers. Training and technical assistance also will be provided for professionals most likely to encounter victims of human trafficking, including health care providers, victim service and other social service providers, child welfare staff, criminal justice professionals, and educators. The program will include content describing the scope, severity, and diversity of human trafficking in the United States; recognizing the common indicators and high risk factors to identify potential and actual human trafficking victims; using trauma-informed techniques to enhance interactions with potential victims of human trafficking; and identifying local, state, and national service referral options for trafficking victims.

The FY 2016 funds will expand a 24-hour hotline currently operated through a cooperative agreement with the National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC). In FY 2014, the NHTRC received 16,558 calls referencing 3,840 reports of human trafficking cases. In FY 2014, 60 percent of cases referenced domestic victims of trafficking. HHS will work with the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Justice to coordinate across respective anti-trafficking hotlines and strengthen collaboration, as reflected in the Federal Strategic Action Plan on Services to Victims of Human Trafficking in the United States.

The FY 2016 funds will provide program support, including federal FTE, grant panel review costs, travel, technology support, printing, and supplies to support this comprehensive effort.

Resource and Program Data
Domestic Trafficking

Data Category	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	$1,435,000	$1,855,000	$7,300,000
Research/Evaluation	152,709	285,530	305,480
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance		464,470	811,116
Program Support	111,091	150,000	583,404
Total, Resources	$1,698,800	$2,755,000	$9,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	3	4	42
New Starts			
#	3	4	42
$	$1,435,000	$1,855,000	$7,300,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	2	2	3
$	$263,800	$900,000	$1,411,116
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	2
$	$0	$0	$63,884

Notes:
1. Program Support in FY 2014 and FY 2015 includes the costs of grant application reviews, including fees, while the FY 2016 number also includes funding for salaries, benefits, overhead, and rent.

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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 2016 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis

For carrying out, 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*), {$2,438,523,000} *$2,944,905,898,* to remain available until expended; and for such purposes for the first quarter of fiscal year {2016} *2017*, {$1,160,000,000} *$1,300,000,000*, to remain available until expended.

For carrying out, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, 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, 2015.)

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

Authorizing Legislation

	FY 2015 Amount Authorized	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Amount Authorized	FY 2016 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	$4,038,340,000	Indefinite	$4,214,906,000

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		
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

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	Appropriation
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	2,965,173,000
Advance	1,100,000,000	1,100,000,000
Indefinite		66,097,000
Total	4,065,245,000	4,131,270,000
2015		
Appropriation	2,438,523,000	2,438,523,000
Advance	1,250,000,000	1,250,000,000
Indefinite		349,817,000
Total	3,688,523,000	4,038,340,000
2016		
Appropriation	3,054,906,000	
Advance	1,160,000,000	
Total	4,214,906,000	
2017		
Appropriation		
Advance	1,300,000,000	
Total		

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

Amounts Available for Obligation

Budgetary Resources	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Current Law	FY 2016 President's Budget
Advance, B.A.	$1,100,000,000	$1,250,000,000	$1,160,000,000	$1,160,000,000
Definite, B.A.	2,965,245,000	2,438,523,000	2,944,906,000	3,054,906,000
Indefinite, B.A.	66,097,000	349,890,000	0	0
Sequestration	-72,000	-73,000	0	0
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	**$4,131,270,000**	**$4,038,340,000**	**$4,104,906,000**	**$4,214,906,000**
Offsetting Collections from Non-Federal Funds	20,169,000	15,980,000	1,837,000	1,837,000
Recoveries of prior year obligations	173,084,000	200,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000
Total Obligations	**$4,324,522,000**	**$4,254,320,000**	**$4,306,743,000**	**$4,416,743,000**
Advance Requested for FY 2017			*$1,300,000,000*	*$1,300,000,000*

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

Budget Authority by Activity

Activity	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Current Law	FY 2016 President's Budget
Child Support Enforcement				
State Child Support Administrative Costs	$3,675,126,000	$3,627,766,000	$3,743,196,000	$3,853,196,000
Federal Incentive Payments to States	605,980,000	582,627,000	519,547,000	519,547,000
Access and Visitation Grants	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Subtotal, Child Support Enforcement	4,291,106,000	4,220,393,000	4,272,743,000	4,382,743,000
Other Programs				
Payments to Territories - Adults	32,488,000	33,000,000	33,000,000	33,000,000
Repatriation	928,000	927,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Subtotal, Other Programs	33,416,000	33,927,000	34,000,000	34,000,000
Total, Obligations	**$4,324,522,000**	**$4,254,320,000**	**$4,306,743,000**	**$4,416,743,000**
Advance Requested for FY 2017			*$1,300,000,000*	*$1,300,000,000*

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

Summary of Changes

FY 2015 Current Law	
Total estimated budget authority	$4,038,340,000
(Obligations)	($4,254,320,000)
FY 2016 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	$4,214,906,000
(Obligations)	($4,416,743,000)
Net change	+$176,566,000

Description of Changes	FY 2015 Current Law	Change from Base
Increases:		
A. Built-in:		
1) **State Child Support Administrative Costs:** adjustment	$3,411,786,000	+$129,573,000
2) **Repatriation:** Technical Baseline Change.	$927,000	+$73,000
Subtotal, Built-in Increases		+$129,646,000
B. Program:		
1) **State Child Support Administrative Costs:** Scoring of legislative proposals. Impacts to CSE account.	$3,411,786,000	+$110,000,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+$110,000,000
Total, Increases		+$239,646,000
Decreases:		
A. Built-in:		
1) **Federal Incentive Payments to States:** adjustment	$582,627,000	-$63,080,000
Subtotal, Built-in Decreases		-$63,080,000
Total, Decreases		-$63,080,000
Net Change		+$176,566,000

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

Justification

Funding Level	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget	Change from FY 2015 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	4,131,269,964	4,038,340,000	4,214,906,000	176,566,000
Total, Obligations	4,324,522,428	4,254,320,000	4,416,743,000	162,423,000

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

2016 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 2016, 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 noncustodial 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 and child well-being by ensuring that both parents support their children financially and emotionally. The program has a commitment to increasing regular support payments throughout childhood. Child Support agencies locate noncustodial 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 use to help strengthen the ability and willingness of noncustodial parents to support their children and to move more nonpaying cases to payment status. As a result, many state child support programs have implemented evidence-based, 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, local, and

tribal Child Support agencies routinely 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 both parents to support their children.

The Administration for Children and Families' (ACF) strategic goal of increasing economic independence and productivity for families includes increasing reliable income through the enforcement of support obligations. Child support provides about 45 percent of family income for the poor families who receive it, and 11 percent of income for all poor custodial families.[16] As a result of federal legislative changes in 1996 and 2006, the program distributed 95 percent of collections directly to children and families in FY 2013 ($26 billion). Federal and state governments retained less than $1.5 billion to reimburse cash assistance costs. 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 in lieu of cost recovery by adopting a combination of state options enacted by Congress as part of the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 and Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996.

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 the incentive pool provided to states is based on a formula set in statute and is estimated at $564 million for FY 2016.

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 62 tribes receiving funding to operate child support programs, including 57 tribes operating fully comprehensive child support programs and 5 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.

According to FY 2013 data, child support collections are beginning to flatten at the $28 billion level. The growth rate in distributed collections has fallen in each of the last three years, dropping from a 2.8 percent increase in FY 2011, to a 1.5 percent increase in FY 2012, and a 1.0 percent increase in FY 2013. Meanwhile, program expenditures fell 1.3 percent in FY 2013 after a 2 percent decline between FY 2010 and FY 2011 and no change between fiscal years 2011 and 2012. Although state budgets are generally improving, child support agencies throughout the nation continue to face fiscal challenges and a slowly recovering labor market for low-skilled parents. External factors that challenge the Child Support Program's ability to achieve its goals include:

- State spending cuts and staffing reductions in recent years that have reduced overall program resources;

[16] 2012 Census Current Population Survey-Child Support Supplement

- Unemployment among some groups of noncustodial parents remains high and that impacts the ability of noncustodial parents to pay their child support;

- Higher percentage of children born outside of marriage and more complex families; and

- Increased high-risk/harder-to-serve cases in state caseloads over the last two decades requiring more intensive early intervention strategies to overcome barriers to payment.

Despite these challenges, the Child Support Program has 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 noncustodial parents, and new evidence-based strategies to remove barriers to regular 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 addition, enhanced federal enforcement tools play a significant role in helping to maintain collections. Collections coming directly from the various federal programs including the Federal Tax Offset Program, SSA Garnishments, Multi-State Financial Institution Data Match, Passport Denial Program, National Directory of New Hires, Federal Case Registry Match, and Insurance Match, have grown steadily in the last decade. However, annual collections from federal sources declined for the first time in FY 2013, by 5.5 percent compared to FY 2012. This decrease was primarily due to a drop in collections from the federal tax and administrative offset program. These collections fell to $3.67 billion yet still represented a sizable 11.5 percent of total IV-D and non-IV-D child support collections in FY 2013. 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. A contributing factor to the decreased collections was an increase in tax fraud and identity theft that impacted the offset program, causing delays in payments and increased adjustments to potential returns during FY 2013.

In November 2014, the Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE) published a proposed rule for public comment to update and modernize child support regulations within current law. The proposed rulemaking 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. OCSE intends to fully consider all public comments received on the proposed rule before promulgating a final rulemaking.

The Child Support Program is laying the groundwork to align medical child support policies consistent with existing statutory authority to facilitate health care coverage for eligible uninsured children, mothers, and fathers who receive child medical support services in the Child Support Program, in private employer-sponsored coverage, in plans through the health insurance marketplaces, or through public coverage (Medicaid and CHIP). OCSE is providing policy flexibility to states to facilitate their enrollment in appropriate health coverage, promoting outreach directly and through partnerships, and supporting data sharing, all in coordination with the Center for Medicaid and CHIP Services, the Center for Consumer Information and Insurance Oversight, and the Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology. 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. This is true of noncustodial parents, as well as custodial parents and their children. Families in the Child Support Program who do not have access to employer-sponsored health insurance are likely to be eligible for premium assistance through the health insurance marketplaces 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 is not usually the IV-D child support agency, to use these grant funds to establish and administer programs to support and facilitate noncustodial 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 separately authorized 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 (1) 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 (2) 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 $4.215 billion FY 2016 request for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs reflects current law of $4.105 billion adjusted by $110 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 2015 President's Budget Child Support and Fatherhood Initiative and includes two new proposals to give states the option to eliminate the Medicaid assignment of cash medical support requirement and to create a Child Support Research Fund.

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 2016 Budget request includes a Child Support and Fatherhood Initiative to encourage noncustodial parents to support their children and play an active role in their lives. The net federal impact in the FY 2016 Budget of this mandatory proposal is $3.1 billion, net of costs and savings across multiple budget accounts and federal agencies.

Ensuring Children Benefit When Parents Pay Support

The proposed initiative builds on the family distribution reforms included in the 1996 and 2006 statutes. It 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, so that when parents pay child support, their children benefit.

- 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 $507 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 ($713 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 (-$534 million) and SSI (-$51 million) are displayed in the respective budget 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 ($476 million over ten 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 Opportunities

The Budget provides $448 million in mandatory funding 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 noncustodial 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 opportunities 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 opportunities in initial child support orders beginning in FY 2016 and requires all states to include parenting time opportunities in all new child support orders beginning in FY 2021. 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.

In addition to the legislative changes proposed in the FY 2015 President's Budget to promote family self-sufficiency and fatherhood, the FY 2016 request includes the following two new proposals:

- Providing states the option to eliminate Medicaid's requirement to assign the right to cash medical child support to the state as a condition of eligibility; and
- Creating a Child Support Research Fund to encourage state IV-D programs to implement family-centered services.

In FY 2016, OCSE joins the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) in proposing to allow states to eliminate Medicaid's requirement to assign the right to cash medical child support to the state as a condition of eligibility to reduce barriers to health care access and increase resources for families.

Section 1912 of the Social Security Act requires, as a condition of eligibility for medical assistance, that an individual cooperate with the State in establishing paternity if the child is born to unmarried parents and in obtaining medical support and payments; parents who do not cooperate are denied Medicaid.

These parents must also assign the right to any cash medical support they receive to the state to reimburse Medicaid costs.

Sections 1413 and 2201 of the Affordable Care Act (ACA) require eligibility and enrollment simplification and coordination between Medicaid, CHIP, and the Marketplaces. Only Medicaid requires the assignment of cash medical support. Therefore, it is the poorest parents, those who are eligible for Medicaid, that are forced to give up their cash medical support to the government.

Allowing states to eliminate this Medicaid requirement complements the proposal to allow states to eliminate the assignment of cash support as a condition of TANF receipt. It means that when fathers do the right thing and pay child support, their children will benefit. Allowing the child support program to require parents to use their limited resources in the best interest of their child, rather than to repay Medicaid, will make more cash support available to help meet the child's other needs—food, clothing, shelter, school supplies, and even out-of-pocket medical expenses. Most noncustodial parents of low-income children themselves have low incomes—many of them are likely eligible for Medicaid themselves, depending on their state—so it will also prevent the accumulation of uncollectible Medicaid debt owed to the state, which interferes with reliable payment of current child support, drives fathers into the underground economy, discourages regular employment, and increases criminal involvement. This policy change is also consistent with the direction that the Child Support Program is taking, which is to provide States the option to define medical child support to include coverage provided through Medicaid, CHIP, and other state coverage options as well as private health insurance coverage.

This proposal would cost the Medicaid program $130 million over ten years in lost cash medical support collections, which would instead go to families. A portion of these costs, $28 million, would be offset by savings to SNAP and SSI. The net federal impact of this proposal is $102 million. There is no financial impact to the child support account.

The second new proposal for FY 2016 is the creation of a $1 billion over ten years Child Support Research Fund to encourage state IV-D programs to implement family-centered services to support parents in their efforts to support their children, and tailor the appropriate child support enforcement tools for each family. Family-centered strategies are especially needed for poor and low-income families who face multiple barriers to supporting their children. Traditional enforcement remedies are often not as effective as they could be with this population.

There has been significant underinvestment in research on child support interventions. While the field is eager for strategies to produce better child support outcomes for all kinds of families in the caseload, many child support interventions are not evidence-based and the field lacks rigorous evaluation results to guide program administration.

A limited number of demonstration projects have been implemented via a competitive grant program from OCSE. These grants have helped to build up an emerging evidence base from states in areas including employment services, early intervention, specialized case management for military members and veterans, child support savings accounts, health care coverage outreach, fatherhood partnerships, and financial education. State child support programs respond well to performance incentives and opportunities for implementing evidence-based practices resulting from research, and most states are very interested in piloting and implementing family-centered strategies, but have not had the funding to do so. The child support field has a significant, unfunded potential for much greater program research because existing small grant funds can be awarded to only a handful of states for a limited period of time. .

The Research Fund will build on efforts in the child support community to test approaches to improve family engagement and child support collections. To spark and sustain research as well as to build the child support evidence base, this Research Fund includes both competitive and formulaic allocation mechanisms.

The first part of the Research Fund would provide $50 million per year in competitive grant program funding (Developing Evidence-Based Research), open to state child support agencies, to test and evaluate family-centered strategies to improve program effectiveness. The evidence gleaned through the Child Support Research Fund would be used to promote continuous, incremental improvement throughout the child support program.

The second part of the Research Fund would provide a $50 million mandatory formula grant component per year (Sustaining Evidence-Based Research), to be divided among 54 state child support agencies on an ongoing basis. This grant program is designed to encourage states to incorporate evidence-based approaches and assure that families in all states have the opportunity to benefit from family-centered child support services. Each state would receive an allotment based on the percent of children in the state who are eligible for the IV-D Program (that is, the percent of children who live apart from one or both parents). A minimum state allocation could be created to ensure adequate funding levels.

The Research Fund will provide grants of $100 million per year, or $1 billion over ten years. Up to five percent of the Child Support Research Fund may be used by OCSE to administer the program and provide technical assistance.

Enforcement and Establishment

The FY 2016 request includes several proposals aimed at increasing and improving collections and program efficiency, which would collectively save $103 million over ten years. They include:

- Mandating data comparisons with insurance claims, payments, settlements, and awards;
- Requiring employers to report lump sum payments 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 enforcement tools 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;
- 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.

Make improvements that increase the efficiency and effectiveness of other federal programs.

In addition to the legislative changes proposed in the FY 2015 President's Budget related to Enforcement and Establishment, the FY 2016 Budget includes a proposal to provide the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) access to NDNH with the objective of preventing identity theft and fraudulent tax returns. The costs associated with this proposal would be offset by incoming reimbursables in the CRTA account.

The proposed budget for FY2016 also includes a proposal which would allow select federal statistical and evaluation units access to NDNH for statistical purposes. The statistical purposes could include evaluating Federal job training and other programs that would impact earnings and allows an agency using the NDNH to create job training service provider "scorecards" based on participant employment and earnings outcomes, consistent with Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) and the goals laid out as part of the Administration's comprehensive review of job-training programs. The statistical purposes also include improving the completeness and efficiency of the Census Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) program and the 2020 decennial census, by helping reduce costs by $1.2 billion or more by using administrative records to identify who resides in non-responding households. The costs associated with this proposal would be offset by incoming reimbursables in the CRTA account.

Principles of Access to the National Directory of New Hires (NDNH)

Based on the growing number of NDNH access proposals and the privacy and security concerns of sharing personal information, ACF is putting forth the following guidelines to apply in considering any NDNH access proposal:

- ***Purpose.*** Is there a defined governmental purpose and are NDNH data a good fit for the purpose?
- ***Public Benefit and Savings.*** Is the defined purpose likely to generate net public benefits for the designated government entity and the public at large? Does the proposal achieve scorable net savings or is it a substantial good government achievement?
- ***Non-duplication.*** Does the defined purpose achieve additional public benefits on top of what can be achieved with other existing authorities?
- ***Minimization.*** Are data-matching and re-disclosure limited to the minimum amount "essential to meeting the defined purpose"?
- ***Consequences for Child Support Programs.*** Does the defined purpose unduly jeopardize the effective operation of the child support program and existing authorizations?
- ***Privacy and Security.*** Does the defined purpose and governmental entity have sufficient safeguards to maintain confidentiality and security of the NDNH data and minimize risk?
- ***Cost Considerations.*** Does the defined purpose ensure full reimbursement for the costs of obtaining, verifying, maintaining, and comparing the information and related obligations to securely access the data?

Conclusion

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. For example, a tool that states have used to increase collections is the tax refund and administrative offset, from which $2.09 billion in delinquent child support was collected in calendar year 2013. Although offset collections declined slightly in FY 2013, this was the sixth consecutive year that offset collections

topped $2 billion. Tax offsets are based on intercepts of federal tax refunds while administrative offsets are based on intercepts of certain federal payments, such as vendor and miscellaneous payments[1] and federal retirement payments. ACF will continue to focus on increased efficiency of state programs through approaches such as automated systems of case management and enforcement techniques (described earlier), administration simplifications, improving collaboration with families and partner organizations, and building on evidence-based research. The target rate for FY 2016 is set at $5.25 collected per $1 of expenditures.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2016 Target +/- FY 2015 Target
20.1LT: Increase annual child support distributed collections. (Outcome)	FY 2013: $28.0B (Historical Actual)	$31B	$32B	+ $1B
20A: Increase the paternity establishment percentage (PEP) among children born out-of-wedlock. (Outcome)	FY 2013: 96% Target: 93% (Target Exceeded)	95%	96%	+ 1
20B: Increase the percentage of IV-D (child support) cases having support orders. (Outcome)	FY 2013: 83% Target: 77% (Target Exceeded)	81%	85%	+ 4
20C: Increase the IV-D (child support) collection rate for current support.[2] (Outcome)	FY 2013: 64% Target: 62% (Target Exceeded)	63%	65%	+ 2
20D: Maintain the percentage of paying cases among IV-D (child support) arrearage cases. (Outcome)	FY 2013: 62% Target: 62% (Target Met)	62%	62%	Maintain

[1] Administrative offsets include both recurring and one-time payments. Types of payments that can be intercepted include payments to private vendors who perform work for a government agency and relocation and travel reimbursements owed to federal employees.

[2] This performance measure is included in the FY 2014-2018 HHS Strategic Plan.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2016 Target +/- FY 2015 Target
20.2LT and 20E: Increase the cost-effectiveness ratio (total dollars collected per $1 of expenditures). (Efficiency)	FY 2013: $5.31 Target: $4.88 (Target Exceeded)	$5.12	$5.25	+ $0.13
20i: Total cases with orders established. (Output)	FY 2013: 12.9 million (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
20ii: Total number of paternities established. (Output)	FY 2013: 1.59 million (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
20iii: Total amount of current support distributed. (Output)	FY 2013: $21.5 billion (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
State Child Support Administrative Costs

Data Category	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$3,675,126,425	$3,627,766,000	$3,852,919,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			277,000
Total, Resources	$3,675,126,425	$3,627,766,000	$3,853,196,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	116	118	120
New Starts			
#	116	118	120
$	$3,675,126,425	$3,627,766,000	$3,852,919,000
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 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$605,979,799	$582,627,000	$519,547,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$605,979,799	$582,627,000	$519,547,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	54	54	54
New Starts			
#	54	54	54
$	$605,979,799	$582,627,000	$519,547,000
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 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 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 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$32,488,204	$33,000,000	$33,000,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$32,488,204	$33,000,000	$33,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	3	3	3
New Starts			
#	3	3	3
$	$32,488,204	$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 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	$928,000	$927,000	$1,000,000
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$928,000	$927,000	$1,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	1	1	1
New Starts			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Continuations			
#	1	1	1
$	$928,000	$927,000	$1,000,000
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

State Table - Federal Share of State and Local Administrative Costs and Incentives

FY 2016 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.563

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	Difference from FY 2015 Estimate
Alabama	45,490,547	44,704,024	46,416,325	1,712,301
Alaska	21,773,275	21,396,819	22,216,383	819,564
Arizona	49,527,399	48,671,080	50,535,331	1,864,251
Arkansas	42,014,431	41,288,009	42,869,467	1,581,458
California	655,975,002	644,633,318	669,324,746	24,691,428
Colorado	52,121,233	51,220,067	53,181,952	1,961,885
Connecticut	53,414,963	52,491,428	54,502,011	2,010,583
Delaware	28,587,165	28,092,898	29,168,942	1,076,044
District of Columbia	18,503,934	18,184,004	18,880,508	696,504
Florida	199,989,774	196,531,988	204,059,766	7,527,778
Georgia	106,409,217	104,569,422	108,574,751	4,005,329
Hawaii	14,445,679	14,195,916	14,739,663	543,747
Idaho	18,277,558	17,961,542	18,649,525	687,983
Illinois	135,028,343	132,693,728	137,776,305	5,082,577
Indiana	73,891,985	72,614,406	75,395,761	2,781,355
Iowa	41,278,445	40,564,748	42,118,503	1,553,755
Kansas	25,692,625	25,248,404	26,215,496	967,092
Kentucky	49,958,488	49,094,715	50,975,193	1,880,478
Louisiana	58,773,505	57,757,322	59,969,605	2,212,283
Maine	19,416,196	19,080,494	19,811,335	730,841
Maryland	84,542,243	83,080,524	86,262,762	3,182,238
Massachusetts	83,662,804	82,216,290	85,365,426	3,149,136
Michigan	237,870,181	233,757,450	242,711,077	8,953,627
Minnesota	117,626,801	115,593,056	120,020,624	4,427,568
Mississippi	27,544,191	27,067,957	28,104,743	1,036,786
Missouri	59,968,284	58,931,444	61,188,699	2,257,255
Montana	11,572,368	11,372,284	11,807,877	435,593
Nebraska	29,185,440	28,680,829	29,779,393	1,098,564
Nevada	37,674,714	37,023,325	38,441,432	1,418,107
New Hampshire	15,340,787	15,075,548	15,652,987	577,439
New Jersey	206,610,392	203,038,137	210,815,120	7,776,983
New Mexico	31,450,604	30,906,829	32,090,655	1,183,826
New York	243,490,414	239,280,511	248,445,687	9,165,176
North Carolina	103,007,515	101,226,534	105,103,821	3,877,287
North Dakota	12,427,734	12,212,861	12,680,651	467,790

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	Difference from FY 2015 Estimate
Ohio	183,617,051	180,442,347	187,353,842	6,911,495
Oklahoma	60,061,949	59,023,489	61,284,270	2,260,781
Oregon	54,260,510	53,322,356	55,364,766	2,042,410
Pennsylvania	178,841,991	175,749,847	182,481,604	6,731,757
Rhode Island	9,121,431	8,963,723	9,307,061	343,338
South Carolina	33,833,536	33,248,561	34,522,082	1,273,521
South Dakota	6,825,137	6,707,132	6,964,035	256,903
Tennessee	66,028,493	64,886,873	67,372,239	2,485,366
Texas	263,116,018	258,566,792	268,470,692	9,903,900
Utah	26,042,385	25,592,117	26,572,374	980,257
Vermont	9,509,549	9,345,131	9,703,078	357,947
Virginia	73,371,176	72,102,602	74,864,353	2,761,751
Washington	102,686,209	100,910,784	104,775,976	3,865,192
West Virginia	31,584,830	31,038,734	32,227,613	1,188,879
Wisconsin	76,761,643	75,434,449	78,323,819	2,889,370
Wyoming	7,825,681	7,690,376	7,984,941	294,565
Subtotal	**4,196,031,825**	**4,123,483,224**	**4,281,425,267**	**157,942,043**
Indian Tribes	45,848,440	48,364,890	51,019,460	2,654,570
Subtotal	**45,848,440**	**48,364,890**	**51,019,460**	**2,654,570**
Guam	4,805,830	4,722,738	4,903,633	180,895
Puerto Rico	28,931,071	28,430,858	29,519,847	1,088,989
Virgin Islands	5,486,144	5,391,290	5,597,793	206,503
Subtotal	**39,223,045**	**38,544,886**	**40,021,273**	**1,476,387**
Total States/Territories	**4,281,103,310**	**4,210,393,000**	**4,372,466,000**	**162,073,000**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$4,281,103,310**	**$4,210,393,000**	**$4,372,466,000**	**$162,073,000**

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
State Table - Access and Visitation Grants

FY 2016 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.597

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	Difference from FY 2015 Estimate
Alabama	134,627	134,627	134,627	0
Alaska	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Arizona	184,498	184,498	184,498	0
Arkansas	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
California	946,641	946,641	946,641	0
Colorado	133,167	133,167	133,167	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	496,641	496,641	496,641	0
Georgia	291,787	291,787	291,787	0
Hawaii	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Idaho	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Illinois	330,514	330,514	330,514	0
Indiana	182,560	182,560	182,560	0
Iowa	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Kansas	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Kentucky	126,066	126,066	126,066	0
Louisiana	158,319	158,319	158,319	0
Maine	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Maryland	160,147	160,147	160,147	0
Massachusetts	164,730	164,730	164,730	0
Michigan	269,863	269,863	269,863	0
Minnesota	137,402	137,402	137,402	0
Mississippi	106,700	106,700	106,700	0
Missouri	168,439	168,439	168,439	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	217,180	217,180	217,180	0
New Mexico	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
New York	532,624	532,624	532,624	0
North Carolina	285,441	285,441	285,441	0
North Dakota	100,000	100,000	100,000	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	Difference from FY 2015 Estimate
Ohio	333,524	333,524	333,524	0
Oklahoma	108,112	108,112	108,112	0
Oregon	102,106	102,106	102,106	0
Pennsylvania	317,114	317,114	317,114	0
Rhode Island	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
South Carolina	144,833	144,833	144,833	0
South Dakota	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Tennessee	177,054	177,054	177,054	0
Texas	734,283	734,283	734,283	0
Utah	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Vermont	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Virginia	197,819	197,819	197,819	0
Washington	166,887	166,887	166,887	0
West Virginia	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Wisconsin	153,283	153,283	153,283	0
Wyoming	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Subtotal	**9,662,361**	**9,662,361**	**9,662,361**	**0**
Guam	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Puerto Rico	137,639	137,639	137,639	0
Virgin Islands	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Subtotal	**337,639**	**337,639**	**337,639**	**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**

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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 2015 Amount Authorized	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Amount Authorized	FY 2016 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.	$11,418,000	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.	$22,837,000	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[1]	$0	$0	$0	$0
Total request level		$34,255,000		$36,953,000

[1] The Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015, authorized Welfare Research in the amount of $15 million via a transfer from the TANF Contingency Fund. The Budget proposes to continue this transfer in FY 2016.

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	34,255,000[1]
2016	36,953,000

[1] The Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015, authorized Welfare Research in the amount of $15 million via a transfer from the TANF Contingency Fund. The Budget proposes to continue this transfer in FY 2016.

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

Amounts Available for Obligation

Budgetary Resources	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Pre-Appropriated, B.A.	$51,953,000	$36,953,000	$36,953,000
Sequestration	-3,741,000	-2,698,000	0
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	**$48,212,000**	**$34,255,000**	**$36,953,000**
Offsetting Collections from Federal Funds, Policy	0	0	1,588,000
Offsetting Collections from Federal Funds	11,852,000	12,728,000	12,728,000
Offsetting Collections from Non-Federal Funds	11,514,000	17,242,000	17,242,000
Sequestration of Offsetting Collections	-706,000	-1,096,000	0
Restored Sequestration of Offsetting Collections	546,000	706,000	1,096,000
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-160,000	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	4,699,000	3,968,000	0
Recoveries of prior year obligations	0	2,000,000	2,000,000
Recoveries, Unobligated Balance, start of year	373,000	2,117,000	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	-3,968,000	0	0
Total Obligations	**$72,363,000**	**$71,919,000**	**$71,607,000**

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

Budget Authority by Activity

Activity	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Child Support Training and Technical Assistance	$11,431,000	$11,418,000	$12,318,000
Federal Parent Locator Service	22,861,000	22,837,000	24,635,000
Welfare Research	13,920,000	0	0
Total, Budget Authority	**$48,212,000**	**$34,255,000**	**$36,953,000**

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

Summary of Changes

FY 2015 Current Law	
Total estimated budget authority	$34,255,000
(Obligations)	($71,919,000)
FY 2016 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	$36,953,000
(Obligations)	($70,019,000)
Net change	+$2,698,000

Description of Changes	FY 2015 Current Law	Change from Base
Increases:		
A. Built-in:		
1) **Federal Parent Locator Service:** Technical Baseline Change	$22,837,000	+$1,798,000
2) **Child Support Training and Technical Assistance:** Technical Baseline Change	$11,418,000	+$900,000
Subtotal, Built-in Increases		+$2,698,000
Total, Increases		+$2,698,000
Net Change		+$2,698,000

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

Justification

Funding Level	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget	Change from FY 2015 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	48,212,044	34,255,091	36,952,634	2,697,543
Total, Obligations	72,362,527	71,918,508	70,018,753	-1,899,755

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

2016 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 noncustodial 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 (NDNH), a database of employment information.

State and local child support enforcement agencies use FPLS data to locate noncustodial 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 $28 billion in child support in FY 2013 and produced direct collections of $3.67 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 Employment, Retention and Advancement Evaluation, the Rural Welfare-to-Work Evaluation, and the Job Search Assistance Evaluation as well as studies of Tribal TANF, time limits, diversion practices, and services for TANF recipients with disabilities. In FY 2015, the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015 (P.L. 113-235), provided $15 million for welfare research through a transfer from the TANF Contingency Fund.

Budget Request

The FY 2016 request for Children's Research and Technical Assistance is $36,953,000, the same as FY 2015 current law prior to sequestration. This request will fund child support training and technical assistance efforts, and the operation of the FPLS. Funding for Welfare Research in the amount of $15,000,000 is being requested through a general provision via a transfer from the TANF Contingency Fund.

The proposed budget for FY 2016 also includes a proposal which would allow select federal statistical and evaluation units access to NDNH for statistical purposes. The statistical purposes could include evaluating Federal job training and other programs that would impact earnings and creating job training service provider "scorecards" based on participant employment and earnings outcomes, consistent with Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) and the goals laid out as part of the Administration's comprehensive review of job-training programs. The statistical purposes also include improving the completeness and efficiency of the Census Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) program and the 2020 decennial census, by helping reduce costs by $1.2 billion or more by using administrative records to identify and verify who resides in non-responding households. This proposal would impact offsetting collections in the CRTA account. (For additional information regarding this proposal, please see "Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs.")

The proposed budget for FY 2016 also includes a proposal to provide the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) access to the NDNH to prevent identity theft and fraudulent tax returns. This proposal would impact offsetting collections in the CRTA account. (For additional information regarding this proposal, please see "Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs")

Resource and Program Data
Child Support Training and Technical Assistance

Data Category	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	$709,979	$500,000	
Research/Evaluation	630,000		$630,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	2,468,925	2,445,465	2,277,342
Program Support	9,021,846	11,854,665	10,410,203
Total, Resources	$12,830,750	$14,800,130	$13,317,545
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	13	5	0
New Starts			
#	8	0	0
$	$211,232	$0	$0
Continuations			
#	5	5	0
$	$498,747	$500,000	$0
Contracts			
#	11	13	11
$	$5,282,263	$7,393,486	$5,315,767
Interagency Agreements			
#	52	52	51
$	$1,748,742	$1,213,246	$1,746,158

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 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	$45,771,814	$57,118,378	$58,289,544
Total, Resources	$45,771,814	$57,118,378	$58,289,544
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	0	0	0
New Starts			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	22	25	29
$	$33,857,321	$43,179,955	$43,263,362
Interagency Agreements			
#	50	61	63
$	$5,918,433	$7,111,141	$7,761,731

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 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation	$12,810,266	$14,049,598	$14,003,800
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	949,697	950,402	996,200
Total, Resources	$13,759,963	$15,000,000	$15,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	5	5	4
New Starts			
#	3	0	2
$	$749,958	$0	$700,000
Continuations			
#	2	5	2
$	$1,100,000	$1,850,000	$1,100,000
Contracts			
#	19	20	16
$	$10,735,328	$11,837,471	$11,778,128
Interagency Agreements			
#	9	9	10
$	$1,104,316	$1,201,000	$1,308,000

Notes:
1. Program Support includes funding for Federal Register notices, administrative support, security clearances, information technology, and rent/overhead.
2. The Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015, authorized Welfare Research via a transfer from the TANF Contingency Fund. The Budget proposes to continue this transfer in FY 2016. Resource and Program Data for Welfare Research is displayed above rather than inclusion in the TANF chapter.

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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 2015 Amount Authorized	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Amount Authorized	FY 2016 Budget Request
1. 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
2. Territories – Family Assistance Grants: Section 403(a)(1)(C) of the SSA	Such sums	77,875,000	Such sums	77,875,000
3. Matching Grants to Territories: Section 1108(b)(2) of the SSA	Such sums	15,000,000	Such sums	15,000,000
4. Healthy Marriage/Responsible Fatherhood Grants: Section 403(a)(2)(D) of the SSA	150,000,000	148,102,000	150,000,000	150,000,000
5. Tribal Work Programs: Section 412(a)(2)(D) of the SSA	7,633,287	7,633,287	7,633,287	7,633,287
6. Contingency Fund: Section 403(b)(2)(D) of the SSA	608,000,000	608,000,000	608,000,000	608,000,000
Total request level		17,345,277,287		17,347,175,287
Total request level against definite authorizations	765,633,287	763,735,287	765,633,287	765,633,287

The FY 2016 President's Budget includes a general provision to transfer $15 million from the Contingency Fund to Welfare Research and $10 million to the Bureau of the Census to support the Survey of Income and Program Participation, consistent with FY 2015 Appropriations funding.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Appropriations History Table

Year	Request to Congress	Appropriation
2007		17,058,625,513
2008		17,058,625,513
2009		
Appropriation		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	16,739,175,000

Year	Request to Congress	Appropriation
Sequestration		-1,898,000
Pathways to Jobs	602,000,000	0
Contingency Fund		608,000,000
Total	17,351,175,000	17,345,277,000
2016		
Appropriation	16,749,175,000	
Pathways to Jobs	573,000,000	
Total	17,347,175,000	

Amounts Available for Obligation

The FY 2016 President's Budget includes a general provision to transfer $15 million from the Contingency Fund to Welfare Research and $10 million to the Bureau of the Census to support the Survey of Income and Program Participation, consistent with FY 2015 Appropriations funding.

Budgetary Resources	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Budget Authority	$17,351,175,000	$17,347,175,000	$17,347,175,000
Sequestration	-1,872,000	-1,898,000	0
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	**$17,349,303,000**	**$17,345,277,000**	**$17,347,175,000**
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-16,724,000	0	0
Total Obligations	**$17,332,579,000**	**$17,345,277,000**	**$17,347,175,000**

Budget Authority by Activity

The FY 2016 President's Budget includes a general provision to transfer $15 million from the Contingency Fund to Welfare Research and $10 million to the Bureau of the Census to support the Survey of Income and Program Participation, consistent with FY 2015 Appropriations funding.

Activity	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 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	148,128,000	148,102,000	150,000,000
Tribal Work Programs	7,633,000	7,633,000	7,633,000
Contingency Fund	612,000,000	608,000,000	25,000,000
Pathways to Jobs	0	0	573,000,000
Monitoring and Oversight	0	0	10,000,000
Total, Budget Authority	**$17,349,303,000**	**$17,345,277,000**	**$17,347,175,000**

Summary of Changes

The FY 2016 President's Budget includes a general provision to transfer $15 million from the Contingency Fund to Welfare Research and $10 million to the Bureau of the Census to support the Survey of Income and Program Participation, consistent with FY 2015 Appropriations funding.

FY 2015 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	$17,345,277,000
FY 2016 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	$17,347,175,000
Net change	+$1,898,000

Description of Changes	FY 2015 Estimate	Change from Base
Increases:		
A. Built-in:		
1) **Healthy Marriage Promotion and Responsible Fatherhood Grants:** Technical baseline change	$148,102,000	+$1,898,000
Subtotal, Built-in Increases		+$1,898,000
B. Program:		
1) **Pathways to Jobs:** Proposal to repurpose the balance of the TANF Contingency Fund to support work opportunities through subsidized employment	$0	+$573,000,000
2) **Monitoring and Oversight:** Proposal to provide for program improvements to TANF	$0	+$10,000,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+$583,000,000
Total, Increases		+$584,898,000
Decreases:		
A. Program:		
1) **Contingency Fund:** Proposal to repurpose the Contingency Fund	$608,000,000	-$583,000,000
Subtotal, Program Decreases		-$583,000,000
Total, Decreases		-$583,000,000
Net Change		+$1,898,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Justification

Funding Level	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget	Change from FY 2015 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	17,349,303,000	17,345,277,000	17,347,175,000	1,898,000

Authorizing Legislation – Section 403(a), 403(b), 412(a), and 1108 of the Social Security Act

2016 Authorization .....Such sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method .....Formula Grant/Competitive Grant

General Statement

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

The Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (DRA): (1) reauthorized the TANF program through 2010 and maintained program funding levels for Family Assistance Grants to States, Tribes and Territories, Matching Grants to Territories, and Tribal Work Programs, and allowed continued access to the Contingency Fund; (2) modified work participation rate calculations; (3) created and provided funds for grants focused on promotion of healthy marriage and responsible fatherhood; and (4) reinstated authority for the Supplemental Grants for Population Increases program through FY 2008. The Medicare Improvements for Patients and Providers Act of 2008 extended authority for Supplemental Grants through FY 2009, and the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 extended these grants through FY 2010.

The Claims Resolution Act of 2010 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, 2015, in the Consolidated and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015 (P.L. 113-235). This act also authorized the Contingency Fund at $608,000,000 in fiscal years 2015 and 2016 and provided transfers from the fund in FY 2015 for Welfare Research and the Bureau of the Census to support the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP).

The FY 2016 request of $17,347,175,000 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 $10 million for improvement initiatives, such as monitoring and oversight, technical assistance, and research and evaluation for the TANF block grant program. The Budget includes a general provision to provide $25 million in transfers from the Contingency Fund for Welfare Research and the SIPP in FY 2016 and sets the Contingency Fund at $608,000,000 in FY 2017.

Program Description and Accomplishments

State Family Assistance Grants – Funding under the TANF program is provided primarily through State Family Assistance Grants. State allocations, totaling $16.5 billion per fiscal year, are based on AFDC spending levels in the mid-1990s. While states must meet certain federal requirements relating to work participation for families receiving assistance and a maintenance-of-effort (MOE) requirement[17], the law provides states with the flexibility to use TANF funds on a broad set of activities and to design the details of their TANF programs.

Currently, states use TANF on a variety of programs and services that are reasonably calculated to address the program's four broad purposes, which are to: (1) provide assistance to needy families so that children may be cared for in their own homes or in the homes of relatives; (2) end the dependence of needy parents on government benefits 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. All states operate cash assistance programs, though cash assistance represents less than a third of overall TANF and MOE spending. 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 cash assistance recipients. However, states must meet a work participation rate calculated based on families receiving assistance with a "work-eligible" individual. Families with an adult who has 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 2013 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. In addition, states can use their TANF funds directly to fund child care, both for families receiving TANF cash assistance and for other low-income families. In FY 2013, an additional 6.7 percent of federal TANF funds used – or $1.1 billion – was spent directly for child care. Further, states spent $2.5 billion in MOE funds directly on child care in FY 2013.

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 2015, 70 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,

[17] States must maintain a historical level of state spending on allowable activities (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.

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, 2015, further extends the Healthy Marriage and Responsible Fatherhood grants program through September 30, 2015, and this funding will support a new grant competition in FY 2015.

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.

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. HHS will release a new competition for these grants in FY 2015.

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, totaling $7.6 million, is to allow Indian tribes and Alaskan Native organizations to operate programs to make work activities available to their members. As of January 2015, 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 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. Typically, fewer than 20 states access Contingency funds in a given fiscal year. The Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011, appropriated $506 million for the Contingency Fund in FY 2011 and $612 million for FY 2012. Subsequently, the FY 2011 appropriation was reduced to $334 million as a result of the Claims Resolution Act of 2010. The Protect Our Kids Act of 2012 appropriated $612 million for the Contingency Fund for each of fiscal years 2013 and 2014 but directed $2 million in each year to establish the Commission to Eliminate Child Abuse and Neglect Fatalities. The Consolidated and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015, appropriated $608 million for the Contingency Fund in fiscal years 2015 and 2016, reserving in FY 2015 $15 million for welfare research funds and $10 million for SIPP.

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

2011	$17,284,735,447
2012	$17,351,175,000
2013	$17,349,854,100
2014	$17,349,303,000
2015	$17,345,277,000

Regarding annual measure 22B (job entry), in FY 2013, 32.4 percent of TANF adult recipients became newly employed, which was an improvement over the previous year's result (30.4 percent) and exceeded the FY 2013 target of 30.7 percent. (To ensure comparable and reliable data over time, job entry rate findings are limited to states that provided universe data for fiscal years 2009-2013.) States continue to help TANF adult recipients enter employment, and ACF is committed to finding innovative and effective employment strategies through research, identifying and disseminating information on promising employment and skill-building strategies, and providing a range of targeted technical assistance efforts to states.

Budget Request

The FY 2016 request for TANF is $17,347,175,000, which is the same as the FY 2015 pre-sequestration level and the FY 2016 current services level. The budget proposes to continue the TANF programs, including the Healthy Marriage and Responsible Fatherhood grants, at the currently authorized level. 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. Additionally, the request proposes to allow states the option to use an alternative approach to the Income and Eligibility Verification System (IEVS) if the state can show that the alternative meets the purposes of the IEVS requirements and is equally or more cost effective. In addition, ACF requests a technical change to the Healthy Marriage and Responsible Fatherhood statutory language related to research and evaluation for the Responsible Fatherhood program.

The budget also includes a legislative proposal to repurpose the $608 million in annual funding for the TANF Contingency Fund to several other purposes. A $573 million Pathways to Jobs initiative will support state efforts to provide work opportunities to low-income families through subsidized employment, while $10 million will provide for program improvement initiatives, including technical assistance, monitoring, research, and evaluation, for the TANF block grant program. The budget also includes a general provision that will continue for FY 2016 the funding mechanism provided in the FY 2015 Appropriations Act that specified $15 million in Contingency Fund money for the Welfare Research and $10 million for the SIPP. The provision also sets the Contingency Fund level at $608 million in FY 2017.

When Congress takes up TANF 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 $573 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 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 receiving cash assistance 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 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 through a caseload reduction credit if a state has a caseload decline since FY 2005 and/or if a state spends beyond its required level of MOE spending. This efficiency measure compares states' actual rates to the adjusted target rates they must meet in a specific year.

States that fail to meet one or both adjusted work participation rate targets in a given year are subject to a financial penalty. A state may resolve the penalty in a number of ways, including requesting a reasonable cause exception to the penalty or entering into a corrective compliance plan under which the penalty will

not be imposed if the state comes into compliance. 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 and FY 2011 the rate increased then stayed at 82 percent. In FY 2016, 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 inform states 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	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2016 Target +/- FY 2015 Target
22A: Increase the percentage of state work participation rates that meet or exceed requirements. [+] (Efficiency)	FY 2011: 82% [+] (Historical Actual)	100%	100%	Maintain
22B: Increase the percentage of adult Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) recipients who become newly employed. [+] [1] [*] (Outcome)	FY 2013: 32.4% Target: 30.7% (Target Exceeded)	Prior Result + 0.1PP	Prior Result + 0.1PP	N/A
22C: Increase the percentage of adult TANF recipients/former recipients employed in one quarter that were still employed in the next two consecutive quarters. [+] [*] (Outcome)	FY 2013: 67.9% Target: 65.7% (Target Exceeded)	Prior Result + 0.2PP[2]	Prior Result + 0.2PP	N/A
22D: Increase the percentage rate of earnings gained by employed adult TANF recipients/former recipients between a base quarter and a second subsequent quarter. [+] [*] (Outcome)	FY 2013: 35.0% Target: 34.1% (Target Exceeded)	Prior Result + 0.1PP	Prior Result + 0.1PP	N/A

[+] This measure excludes territories but includes the District of Columbia.

[1] This performance measure is included in the FY 2010-2015 HHS Strategic Plan.

[*] States varied in whether they reported sample or universe data, and a few switched methods from one fiscal year to the next While excluding sample data states from the national calculations limits the generalizability of the findings, HHS deemed the sample data unreliable due to data limitations and sampling error. As a result, states that reported sample data have been excluded from the calculation of the national rates for FY 2009- FY 2013. These states are: AR, CA, CO, CT, FL, IL, KS, MA, MD, MI, MS, NM, NV, NY, OH, PA, SC, SD, TX, and WV. (KY was also excluded due to incorrect data in FY 2010.)

[2] The FY 2015 target for this performance measures has been updated.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2016 Target +/- FY 2015 Target
22E: Increase the rate of case closures related to employment, child support collected, and marriage. (Outcome)	FY 2013: 20.6% Target: 18.8% (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 2013: 1,751,351 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
State Family Assistance Grants

Data Category	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$16,487,975,302	$16,488,667,000	$16,488,667,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$16,487,975,302	$16,488,667,000	$16,488,667,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	110	110	110
New Starts			
#	110	110	110
$	$16,487,975,302	$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 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$77,874,819	$77,875,000	$77,875,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$77,874,819	$77,875,000	$77,875,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	3	3	3
New Starts			
#	3	3	3
$	$77,874,819	$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 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	$115,896,223	$114,052,000	$115,850,000
Research/Evaluation	17,178,309	21,623,452	21,664,775
Demonstration/Development	878,925	3,750,000	3,750,000
Training/Technical Assistance	7,641,915	4,000,000	4,000,000
Program Support	5,598,196	4,676,548	4,735,225
Total, Resources	$147,193,568	$148,102,000	$150,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	138	151	151
New Starts			
#	1	149	0
$	$56,668	$114,052,000	$0
Continuations			
#	137	2	151
$	$117,396,223	$1,500,000	$117,350,000
Contracts			
#	27	19	14
$	$24,004,227	$27,796,302	$27,698,797
Interagency Agreements			
#	4	4	7
$	$592,148	$582,000	$678,000

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 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 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 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 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.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
State Table - Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

FY 2016 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.558

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	Difference from FY 2015 Estimate
Alabama	93,315,207	93,315,207	93,315,207	0
Alaska	45,097,094	44,607,376	44,607,376	0
Arizona	200,141,299	200,141,299	200,141,299	0
Arkansas	56,732,858	56,732,858	56,732,858	0
California	3,656,123,281	3,653,771,938	3,653,771,938	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	30,257,733	30,257,733	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	131,028,542	131,028,542	0
Kansas	101,931,061	101,931,061	101,931,061	0
Kentucky	181,287,669	181,287,669	181,287,669	0
Louisiana	163,533,444	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	261,969,815	261,969,815	0
Mississippi	86,767,578	86,767,578	86,767,578	0
Missouri	217,051,740	217,051,740	217,051,740	0
Montana	37,809,102	38,039,116	38,039,116	0
Nebraska	57,513,601	56,833,778	56,833,778	0
Nevada	43,907,517	43,722,868	43,722,868	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	301,435,018	301,435,018	301,435,018	0
North Dakota	26,399,809	26,399,809	26,399,809	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	Difference from FY 2015 Estimate
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	75,508,126	75,508,126	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	313,896,002	313,896,002	313,896,002	0
Wyoming	18,500,530	18,500,530	18,500,530	0
Subtotal	**16,301,482,179**	**16,296,722,916**	**16,296,722,916**	**0**
Indian Tribes	186,493,579	191,944,084	191,944,084	0
Subtotal	**186,493,579**	**191,944,084**	**191,944,084**	**0**
Guam	3,465,478	3,465,478	3,465,478	0
Puerto Rico	71,562,501	71,563,138	71,563,138	0
Virgin Islands	2,846,384	2,846,384	2,846,384	0
Subtotal	**77,874,363**	**77,875,000**	**77,875,000**	**0**
Total States/Territories	**16,565,850,121**	**16,566,542,000**	**16,566,542,000**	**0**
Discretionary Funds	147,193,568	148,102,000	150,000,000	1,898,000
Other	7,535,110	22,633,000	22,633,000	0
Subtotal, Adjustments	**154,728,678**	**170,735,000**	**172,633,000**	**1,898,000**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$16,720,578,799**	**$16,737,277,000**	**$16,739,175,000**	**$1,898,000**

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 2016 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis

For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, title IV-E of the Social Security Act, [$4,832,000,000] *5,298,000,000*. [1]

For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, title IV-E of the Social Security Act, for the first quarter of fiscal year [2016]*2017, $2,300,000,000*. [2]

For carrying out, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, 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, 2015.)

[1] Reflects current law.
[2] Reflects current law.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

Authorizing Legislation

	FY 2015 Amount Authorized	FY 2015 Enacted[1]	FY 2016 Amount Authorized	FY 2016 Budget Request
1. Foster Care [Sections 470, 474 and 476(a-b) of the Social Security Act]	Such sums	$4,291,000,000	Such sums	$4,952,550,000[2]
2. Demonstration to Address the Over-Prescription of Psychotropic Medications for Children in Foster Care [proposal]				250,000,000[3]
3. Chafee Foster Care Independence Program [Section 470, 474, and 477 of the Social Security Act]	$140,000,000	139,960,000	140,000,000	140,000,000
4. Adoption Assistance [Sections 470 and 474 of the Social Security Act]	Such sums	2,504,000,000	Such sums	2,562,900,000
5. Guardianship Assistance [Section 470 and 474 of the Social Security Act]	Such sums	99,000,000	Such sums	123,000,000
6. Technical Assistance and Implementation Services for Tribal Programs (pre-appropriated) [Section 476(c) of the Social Security Act]	3,000,000	2,959,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Total request level	Such sums		Such sums	$8,031,450,000
Total request level against definite authorizations		$142,919,000		$143,000,000

[1] Includes effects of sequestration for federal administration in an otherwise exempt account.
[2] Includes effects of proposed law.
[3] To be authorized under proposed law.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

Appropriations History Table

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	Appropriation
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
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

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	Appropriation
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
Indefinite		419,770,000
Total	7,011,000,000	7,428,645,000
2015		
Appropriation	5,084,000,000	4,832,000,000
Advance	2,200,000,000	2,200,000,000
Pre-appropriated	3,000,000	3,000,000
Sequestration		-118,552
Indefinite		307,962,000
Total	7,287,000,000	7,342,843,448
2016		
Appropriation	5,728,450,000	
Advance	2,300,000,000	2,300,000,000
Pre-appropriated	3,000,000	3,000,000
Total	8,031,450,000	
2017		
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 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Current Law	FY 2016 President's Budget
Advance, B.A.	$2,200,000,000	$2,200,000,000	$2,300,000,000	$2,300,000,000
Definite, B.A.	4,806,000,000	4,832,000,000	5,298,000,000	5,728,450,000
Indefinite, B.A.	419,770,000	307,962,000	0	0
Pre-appropriated, B.A.	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Sequestration	-125,000	-119,000	0	0
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	**$7,428,645,000**	**$7,342,843,000**	**$7,601,000,000**	**$8,031,450,000**
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-11,000	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	0	0		-200,000,000
Total Obligations	**$7,428,634,000**	**$7,342,843,000**	**$7,601,000,000**	**$7,831,450,000**
Advance Requested for FY 2017			*$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 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Current Law	FY 2016 President's Budget
Foster Care	$4,746,164,000	$4,580,794,000	$4,772,100,000	$4,952,550,000
Demonstration to Address Over-Prescription of Psychotropic Drugs for Children in Foster Care	0	0	0	250,000,000
Adoption Assistance	2,449,853,000	2,510,422,000	2,562,900,000	2,562,900,000
Guardianship Assistance	89,707,000	108,708,000	123,000,000	123,000,000
Chafee Foster Care Independence Program	139,960,000	139,960,000	140,000,000	140,000,000
Tribal IV-E Technical Assistance (Pre-Appropriated)	2,961,000	2,959,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Total, Budget Authority	**$7,428,645,000**	**$7,342,843,000**	**$7,601,000,000**	**$8,031,450,000**
Advance Requested for FY 2017			*$2,300,000,000*	*$2,300,000,000*

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

Summary of Changes

FY 2015 Current Law	
Total estimated budget authority	$7,342,843,000
FY 2016 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	$8,031,450,000
(Obligations)	($7,831,450,000)
Net change	+$688,607,000

Description of Changes	FY 2015 Current Law	Change from Base
Increases:		
A. Built-in:		
1) **Foster Care:** Technical baseline changes including implementation of P.L. 113-183 and P.L. 110-351.	$4,580,794,000	+$191,306,000
2) **Adoption Assistance:** Technical baseline change.	$2,510,422,000	+$52,478,000
3) **Guardianship Assistance:** Technical baseline change.	$108,708,000	+$14,292,000
4) **Tribal IV-E Technical Assistance (Pre-Appropriated):** Technical baseline change.	$2,959,000	+$41,000
5) **Chafee Foster Care Independence Program:** Technical baseline change.	$139,960,000	+$40,000
Subtotal, Built-in Increases		+$258,157,000
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 in foster care.	$0	+$250,000,000
2) **Foster Care:** Supports new investments to promote family-based care, provide federal reimbursement for prevention and post-permanency interventions, provide additional support for new direct Tribal IV-E programs, and a requirement to use child support collected on behalf of children in foster care in the best interest of the child.	$4,580,794,000	+$180,450,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+$430,450,000
Total, Increases		+$688,607,000
Net Change		+$688,607,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

Justification

Funding Level	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget	Change from FY 2015 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	7,428,644,946	7,342,843,448	8,031,450,000	688,606,552
Total, Obligations	7,428,634,238	7,342,843,448	7,831,450,000	488,606,552

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

2016 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 the Foster Care Program, Adoption Assistance Program, Guardianship Assistance Program, the Chafee Foster Care Independence Program (CFCIP), Promoting Safe and Stable Families, Child Welfare Services grants, Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration, Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) state grants, the Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention grants, Abandoned Infants Assistance, Adoption Opportunities, and Adoption and Guardianship Incentives.

Payments for Foster Care and Permanency is an entitlement program, authorized by title IV-E of the Social Security Act, which assists states and participating tribes 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) contained 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 the

Guardianship Assistance Program as an entitlement 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.

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 under 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.

The Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act (P.L. 113-183), signed into law on September 29, 2014, makes a number of changes to the title IV-E program to strengthen efforts to prevent domestic trafficking of children involved in the child welfare system, understand its scope among children and youth involved with the child welfare system and improve services to victims. Some of the provisions became effective upon enactment, while others will go into effect later. Under the law, state and tribal title IV-E agencies will be required to: implement procedures to identify, document, and determine appropriate services for a child who is at-risk of becoming or who is a sex trafficking victim; develop procedures to locate missing children from foster care and determine the factors that lead to the child being absent from foster care; and report immediately to law enforcement children and youth who are identified as being sex trafficking victims and children and youth who are missing from foster care. In addition to addressing trafficking, the law also amends other title IV-E/IV-B requirements, some of which include placing limits on use of "another planned permanent living arrangement" (APPLA) as a permanency plan for youth age 16 and over; requiring agencies to engage youth age 14 and over more fully in case planning and to provide the youth with certain rights, such as education, health, visitation, and a copy of his/her credit report; and requiring agencies to provide important documents to youth aging out of foster care, such as a birth certificate and Social Security card.

Program Description and Accomplishments

Foster Care Program - 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 state and tribal title IV-E agencies 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 163,100 in FY 2014 and 162,300 projected for FY 2015. 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 2014 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 27 tribes since FY 2009. Thus far, four tribes and one tribal consortium have been approved to operate the title IV-E program. Additional tribes are expected to be approved to operate title IV-E programs in fiscal years 2015 and 2016.

Adoption Assistance Program - 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 title IV-E agency to be a child with special needs, 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 title IV-E agency 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 2016, 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 four. 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 89 percent, from 228,000 in FY 2000 to approximately an estimated 431,300 in FY 2014 and 437,200 projected in FY 2015.

Guardianship Assistance Program - Fostering Connections added section 473(d) to the Social Security Act to create the title IV-E Guardianship Assistance Program (GAP). 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. 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.

P.L. 113-183 amended the program to allow continuation of title IV-E kinship guardianship assistance payments if the relative guardian dies or is incapacitated and a successor legal guardian is named in the agreement (or in any amendments to the agreement).

As of November 2014, 32 states, four Indian Tribes, and one tribal consortium have been approved to operate GAP. The average monthly number of children for whom states receive guardianship assistance payments is an estimated 19,100 in FY 2014 and projected to be 22,000 in FY 2015. ACF will continue to work closely with states, as well as tribes, to help them in implementing guardianship assistance programs.

Child Welfare Waiver Demonstrations

A total of 31 jurisdictions currently operate a title IV-E waiver program. In addition to the six demonstration programs approved under the previous authority (California, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Oregon), HHS has approved a total of 27 waiver requests under the new authority, including 25 states, the District of Columbia, and one Tribe. Most jurisdictions operate a capped allocation waiver. In FY 2016, it is projected that over half of federal foster care maintenance payments will come from capped allocation waiver projects. 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 FY 2012, nine waiver demonstrations were approved for: Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin. In FY 2013, an additional eight waiver demonstrations were approved in the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, New York, Rhode Island, and Tennessee. In FY 2014, the final year of

waiver authority, ten more demonstrations were approved for Arizona, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Nevada, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, West Virginia and the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe in Washington. Interim evaluations for the FY 2012 cohort will be available starting in FY 2016.

Focus on Trauma

Several efforts are underway within HHS to support state efforts to address trauma. For example, as noted above, the Department has used the waiver demonstration authority to work with states in developing demonstrations that will 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 abused and/or neglected. In fiscal years 2012 - 2014, HHS approved new child welfare waiver demonstration projects in 25 states, the District of Columbia and one tribe (discussed above). 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. For example, Illinois' parenting support child welfare waiver demonstration project, titled Illinois Birth to Three (IB3), targets caregivers and their children aged 0 to 3 who enter out-of-home placement following implementation of the demonstration, regardless of IV-E eligibility. Children at risk of or who have experienced physical and psychological trauma as a result of early exposure to maltreatment are a particular focus of the project.

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 are 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 ACF, 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 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. Additionally, CQI will enable the measurement of 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.

Establishing permanency for children who are in foster care is one of the primary missions of ACF, as is also noted in the Promoting Safe and Stable Families chapter. 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. Accordingly, 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 for 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. 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. In FY 2013, state performance improved again to 92.2 percent and exceeded the 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. HHS prioritizes effectively identifying and addressing child trauma, given that every maltreated child has experienced some level of trauma that can have negative consequences for both permanency and well-being goals. 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.

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 74 percent, based on statute. In addition, HHS has formulated a tribal FMAP for direct title IV-E funding 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 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 (CFCIP) – 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 productive adulthood. 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 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.

P.L. 113-183 amended the purpose of CFCIP to include ensuring that children who are likely to remain in foster care until age 18 have on-going opportunities to engage in "age or developmentally appropriate" activities. The law also will increase the appropriation for the program by $3 million to $143 million beginning in FY 2020.

ACF is collecting information about older youth in foster care through the National Youth in Transition Database (NYTD), as required by P.L. 106-169, which provides data on recipient demographics and how well the youth transition to adulthood over time. Pre-baseline data for two new performance measures (7W and 7X) was reported based on FY 2011 actual results. 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). 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 (as reported in measure 7W); in FY 2013, there was a slight decline as 89.2 percent of youth (age 19) reported a connection to at least one adult whom they can contact for advice or emotional support. Because youth mature and potentially leave the child welfare system, this slight decline was anticipated. 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. By age 19, 55 percent of youth had reported having a high school degree or GED. It is expected that there will be some youth who will remain in foster care until age 21 to complete high school or obtain a GED, and thus expect future performance to increase slightly at age 21.

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 evaluations of CFCIP-funded services and programs. A contract to plan a next generation evaluation agenda for the John H. Chafee Foster Care Independence Program was the first step in 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 evidence-based interventions in other fields. The second phase of this effort began in late 2014, and will include a field assessment of programs that have the potential to be rigorously evaluated, and in-depth work with potential evaluation sites to strengthen intervention models and prepare sites for evaluation, and formative evaluations in a small number of sites to lay the groundwork for rigorous summative evaluations. Formative evaluations will be completed on a rolling basis between 2015 - 2017.

ACF has received funding from OMB's Partnership Fund for Program Integrity Innovation for a project focused on Automation of Foster Care Transfer Records. ACF is working 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 2016 request for the Foster Care and Permanency programs of $8,031,450,000 reflects FY 2016 current law of $7,601,000,000 adjusted by +$430,450,000 to support proposed legislation discussed below. Including proposals, this is $688,607,000 above the FY 2015 current law level. In addition to the legislative proposals, this funding request supports implementation of the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act (P.L. 113-183), continuing implementation of Fostering Connections, ongoing current law IV-E program changes, and includes the $3,000,000 in pre-appropriated funds for technical assistance for tribal programs. Within the existing authority under current law, ACF plans a $10,000,000 research and evaluation expansion. This effort will expand the evidence base on what constitutes effective services, programs, and practices through the development of better methods for identifying and understanding children's service needs, and through evaluation of promising models of staff training, organizational improvement efforts, and direct services to children and parents. Further, $2,300,000,000 will be needed for the first quarter of FY 2017 to assure the timely awarding of first quarter grants.

In FY 2016, $4,952,550,000is requested for the Foster Care program, an increase of $180,450,000 from the FY 2016 current law estimate of $4,772,100,000. The legislative proposals included in this request are listed below and estimated to cost $1.4 billion over ten years. The Administration looks forward to working with Congress to address these crucial issues and improve services to some of our most vulnerable young people.

- Prevention and Post-Permanency Services. Increase federal investment on the front-end of the child welfare service delivery system to prevent removals and foster care placements for children from the outset by allowing title IV-E agencies to claim Federal reimbursement with 50 percent FFP for evidence-based and evidence-informed pre-placement and post-placement services for candidates for foster care. This includes ensuring families who have been diverted from the child welfare system due to kinship care are properly supported and provided services as necessary. A majority of federal investments will be used to support evidence-based interventions, and a maintenance of effort requirement to maintain the current level of state or tribal investment in child welfare services. This proposal is estimated to cost $30 million in FY 2016 and $587 million over ten years.

- Family-Based Care. Amend title IV-E of the Social Security Act to provide additional support and funding to promote specialized family based care as an alternative to congregate care for children with behavioral and mental health needs, and provide oversight when congregate care placements are used as follows:
    - If a child must be placed in a congregate care facility, require title IV-E agencies as a condition of a child's title IV-E eligibility to justify congregate care as the least restrictive foster care placement setting through a documented assessment. Additionally, a judicial determination is requested at 6 months and every 6 months thereafter to confirm that the placement in the congregate facility is the best option for meeting the child's needs and that the child is progressing towards readiness for a more family-like setting;
    - Provide support for specialized case management using smaller caseloads and specialized training so caseworkers can focus on supporting family-based care specialized casework;
    - Provide specialized training and salaries for foster parents who provide a therapeutic environment for a child. A therapeutic foster home is one with specially trained foster families that can provide support and treatment to a child with behavioral and/or mental health challenges; and
    - Provide title IV-E reimbursement for daily supervision costs for children who may need specialized services during the day.
    - This proposal is estimated to cost $78 million in FY 2016 and reduce costs of IV-E Foster Care by -$69 million over ten years.
- Start-up Funding for Tribal IV-E programs. Allow Indian tribes, tribal organizations, or consortia that are approved to operate a title IV-E program under section 479B of the Social Security Act to apply for start-up funding, at the time of plan approval, to assist with the implementation of the program requirements in title IV-E of the Social Security Act. This includes time-limited enhanced FFP for administration and a temporary waiver of cost allocation requirements. This proposal is estimated to cost $27 million in FY 2016 and $114 million over ten years.
- CFCIP Through Age 23. Allow a title IV-E agency to use CFCIP funds to serve young people formerly in foster care through the age of 23 if the agency has exercised the option in federal law to provide extended title IV-E foster care to all eligible youth up to age 21 who meet any of the education and employment conditions identified in federal law; or the agency provides benefits comparable to the title IV-E extended foster care program, using state dollars or other sources of funding. To demonstrate HHS' continued commitment to permanent homes for all youth, the proposal also includes a provision to further reduce the number of youth who age out of title IV-E foster care by eliminating another planned permanent living arrangement as a permanency goal. This proposal is cost neutral as it does not request additional funding for the CFCIP capped entitlement.
- Demonstration to Address Over-Prescription of Psychotropic Medications for Children in Foster Care. This request continues support for the FY 2015 President's Budget proposal for a joint CMS-ACF demonstration project to encourage the use of evidence-based interventions to improve outcomes for children in foster care and to decrease the over-prescription of psychotropic medications. This proposal is estimated to cost $250 million in FY 2016 and $250 million over five years. This will be paired with a Medicaid investment of $500 million over five years for incentive payments to states that demonstrate measured improvement.
- Child Support in the Best Interest of the Child. 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 is estimated to cost $45 million in FY 2016 and $476 million over ten years.

Current Law Estimates

The FY 2016 current law estimate for Foster Care of $4,772,100,000 is $191 million above the FY 2015 current law level of $ 4,580,794,000. An estimated average of 168,946 children per month will have payments made on their behalf in the Foster Care program in FY 2016. This reflects a minor uptick after years of 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. In addition to increased spending from an increased 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 the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act (P.L. 113-183) and continuing implementation of provisions and state options of in Fostering Connections. In FY 2016, $2,562,900,000 is requested for the Adoption Assistance Program, which is the FY 2016 current law estimate. This is an increase of $52 million above FY 2015 current law level of $2,510,422,000. In FY 2016, an estimated average of 444,242 children per month will have payments made on their behalf.

In FY 2016, $123,000,000 is requested for the Guardianship Assistance program, which is the FY 2016 current law estimate. This is $14 million above the current law estimate for FY 2015 of $108,708,000. An estimated average of 25,100 children per month will have payments made on their behalf in FY 2016.

The FY 2016 current law level for CFCIP 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 CFCIP includes $43,257,000 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 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. In FY 2013, the adoption rate continued to remain relatively flat at 12.2 percent, exceeding the FY 2013 target of 10.5 percent. In the past four years, adoption rates have continued to exceed the targets, and recent performance has surpassed the original targets set through FY 2015. Therefore, to take into account the overall trend from 2008 to 2013, ACF has adjusted the FY 2015 target to 12.3 percent. ACF expects to realize continued incremental improvements in the adoption rate and has set the target for FY 2016 at 12.4 percent.

As previously noted, CFCIP 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. The FY 2013 data for both measures allowed ACF to establish a baseline and set future performance targets for FY 2015, as noted in the Outcome and Output table below.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Foster Care Program

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2016 Target +/- FY 2015 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 2013: 3.4% Target: 3.2% (Target Not Met but Improved)	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 2014: 5.5% Target: 5.1% (Target Exceeded)	4.9%	4.7%	- 0.2
7.8LT and 7T: Increase the adoption rate. (Foster Care, Adoption Opportunities, Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentives, Adoption Assistance) (Outcome)	FY 2013: 12.2[1] Target: 10.5% (Target Exceeded)	12.3% [2]	12.4%	+ 0.1
7vi: Number of adoptions from foster care. (Output)	FY 2013: 50,608 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
7vii: Annual estimate of improper payments. (Output)	FY 2014: $66.2 million (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

[1] The FY 2013 actual result for this measure was updated per final data. The previously reported result was preliminary pending verification.
[2] The FY 2015 target has been updated since the FY 2015 President's Budget Request in light of the most recent data.

Adoption Assistance Program

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2016 Target +/- FY 2015 Target
7.8LT and 7T: Increase the adoption rate. (Foster Care, Adoption Opportunities, Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentives, Adoption Assistance) (Outcome)	FY 2013: 12.2% [3] Target: 10.5% (Target Exceeded)	12.3% [4]	12.4%	+ 0.1
7vi: Number of adoptions from foster care. (Output)	FY 2013: 50,608 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Chafee Foster Care Independence Program

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2016 Target +/- FY 2015 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.[5] (Outcome and Efficiency)	FY 2013: 89.2% (Baseline)	89.2%	N/A[6]	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.[7] (Outcome)	FY 2013: 55.1% (Baseline)	57%	N/A[8]	N/A

[3] The FY 2013 actual result for this measure has been updated since the previously reported preliminary figure due to final data validation.
[4] The FY 2015 target has been updated since the FY 2015 President's Budget Request in light of the most recent data.
[5] To correct for potential non-response bias, results are weighted to represent the complete cohort of 17 year olds in FY 2011 who were identified by states as being eligible to complete the NYTD survey. All results presented here are weighted.
[6] Data collection for this performance measure takes place biannually; therefore there is no data to be report FY 2016.
[7] To correct for potential non-response bias, results are weighted to represent the complete cohort of 17 year olds in FY 2011 who were identified by states as being eligible to complete the NYTD survey. All results presented here are weighted.
[8] Data collection for this performance measure takes place biannually; therefore there is no data to be report FY 2016.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2016 Target +/- FY 2015 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 2012: 49 Target: 47 (Target Exceeded)	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 2012: $1,082,965 Target: $$1,366,335 (Target Exceeded)	Prior Result -10%	Prior Result -10%	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Foster Care

Data Category	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$4,722,737,528	$4,552,793,967	$4,916,350,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation	11,500,344	10,360,000	20,398,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	11,446,035	17,106,000	15,218,823
Program Support	480,016	534,000	583,177
Total, Resources	$4,746,163,923	$4,580,793,967	$4,952,550,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	53	54	54
New Starts			
#	53	54	54
$	$4,722,737,528	$4,552,793,967	$4,916,350,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	8	9	8
$	$22,946,379	$27,466,000	$35,616,823
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	1
$	$131,239	$136,613	$188,760

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 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 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	0
New Starts			
#	0	0	0
$	$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	$33,612

Notes:
1. This table reflects estimated obligations of $50 million in FY 2016 of the $250 million in budget authority requested for the five year demonstration.
2. 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 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$2,449,852,669	$2,510,422,000	$2,562,900,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$2,449,852,669	$2,510,422,000	$2,562,900,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	61	61	61
New Starts			
#	61	61	61
$	$2,449,852,669	$2,510,422,000	$2,562,900,000
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 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$89,707,012	$108,708,000	$123,000,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$89,707,012	$108,708,000	$123,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	44	44	44
New Starts			
#	44	44	44
$	$89,707,012	$108,708,000	$123,000,000
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 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$137,900,000	$137,900,000	$137,900,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation	1,317,000	1,367,000	1,333,087
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	213,748	200,000	224,000
Program Support	529,512	493,434	542,913
Total, Resources	$139,960,260	$139,960,434	$140,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	56	56	56
New Starts			
#	56	56	56
$	$137,900,000	$137,900,000	$137,900,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	5	4	5
$	$1,530,748	$1,567,000	$1,557,087
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	1
$	$269,442	$229,199	$274,791

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 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	$2,434,709	$2,423,000	$2,431,116
Program Support	515,665	536,047	568,884
Total, Resources	$2,950,374	$2,959,047	$3,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	6	6	6
New Starts			
#	6	5	5
$	$2,434,709	$1,488,000	$1,496,116
Continuations			
#	0	1	1
$	$0	$935,000	$935,000
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	2	2	2
$	$116,550	$112,698	$116,388

Notes:
1. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, staffing, travel, and associated overhead costs.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

State Table - Title IV-E Foster Care

FY 2016 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.658

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	Difference from FY 2015 Estimate
Alabama	25,480,203	24,493,272	26,249,978	1,756,706
Alaska	19,469,170	18,715,066	20,057,347	1,342,281
Arizona	106,742,142	102,607,671	109,966,897	7,359,226
Arkansas	46,378,163	44,581,785	47,779,280	3,197,495
California	1,184,793,414	1,138,902,499	1,220,586,855	81,684,356
Colorado	64,690,218	62,184,555	66,644,555	4,460,000
Connecticut	62,990,868	60,551,026	64,893,866	4,342,840
Delaware	7,290,514	7,008,129	7,510,766	502,637
District of Columbia	45,887,196	44,109,835	47,273,480	3,163,645
Florida	181,232,026	174,212,318	186,707,173	12,494,855
Georgia	81,563,060	78,403,857	84,027,137	5,623,280
Hawaii	15,564,942	14,962,061	16,035,170	1,073,109
Idaho	9,528,972	9,159,884	9,816,849	656,965
Illinois	183,482,177	176,375,314	189,025,302	12,649,988
Indiana	176,732,724	169,887,289	182,071,944	12,184,655
Iowa	18,812,515	18,083,845	19,380,854	1,297,009
Kansas	15,998,936	15,379,245	16,482,275	1,103,030
Kentucky	42,610,087	40,959,659	43,897,368	2,937,709
Louisiana	36,071,966	34,674,781	37,161,725	2,486,944
Maine	16,146,323	15,520,923	16,634,115	1,113,192
Maryland	50,802,933	48,835,170	52,337,725	3,502,555
Massachusetts	64,425,655	61,930,239	66,371,999	4,441,760
Michigan	148,886,502	143,119,642	153,384,468	10,264,826
Minnesota	44,412,519	42,692,277	45,754,252	3,061,975
Mississippi	21,188,225	20,367,536	21,828,336	1,460,800
Missouri	65,543,916	63,005,186	67,524,044	4,518,858
Montana	15,080,244	14,496,137	15,535,829	1,039,692
Nebraska	14,180,888	13,631,616	14,609,303	977,687
Nevada	37,169,976	35,730,262	38,292,907	2,562,645
New Hampshire	15,425,769	14,828,279	15,891,792	1,063,513
New Jersey	97,384,965	93,612,928	100,327,033	6,714,105
New Mexico	18,095,928	17,395,014	18,642,619	1,247,605
New York	611,953,309	588,250,360	630,440,848	42,190,488
North Carolina	66,268,832	63,702,024	68,270,860	4,568,836
North Dakota	11,958,572	11,495,377	12,319,849	824,472

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	Difference from FY 2015 Estimate
Ohio	209,711,909	201,589,082	216,047,453	14,458,371
Oklahoma	45,424,458	43,665,021	46,796,763	3,131,742
Oregon	74,106,011	71,235,643	76,344,806	5,109,163
Pennsylvania	170,163,671	163,572,677	175,304,435	11,731,758
Rhode Island	13,568,505	13,042,953	13,978,419	935,466
South Carolina	39,359,685	37,835,156	40,548,769	2,713,613
South Dakota	6,156,772	5,918,300	6,342,772	424,472
Tennessee	45,368,087	43,610,833	46,738,689	3,127,856
Texas	211,564,765	203,370,171	217,956,285	14,586,114
Utah	25,033,167	24,063,551	25,789,437	1,725,886
Vermont	9,724,493	9,347,832	10,018,277	670,445
Virginia	49,340,335	47,429,223	50,830,941	3,401,718
Washington	85,830,087	82,505,608	88,423,074	5,917,466
West Virginia	49,875,110	47,943,284	51,381,872	3,438,588
Wisconsin	58,450,913	56,186,918	60,216,756	4,029,838
Wyoming	2,478,428	2,382,430	2,553,303	170,873
Subtotal	**4,720,400,245**	**4,537,563,743**	**4,863,006,851**	**325,443,108**
Indian Tribes	3,191,779	16,708,576	51,610,956	34,902,380
Subtotal	**3,191,779**	**16,708,576**	**51,610,956**	**34,902,380**
Puerto Rico	2,095,878	2,014,695	2,159,193	144,498
Subtotal	**2,095,878**	**2,014,695**	**2,159,193**	**144,498**
Total States/Territories	**4,725,687,902**	**4,556,287,014**	**4,916,777,000**	**360,489,986**
Other	0	0	250,000,000	250,000,000
Training and Technical Assistance	23,426,395	27,466,000	38,773,000	11,307,000
Subtotal, Adjustments	**23,426,395**	**27,466,000**	**288,773,000**	**261,307,000**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$4,749,114,297**	**$4,583,753,014**	**$5,205,550,000**	**$621,796,986**

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 the budget authority for the FY 2016 proposal for the Demonstration to Prevent the Over-Prescription of Psychotropic Drugs for Children in Foster Care.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
State Table - Title IV-E Adoption Assistance

FY 2016 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.659

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	Difference from FY 2015 Estimate
Alabama	10,545,045	10,805,757	11,031,641	225,884
Alaska	12,315,616	12,620,103	12,883,914	263,811
Arizona	104,124,259	106,698,592	108,929,025	2,230,433
Arkansas	18,740,399	19,203,730	19,605,166	401,436
California	457,388,119	468,696,429	478,494,086	9,797,657
Colorado	16,663,784	17,075,774	17,432,727	356,953
Connecticut	39,675,077	40,655,990	41,505,865	849,875
Delaware	1,722,858	1,765,453	1,802,358	36,905
District of Columbia	13,636,064	13,973,197	14,265,294	292,097
Florida	101,078,576	103,577,609	105,742,801	2,165,192
Georgia	43,613,214	44,691,492	45,625,726	934,234
Hawaii	13,148,660	13,473,743	13,755,399	281,656
Idaho	6,844,655	7,013,880	7,160,498	146,618
Illinois	83,914,212	85,988,879	87,786,395	1,797,516
Indiana	74,522,705	76,365,179	77,961,521	1,596,342
Iowa	36,802,251	37,712,137	38,500,474	788,337
Kansas	16,150,351	16,549,647	16,895,602	345,955
Kentucky	46,435,983	47,584,051	48,578,750	994,699
Louisiana	17,096,926	17,519,625	17,885,856	366,231
Maine	15,203,978	15,579,876	15,905,559	325,683
Maryland	24,366,842	24,969,280	25,491,239	521,959
Massachusetts	35,126,545	35,995,002	36,747,443	752,441
Michigan	109,687,401	112,399,275	114,748,876	2,349,601
Minnesota	24,368,415	24,970,891	25,492,884	521,993
Mississippi	9,705,403	9,945,356	10,153,254	207,898
Missouri	31,456,581	32,234,303	32,908,131	673,828
Montana	8,772,047	8,988,924	9,176,829	187,905
Nebraska	11,737,140	12,027,325	12,278,745	251,420
Nevada	24,773,639	25,386,134	25,916,807	530,673
New Hampshire	3,909,588	4,006,247	4,089,994	83,747
New Jersey	61,501,575	63,022,119	64,339,537	1,317,418
New Mexico	19,333,596	19,811,593	20,225,736	414,143
New York	210,178,185	215,374,560	219,876,761	4,502,201
North Carolina	54,250,282	55,591,548	56,753,636	1,162,088
North Dakota	5,153,516	5,280,930	5,391,323	110,393

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	Difference from FY 2015 Estimate
Ohio	153,935,798	157,741,655	161,039,095	3,297,440
Oklahoma	39,253,030	40,223,509	41,064,343	840,834
Oregon	31,528,411	32,307,909	32,983,275	675,366
Pennsylvania	100,447,209	102,930,632	105,082,300	2,151,668
Rhode Island	7,584,154	7,771,662	7,934,121	162,459
South Carolina	17,243,382	17,669,702	18,039,070	369,368
South Dakota	3,798,567	3,892,481	3,973,850	81,369
Tennessee	40,454,012	41,454,183	42,320,744	866,561
Texas	113,999,087	116,817,562	119,259,523	2,441,961
Utah	7,993,185	8,190,806	8,362,027	171,221
Vermont	8,198,371	8,401,065	8,576,681	175,616
Virginia	42,240,631	43,284,974	44,189,806	904,832
Washington	48,110,526	49,299,994	50,330,564	1,030,570
West Virginia	21,789,764	22,328,487	22,795,243	466,756
Wisconsin	48,629,587	49,831,889	50,873,577	1,041,688
Wyoming	703,468	720,860	735,929	15,069
Subtotal	**2,449,852,669**	**2,510,422,000**	**2,562,900,000**	**52,478,000**
Total States/Territories	**2,449,852,669**	**2,510,422,000**	**2,562,900,000**	**52,478,000**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$2,449,852,669**	**$2,510,422,000**	**$2,562,900,000**	**$52,478,000**

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
State Table - Chafee Foster Care Independence Program

FY 2016 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.674

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	Difference from FY 2015 Estimate
Alabama	1,520,830	1,485,870	1,485,912	42
Alaska	629,873	649,823	649,840	17
Arizona	4,488,464	4,720,880	4,721,017	137
Arkansas	1,237,405	1,244,891	1,244,927	36
California	18,101,906	18,549,433	18,549,969	536
Colorado	2,001,653	1,918,319	1,918,374	55
Connecticut	1,521,496	1,391,773	1,391,813	40
Delaware	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
District of Columbia	1,091,992	1,091,992	1,091,992	0
Florida	6,514,125	5,906,756	5,906,927	171
Georgia	2,557,835	2,494,044	2,494,116	72
Hawaii	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
Idaho	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
Illinois	5,547,477	5,477,257	5,477,416	159
Indiana	3,779,233	4,059,583	4,059,701	118
Iowa	2,088,015	2,078,971	2,079,031	60
Kansas	1,979,506	2,092,329	2,092,389	60
Kentucky	2,327,093	2,348,145	2,348,213	68
Louisiana	1,358,131	1,358,131	1,358,131	0
Maine	565,888	585,889	585,906	17
Maryland	1,628,531	1,464,558	1,464,600	42
Massachusetts	2,841,594	2,799,612	2,799,692	80
Michigan	4,842,248	4,791,698	4,791,837	139
Minnesota	1,812,591	1,849,467	1,849,521	54
Mississippi	1,219,731	1,238,989	1,239,025	36
Missouri	3,327,087	3,483,203	3,483,302	99
Montana	645,878	731,787	731,808	21
Nebraska	1,697,019	1,492,848	1,492,891	43
Nevada	1,582,516	1,565,539	1,565,585	46
New Hampshire	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
New Jersey	2,297,848	2,297,848	2,297,848	0
New Mexico	639,542	680,968	680,989	21
New York	11,585,958	11,585,958	11,585,958	0
North Carolina	2,821,255	2,962,559	2,962,643	84
North Dakota	500,000	500,000	500,000	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	Difference from FY 2015 Estimate
Ohio	3,960,293	4,007,453	4,007,569	116
Oklahoma	3,045,661	3,460,580	3,460,680	100
Oregon	2,856,890	2,650,399	2,650,475	76
Pennsylvania	4,833,578	4,672,685	4,672,819	134
Rhode Island	569,185	586,545	586,562	17
South Carolina	1,038,005	1,045,223	1,045,253	30
South Dakota	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
Tennessee	2,660,201	2,681,909	2,681,986	77
Texas	9,874,222	9,712,902	9,713,182	280
Utah	922,301	887,193	887,220	27
Vermont	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
Virginia	1,526,832	1,418,657	1,418,699	42
Washington	3,188,311	3,332,755	3,332,852	97
West Virginia	1,521,163	1,438,985	1,439,026	41
Wisconsin	2,128,694	2,143,887	2,143,949	62
Wyoming	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
Subtotal	**136,378,056**	**136,438,293**	**136,441,645**	**3,352**
Indian Tribes	84,808	82,278	82,280	2
Subtotal	**84,808**	**82,278**	**82,280**	**2**
Puerto Rico	1,437,136	1,376,035	1,376,075	40
Subtotal	**1,437,136**	**1,376,035**	**1,376,075**	**40**
Total States/Territories	**137,900,000**	**137,896,606**	**137,900,000**	**3,394**
Training and Technical Assistance	2,060,260	2,063,828	2,100,000	36,172
Subtotal, Adjustments	**2,060,260**	**2,063,828**	**2,100,000**	**36,172**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$139,960,260**	**$139,960,434**	**$140,000,000**	**$39,566**

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 2016 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis

For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, section 436 of the Social Security Act, $345,000,000 and, for carrying out, except as otherwise provided, section 437 of such Act, [$59,765,000]$89,765,000: *Provided, That of funds available to carry out such section 437, $59,765,000 shall be allocated consistent with subsection (b) of such section: Provided further, That $20,000,000 shall be used to increase the amount available for activities described in paragraph (c)(1) of such section, with paragraph (d)(1) of such section not applying to such funds: Provided further, That $7,000,000 shall be used to increase the amount available for activities described in paragraph (c)(3) of such section with respect to rural areas, with funds allocated on the basis described in such paragraph adjusted by the percentage of the population that were defined as rural in the 2010 Decennial Census, and with paragraph (d)(1) of such section not applying to such funds: Provided further, That $3,000,000 shall be used to increase the amount available for activities described in (b)(1) of such section: Provided further, That for purposes of funds provided under this heading, an Indian Tribe or Tribal Consortium may apply the term "adoption" in a manner that includes customary adoptions. (Department of Health and Human Services Appropriations Act, 2015.)*

Language Provision	Explanation
Provided, … $59,765,000 shall be allocated consistent with subsection (b) of such section	Designates approximately $59.8 million to carry out section 437 consistent with current law.
Provided further, That $20,000,000 … for activities described in paragraph (c)(1) … with paragraph (d)(1) of such section not applying to such funds	Designates $20 million for increasing the capacity of Tribes to deliver child welfare services and waives the matching fund requirement.
Provided further, That $7,000,000 … for activities described in paragraph (c)(3) … with respect to rural areas, with funds … adjusted by the percentage of the population that were defined as rural in the 2010 Decennial Census, and with paragraph (d)(1) of such section not applying to such funds	Designates $7 million for increasing the capacity of states to deliver child welfare services in rural communities, with the allocation formula to be weighted by prevalence of rural population in each state, and waives the matching fund requirement.
Provided further, That $3,000,000 shall be used to increase the amount available for activities described in (b)(1) of such section	Designates $3 million for research, evaluation, training and technical assistance to be targeted to Tribal and rural child welfare capacity building.
Provided further… an Indian Tribe or Tribal Consortium may apply the term "adoption" in a manner that includes customary adoptions.	Allows Tribal grantees to include customary adoption in the services supported by this program.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Authorizing Legislation

	FY 2015 Amount Authorized	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Amount Authorized	FY 2016 Budget Request
1. Promoting Safe and Stable Families [Sections 436, 437 and 438 of the Social Security Act] [1]	$545,000,000	$379,580,000	$545,000,000	$434,765,000
2. Family Connection Grants [Section 427(h) of the Social Security Act] [2]	$0	$0	$0	$15,000,000
3. Personal Responsibility Education Program [Pre-Appropriated, Section 513 of the Social Security Act] [3]	$75,000,000	$75,000,000	$0	$75,000,000
4. Abstinence Education [Pre-Appropriated, Section 510 of the Social Security Act] [4]	$50,000,000	$50,000,000	$0	$0
Total request level		$504,580,000		$524,765,000
Total request level against definite authorizations	$685,000,000	$504,580,000	$545,000,000	$524,765,000

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 2015
Family Connection Grants [Section 427(h) of the Social Security Act]	FY 2014	$15,000,000	$15,000,000	$0

[1] Expires September 30, 2016.
[2] Expired September 30, 2014.
[3] Expires September 30, 2015.
[4] Expires September 30, 2015.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Appropriations History Table

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	Appropriation
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
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

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	Appropriation
Sequestration		-33,840,000
Total	423,065,000	495,925,000
2015		
Appropriation	404,765,000	404,765,000
Pre-appropriated	90,000,000	125,000,000
Sequestration	494,765,000	-25,185,000
Total		504,580,000
2016		
Appropriation	434,765,000	
Pre-appropriated	90,000,000	
Total	524,765,000	

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Amounts Available for Obligation

Budgetary Resources	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Annual, B.A.	$404,765,000	$404,765,000	$434,765,000
Pre-Appropriated, B.A.	140,000,000	125,000,000	90,000,000
Sequestration	-33,840,000	-25,185,000	0
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	**$510,925,000**	**$504,580,000**	**$524,765,000**
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-16,236,000	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	8,407,000	1,291,000	0
Unobligated balance, restored	0	6,651,000	0
Recoveries of prior year obligations	0	15,850,000	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	-1,291,000	0	0
Total Obligations	**$501,805,000**	**$528,372,000**	**$524,765,000**

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Budget Authority by Activity

Activity	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	$379,925,000	$379,580,000	$434,765,000
Pre-appropriated:			
Family Connection Grants	15,000,000	0	15,000,000
Personal Responsibility Education Program	69,600,000	75,000,000	75,000,000
Abstinence Education Program	46,400,000	50,000,000	0
Total, Budget Authority	**$510,925,000**	**$504,580,000**	**$524,765,000**

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Summary of Changes

FY 2015 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	$504,580,000
(Obligations)	($528,372,000)
FY 2016 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	$524,765,000
Net change	+$20,185,000

Description of Changes	FY 2015 Estimate	Change from Base
Increases:		
A. Built-in:		
1) **Promoting Safe and Stable Families, Mandatory:** Technical baseline change.	$319,815,000	+$25,185,000
Subtotal, Built-in Increases		+$25,185,000
B. Program:		
1) **Promoting Safe & Stable Families, Discretionary:** Increase in discretionary appropriations for PSSF to provide additional support for Tribal child welfare systems and child welfare services in rural communities.	$59,765,000	+$30,000,000
2) **Personal Responsibility Education Program (Pre-Appropriated):** Reauthorization of PREP program through FY 2020 at $75M per year.	$75,000,000	+$75,000,000
3) **Family Connection Grants (Pre-Appropriated):** Reauthorize Family Connection Grants through FY 2016.	$0	+$15,000,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+$120,000,000
Total, Increases		+$145,185,000
Decreases:		
A. Built-in:		
1) **Personal Responsibility Education Program (Pre-Appropriated):** Technical baseline change.	$75,000,000	-$75,000,000
2) **Abstinence Education Program (Pre-appropriated):** Technical baseline change.	$50,000,000	-$50,000,000
Subtotal, Built-in Decreases		-$125,000,000
Total, Decreases		-$125,000,000
Net Change		+$20,185,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Justification

Funding Level	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget	Change from FY 2015 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	522,925,000	504,580,000	524,765,000	20,185,000
Total, Obligations	501,805,297	528,371,888	524,765,000	-3,606,888

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

2016 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 Tribe, tribal organization, and tribal consortium 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 prevention 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, in cases in which this is possible. 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). The Abstinence Education program, funded at $50 million, provides funding to states and territories for abstinence education, and where appropriate, mentoring, counseling and adult supervision to promote abstinence from sexual activity.

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. The initial authorization for Family Connection Grants expired on September 30, 2013, and on September 29, 2014, the program was extended for an additional year, with $15 million in funds appropriated through P.L. 113-183, the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act. This extension of the law also eliminated the requirement to set aside $5 million for kinship navigator programs.

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
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	15,000,00[3]	383,225,000
2015	319,815,000[4]	59,765,000	0	379,580,000

One of the primary missions of ACF is to establish permanency for children who are in foster care. 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. Accordingly, 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 for those children who exited foster care in less than 24 months between FY

[1] Reflects the sequestration effective March 1, 2013.
[2] Reflects sequestration effective October 1, 2013.
[3] $15 million in additional funding was provided through P.L. 113-183, the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act.
[4] Reflects sequestration order effective October 1, 2014.

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, followed in FY 2013 by an increase to 92.2 percent (exceeding the FY 2013 target of 91.7 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, 74.8 percent in FY 2012, and 74.9 percent in FY 2013 - an improvement over the previous year's actual result, but falling just short of the FY 2013 target of 75.3 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. The Protecting Access to Medicare Act of 2014 (P.L. 113-93) extended these programs through September 30, 2015. 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 the current fiscal year and 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 to award grants to implement innovative strategies and $3.25 million for tribes and tribal organizations to prevent teen pregnancy. In addition, 10 percent of funds are for program support and evaluation.

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 were 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 State PREP 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. The current cohort of Competitive PREP grants expire on September 29, 2015 and a competitive funding opportunity will be made available to award a new cohort of grants in FY 2015 for a three-year project period.

- *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. Initially 13 awards were made, but due to relinquishments, there are currently 11 PREIS grantees.
- 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. The Outcome and Output Table displays the first year of pre-baseline historical data collected for the PREP program in FY 2014. These performance measures 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.

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 Consolidated

and Further Continuing Appropriation Act, 2015 (P.L. 113-235) directs that remaining unobligated balances appropriated for FY 2015 for section 510 of the Social Security Act shall be provided as supplements to states that implement each element described in subparagraphs (A) through (H) of the definition of abstinence education in section 510(b)(2). Such balances shall be reallocated to States that submit a valid application consistent with the original formula for this funding.

Since FY 2012, Congress has provided $5 million each year to be used to award competitive abstinence education grants. ACF awarded 9 grants in FY 2012, 10 awards in FY2013, and 11 grants in FY2014. The FY 2015 enacted appropriation continues funding for this program and it is anticipated that approximately12 grants will be awarded.

Funding for the PREP and Abstinence programs has been as follows:

FY	PREP	ABSTINENCE	TOTAL
2011	75,000,000	50,000,000	125,000,000
2012	75,000,000	50,000,000	125,000,000
2013[5]	71,175,000	47,450,000	118,625,000
2014[6]	69,600,000	46,400,000	116,000,000
2015	75,000,000	50,000,000	125,000,000

Budget Request

In total, the FY 2016 funding request for the Promoting Safe and Stable Families appropriation account is $524,765,000, which is $20,185,000 above the FY 2015 enacted level. This request extends the PREP program at $75,000,000 through FY 2020, but does not request an extension of the Abstinence Education program under title V.

The FY 2016 President's Budget provides a $30 million increase from the FY 2015 enacted level for the PSSF discretionary appropriation. The $30 million increase is to support states and tribes, with approximately $20 million targeted at increasing capacity for tribes to administer child welfare services. Many tribes seeking to exercise fully their tribal sovereignty and fulfill the intent of the Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) to protect the best interests of Indian children and to promote the stability and security of Indian tribes and families are hampered by a lack of infrastructure and stable funding. The Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008 allowed tribes to directly administer the title IV-E program, but many tribes need to build their child welfare programs and staffing capacity before they are able to consider developing a program meeting the requirements of title IV-E. Increased funding for formula grants for tribes in title IV-B would enable tribes to build this capacity. With this increase, total funding reserved for formula grants for tribes will be $31.8 million discretionary and $9.2 million mandatory. While tribal communities are among the poorest in the country, many other rural areas also lack the resources and capacity needed to provide the array of services needed to meet the needs of families in the child welfare system. Therefore, $7 million of the $30 million increase will support rural state grants. Federal monitoring highlights the significant challenges in ensuring access to services in sparsely populated areas. Challenges include accessibility to perform worker visits due to distance, availability of appropriate service array to meet the identified needs of children and families, and the ability to recruit and retain qualified case workers and service providers. These new funds are for the specific purpose of developing strategies to overcome these infrastructure issues associated with

[5] Funding totals for FY 2013 reflect 5.1 percent sequestration.
[6] Funding totals for FY 2014 reflect 7.2 percent sequestration

providing services in rural areas. In addition, $3 million of the $30 million increase will be for research, evaluation, training, and technical assistance related to these initiatives

PREP grantees are required to replicate programs proven effective at preventing teen pregnancy, which include some abstinence-based approaches, or substantially incorporate elements of those programs. The HHS Evidence Review sponsored by ACF's Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB), the HHS Office of Adolescent Health (OAH), and Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE) offers more detail on evidence based models (http://tppevidencereview.aspe.hhs.gov/). 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.

Regarding the PREP program, ACF plans to report on the following five performance measures:

- 5A focuses on the number of PREP program participants within school programs and those in out-of-school-time programs;
- 5B focuses on out-of-school-time program participants (where participation is generally not mandatory), specifically, the percentage of participants completing at least 75 percent of program coursework;
- 5C focuses on the percentage of youth served by evidence-based programs;
- 5D focuses on percentage of programs in which the majority of youth served were from highly-vulnerable populations; and
- 5E focuses on PREP's Adult Preparation Subjects (APSs).

The FY 2014 pre-baseline data (reported below) will inform future performance targets that will be established starting with FY 2016 for the outcome measures. Additionally, an impact evaluation of four selected PREP sites is underway that will address outcomes including pregnancy and sexual risk behaviors. Baseline data and future performance targets will be established starting in FY 2016 for these performance measures.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Promoting Safe and Stable Families:

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2016 Target +/- FY 2015 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 2013: 92.2% Target: 91.7% (Target Exceeded)	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 2013: 74.9% Target: 75.3% (Target Not Met but Improved)	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 2013: 3.4% Target: 3.2% (Target Not Met but Improved)	Prior Result -0.5PP	Prior Result -0.5PP	N/A

Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP):

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2016 Target +/- FY 2015 Target
5A: Number of Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP) participants: in during school-time programs; and in out-of-school-time programs. [1] (Output)	FY 2014: In school: 64,694 Out of school: 24,883 Total: 89,577 Target: N/A (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
5B: 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 Outcome)	FY 2014: 64% Target: N/A (Historical Actual)	N/A	TBD	N/A
5C: Percentage of youth service by evidence-based programs. (Output)	FY 2014: 95% Target: N/A (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
5D: Percentage of programs in which the majority of youth served were from highly-vulnerable populations. [3] (Output)	FY 2014: 23% Target: N/A (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	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 contract, once participants begin a during-school-time program, participation is generally mandatory.

[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.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2016 Target +/- FY 2015 Target
5E: 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)	FY 2014: 83% Target: N/A (Historical Actual)	N/A	TBD	N/A

[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 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$352,896,755	$352,579,000	$402,793,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation	2,408,908	2,480,000	4,079,000
Demonstration/Development	25,498,697	23,301,037	32,902,115
Training/Technical Assistance	7,478,763	6,710,000	8,755,000
Program Support	964,466	1,161,000	1,235,885
Total, Resources	$389,247,589	$386,231,037	$449,765,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	363	356	362
New Starts			
#	319	321	333
$	$355,633,577	$359,917,037	$423,517,115
Continuations			
#	44	35	29
$	$23,111,875	$16,313,000	$15,528,000
Contracts			
#	7	6	7
$	$6,885,391	$6,913,000	$7,557,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	4	5	5
$	$3,288,420	$2,743,686	$2,813,388

Notes:
1. Demonstration/development includes funding for regional partnership grants focused on the impact of substance abuse and Family Connection Grants.
2. Program support includes funding for information technology support, grant paneling review, and, for regional partnership grants, staffing and associated overhead.
3. Formula includes funding for state and tribal grants, court improvement grants, and caseworker visit grants. In FY 2016 this includes $20 million for Tribes and $7 million for states through the proposal for targeted funding to support Tribal and rural communities.
4. In FY 2016, the research and evaluation and training and technical assistance lines include a combined total of $3 million through the proposal for targeted funding to support Tribal and rural communities.

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

Data Category	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$41,119,718	$43,700,632	$55,250,000
Competitive	20,537,417	30,649,069	3,250,000
Research/Evaluation	2,017,903	2,933,478	2,030,000
Demonstration/Development	8,770,809	10,165,572	9,766,892
Training/Technical Assistance	2,276,569	2,028,632	2,298,950
Program Support	1,993,401	2,663,468	2,404,158
Total, Resources	$76,715,817	$92,140,851	$75,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	113	113	88
New Starts			
#	49	86	75
$	$41,119,718	$71,099,701	$58,500,000
Continuations			
#	64	27	13
$	$29,308,226	$13,415,572	$9,766,892
Contracts			
#	5	5	5
$	$4,499,525	$5,138,003	$4,361,575
Interagency Agreements			
#	5	5	5
$	$621,974	$969,378	$687,304

Notes:
1. Program support includes funding for grant panel reviews, logistical support for grantees, data collection, information technology support, staffing, and associated overhead costs.
2. FY 2014 includes funds unobligated at the end of FY 2013, that were obligated in FY 2014; FY 2015 includes funds unobligated at the end of FY 2014.

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

Data Category	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$35,841,891	$50,000,000	
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$35,841,891	$50,000,000	$0
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	39	39	0
New Starts			
#	39	39	0
$	$35,841,891	$50,000,000	$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. The Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015 (P.L. 113-235) included provisions to allow unobligated balances of the amount appropriated for fiscal year 2015 for which no application has been received by the Funding Opportunity Announcement deadline, to be reallocated to States that submit a valid application consistent with the original formula for this funding.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
State Table - Promoting Safe and Stable Families

FY 2016 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.556

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	Difference from FY 2015 Estimate
Alabama	5,793,524	5,788,419	6,143,081	354,662
Alaska	558,082	557,590	591,754	34,164
Arizona	7,491,848	7,485,247	7,943,874	458,627
Arkansas	3,180,540	3,177,737	3,372,440	194,703
California	31,122,298	31,094,874	33,000,085	1,905,211
Colorado	3,368,542	3,365,574	3,571,785	206,211
Connecticut	2,026,356	2,024,570	2,148,618	124,048
Delaware	922,174	921,361	977,814	56,453
District of Columbia	736,097	735,448	780,510	45,062
Florida	17,585,681	17,570,184	18,646,726	1,076,542
Georgia	12,108,547	12,097,877	12,839,125	741,248
Hawaii	946,084	945,250	1,003,167	57,917
Idaho	1,549,335	1,547,969	1,642,815	94,846
Illinois	11,889,984	11,879,507	12,607,375	727,868
Indiana	5,910,166	5,904,958	6,266,760	361,802
Iowa	2,341,333	2,339,270	2,482,599	143,329
Kansas	1,929,694	1,927,993	2,046,124	118,131
Kentucky	4,687,678	4,683,547	4,970,512	286,965
Louisiana	5,891,801	5,886,609	6,247,287	360,678
Maine	1,284,813	1,283,681	1,362,333	78,652
Maryland	4,041,040	4,037,479	4,284,859	247,380
Massachusetts	4,572,314	4,568,285	4,848,188	279,903
Michigan	10,306,387	10,297,304	10,928,230	630,926
Minnesota	3,235,761	3,232,909	3,430,993	198,084
Mississippi	4,186,125	4,182,436	4,438,698	256,262
Missouri	6,130,852	6,125,449	6,500,761	375,312
Montana	734,423	733,776	778,735	44,959
Nebraska	1,202,444	1,201,384	1,274,994	73,610
Nevada	2,213,524	2,211,573	2,347,079	135,506
New Hampshire	674,315	673,721	715,000	41,279
New Jersey	4,922,118	4,917,780	5,219,098	301,318
New Mexico	2,834,553	2,832,055	3,005,578	173,523
New York	16,834,808	16,819,972	17,850,549	1,030,577
North Carolina	10,044,744	10,035,892	10,650,801	614,909
North Dakota	388,066	387,724	411,480	23,756

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	Difference from FY 2015 Estimate
Ohio	10,845,052	10,835,494	11,499,396	663,902
Oklahoma	4,002,502	3,998,975	4,243,996	245,021
Oregon	4,172,207	4,168,531	4,423,940	255,409
Pennsylvania	10,222,778	10,213,769	10,839,577	625,808
Rhode Island	874,748	873,978	927,527	53,549
South Carolina	5,435,372	5,430,582	5,763,319	332,737
South Dakota	697,529	696,914	739,615	42,701
Tennessee	7,756,414	7,749,579	8,224,403	474,824
Texas	31,297,672	31,270,092	33,186,040	1,915,948
Utah	2,045,077	2,043,275	2,168,468	125,193
Vermont	460,995	460,589	488,809	28,220
Virginia	5,568,262	5,563,355	5,904,227	340,872
Washington	6,218,287	6,212,807	6,593,472	380,665
West Virginia	1,917,381	1,915,691	2,033,068	117,377
Wisconsin	5,085,326	5,080,845	5,392,153	311,308
Wyoming	239,293	239,082	253,731	14,649
Subtotal	**290,484,946**	**290,228,962**	**308,011,569**	**17,782,607**
Indian Tribes	10,284,150	10,275,000	31,842,950	21,567,950
Subtotal	**10,284,150**	**10,275,000**	**31,842,950**	**21,567,950**
American Samoa	192,615	192,506	204,237	11,731
Guam	348,279	348,031	369,293	21,262
Northern Mariana Islands	158,277	158,198	167,827	9,629
Puerto Rico	3,771,415	3,768,113	3,998,966	230,853
Virgin Islands	212,828	212,700	225,669	12,969
Subtotal	**4,683,414**	**4,679,548**	**4,965,991**	**286,443**
Total States/Territories	**305,452,510**	**305,183,510**	**344,820,510**	**39,637,000**
Discretionary Funds	27,882,589	18,540,000	35,000,000	16,460,000
Other	48,372,245	48,322,245	58,972,245	10,650,000
Training and Technical Assistance	7,540,245	7,534,245	10,972,245	3,438,000
Subtotal, Adjustments	**83,795,079**	**74,396,490**	**104,944,490**	**30,548,000**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$389,247,589**	**$379,580,000**	**$449,765,000**	**$70,185,000**

Notes:
1. Other funding includes State Court Improvement Program and formula grants for caseworker visits in all years, and the FY 2016 proposal for targeted funding to rural communities
2. Discretionary funding includes regional partnership grants on substance abuse and Fostering Connections grants.
3. Training and technical assistance reflects the statutory reservations for research, evaluation, training and technical assistance in all years and $3 million for the FY 2016 proposal targeting Tribal and rural communities
4. In FY 2016, Indian Tribes reflects an additional $20 million for increasing the capacity of Tribes to deliver child welfare services.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
State Table - Personal Responsibility Education Program

FY 2016 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.092

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	Difference from FY 2015 Estimate
Alabama	733,129	806,173	806,173	0
Alaska	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Arizona	1,019,280	1,111,562	1,111,562	0
Arkansas	444,658	480,464	480,464	0
California	5,916,812	6,371,903	6,371,903	0
Colorado	764,417	860,590	860,590	0
Connecticut	553,074	591,034	591,034	0
Delaware	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
District of Columbia	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Florida	0	0	2,873,709	2,873,709
Georgia	1,601,444	1,752,526	1,752,526	0
Hawaii	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Idaho	266,836	291,742	291,742	0
Illinois	1,984,127	2,134,393	2,134,393	0
Indiana	0	0	1,106,990	1,106,990
Iowa	465,369	506,422	506,422	0
Kansas	458,503	495,729	495,729	0
Kentucky	652,657	714,602	714,602	0
Louisiana	714,141	748,530	748,530	0
Maine	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Maryland	858,495	943,776	943,776	0
Massachusetts	981,702	1,049,905	1,049,905	0
Michigan	1,530,244	1,635,544	1,635,544	0
Minnesota	798,675	884,706	884,706	0
Mississippi	490,853	522,998	522,998	0
Missouri	906,096	976,465	976,465	0
Montana	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Nebraska	282,627	314,049	314,049	0
Nevada	405,035	439,440	439,440	0
New Hampshire	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
New Jersey	1,316,840	1,425,545	1,425,545	0
New Mexico	324,783	355,855	355,855	0
New York	2,821,117	3,022,144	3,022,144	0
North Carolina	1,469,009	1,588,086	1,588,086	0
North Dakota	0	0	250,000	250,000

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	Difference from FY 2015 Estimate
Ohio	1,751,490	1,891,894	1,891,894	0
Oklahoma	582,792	644,072	644,072	0
Oregon	545,893	600,902	600,902	0
Pennsylvania	1,852,774	1,979,932	1,979,932	0
Rhode Island	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
South Carolina	700,382	755,977	755,977	0
South Dakota	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Tennessee	954,446	1,039,175	1,039,175	0
Texas	0	0	4,757,401	4,757,401
Utah	523,423	583,143	583,143	0
Vermont	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Virginia	0	0	1,311,268	1,311,268
Washington	1,006,665	1,085,526	1,085,526	0
West Virginia	247,842	279,325	279,325	0
Wisconsin	855,101	932,700	932,700	0
Wyoming	750,000	250,000	250,000	0
Subtotal	**40,030,731**	**42,566,829**	**52,866,197**	**10,299,368**
Indian Tribes	3,016,000	3,250,000	3,250,000	0
Subtotal	**3,016,000**	**3,250,000**	**3,250,000**	**0**
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	588,987	633,803	633,803	0
Virgin Islands	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Federated States of Micronesia	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Subtotal	**1,088,987**	**1,133,803**	**2,383,803**	**1,250,000**
Total States/Territories	**44,135,718**	**46,950,632**	**58,500,000**	**11,549,368**
Discretionary Funds	26,292,226	27,399,069	9,766,892	-17,632,177
Other	4,011,304	15,762,518	4,434,158	-11,328,360
Training and Technical Assistance	2,276,569	2,028,632	2,298,950	270,318
Subtotal, Adjustments	**32,580,099**	**45,190,219**	**16,500,000**	**-28,690,219**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$76,715,817**	**$92,140,851**	**$75,000,000**	**-$17,140,851**

Notes:
1. Other includes funding for program support and evaluation.
2. FY 2014 includes funds unobligated at the end of FY 2013, available for obligation in FY 2014; FY 2015 includes funds unobligated at the end of FY 2014.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

State Table - Abstinence Education Grants Program

FY 2016 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.325

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	Difference from FY 2015 Estimate
Alabama	836,293	1,158,817	0	-1,158,817
Alaska	0	0	0	0
Arizona	1,175,276	1,639,760	0	-1,639,760
Arkansas	546,246	788,362	0	-788,362
California	0	0	0	0
Colorado	612,887	804,663	0	-804,663
Connecticut	0	0	0	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0
Florida	2,738,485	3,772,364	0	-3,772,364
Georgia	1,839,018	2,534,638	0	-2,534,638
Hawaii	140,198	156,881	0	-156,881
Idaho	0	0	0	0
Illinois	0	0	0	0
Indiana	956,462	1,343,645	0	-1,343,645
Iowa	308,053	448,565	0	-448,565
Kansas	369,440	515,798	0	-515,798
Kentucky	721,933	978,413	0	-978,413
Louisiana	848,451	1,184,724	0	-1,184,724
Maine	0	0	0	0
Maryland	500,895	702,285	0	-702,285
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0
Michigan	1,516,423	2,039,666	0	-2,039,666
Minnesota	502,862	688,142	0	-688,142
Mississippi	700,096	959,083	0	-959,083
Missouri	848,933	1,184,467	0	-1,184,467
Montana	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	221,214	314,062	0	-314,062
Nevada	428,321	575,127	0	-575,127
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	848,924	1,298,160	0	-1,298,160
New Mexico	408,840	609,838	0	-609,838
New York	2,623,208	3,699,593	0	-3,699,593
North Carolina	1,603,856	2,203,984	0	-2,203,984
North Dakota	54,294	74,258	0	-74,258

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	Difference from FY 2015 Estimate
Ohio	1,699,132	2,302,627	0	-2,302,627
Oklahoma	606,465	868,805	0	-868,805
Oregon	533,866	709,049	0	-709,049
Pennsylvania	1,456,257	2,010,818	0	-2,010,818
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	787,184	1,136,392	0	-1,136,392
South Dakota	95,506	146,955	0	-146,955
Tennessee	1,037,995	1,516,850	0	-1,516,850
Texas	4,861,789	6,777,728	0	-6,777,728
Utah	360,982	507,562	0	-507,562
Vermont	0	0	0	0
Virginia	763,199	1,122,011	0	-1,122,011
Washington	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	251,665	389,430	0	-389,430
Wisconsin	644,258	921,696	0	-921,696
Wyoming	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	**34,448,906**	**48,085,218**	**0**	**-48,085,218**
Guam	45,559	64,831	0	-64,831
Puerto Rico	1,299,934	1,802,459	0	-1,802,459
Federated States of Micronesia	47,492	47,492	0	-47,492
Subtotal	**1,392,985**	**1,914,782**	**0**	**-1,914,782**
Total States/Territories	**35,841,891**	**50,000,000**	**0**	**-50,000,000**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$35,841,891**	**$50,000,000**	**$0**	**-$50,000,000**

Notes:
1. The Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015 (P.L. 113-235) included provisions to allow unobligated balances of the amount appropriated for fiscal year 2015 for which no application has been received by the Funding Opportunity Announcement deadline, to be reallocated to States that submit a valid application consistent with the original formula for this funding.

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 2016 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis

For making grants to States pursuant to section 2002 of the Social Security Act *and supplementing research and evaluation related to activities funded by such grants*, $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: *Provided further, That notwithstanding section 2003(c) of such Act, the amount specified for allocation under such section for fiscal year 2016 shall be $1,691,500,000*. (Department of Health and Human Services Appropriations Act, 2015.

Language Provision	Explanation
….. and supplementing research and evaluation related to activities funded by such grants: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 2003(c) of such Act, the amount specified for allocation under such section for fiscal year 2016 shall be $1,691,500,000	This language is inserted to allow funding for research and evaluation.

Authorizing Legislation

	FY 2015 Amount Authorized	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Amount Authorized	FY 2016 Budget Request
1. Social Services Block Grant [Section 2001 of the Social Security Act]	$1,700,000,000	$1,575,900,000	$1,700,000,000	$1,700,000,000
2. Health Profession Opportunity Grants [Section 2008 of the Social Security Act]	85,000,000	85,000,000		85,000,000
3. Upward Mobility Project				300,000,000
Total request level		$1,660,900,000		$2,085,000,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Social Services Block Grant

Appropriations History Table

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	Appropriation
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
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	

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	Appropriation
Pre-appropriated Health Profession Opportunity Grants	85,000,000	
Total	1,785,000,000	
2016		
Appropriation	1,700,000,000	
Pre-appropriated Health Profession Opportunity Grants	85,000,000	
Upward Mobility Project	300,000,000	
Total	$2,085,000,000	

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Social Services Block Grant

Amounts Available for Obligation

Budgetary Resources	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Annual, B.A.	$1,700,000,000	$1,700,000,000	$1,700,000,000
Definite, B.A.	0	0	300,000,000
Pre-Appropriated, B.A.	85,000,000	85,000,000	85,000,000
Sequestration	-128,520,000	-124,100,000	0
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	**$1,656,480,000**	**$1,660,900,000**	**$2,085,000,000**
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-188,000	0	0
Total Obligations	**$1,656,292,000**	**$1,660,900,000**	**$2,085,000,000**

Budget Authority by Activity

Activity	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Social Services Block Grant	$1,577,600,000	$1,575,900,000	$1,700,000,000
Health Profession Opportunity Grants	78,880,000	85,000,000	85,000,000
Upward Mobility Project	0	0	300,000,000
Total, Budget Authority	**$1,656,480,000**	**$1,660,900,000**	**$2,085,000,000**

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Social Services Block Grant

Summary of Changes

FY 2015 Current Law	
Total estimated budget authority	$1,660,900,000
FY 2016 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	$2,085,000,000
Net change	+$424,100,000

Description of Changes	FY 2015 Current Law	Change from Base
Increases:		
A. Built-in:		
1) **Social Services Block Grant:** Technical baseline change.	$1,575,900,000	+$124,100,000
Subtotal, Built-in Increases		+$124,100,000
B. Program:		
1) **Upward Mobility Project:** Funds will support economic self-sufficiency.	$0	+$300,000,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+$300,000,000
Total, Increases		+$424,100,000
Net Change		+$424,100,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Social Services Block Grant

Justification

Funding Level	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget	Change from FY 2015 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	1,656,480,000	1,660,900,000	2,085,000,000	424,100,000

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

2016 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

Program Description and Accomplishments

The goals of the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) as outlined in the statute are to prevent, reduce or eliminate dependency; to achieve or maintain self-sufficiency ; to prevent neglect, abuse or exploitation of children and adults; to prevent or reduce inappropriate institutional care; and to 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.

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 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.

The ACF Office of Community Services (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 2013, the program decreased administrative costs as a percent of total costs to four percent, a significant improvement over the FY 2004 baseline of 10 percent and meeting the FY 2013 target. 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; and in FY 2013, the result increased to 89 percent, again 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 SSBG.

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. 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 approximately 455 eligible health and human services providers for Hurricane Sandy victims. New York has four focus areas consisting of the following: repair, renovation and rebuilding of facilities; uncompensated operational costs for a range of human and social services; ongoing support and social services; and other eligible health and social services costs. 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. New Jersey has allotted $113.4 million in rental assistance to assist individuals and families experiencing a housing crisis as a

result of Superstorm Sandy. The State of Connecticut has some $8.1 million in sub-awards for mental health and social services in process. The State of Maryland is using a state-caseworker approach, with a small amount of funds sub-awarded to social services agencies. About $260,000 has been drawn down. The State of Rhode Island has sub-awarded $43,000 in awards for services. 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

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. The Protecting Access to Medicare Act of 2014 (P.L. 113-93) extended this authorization through FY 2015, which enables a new grant competition process for the program. It is expected that new grants will be for 60-month project periods with five 12-month budget periods. However, funding of HPOG projects beyond the first 12-month budget period will require the appropriation of additional funds not contained in the current authorizing legislation.

The HPOG program awards grants at the end of the fiscal year in September. In FY 2014, 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 December 2014, approximately 33,300 participants have enrolled in HPOG programs. More than 18,600 participants have completed an occupational or vocational training program, and more than 16,000 participants have become employed since the program began.

Most HPOG participants are women (89 percent) and approximately 64 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 61 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 build on the lessons learned from the current grantees. It also allows for an expansion of the list of partners to consult and for funds to be used for subsidized employment.

ACF's Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation (OPRE) is using a multi-pronged research and evaluation strategy to capture key lessons and assess the success of the current 32 HPOG grantees. 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.

OPRE will conduct research and evaluation activities to assess the effectiveness of new grants awarded under the extension of the HPOG program. These activities will build on and add to the knowledge being generated in the current evaluation portfolio.

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

2011	$1,785,000,000
2012	$1,785,000,000
2013	$1,785,000,000
2014	$1,656,480,000
2015	$1,660,900,000

Budget Request

The FY 2016 request for the Social Services Block Grant program is $2,085,000,000, an increase of $424,100,000 over the FY 2015 enacted level. This request includes $85 million in pre-appropriated funds for the Health Profession Opportunity Grants as part of a four-year reauthorization request. This request restores the SSBG level to the full authorization funding.

The proposal also includes $1.5 billion over five years to support the Upward Mobility Project. The Project will allow up to 10 communities, states, or consortia of states and communities more flexibility to combine funds from up to four existing block grants that currently share a common goal of promoting opportunity and reducing poverty – the Social Services Block Grant, the Community Services Block Grant, the Community Development Block Grant, and HOME program. These projects will test and validate promising and evidence-based approaches to help families become more self-sufficient, improve children's outcomes, and revitalize communities so they can provide more opportunities for their residents. In addition to gaining flexibility for currently provided resources, participants would be eligible for $1.5 billion in competitive grant funding included in SSBG to be awarded in consultation with the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The Upward Mobility Project will require cross-program community planning and provide communities greater flexibility for use of federal funds across programs in exchange for increased accountability for results. Projects will build on successful safety net programs, like the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), housing assistance and tax credits, that help families make ends meet and promote children's health and educational outcomes, and will have a significant evaluation component.

This request includes an $8.5 million set aside for research and evaluation related to the SSBG program. Research and evaluation projects would be determined in consultation and partnership with the states. When resources and authority have been available, ACF has a strong record of conducting rigorous

evaluations to learn systematically so that we can make our services as effective as possible. ACF's evaluation policy reflects this strong commitment to learning, addressing the principles of rigor, relevance, transparency, independence, and ethics. However, SSBG has previously not had the authority to invest in research and evaluation. Consequently, the program has little evidence about effective approaches in relation to those services that have not been otherwise subject to evaluation under other funding streams. Since SSBG provides great flexibility, states may use it to support innovative approaches to serving families and individuals with complex needs that may not fit more targeted programs. Research and evaluation resources within SSBG would allow states and ACF to learn from these innovative approaches.

In FY 2016, 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	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2016 Target +/- FY 2015 Target
21A: Decrease administrative costs as a percent of total costs. (Efficiency)	FY 2013: 4% Target: 4% (Target Met)	4%	4%	Maintain
21B: Decrease the percentage of variance between projected expenditures, by service for each state, and actual expenditures. (Outcome)	FY 2013: 89% Target: 83% (Target Exceeded)	83%	83%	Maintain
21i: Number of individuals receiving services funded in whole or in part by SSBG. (Output)	FY 2013: 28.5 million (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Social Services Block Grant

Data Category	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula	$1,577,600,000	$1,575,900,000	$1,691,500,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			8,500,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$1,577,600,000	$1,575,900,000	$1,700,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	57	57	57
New Starts			
#	57	57	57
$	$1,577,600,000	$1,575,900,000	$1,691,500,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	1
$	$0	$0	$8,500,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
$	$0	$0	$0

Resource and Program Data
Health Profession Opportunity Grants

Data Category	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	$65,992,117	$73,100,000	$72,380,000
Research/Evaluation	8,219,167	8,017,000	8,017,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	2,915,490	1,880,000	2,500,000
Program Support	1,753,226	2,003,000	2,103,000
Total, Resources	$78,880,000	$85,000,000	$85,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	37	33	33
New Starts			
#	0	33	33
$	$0	$73,100,000	$72,380,000
Continuations			
#	37	0	0
$	$68,035,129	$0	$0
Contracts			
#	12	9	9
$	$9,164,721	$9,998,775	$10,598,683
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	1
$	$21,000	$32,000	$32,000

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

Resource and Program Data
Upward Mobility Project

Data Category	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Budget
Resource Data:			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			$300,000,000
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	$0	$0	$300,000,000
Program Data:			
Number of Grants	0	0	10
New Starts			
#	0	0	10
$	$0	$0	$300,000,000
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 - Social Services Block Grant

FY 2016 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.667

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	Difference from FY 2015 Estimate
Alabama	24,098,066	24,072,098	25,837,905	1,765,807
Alaska	3,655,417	3,651,478	3,919,332	267,854
Arizona	32,749,900	32,714,609	35,114,386	2,399,777
Arkansas	14,738,286	14,722,404	15,802,365	1,079,961
California	190,112,095	189,907,233	203,837,860	13,930,628
Colorado	25,924,678	25,896,742	27,796,395	1,899,653
Connecticut	17,942,764	17,923,429	19,238,201	1,314,772
Delaware	4,583,168	4,578,229	4,914,065	335,836
District of Columbia	3,160,035	3,156,630	3,388,184	231,554
Florida	96,539,571	96,435,541	103,509,562	7,074,020
Georgia	49,574,938	49,521,517	53,154,163	3,632,646
Hawaii	6,958,086	6,950,588	7,460,448	509,860
Idaho	7,974,653	7,966,060	8,550,409	584,350
Illinois	64,344,103	64,274,767	68,989,636	4,714,870
Indiana	32,670,335	32,635,130	35,029,077	2,393,947
Iowa	15,363,248	15,346,693	16,472,448	1,125,755
Kansas	14,422,314	14,406,773	15,463,580	1,056,807
Kentucky	21,891,130	21,867,540	23,471,632	1,604,091
Louisiana	22,997,966	22,973,184	24,658,379	1,685,196
Maine	6,642,639	6,635,481	7,122,226	486,745
Maryland	29,408,111	29,376,421	31,531,326	2,154,905
Massachusetts	33,214,113	33,178,322	35,612,115	2,433,793
Michigan	49,392,104	49,338,880	52,958,129	3,619,249
Minnesota	26,882,254	26,853,286	28,823,106	1,969,820
Mississippi	14,917,172	14,901,097	15,994,166	1,093,069
Missouri	30,094,893	30,062,463	32,267,692	2,205,229
Montana	5,023,193	5,017,780	5,385,859	368,079
Nebraska	9,272,989	9,262,997	9,942,483	679,486
Nevada	13,787,761	13,772,903	14,783,214	1,010,310
New Hampshire	6,600,290	6,593,178	7,076,820	483,642
New Jersey	44,300,800	44,253,062	47,499,241	3,246,179
New Mexico	10,422,479	10,411,248	11,174,964	763,716
New York	97,802,404	97,697,013	104,863,569	7,166,555
North Carolina	48,735,997	48,683,480	52,254,652	3,571,172
North Dakota	3,496,392	3,492,624	3,748,825	256,201

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate	Difference from FY 2015 Estimate
Ohio	57,692,279	57,630,111	61,857,562	4,227,451
Oklahoma	19,064,568	19,044,024	20,440,997	1,396,973
Oregon	19,487,022	19,466,023	20,893,951	1,427,928
Pennsylvania	63,785,787	63,717,052	68,391,011	4,673,959
Rhode Island	5,248,836	5,243,180	5,627,793	384,613
South Carolina	23,606,812	23,581,374	25,311,183	1,729,810
South Dakota	4,164,688	4,160,200	4,465,371	305,171
Tennessee	32,265,083	32,230,315	34,594,566	2,364,252
Texas	130,230,901	130,090,566	139,633,348	9,542,782
Utah	14,269,300	14,253,924	15,299,519	1,045,595
Vermont	3,128,491	3,125,120	3,354,363	229,243
Virginia	40,908,881	40,864,798	43,862,432	2,997,634
Washington	34,467,826	34,430,684	36,956,344	2,525,660
West Virginia	9,272,429	9,262,437	9,941,882	679,445
Wisconsin	28,617,681	28,586,843	30,683,828	2,096,985
Wyoming	2,880,620	2,877,516	3,088,596	211,080
Subtotal	**1,568,785,548**	**1,567,095,046**	**1,682,049,160**	**114,954,113**
American Samoa	56,052	55,992	60,099	4,107
Guam	272,000	271,707	291,638	19,931
Northern Mariana Islands	54,400	54,341	58,328	3,986
Puerto Rico	8,160,000	8,151,207	8,749,138	597,931
Virgin Islands	272,000	271,707	291,638	19,931
Subtotal	**8,814,452**	**8,804,954**	**9,450,840**	**645,887**
Total States/Territories	**1,577,600,000**	**1,575,900,000**	**1,691,500,000**	**115,600,000**
Discretionary Funds	0	0	8,500,000	8,500,000
Upward Mobility Project	0	0	300,000,000	300,000,000
Subtotal, Adjustments	**0**	**0**	**308,500,000**	**308,500,000**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**$1,577,600,000**	**$1,575,900,000**	**$2,000,000,000**	**$424,100,000**

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
FY 2016 BUDGET SUBMISSION
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program Object Classification

(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 Request compared to FY 2015 Level
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)	101	130	200	70
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)	3	-	-	-
Other Contractual Services				
Advisory and Assistance Services (25.1)	2,060	2,305	3,099	794
Other Services (25.2)	25	-	-	-
Purchases from Govt. Accounts (25.3)	767	545	1,200	655
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	**2,852**	**2,850**	**4,299**	**1,449**
Supplies and Materials (26.0)	2	8	1	(7)
Equipment (31.0)	-	-	-	-
Grants (41.0)	3,398,226	3,387,316	3,385,804	(1,512)
Insurance Claims (42.0)	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs	**3,401,185**	**3,390,304**	**3,390,304**	**-**
Total	**3,401,185**	**3,390,304**	**3,390,304**	**0**

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
FY 2016 BUDGET SUBMISSION

Payments to States for the Child Care and Development Block Grant Object Classification

(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 Request compared to FY 2015 Level
Personnel Compensation				
Full-Time Permanent (11.1)	-	-	252	252
Other Than Full-Time Permanent (11.3)	-	-	21	21
Other Personnel Compensation (11.5)	-	-	2	2
Military Personnel (11.7)	-	-	-	-
Special Personnel Services Payments (11.8)	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Personnel Compensation	**-**	**-**	**275**	**275**
Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1)	-	-	85	85
Military Personnel Benefits (12.2)	-	-	-	-
Benefits to Former Personnel (13.0)	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Pay Costs	**-**	**-**	**360**	**360**
Travel (21.0)	-	-	-	-
Transportation of Things (22.0)	-	-	-	-
Rental Payments to GSA (23.1)	31	32	119	87
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)	11,616	17,520	20,851	3,331
Other Services (25.2)	-	-	-	-
Purchases from Govt. Accounts (25.3)	869	860	1,084	224
Operation & Maintenance of Facilities (25.4)	3	4	13	10
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	**12,488**	**18,384**	**21,948**	**3,564**
Supplies and Materials (26.0)	-	-	-	-
Equipment (31.0)	-	-	-	-
Grants (41.0)	2,345,692	2,416,585	2,782,722	366,138
Insurance Claims (42.0)	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs	**2,358,211**	**2,435,000**	**2,804,789**	**369,789**
Total	**2,358,211**	**2,435,000**	**2,805,149**	**370,149**

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
FY 2016 BUDGET SUBMISSION
Promoting Safe & Stable Families, Discretionary Object Classification

(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 Request compared to FY 2015 Level
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	672	109
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**	**672**	**109**
Supplies and Materials (26.0)	-	-	-	-
Equipment (31.0)	-	-	-	-
Grants (41.0)	59,202	59,202	89,093	29,891
Insurance Claims (42.0)	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs	**59,765**	**59,765**	**89,765**	**30,000**
Total	**59,765**	**59,765**	**89,765**	**30,000**

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
FY 2016 BUDGET SUBMISSION
Children and Families Services Programs Object Classification

(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 Request compared to FY 2015 Level
Personnel Compensation				
Full-Time Permanent (11.1)	103,673	118,919	122,318	3,399
Other Than Full-Time Permanent (11.3)	3,949	4,537	4,648	111
Other Personnel Compensation (11.5)	1,064	1,244	1,283	39
Military Personnel (11.7)	607	661	670	9
Special Personnel Services Payments (11.8)	86	95	96	1
Subtotal, Personnel Compensation	**109,380**	**125,456**	**129,015**	**3,559**
Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1)	29,980	34,329	35,299	970
Military Personnel Benefits (12.2)	392	427	435	8
Benefits to Former Personnel (13.0)	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Pay Costs	**139,752**	**160,212**	**164,749**	**4,537**
Travel (21.0)	2,532	3,702	4,040	338
Transportation of Things (22.0)	35	70	70	-
Rental Payments to GSA (23.1)	14,226	16,255	21,846	5,591
Rental Payments to Others (23.2)	-	-	-	-
Communications, Utilities and Miscellaneous Charges (23.3)	2,317	1,474	1,758	284
Printing and Reproduction (24.0)	1,070	143	699	556
Other Contractual Services				
Advisory and Assistance Services (25.1)	203,630	203,499	222,854	19,355
Other Services (25.2)	3,884	1,654	2,750	1,095
Purchases from Govt. Accounts (25.3)	55,046	46,565	50,444	3,878
Operation & Maintenance of Facilities (25.4)	1,467	1,606	1,706	100
Research & Development Contracts (25.5)	-	500	8,500	8,000
Medical Services (25.6)	25	-	-	-
Operation & Maintenance of Equipment (25.7)	72	72	72	-
Subsistence & Support of Persons (25.8)	-	-	-	-
Reserved for Local Use and Other (25.9)	1	-	-	-
Other Contractual Services (25.0)	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Other Contractual Services	**264,125**	**253,896**	**286,325**	**32,429**
Supplies and Materials (26.0)	536	556	580	24
Equipment (31.0)	1,088	1,077	1,107	30
Grants (41.0)	9,424,009	10,405,669	11,460,870	1,055,200
Insurance Claims (42.0)	176	-	-	-
Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs	**9,710,114**	**10,682,841**	**11,777,293**	**1,094,452**
Total	**9,849,865**	**10,843,053**	**11,942,042**	**1,098,989**

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
FY 2016 BUDGET SUBMISSION
Refugee and Entrant Assistance Object Classification

(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 Request compared to FY 2015 Level
Personnel Compensation				
Full-Time Permanent (11.1)	4,312	6,965	8,059	1,094
Other Than Full-Time Permanent (11.3)	85	135	156	21
Other Personnel Compensation (11.5)	358	5	5	0
Military Personnel (11.7)	-	-	-	-
Special Personnel Services Payments (11.8)	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Personnel Compensation	**4,755**	**7,105**	**8,210**	**1,115**
Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1)	1,327	2,145	2,485	340
Military Personnel Benefits (12.2)	-	-	-	-
Benefits to Former Personnel (13.0)	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Pay Costs	**6,082**	**9,250**	**10,795**	**1,455**
Travel (21.0)	358	616	816	200
Transportation of Things (22.0)	-	-	-	-
Rental Payments to GSA (23.1)	2,223	3,613	4,149	536
Rental Payments to Others (23.2)	-	-	-	-
Communications, Utilities and Miscellaneous Charges (23.3)	-	-	-	-
Printing and Reproduction (24.0)	59	80	80	-
Other Contractual Services				
Advisory and Assistance Services (25.1)	51,055	45,776	49,071	3,295
Other Services (25.2)	1,658	16,728	17,593	865
Purchases from Govt. Accounts (25.3)	43,087	56,847	56,951	104
Operation & Maintenance of Facilities (25.4)	247	401	461	60
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)	1,855	2,039	2,523	484
Subtotal, Other Contractual Services	**97,902**	**121,792**	**126,599**	**4,808**
Supplies and Materials (26.0)	19	155	154	(1)
Equipment (31.0)	-	-	-	-
Grants (41.0)	1,419,951	1,424,378	1,485,659	61,280
Insurance Claims (42.0)	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs	**1,520,513**	**1,550,634**	**1,617,457**	**66,823**
Total	**1,526,595**	**1,559,884**	**1,628,612**	**68,728**

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
FY 2016 BUDGET SUBMISSION
Salaries and Expenses

Discretionary Only (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	FY 2016 Request compared to FY 2015 Level
Personnel Compensation				
Full-Time Permanent (11.1)	107,986	125,884	130,800	4,916
Other Than Full-Time Permanent (11.3)	4,034	4,672	4,825	153
Other Personnel Compensation (11.5)	1,422	1,249	1,292	43
Military Personnel (11.7)	607	661	670	9
Special Personnel Services Payments (11.8)	86	95	96	1
Subtotal, Personnel Compensation	**114,135**	**132,561**	**137,683**	**5,122**
Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1)	31,307	36,474	37,921	1,447
Military Personnel Benefits (12.2)	392	427	435	8
Subtotal, Pay Costs	**145,834**	**169,462**	**176,039**	**6,577**
Travel (21.0)	2,991	4,448	5,056	608
Transportation of Things (22.0)	35	70	70	-
Rental Payments to GSA (23.1)	16,481	19,900	26,113	6,213
Rental Payments to Others (23.2)	-	-	-	-
Communications, Utilities and Miscellaneous Charges (23.3)	2,317	1,474	1,758	284
Printing and Reproduction (24.0)	1,132	223	779	556
Other Contractual Services				
Advisory and Assistance Services (25.1)	268,361	269,100	295,875	26,775
Other Services (25.2)	5,567	18,382	20,568	2,185
Purchases from Govt. Accounts (25.3)	100,332	105,380	110,351	4,971
Operation & Maintenance of Facilities (25.4)	1,718	2,011	2,180	169
Research & Development Contracts (25.5)	-	500	8,500	8,000
Medical Services (25.6)	25	-	-	-
Operation & Maintenance of Equipment (25.7)	72	72	72	-
Subtotal, Other Contractual Services	**376,075**	**395,445**	**437,545**	**42,100**
Supplies and Materials (26.0)	557	719	735	16
Insurance Claims (42.0)	176	-	-	-
Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs	**399,764**	**422,279**	**472,056**	**49,777**
Total	**545,597**	**591,741**	**648,095**	**56,354**

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

Detail of Full-Time Equivalent Employment (FTE)

Office	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate
Administration for Children, Youth and Families	189	210	221
Administration for Native Americans	13	18	18
Immediate Office of the Assistant Secretary	39	49	50
Office of Administration	223	250	247
Office of Child Care	61	77	80
Office of Child Support Enforcement	147	162	169
Office of Community Services	50	62	62
Office of Family Assistance	76	85	86
Office of Head Start	183	201	207
Office of Legislative Affairs and Budget	20	23	23
Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation	34	40	40
Office of Public Affairs	14	19	19
Office of Refugee Resettlement	91	129	143
Office of Regional Operations	5	6	6
Regional Offices	77	70	70
Total, ACF[18]	1,222	1,401	1,441

Average GS Grade

2011	12.2
2012	12.4
2013	12.4
2014	12.5
2015	12.5

[18] The FTE shown in this chart reflects the levels for all of ACF including FTE paid from other budgetary accounts. In FY 2016 there are 1,204 FTE in Children and Family Services, 112 FTE in Refugee and Entrant Assistance, 72 FTE in Children's Research and Technical Assistance, 19 FTE in Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, 11 FTE in Supporting Healthy Families and Adolescent Development (Personal Responsibility Education), 10 FTE in Social Services Block Grant (Health Profession Opportunity), 6 FTE in Payments for Foster Care and Permanency, 3 FTE in Child Care Development Block Grant, 2 FTE in Child Support Enforcement Innovation Fund, and 2 FTE in Promoting Safe and Stable Families.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Program Administration
Detail of Positions

Position Type	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate
Executive Level	2	1	1
Executive Salary	21	20	21
GS-15	88	101	104
GS-14	210	242	249
GS-13	304	350	360
GS-12	468	540	556
GS-11	43	49	50
GS-10	0	0	0
GS-9	29	33	34
GS-8	2	2	2
GS-7	38	44	45
GS-6	6	7	7
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	1,215	1,393	1,433
Commission Corps	7	8	8
Total FTE	1,222	1,401	1,441
Average GS Grade	12.5	12.5	12.5
Average GS Salary	$85,394	$86,673	$86,889

Programs Proposed for Elimination

The following table shows the program proposed for elimination in the FY 2016 budget request for the Administration for Children and Families. Following the table is a brief rationale for the proposed action.

Program	2015 Enacted
Community Economic Development	$29,883,000
Rural Community Facilities	$6,500,000
Total, Program Level	$36,383,000

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 (-$7 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.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

Significant Items in L/HHS Appropriations Act, 2015 (P.L. 113-235)

Item

Technical assistance, training, and monitoring **-** The director of the Office of Community Services should ensure that funds provided for training and technical assistance are provided to organizations with significant expertise working with State, tribal, and local home energy assistance programs. (Page 76 of P.L. 113-235)

Action taken or to be taken

Prior to FY 2014, ACF's procurement for LIHEAP T&TA and monitoring support faced a statutory limitation for awarding contracts only to private non-profit organizations and public agencies (42 U.S.C. 8628a(a)(1)(B)). This limitation posed a challenge in obtaining directly the necessary skills and expertise for some of the required activities, particularly for monitoring support and conference logistics. In FY 2013, the same statutory limitation applied and ACF again awarded all of the contracts to non-profit organizations.

In FY 2014, the LIHEAP appropriation removed the limitation of which entities to whom ACF could award the Training and Technical Assistance (T&TA) funds, increasing the number of eligible organizations. Of the six current LIHEAP T&TA contracts, three contracts are with non-profit organizations with extensive experience working with state, tribal and local home energy assistance programs. ACF awarded the other three contracts to private businesses with expertise in specific areas related to fiscal analysis/auditing, conference logistics, and training through webinars, conferences, and peer-to-peer assistance.

ACF annually analyzes the procurement method for each need sought in T&TA contracts. ACF will continue to ensure it communicates to those involved in the contracting process for LIHEAP the need to contract with organizations with expertise working with state, tribal and local home energy assistance programs for future procurement needs.

Item

Refugee Social Services **-** In allocating social services funding to States, the director of Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) should account for secondary migration of refugees to ensure, to the greatest extent practicable, that funding is allocated based on the total need for such services in the State, and the total number of eligible refugees living in that State. The director should work with national resettlement agencies, State refugee coordinators, and other organizations to determine ways to improve data collection on secondary migration, and the mental and physical health care and housing needs of refugees. Finally, the director should also provide guidance to national resettlement agencies and State refugee coordinators on how to best consult with local stakeholders in the refugee resettlement process. (Pages 76-77 of P.L. 113-235)

Action taken or to be taken

Currently, all states report secondary migration. ORR has been working with Refugee State Coordinators and resettlement agencies to reinforce the need to track secondary migration into their states. ORR's database has been designed to track secondary resettlement, and the migration patterns are included in the annual Social Services allocation to ensure that funding is awarded to states reporting secondary arrivals. Recently, ORR included secondary arrivals as a category for services in its Preferred Community discretionary grant to support longer-term case management to those secondary arrivals in need of services. Recipients have the flexibility to shift resources from within their networks to address shifting needs resulting from unanticipated secondary arrivals.

Recognizing the need to enhance local consultation, ORR awarded a technical assistance grant to Welcoming America to facilitate a discussion among State Coordinators and agencies on refugee resettlement and to offer best practices through a series of webinars and toolkits designed to create a repository of knowledge and promising practices related to community engagement and refugee resettlement. In addition, ORR now has federal staff in the ACF Regional Offices to facilitate enhanced consultation and engagement efforts with state and local governments, including State Refugee and Health Coordinators, refugee serving agencies, and other key officials to assure integrated efforts in the best interest of refugees.

Item

State plan requirements **-** In submitting plans under section 658E of the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) Act, States shall include an assurance that CCDBG Act funds received by the State will not be used to develop or implement an assessment for children that will be the primary or sole basis for a child care provider being determined to be ineligible to participate in the program. (Page 77 of P.L. 113-235)

Action taken or to be taken

The ACF Office of Child Care will add this assurance to the template for the FY2016-18 State Plan for the Child Care and Development Fund. States will submit Plans using this template in the summer of 2015.

Item

Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) **-** The director of OCS should ensure CSBG funding is released to grantees in a timely manner, and instruct grantees to allocate funds to sub-grantees as quickly as reasonably possible. Delays in awarding and distributing these funds can cause unnecessary hardships on both State and local agencies administering these funds and the individuals they serve. (Page 77 of P.L. 113-235)

Action taken or to be taken

The Office of Community Services (OCS) recognizes the importance of timely distribution of funds at both the federal and state levels. To ensure the most efficient and timely distribution of funds, OCS is instituting a number of operational improvements. OCS is issuing new guidance on a set of state and federal accountability measures related to essential functions, including the timely release of funds. As part of this guidance, OCS will be asking states to identify and publish timelines for the release of funds as part of the State CSBG plan. In FY 2015, OCS will finish developing a new model state plan that includes detailed information about state procedures for the release of funds. To expedite the submission, review, and acceptance of state plans, OCS is developing an automated application and review system that not only will include quality measures to assure that all plans are compliant with CSBG Act requirements, but also will automate the tracking of program and grants management actions to ensure timeliness and accountability. In addition, a federal-level accountability measure will track federal timeliness in the release of funds to states. The accountability initiative will include collecting feedback from states and eligible entities on the state and federal grant administration performance; states and OCS will use this feedback to improve performance in future grants cycles.

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