# DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

## FISCAL YEAR

# 2014

## ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

## *JUSTIFICATION OF ESTIMATES FOR APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEES*

## MESSAGE FROM THE ACTING ASSISTANT SECRETARY

I am pleased to present the FY 2014 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.

During this period of limited federal resources, the FY 2014 ACF Budget targets funding to high-quality early childhood education, strategies to strengthen services to at-risk families and communities, and financial support for our most vulnerable children and families. In conjunction with the President's proposals to improve quality and expand access to preschool, ACF is proposing a series of targeted investments that build upon existing Early Head Start and child care programs to establish a continuum of high-quality early learning for a child – from infants and toddlers to three year olds. The beginning years of a child's life are critical for building this early foundation needed for life-long success.

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

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

/George H. Sheldon/
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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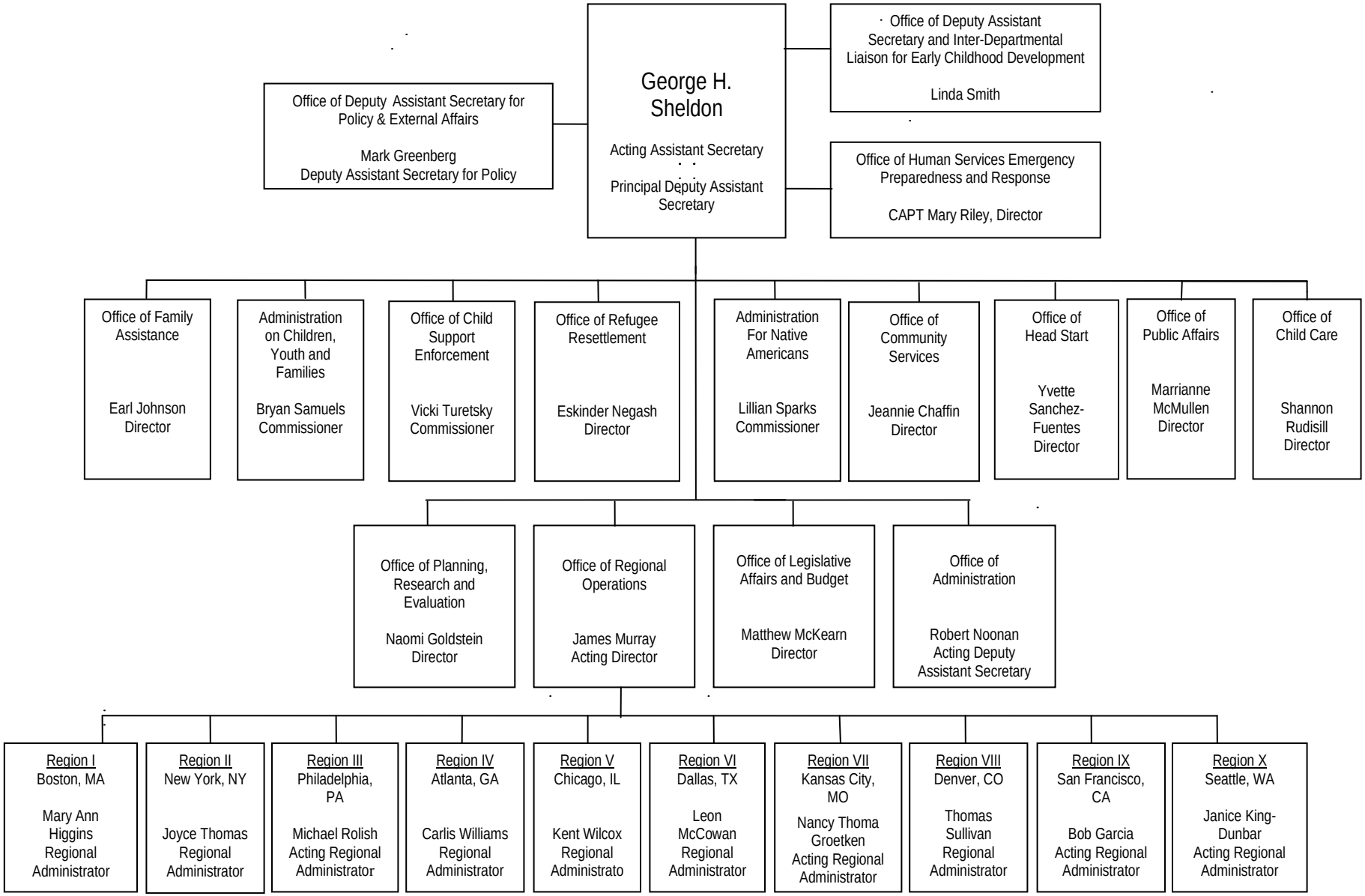
# DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
## Administration for Children and Families



# OVERVIEW OF THE FY 2014 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 foster health and well-being by providing federal leadership, partnership, and resources for the compassionate and effective delivery of human services. 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 2014 President's Budget request for the Administration for Children and Families, including both mandatory (pre-appropriated and entitlement) and discretionary programs, is $51.9 billion in budget authority – an increase of $2.2 billion from the FY 2012 enacted level. Addressing critical needs in a period of limited federal resources, this budget targets funding to high-quality early childhood education, strategies to strengthen services to at-risk families and communities, and financial support for our most vulnerable children and families.

The FY 2014 discretionary budget request is $17.8 billion; an increase of $1.5 billion above the FY 2012 enacted level. The discretionary budget will:

- Support the President's vision for a comprehensive early learning agenda though new investments that build upon existing programs to establish an Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership to provide a continuum of high-quality early learning for the youngest children – from infants through age three.

- Sustain critical support for Head Start (+$1.653 billion) and bolster efforts to improve the quality of the services provided. This increase includes funding of $1.430 billion for the Early Head Start – Child Care Partnership initiative which expand access for 110,000 infants and toddlers to high-quality early learning development opportunities in Early Head Start programs. The remaining increase of $223 million will allow Head Start programs to keep pace with increasing costs without diminishing quality or services to children and families and to support the new system for program designation renewal and program monitoring.

- Support a comprehensive approach to early learning and school readiness by providing $200 million in additional discretionary funding for child care – coupled with an $500 million increase in mandatory funding – to serve about 100,000 children more than could have been served in the absence of these funds and support new investments to increase quality and strengthen standards across child care settings.

- Within a reduced overall Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) funding level, provide increases above the 2012 request of $150 million in Contingency Funds to address weather related emergencies and unexpected fuel price spikes. The budget also supports a proposal for new LIHEAP Energy Burden Reduction Grants ($50 million) to support energy burden reduction strategies that will reduce the energy burden of families most in needs of LIHEAP assistance and legislative changes that would strengthen the oversight of the LIHEAP program.

- Provide additional funding to the Office of Refugees and Resettlement (ORR) (+$355 million) to help cover the continued sharp increase in needed services due to the increase in unaccompanied alien

- children being apprehended at our borders and placed in ACF custody for care. In addition, $10 million is provided for a new Victims of Domestic Trafficking program.

- Provide a range of targeted investments to improve services for vulnerable children and families including: +$35 million to better understand and overcome marriage disincentives for low-income couples, +$7 million to address increased need for Family Violence programs, +$3 million for a new study on homeless youth, and redirects unobligated Abstinence Education funds to a program designed to reduce pregnancy among youth in foster care.

At the same time, the Budget proposes the following decreases in keeping with the President's commitment to deficit reduction. This includes, for LIHEAP, a reduction of -$652 million to the Block Grant and -$363 million in Community Services Programs below the FY 2012 enacted level. The budget continues the FY 2013 President's Budget proposal to make the Community Services Block Grant program more accountable for outcomes by, among other things, introducing a system of core standards and accountability to ensure that funding is targeted to the highest-performing organizations.

The request for the mandatory budget is $34.2 billion, an increase of $652 million from the FY 2013 current law level. The mandatory budget:

- Provides an additional $500 million in FY 2014, and $7.3 billion over ten years, in increased mandatory child care funding and supports reforms to promote high quality care.

- Invests an additional $2.0 billion over ten years to bolster State efforts to facilitate family self-sufficiency and promote responsible fatherhood through a multi-pronged Child Support and Fatherhood Initiative.

- Reauthorizes the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families programs for five years, including Healthy Marriage and Responsible Fatherhood grants and Supplemental Grants for Population Increases. Redesigns the Contingency Fund to target $293 million per year towards programs that will be more effective in helping parents succeed as workers during downturns.

Program Increases:

- **Head Start (+$1.65 billion)** – The FY 2014 request for the Head Start program is $9.6 billion, an increase of $1.65 billion from the FY 2012 enacted level. These funds will allow Head Start programs to serve approximately 1,053,000 children by providing new opportunities for working parents to enroll their infants and toddlers in high quality early learning and development programs through the Early Head Start – Child Care Partnership proposal. The Budget supports implementation of new regulations that require low-performing grantees to compete for continued funding. Funding is requested to minimize the disruption of services to Head Start children and families during the transition period to new Head Start provider. The FY 2014 request focuses on improving program quality and ensuring that funds are directed towards the organizations most capable of providing high quality early education that can put children on a path to school success and opportunity.

- **Child Care and Development Fund (+$700 million in FY 2014 and $3.7 billion over five years and $7.5 billion over ten years)** – The FY 2014 request for the Child Care and Development Block Grant is $2.5 billion and the request for the Child Care Entitlement is $3.4 billion. The discretionary request includes a $200 million initiative to improve the quality of child care programs. Taken together, these budget proposals represent a firm commitment to avoid a major caseload decline while

strengthening the capacity of the nation's child care system to provide healthy, safe, nurturing care that is focused on school success and committed to quality improvement.

- **Child Support Enforcement (+$10 million in FY 2014 and $2.0 billion over ten years)** – to fund a package of child support enforcement investments that promote family self-sufficiency and responsible fatherhood, and that recognize the essential role both parents play in providing financial and emotional support for children including a new requirement in Foster Care that child support payments made on behalf of youth in foster care are used in the best interest of the child.

- **Refugee and Entrant Assistance (+$355 million)** – The FY 2014 request for the Refugee and Entrant Assistance programs is $1.1 billion, an increase of $355 million from the FY 2012 enacted level, in order to maintain estimated current services. This increased funding level will also support a new domestic trafficking program (+$10 million).

- **Violent Crime Reduction (+$6.8 million)** – The FY 2014 request for the Family Violence Prevention Services and Domestic Violence Hotline programs is $139.5 million, an increase of $6.8 million from the FY 2012 enacted level. The additional funding will respond to the increased demand for emergency domestic violence shelter services, and enhance staff capacity for the National Domestic Violence Hotline.

- **Federal Administration (+$5 million)** – The FY 2014 request will support 1,429 full-time equivalent (FTE) staff. This request reflects the critical need to sustain the infrastructure of the agency and fund sufficient staff to effectively manage increased program responsibilities.

Funding for the Rural Communities Facilities and the Community Economic Development programs have been eliminated from the ACF budget and funding for the Developmental Disabilities programs have been moved to the Administration for Community Living.

The budget justifications in this submission include outcome and output measures that reflect historical practice, and will be reviewed and updated over the upcoming year, as needed.

An All-Purpose Table showing the FY 2012 enacted level, FY 2013 CR level and the FY 2014 President's Budget request for all ACF programs is shown on the following pages. Discretionary amounts for FY 2013 shown on tables throughout this submission reflect a .612% increase stipulated in the Continuing Appropriations Resolution (P.L. 112-175). Please note that differences under $1,000 are rounding adjustments and are not explained in our justifications.

## 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 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 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, and the Unaccompanied Alien Children program.

### ACF Priority 4 – Support Underserved and Under-Represented Populations

ACF will empower and support vulnerable populations across all ACF programs. In particular, the following programs support this goal: Native American programs, the Office of Refugee Resettlement,

Services to Victims of Human Trafficking, Runaway and Homeless Youth programs, Family Violence Prevention and Domestic Violence programs, Head Start, 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 for fraud, waste, and abuse, and implements heightened oversight.

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

- 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 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.

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

ACF's performance management activities are coordinated by the Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation (OPRE) in collaboration with all ACF program offices and in partnership with the Office of

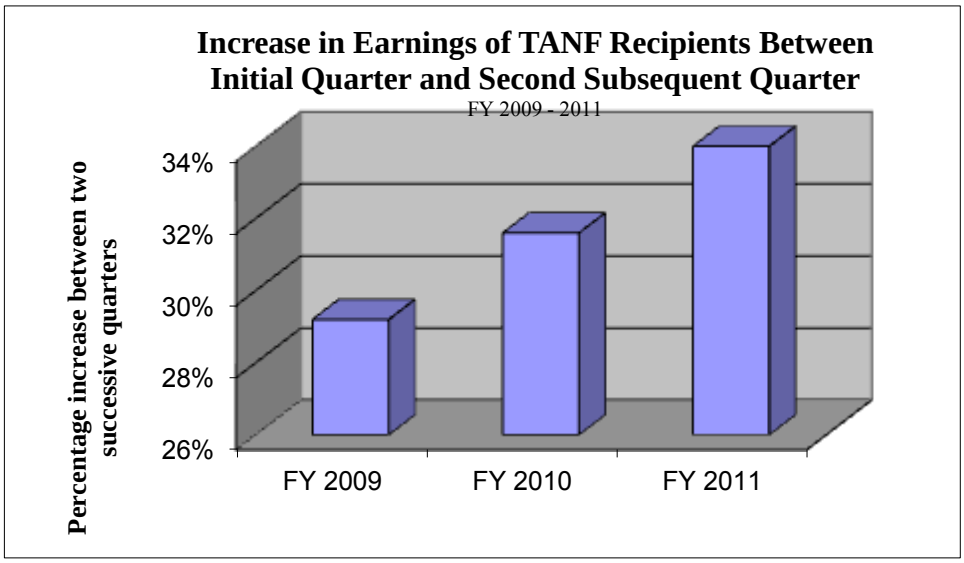
Legislative Affairs and Budget (OLAB). OPRE staff work with program office staff to develop and select performance measures that can be used by program managers, leadership, outside stakeholders, and ultimately Congress to assess and communicate the progress that ACF accomplishes from year to year in achieving its strategic goals and objectives. ACF Leadership also meets regularly with HHS Leadership to review agency progress on the current set of High Priority Performance Goals. OPRE staff coordinates with program office staff to provide quarterly progress updates related to the current ACF-led HHS Priority Goal to "Improve the Quality of Early Childhood Education."

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

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

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

- The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program continues to help parents succeed as workers in today's difficult economy. The TANF program looks at performance measures that represent the full continuum of success, to ensure that participants not only get jobs, but that they also stay in employment and increase their earnings over time. The earnings gains of TANF recipients who find jobs has fallen in recent years, as would be expected during a downturn. Still, even in this economy, TANF recipients who find jobs experience significant earnings growth over a short period of time. In FY 2011, the earnings gain rate – which measures earnings gain over two quarters by those who maintain employment – showed an increase in earnings of 34 percent between two successive quarters. This progress reflects the importance of continuing to improve the programs' efforts to help families succeed in finding employment.




Source: National Directory of New Hires

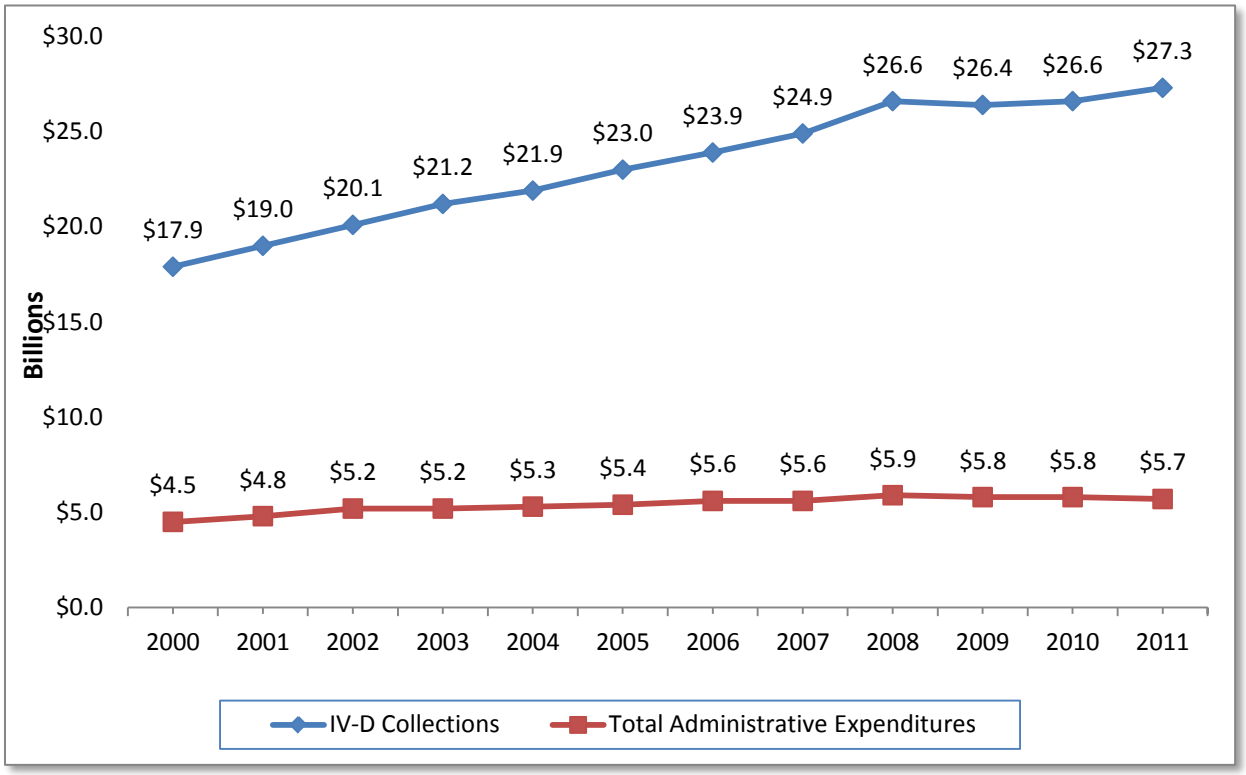
CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM CONTINUES TO STRENGTHEN FAMILIES THROUGH SERVICES TO SUPPORT ECONOMIC SELF-SUFFICIENCY AND PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITY

- In FY 2011, the child support enforcement program distributed more than $27 billion in collections. Of that amount, about 94 percent or $26 billion was sent directly to families.

- In FY 2011, child support pass-through collections to Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) recipient families increased by 19 percent over FY 2009 to $139 million, reflecting a basic shift in the program from welfare cost recovery as states implement family first pass-through policies.

- Despite the continued impact of a slowed economy, the child support program continues to be a very cost-effective program. As shown in the chart, 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 2011, the program collected $5.12 for every $1 states and the federal government spent on the program.

**Child Support Collections on Behalf of Families in the IV-D System and Total Federal and State Administrative Expenditures, FY 2000-2011**




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, OCSE is participating in a variety of activities to help single mothers receive reliable support payments and to help fathers better understand the importance of responsible fatherhood and the opportunities and responsibilities that parenthood brings, including funding grants and other activities to educate and engage non-custodial parents.

- The child support program has increased the reliability of support payments by complementing its strong enforcement tools with evidence-based family-centered strategies, working with other programs and partners to prevent the need for child support, to engage fathers in the lives of their children, to increase noncustodial parent employment, to improve family relationships, to secure

health care coverage, and to help prevent family violence. Research has demonstrated that these types of innovative services and strategies can improve the reliability of child support payments and reduce the compliance gap, particularly for low-income families that need child support the most.

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

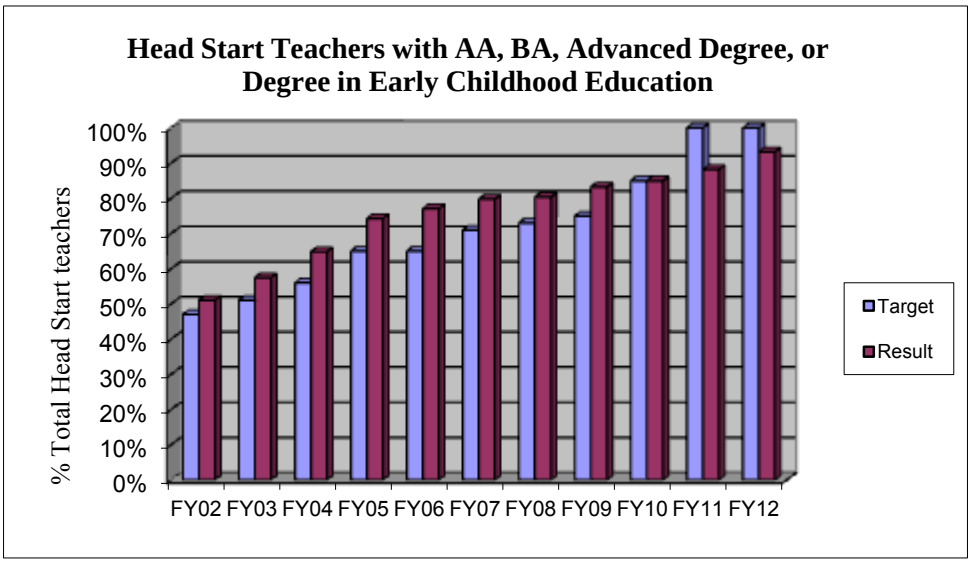
***ACF EXPANDS OPTIONS FOR LOW-INCOME FAMILIES TO OBTAIN QUALITY EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION***

- As part of the HHS Priority Performance Goal – Quality in Early Care and Education Programs for Low-Income Children – the Office of Child Care is working to expand the number of states with Quality Rating and Improvement Systems (QRIS) that meet high quality benchmarks. To date, more than half of states have implemented QRIS statewide; however, of those states, a baseline of 17 have implemented a QRIS that meets high quality benchmarks in support of this key measure. By FY 2013, ACF aims to achieve a target of 25 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 nine Race to the Top – Early Learning Challenge Fund grants to states, totaling $500 million in funding to support building statewide systems of high quality early education programs. Five additional states have been invited to apply for an additional $133 million in FY 2012 funds dedicated to the RTT-ELC fund. These investments will impact all early learning programs, including Head Start, public pre-K, childcare, and private preschools.

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

- In FY 2012, over 93 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 88 percent, but falling short of the FY 2012 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. More Head Start teachers have degrees than ever before, and are better equipped to deliver quality instruction to Head Start children.

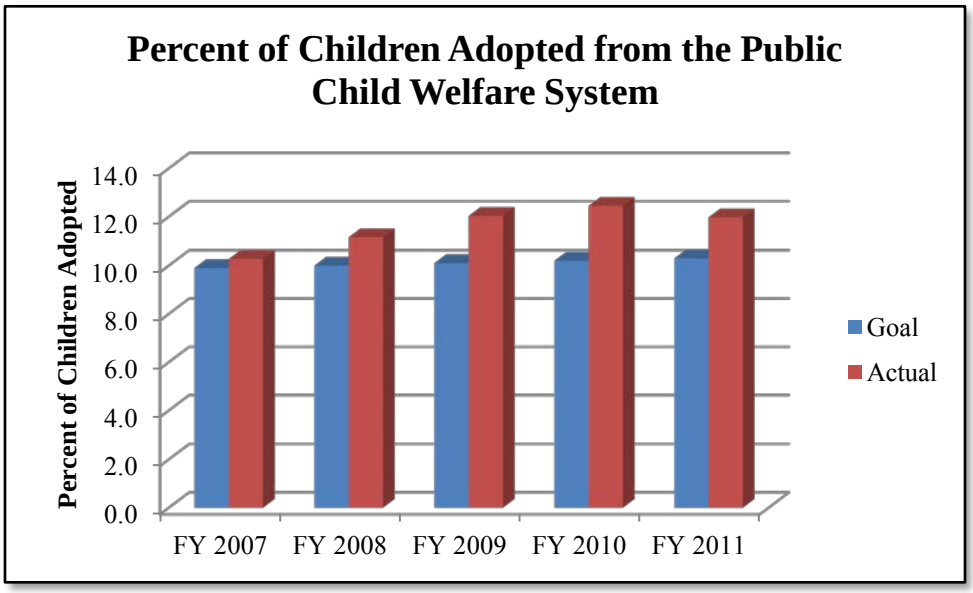



Source: Head Start Program Information Report

***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, including Promoting Safe and Stable Families, 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 2011 (the most recent actual results available) the adoption rate reached 12 percent, with approximately 49,000 children adopted, exceeding the FY 2011 target of 10.3 percent.




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

- ACF recently implemented two new 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 – 2010, of those children who exited care in less than 24 months, over 90 percent exited to permanent homes. In FY 2011, this number reached 92.1 percent.

  The Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-351) also is likely to support continued improvements in this measure by increasing incentives available to states under the Adoption Assistance Program and by gradually increasing the population of children eligible for Title IV-E Adoption Assistance.

**FY 2014 Budget by HHS Strategic Goal**
**Administration for Children and Families**
(Dollars in Millions)

| HHS Strategic Goals | FY 2012 | FY 2013 | FY 2014 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1.Transform Health Care** | | | |
| 1.A Make coverage more secure | | | |
| 1.B Improve health care quality and patient safety | | | |
| 1.C Emphasize primary & preventative care, link to prevention | | | |
| 1.D Reduce growth of health care costs promoting high-value | | | |
| 1.E Ensure access to quality culturally competent care | | | |
| 1.F Promote the adoption of health information technology | | | |
| **2. Advance Scientific Knowledge and Innovation** | | | |
| 2.A Accelerate scientific discovery to improve patient care | | | |
| 2.B Foster innovation at HHS to create shared solutions | | | |
| 2.C Invest in sciences to improve food & medical product safety | | | |
| 2.D Increase understanding of what works in health & services | | | |
| **3. Advance the Health, Safety and Well-Being of the American People** | **49,549.1** | **49,856.0** | **51,729.8** |
| 3.A Ensure the children & youth safety, well-being & health | 21,368.9 | 21,350.2 | 23,773.4 |
| 3.B Promote economic & social well-being | 28,178.2 | 28,503.9 | 27,954.4 |
| 3.C Improve services for people with disabilities and elderly | | | |
| 3.D Promote prevention and wellness | | | |
| 3.E Reduce the occurrence of infectious diseases | | | |
| 3.F Protect Americans' health and safety during emergencies, | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| **4. Increase Efficiency, Transparency and Accountability of HHS Programs** | | | |
| 4.A Ensure program integrity and responsible stewardship | | | |
| 4.B Fight fraud and work to eliminate improper payments | | | |
| 4.C Use HHS data to improve American health & well-being | | | |
| 4.D Improve HHS environmental performance for sustainability | | | |
| **5. Strengthen the Nation's Health and Human Service Infrastructure and Workforce** | | | |
| 5.A Invest in HHS workforce to meet needs today & tomorrow | | | |
| 5. B Ensure health care workforce meets increased demands. | | | |
| 5.C Enhance ability public health workforce to improve health | | | |
| 5.D Strengthen the Nation's human service workforce | | | |
| 5.E Improve national, State & local surveillance capacity | | | |
| **TOTAL** | **49,549.1** | **49,856.0** | **51,729.8** |

# ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

## All Purpose Table

FY 2014 Congressional Justification

| Program | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 Request | Change from FY 2012 Enacted |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **DISCRETIONARY PROGRAMS:** | | | | |
| LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM: | | | | |
| Block Grant | 3,471,672 | 3,492,919 | 2,820,000 | -651,672 |
| Contingency Fund | 0 | 0 | 150,000 | 150,000 |
| Energy Burden Reduction Grants | 0 | 0 | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| Total, LIHEAP, B.A. | 3,471,672,115 | 3,492,919 | 3,020,000 | -451,672 |
| CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT FUND (Discretionary): | | | | |
| Child Care & Development Block Grant | 2,268,442 | 2,282,324 | 2,468,442 | 200,000 |
| Research and Evaluation Fund | 9,871 | 9,932 | 9,871 | 0 |
| Total, Child Care Development Fund, B.A. (Discretionary) | 2,278,312,834 | 2,292,256 | 2,478,313 | 200,000 |
| PROMOTING SAFE & STABLE FAMILIES, B.A. | 63,065 | 63,451 | 75,065 | 12,000 |
| CHILDREN & FAMILIES SERVICES PROGRAMS: | | | | |
| Head Start | 7,968,544 | 8,017,311 | 9,621,070 | 1,652,526 |
| *Hurricane Sandy Relief Funding* | 0 | 100,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Runaway and Homeless Youth Programs | | | | |
| Basic Center Program | 53,536 | 53,863 | 53,536 | 0 |
| Transitional Living Program | 43,819 | 44,087 | 43,819 | 0 |
| Prevalence, Needs and Characteristics of Homeless Youth | | | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Subtotal, Runaway and Homeless Youth Programs | 97,355 | 97,950 | 100,355 | 3,000 |
| Service Connection for Youth on the Streets | 17,901 | 18,011 | 17,901 | 0 |
| Child Abuse Programs | | | | |
| CAPTA State Grants | 26,432 | 26,594 | 26,432 | 0 |
| Child Abuse Discretionary Activities, including Innovative Evidence-Based Community Prevention Programs | 25,744 | 25,902 | 25,744 | 0 |
| Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention | 41,527 | 41,782 | 41,527 | 0 |
| Subtotal, Child Abuse Programs | 93,704 | 94,277 | 93,703 | 0 |

| Program | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 Request | Change from FY 2012 Enacted |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Child Welfare Programs | | | | |
| Child Welfare Services | 280,650 | 282,367 | 280,650 | 0 |
| Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration, including Innovative Approaches to Foster Care | 26,092 | 26,251 | 26,092 | 0 |
| Adoption Opportunities | 39,179 | 39,419 | 39,179 | 0 |
| Abandoned Infants Assistance Programs | 11,553 | 11,624 | 11,553 | 0 |
| Subtotal, Child Welfare Programs | 357,473 | 359,661 | 357,474 | 0 |
| Chafee Education and Training Vouchers | 45,174 | 45,451 | 45,174 | 0 |
| Adoption Incentives | 39,346 | 39,587 | 39,346 | 0 |
| Native American Programs | 48,583 | 48,880 | 48,583 | 0 |
| Social Services Research & Demonstration, B.A., including Early Childhood Evaluation | 475 | 0 | 44,000 | 43,525 |
| *PHS Evaluation Funds* | 5,762 | 5,797 | 5,762 | 0 |
| *Subtotal, Social Services Research & Demonstration, Program Level* | 6,237 | 5,797 | 49,762 | 43,525 |
| Federal Administration | 198,170 | 199,746 | 203,245 | 5,075 |
| Center for Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships | 1,370 | 1,379 | 1,370 | 0 |
| Subtotal, Federal Administration | 199,541 | 201,125 | 204,615 | 5,075 |
| Disaster Human Services Case Management | 1,992 | 2,004 | 1,992 | 0 |
| Community Services Programs | | | | |
| Community Services Block Grant | 677,357 | 681,503 | 350,000 | -327,357 |
| Community Service Discretionary Activities: | | | | |
| Community Economic Development | 29,943 | 30,127 | 0 | -29,943 |
| Rural Community Facilities | 4,981 | 5,011 | 0 | -4,981 |
| Assets for Independence | 19,869 | 19,991 | 19,469 | -400 |
| Subtotal, Community Services Programs | 732,151 | 736,631 | 369,469 | -362,682 |

| Program | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 Request | Change from FY 2012 Enacted |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Violent Crime Reduction | | | | |
| Family Violence Prevention and Services/Battered Women's Shelters | 129,547 | 130,340 | 135,000 | 5,453 |
| Domestic Violence Hotline | 3,197 | 3,217 | 4,500 | 1,303 |
| Subtotal, Violent Crime Reduction | 132,744 | 133,556 | 139,500 | 6,756 |
| Total, Children & Families Services Programs, B.A. | 9,734,983 | 9,794,446 | 11,083,182 | 1,348,199 |
| REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE: | | | | |
| Transitional and Medical Services | 323,195 | 384,307 | 391,477 | 68,282 |
| Victims of Trafficking | 9,775 | 9,174 | 9,775 | 0 |
| Social Services | 124,305 | 143,969 | 153,407 | 29,102 |
| Victims of Torture | 11,045 | 11,045 | 11,045 | 0 |
| Preventive Health | 4,730 | 3,759 | 4,730 | 0 |
| Targeted Assistance | 28,073 | 45,423 | 48,401 | 20,328 |
| Unaccompanied Alien Children | 267,211 | 302,323 | 494,597 | 227,386 |
| Victims of Domestic Trafficking | 0 | 0 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Total, Refugee and Entrant Assistance, B.A. | 768,334 | 900,000 | 1,123,432 | 355,098 |
| Total, Discretionary Programs, B.A.[1/] | 16,316,366 | 16,543,071 | 17,779,992 | 1,463,626 |
| *PHS Evaluation Funds* | *5,762* | *5,797* | *5,762* | *0* |
| *Disaster Relief Appropriations of 2013* | *0* | *100,000* | *0* | *0* |
| *Total, Program Level* | *16,322,128* | *16,548,868* | *17,785,754* | *1,463,626* |

Note: This total has been adjusted to be comparable with and reflect the transfer of the ADD programs to ACL.

| Program | FY 2012 Enacted | FY 2013 Current Law | FY 2014 Request | Change from FY 2013 Current Law |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MANDATORY PROGRAMS:** | | | | |
| PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT & FAMILY SUPPORT PROGRAMS: | | | | |
| State Child Support Administrative Costs | 3,628,295 | 3,738,402 | 3,789,294 | 50,892 |
| Federal Incentive Payments to States | 507,786 | 529,779 | 540,905 | 11,126 |
| Access and Visitation Grants | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 0 |
| Subtotal, Child Support Enforcement | 4,146,081 | 4,278,181 | 4,340,199 | 62,018 |
| Payments to Territories - Adults | 32,488 | 33,000 | 33,000 | 0 |
| Repatriation | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 0 |
| Subtotal, Other Payments | 33,488 | 34,000 | 34,000 | 0 |
| Total, Payments to States for CSE & FS Programs, Obligations | 4,179,569 | 4,312,181 | 4,374,199 | 62,018 |
| Payments to States for CSE & FS Programs, Net B.A. | 3,836,112 | 4,003,752 | 4,065,245 | 61,493 |
| CHILDREN'S RESEARCH & TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE: | | | | |
| Child Support Training & Technical Assistance | 12,318 | 12,318 | 12,318 | 0 |
| Federal Parent Locator Service | 24,635 | 24,635 | 24,635 | 0 |
| Child Welfare Study | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Welfare Research | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 0 |
| Total, Children's Research & Technical Assistance, B.A. | 51,953 | 51,953 | 51,953 | 0 |
| TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES: | | | | |
| State Family Assistance Grants | 16,488,667 | 16,488,667 | 16,488,667 | 0 |
| Territories -- Family Assistance Grants | 77,875 | 77,875 | 77,875 | 0 |
| Matching Grants to Territories | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 0 |
| Supplemental Grants for Population Increases | 0 | 0 | 319,450 | 319,450 |
| Healthy Marriage Promotion and Responsible Fatherhood Grants | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 0 |
| Tribal Work Programs | 7,633 | 7,633 | 7,633 | 0 |
| Contingency Fund 1/ | 612,000 | 612,000 | 292,550 | -319,450 |
| Total, TANF, B.A. | 17,351,175 | 17,351,175 | 17,351,175 | 0 |
| CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT FUND (Child Care Entitlement): | 2,917,000 | 2,917,000 | 3,417,000 | 500,000 |
| PAYMENTS FOR FOSTER CARE & PERMANENCY: | | | | |
| Foster Care | 4,288,000 | 4,285,540 | 4,281,000 | -4,540 |
| Adoption Assistance | 2,495,000 | 2,368,680 | 2,463,000 | 94,320 |
| Guardianship Assistance | 80,000 | 123,000 | 124,000 | 1,000 |
| Chafee Foster Care Independence Program | 140,000 | 140,000 | 140,000 | 0 |
| Tribal IV-E Technical Assistance (Pre-Appropriated) | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 0 |
| Total, Foster Care and Permanency, B.A. | 7,006,000 | 6,920,220 | 7,011,000 | 90,780 |

| Program | FY 2012 Enacted | FY 2013 Current Law | FY 2014 Request | Change from FY 2013 Current Law |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROMOTING SAFE AND STABLE FAMILIES (including Affordable Care Act programs authorized under Title V): | | | | |
| Promoting Safe and Stable Families B.A. | 345,000 | 345,000 | 345,000 | 0 |
| Family Connection Grants (Pre-Appropriated) | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 0 |
| Subtotal, Promoting Safe and Stable Families | 360,000 | 360,000 | 360,000 | 0 |
| Personal Responsibility Education (Pre-Appropriated) | 75,000 | 75,000 | 75,000 | 0 |
| Abstinence Education (Pre-Appropriated) | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 0 |
| Subtotal, Affordable Care Act programs | 125,000 | 125,000 | 125,000 | 0 |
| Total, Promoting Safe and Stable Families, B.A. | 485,000 | 485,000 | 485,000 | 0 |
| SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT (including Affordable Care Act program authorized under Title XX): | | | | |
| Social Services Block Grant, B.A. | 1,700,000 | 1,700,000 | 1,700,000 | 0 |
| Health Profession Opportunity Grants (Pre-Appropriated) | 85,000 | 85,000 | 85,000 | 0 |
| Total, Social Services Block Grant, B.A. | 1,785,000 | 1,785,000 | 1,785,000 | 0 |
| *Hurricane Sandy Relief Funding* | | 500,000 | | |
| TOTAL, MANDATORY PROGRAMS, B.A. | 33,432,240 | 33,514,100 | 34,166,373 | 652,273 |
| TOTAL, DISCRETIONARY PROGRAMS, B.A.[1/] | 16,316,366 | 16,543,071 | 17,779,992 | 1,463,626 |
| TOTAL, B.A. | 49,748,606 | 50,057,171 | 51,946,365 | |
| *PHS EVALUATION FUNDS* | 5,762 | 5,797 | 5,762 | |
| *Disaster Relief Appropriations of 2013* | | 600,000 | | |
| *TOTAL, PROGRAM LEVEL* | 49,754,368 | 50,062,968 | 51,952,127 | |

1/ The FY 2014 Budget also includes General Provision language that would redirect $12 million from anticipated Abstinence Education funding in ACF to support a new program to prevent pregnancy among youth in Foster Care.

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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 2014 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis**

For making payments under subsections (b), (d), and (e) of section 2602 of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981, **[**$3,020,000,000**]** *$2,970,000,000*, of which $2,820,000,000 shall be for *making* payments under subsections (b) and (d) of such section; and of which **[**$200,000,000**]** *$150,000,000* shall be for making payments under subsection (e) of such section, to be made notwithstanding the designation requirements of such subsection: *Provided*, That all but $403,000,000 of the amount provided in this section for subsections (b) and (d) shall be allocated as though the total appropriation for such payments for fiscal year **[**2013**]** *2014* was less than $1,975,000,000: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding section 2609A(a), *the Secretary may reserve up to $3,000,000* of the amounts appropriated under section 2602(b) **[**, not more than $3,000,000 of such amounts may be reserved by the Secretary**]** for technical assistance, training, and monitoring of program activities for compliance with internal controls, policies and procedures *and may, in addition to the authorities provided in section 2609A(a)(1), use such funds through contracts with private entities that do not qualify as nonprofit organizations.,*

*For making competitive grants to assist low-income households in reducing household energy burdens and for conducting a national evaluation of such grants, $50,000,000.*

*Note.--A full-year 2013 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013 (P.L. 112-175). The amounts included for 2013 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.*

| Language Provision | Explanation |
|---|---|
| *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.* | This language is added to allow for-profit entities to apply for T/TA contracts to expand the pool of qualified applicants competing for future LIHEAP contracts. |
| *For making competitive grants to assist low-income households in reducing household energy burdens and for conducting a national evaluation of such grants, $50,000,000.* | The language is added to provide $50 million in additional LIHEAP funding to targeted new competitive energy burden reduction grants that use strategies to assist low-income families most in need of funding to reduce their high energy burden. A portion on this funding may be reserved to conduct a national evaluation of energy burden reduction grants. |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

## Authorizing Legislation

| Statutory Citations | FY 2012 Amount Authorized[1] | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2014 Amount Authorized | FY 2014 Budget Request |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program: Section 2602(b) of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act | $5,100,000,000 | $3,471,672,000 | $5,100,000,000 | $2,970,000,000 |
| 2. Leveraging Incentive Fund, Section 2602(d) of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act | $30,000,000 ($50M if amount appropriated under (b) is not less than $1.4B) | ($26,949,000) | $30,000,000 ($50M if amount appropriated under (b) is not less than $1.4B) | ($27,000,000) |
| 3. Energy Emergency Contingency Fund, Section 2602(e) of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act | $600,000,000 | $0 | $600,000,000 | ($150,000,000) |
| 4. Training and Technical Assistance, Section 2609A(a) of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act | $300,000 | ($2,994,000) | $300,000 | ($3,000,000)[2] |
| 5. Energy Burden Reduction Grants | n/a | n/a | Included in appropriation language | $50,000,000 |
| Total request level | | $3,471,672,000 | | $3,020,000,000 |
| Total request level against definite authorizations | | $29,943,000 | | $80,000,000 |

[1] Authorization expired at the end of FY 2007.
[2] The budget request includes appropriation language to increase the training and technical assistance funding to not more than $3,000,000.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

## Appropriations Not Authorized by Law

| Program | Last Year of Authorization | Authorization Level in Last Year of Authorization | Appropriations in Last Year of Authorization | Appropriations in FY 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program | FY 2007 | $5,100,000,000 | $2,161,170,000 | $3,492,918,948 |
| Leveraging Incentive Fund | FY 2007 | $30,000,000 ($50,000,000 if amount appropriated for Block Grant is not less than $1.4B) | $27,225,000 | $27,113,897 |
| Energy Emergency Contingency Fund | FY 2007 | $600,000,000 | $181,170,000 | $0 |
| Training and Technical Assistance | FY 2007 | $300,000 | $297,000 | $3,012,655 |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

## Appropriations History Table

| Year | Budget Estimate to Congress | House Allowance | Senate Allowance | Appropriation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2005 | | | | |
| Block Grant | 1,900,500,000 | 1,911,000,000 | 1,901,090,000 | 1,900,000,000 |
| Contingency Fund | 300,000,000 | 100,000,000 | 99,410,000 | 300,000,000 |
| Rescission | | | | -17,601,000 |
| Total | 2,200,500,000 | 2,011,000,000 | 2,000,050,000 | 2,182,399,000 |
| 2006 | | | | |
| Block Grant | 1,800,000,000 | 2,006,799,000 | 1,883,000,000 | 2,000,000,000 |
| Contingency Fund | 200,000,000 | | 300,000 | 183,000,000 |
| Supplemental | | | | 1,000,000 |
| Rescission | | | | -21,830,000 |
| Section 202 Transfer | | | | -1,485,000 |
| Total | 2,000,000,000 | 2,006,799,000 | 2,183,000 | 3,159,685,000 |
| 2007 | | | | |
| Block Grant | 1,782,000,000 | | | 1,980,000,000 |
| 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 | 3,200,000,000 | 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 |

[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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Contingency Fund awarded under CR | | | | 73,000 |
| Rescission | | | | -9,420,000 |
| Total Discretionary Funding | 3,300,000,000 | | | 4,700,653,000 |
| Mandatory Trigger | 2,000,000,000 | | | |
| 2012 | | | | |
| Block Grant | 1,980,000,000 | 3,391,973,000 | 3,400,653,000 | 3,478,246,000 |
| Contingency Fund | 589,551,000 | 0 | 199,927,000 | 0 |
| 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 | 3,371,672,000 | 3,471,672,000 | 3,492,918,748 |
| Contingency Fund | 200,000,000 | 100,000,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 3,020,000,000 | 3,471,672,000 | 3,471,672,000 | 3,492,918,748 |
| 2014 | | | | |
| Block Grant | 2,820,000,000 | | | |
| Contingency Fund | 150,000,000 | | | |
| Energy Burden Reduction Grants | 50,000,000 | | | |
| Total | 3,020,000,000 | | | |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

## Amounts Available for Obligation

| Budgetary Resources | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Annual, B.A. | $3,478,246,000 | $3,492,919,000 | $3,020,000,000 |
| Rescission | -6,574,000 | 0 | 0 |
| **Subtotal, Net Budget Authority** | **$3,471,672,000** | **$3,492,919,000** | **$3,020,000,000** |
| Unobligated balance, start of year | 36,000 | 0 | 0 |
| **Total Obligations** | **$3,471,708,000** | **$3,492,919,000** | **$3,020,000,000** |

## Budget Authority by Activity

| Activity | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Block Grant | | | |
| Grants to States | $3,441,729,000 | $3,462,792,000 | $2,790,000,000 |
| Leveraging Incentive Funds | 26,949,000 | 27,114,000 | 27,000,000 |
| Training & Technical Assistance | 2,994,000 | 3,013,000 | 3,000,000 |
| Subtotal, Block Grant | 3,471,672,000 | 3,492,919,000 | 2,820,000,000 |
| Contingency Fund | 0 | 0 | 150,000,000 |
| Energy Reduction Burden Grants | 0 | 0 | 50,000,000 |
| **Total, Budget Authority** | **$3,471,672,000** | **$3,492,919,000** | **$3,020,000,000** |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

## Summary of Changes

| | |
|---|---|
| FY 2012 Estimate | |
| Total estimated budget authority | $3,471,672,000 |
| (Obligations) | ($3,471,708,000) |
| FY 2014 Estimate | |
| Total estimated budget authority | $3,020,000,000 |
| Net change | -$451,672,000 |

| Description of Changes | FY 2012 Estimate | Change from Base |
|---|---|---|
| Increases: | | |
| A. Program: | | |
| 1) **LIHEAP Contingency Fund:** The budget includes a request of $150 million to allow funding for responding to high energy prices and other energy-related emergencies. | $0 | +$150,000,000 |
| 2) **LIHEAP Energy Burden Reduction Grants:** This budget request includes $50 million for new competitive energy burden reduction activities to assist low-income families in reducing energy burden. | $0 | +$50,000,000 |
| Subtotal, Program Increases | | +$200,000,000 |
| Total, Increases | | +$200,000,000 |
| Decreases: | | |
| A. Program: | | |
| 1) **LIHEAP Block Grant:** The budget request includes $2.820 billion in block grant funding to States to assist low-income families by offsetting some of their home energy costs and providing weatherization services. With constrained resources, the request targets limited LIHEAP assistance to those families most in need. | $3,471,672,000 | -$651,672,000 |
| Subtotal, Program Decreases | | -$651,672,000 |
| Total, Decreases | | -$651,672,000 |
| Net Change | | -$451,672,000 |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

## Justification

| Funding Level | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget | Change From FY 2012 Actual |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total, Budget Authority | $3,471,672,000 | $3,492,919,000 | $3,020,000,000 | -$451,672,000 |

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

2014 Authorization .....Such sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method ..... Formula Grant/Other

## General Statement

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

States use LIHEAP funds to target assistance to low-income households with high energy burdens or need in accordance with the Low Income Energy Assistance Act of 1981, as amended. The statute indicates that households with the highest energy needs include those vulnerable households with very young children, individuals with disabilities, and frail older individuals. Through a collaborative process with state and local LIHEAP officials the program has defined national recipiency targeting indices for both elderly (60 years and older) and young child (five years old or younger) households as a way to measure the extent to which LIHEAP targets vulnerable populations to receive heating assistance. For FY 2010, preliminary data show that approximately 29 percent of LIHEAP heating recipients were elderly households and 23 percent were households including young children. An unknown number of these households could include both elderly and young child members.

**Program Description and Accomplishments** – LIHEAP Block Grant – LIHEAP provides home energy assistance to low-income households generally through payments to eligible households or their home energy suppliers. Funds are provided through the block grant to states, Indian tribes and tribal organizations, Puerto Rico and four other territories for their use in programs tailored to meet the unique requirements of their jurisdictions. This program assists eligible households in meeting the costs of home energy, defined by the statute to include sources of residential heating and cooling.

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

State responses to the *LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2010* indicate preliminarily that 51 states provided an estimated $2.9 billion for heating assistance, 17 states provided an estimated $267 million for cooling assistance, 47 states provided an estimated $909 million for winter/year-round crisis assistance, seven

states provided an estimated $62 million for summer crisis assistance, and 43 states provided an estimated $408 million in assistance for low-cost residential weatherization or other energy-related home repair.

Using the preliminary data available from FY 2010, an estimated 8.1 million households received assistance with heating costs through LIHEAP. On average, the annual heating assistance benefit per household was $391, with estimated heating benefits ranging from $90 to $2,612. The typical household that received heating assistance had a median income at 82 percent of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Poverty Guidelines; such assistance offset 66 percent of their annual heating costs.[4]

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 Contingency Funds should be disbursed. Over the past few years, several Contingency Fund disbursements have occurred. The FY 2012 Appropriation did not include Contingency Funds. The FY 2014 President's Budget requests $150 million for this purpose.

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

REACH is a competitive grant program that assists a limited number of LIHEAP grantees in developing and operating programs to help LIHEAP-eligible households reduce their energy vulnerability. For example, in FY 2012, 11 REACH awards totaling $1.4 million were made to state and tribal projects that: support energy efficiency education to rural communities, target the most vulnerable populations susceptible to health issues as a result of inadequate heating and cooling, and implement an alternative energy program that provides efficient wood pellet stoves to tribal families.

Training and Technical Assistance Activities – In FY 2012, approximately $3 million in funding was appropriated to support training and technical assistance to states to improve program integrity efforts. 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. 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 includes awarding four contracts in FY 2012. The four contracts are described below.

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.[5] ACF released programmatic guidance

[4] The FY 2010 information will be updated once the FY 2010 LIHEAP Annual Report to Congress is completed.
[5] See: www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/liheap/guidance/information_memoranda/im10-06.html

encouraging states to use Social Security Numbers (SSNs) as an eligibility requirement and to apply rigorous program integrity measures under their LIHEAP programs. During the second round of program integrity reviews in September 2012, 45 states required or asked for SSNs, and 3 states committed to begin requiring SSNs in FY 2013. The second round of reviews showed increased efforts on the part of states to strengthen eligibility measures.

The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2012 provided for an increase in LIHEAP Training and Technical Assistance (T&TA) funds from $300,000 to $3 million. The funds were to be used "for technical assistance, training, and monitoring of program activities for compliance with internal controls, policies and procedures." With these funds, ACF executed the following contracts around program integrity, which will continue into FY 2013:

- Grantee Monitoring: To expand capacity and resources for conducting compliance reviews (both on site and desk reviews). This contract is intended to help HHS fulfill its commitment on LIHEAP program integrity by dedicating the extra resources to preventing, detecting and resolving fraud in the program.
- Grantee Training and Technical Assistance: 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 LIHEAP grantee training conference will be scheduled in FY 2013.
- Program Accountability: To address program integrity needs for LIHEAP as identified by GAO and the LPIWG, to include options for addressing third-party verification of a household's eligibility.
- Performance Data: To support 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 April 2010, ACF established the LIHEAP Performance Measures Implementation Work Group (PMIWG), consisting of state LIHEAP Directors and ACF staff, as a follow up to an initial Performance Measures Work Group that began in June 2008. The PMIWG recommended that ACF require certain baseline performance measures to be reported on by all LIHEAP state grants, and went through a rigorous selection process to select three new developmental performance measures from the larger set of potential measure recommendations drafted by the first Work Group. The PMIWG is in the process of working with stakeholders to establish definitions and assess grantees' ability to collect and report on these new measures. The PMIWG will continue to be active through FY 2014 by overseeing the selection and implementation of the proposed LIHEAP outcome measures. In addition, ACF also will track the number of OMB Circular A-133 Single Audit Act findings related to LIHEAP among its grantees, defining success by a reduction in the number of findings over time. ACF already has access to the audit data, so this measure is not anticipated to impose a new burden on the public.

The PMIWG worked to establish definitions for each of the three 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 is working on a web-based tool that will enable states to report on all of the recommended performance measures. ACF intends to begin data collection for the developmental performance measures in FY 2014, to establish a baseline. Reporting of these data will then be required of all state grantees and the District of Columbia in FY 2015.

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

2009 ..... $5,100,000,000

| | |
|---|---|
| 2010 | $5,099,223,000 |
| 2011 | $4,700,653,000 |
| 2012 | $3,471,672,000 |
| 2013 | $3,492,918,748 |

**Budget Request** – The FY 2014 request for LIHEAP is$3,020,000,000, a -$451,672,000 decrease from the FY 2012 enacted funding level. This total includes $2,820,000,000 for the Block Grant funding, $150,000,000 for the Contingency Fund and $50,000,000 to assist the most vulnerable low-income families in reducing high energy burdens by coordinating strategies such as energy education and replacement of high burden heating systems to LIHEAP families most in need of addressing their high energy costs. The Contingency Fund resources will be targeted to responding to high energy prices and other energy related emergencies as determined by the Secretary.

The new energy burden reduction activities will target $50,000,000 in resources to energy burden reduction strategies such as system replacement for inefficient heating and other energy conservation measures. Heating systems in LIHEAP eligible households tend to be older and therefore less efficient that heating systems used by other households. In conjunction with these competitive grants, LIHEAP families could reduce their monthly energy costs by converting to a more affordable energy source like natural gas. For families with home-delivered fuels, such as oil or propane, the cost of heating a home can be more than three times the cost of heating with natural gas. Thus, replacing high burden, high cost systems with more efficient ones, combined with energy conservation measures can improve the impacts of future LIHEAP appropriations. Grants will be awarded to states that analyze local conditions and design evidence-informed projects to reduce the energy burden of LIHEAP-eligible households by increasing the energy efficiency of their homes.

This request includes contingency funding of $150 million to address emergencies such as extreme weather and high fuel prices. In the event of future delivered fuel price spikes, for instance, the contingency funds can be targeted to those states that depend most heavily on delivered fuels.

To continue efforts to improve the integrity of LIHEAP, the request includes $3 million to support oversight and program integrity efforts to ensure that LIHEAP funding is provided to those eligible for energy assistance. In addition, the budget re-proposes legislative changes in the FY 2013 request that would: (1) require states to provide in their State Plans a detailed description of the state's system to prevent and detect waste, fraud, and abuse by clients, vendors, and staff, and to report to HHS on the features of such a system; (2) require states to collect Social Security Numbers from applicants; (3) authorize LIHEAP access to the National Directory of New Hires to detect and prevent program waste, fraud, and abuse; and (4) permanently increase the authorization for LIHEAP training and technical assistance funds to $3,000,000 and allow the Secretary to enter into grants or contracts with both non-profit and for profit entities to conduct T&TA activities.

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 2011 indicate that LIHEAP continues to provide effective outreach to eligible households with young children (the FY 2011 actual result of 121 exceeded the target of 110). LIHEAP also is reaching its goal recipiency targeting index score for elderly households (the FY 2011 actual result of 78 exceeded the target of 75). This is the first time since these measures were tracked that the target was met for elderly households. However, the improved index score still indicates that elderly households receiving heating assistance were served at a level below their representation in the income

eligible population of elderly households. To continue to improve LIHEAP's ability to reach the elderly populations, ACF participates in the National Center for Outreach and Benefit Enrollment, which is funded by the Administration on Aging, now part of the Administration for Community Living. LIHEAP is one of five federal benefit programs that this Center is studying in an effort to develop innovative ways for increasing benefit enrollment of the elderly. ACF's target for FY 2014 is to maintain the FY 2013 actual result for the index value.

As previously noted, the LIHEAP Performance Measures Implementation Work Group will oversee the selection and implementation of four new, developmental performance measures, including a measure of program integrity. As illustrated in the following Outcome and Output Table, ACF will be working towards the following new performance goals: 1) reducing household energy burden for LIHEAP recipient households; 2) decreasing home energy crises for LIHEAP recipient households; 3) increasing restoration of home energy service for LIHEAP recipient households; and 4) reducing the number of LIHEAP A-133 Single Audit Act findings.

**Outputs and Outcomes Table**

| Measure | Most Recent Result | FY 2012 Target | FY 2014 Target | FY 2014 Target +/- FY 2012 Target |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1.1LT and 1A: Recipiency targeting index score of households having at least one member 60 years or older.[6] (Outcome) | FY 2011: 78<br><br>Target: 75[7]<br><br>(Target Exceeded) | 80 (Prior Result +2%) | 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.[8] (Outcome) | FY 2011: 121<br><br>Target: 110<br><br>(Target Exceeded) | 123 (Prior Result +2%) | Maintain Prior Result | N/A |
| 1C: Reduce household energy burden for LIHEAP recipient households. (Developmental Outcome) | TBD | TBD | TBD | N/A |
| 1D: Decrease home energy crises for LIHEAP recipient households. (Developmental Outcome) | TBD | TBD | TBD | N/A |
| 1E: Increase restoration of home energy service for LIHEAP recipient households. (Developmental Outcome) | TBD | TBD | TBD | N/A |

[6] This measure is calculated using only heating-assisted households with at least one elderly member.
[7] This target has been revised due to a technical correction in its calculation.
[8] This measure is calculated using only heating-assisted households with at least one young child.

| Measure | Most Recent Result | FY 2012 Target | FY 2014 Target | FY 2014 Target +/- FY 2012 Target |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1F: Reduce the amount of arrearages for LIHEAP recipient households. (Developmental Outcome) | TBD | TBD | TBD | N/A |
| 1i: Number of heating assistance households with at least one member 60 years or older (millions). (Output) | FY 2011: 2.2 million (Preliminary) | 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 2011: 1.6 million (Preliminary) | N/A | N/A | N/A |

Resource and Program Data
LIHEAP Block Grant

| Data Category | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resource Data: | | | |
| Service Grants | | | |
| Formula | $3,441,764,747 | $3,462,792,195 | $2,790,000,000 |
| Discretionary | 26,948,970 | 27,113,898 | 27,000,000 |
| Research/Evaluation | | | |
| Demonstration/Development | | | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | 2,413,460 | 2,318,153 | 2,486,351 |
| Program Support | 580,867 | 694,502 | 513,649 |
| Total, Resources | $3,471,708,044 | $3,492,918,748 | $2,820,000,000 |
| Program Data: | | | |
| Number of Grants | 281 | 279 | 279 |
| New Starts | | | |
| # | 281 | 279 | 279 |
| $ | $3,468,713,717 | $3,489,906,093 | $2,817,000,000 |
| Continuations | | | |
| # | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $ | $0 | $0 | $0 |
| Contracts | | | |
| # | 8 | 7 | 8 |
| $ | $2,413,860 | $2,412,278 | $2,580,476 |
| Interagency Agreements | | | |
| # | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| $ | $516,418 | $555,722 | $353,649 |

Notes:

1. FY 2012 Actual – State allocations are subject to change based on tribal agreements, therefore the final state allocation will be included on the HHS/ACF Office of Community Services web site. In addition to FY 2012 appropriated funding, this column also includes $35,933 allocated to states from prior year block grant appropriations.
2. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, panel and monitoring/on site review and associated overhead costs.
3. Total, Resources – In FY 2012, the total excludes prior year no-year block grant funding in the amount of $35,934.

Resource and Program Data
LIHEAP Energy Burden Reduction Grants

| Data Category | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resource Data: | | | |
| Service Grants | | | |
| Formula | | | |
| Discretionary | | | $48,200,000 |
| Research/Evaluation | | | 1,500,000 |
| Demonstration/Development | | | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | | | |
| Program Support | | | 300,000 |
| Total, Resources | $0 | $0 | $50,000,000 |
| Program Data: | | | |
| Number of Grants | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| New Starts | | | |
| # | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| $ | $0 | $0 | $49,700,000 |
| Continuations | | | |
| # | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $ | $0 | $0 | $0 |
| Contracts | | | |
| # | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $ | $0 | $0 | $0 |
| Interagency Agreements | | | |
| # | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| $ | $0 | $0 | $300,000 |

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 2014 Discretionary/Mandatory State/Formula Grants**

**CFDA # 93.568**

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Estimate | FY 2014 Estimate | Difference +/- 2012 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 47,081,453 | 49,438,300 | 39,155,293 | -7,926,160 |
| Alaska | 10,641,269 | 10,831,100 | 8,665,606 | -1,975,663 |
| Arizona | 21,904,297 | 22,108,700 | 17,510,147 | -4,394,150 |
| Arkansas | 28,537,599 | 28,123,700 | 23,507,970 | -5,029,629 |
| California | 153,260,691 | 153,775,200 | 123,207,186 | -30,053,505 |
| Colorado | 47,308,863 | 47,646,700 | 38,348,142 | -8,960,721 |
| Connecticut | 79,532,717 | 80,419,200 | 66,020,509 | -13,512,208 |
| Delaware | 11,956,909 | 13,157,700 | 11,152,110 | -804,799 |
| District of Columbia | 10,687,258 | 10,756,400 | 8,585,674 | -2,101,584 |
| Florida | 78,020,203 | 78,748,300 | 62,368,852 | -15,651,351 |
| Georgia | 61,702,752 | 62,278,600 | 49,324,786 | -12,377,966 |
| Hawaii | 6,107,051 | 5,643,900 | 4,843,759 | -1,263,292 |
| Idaho | 19,578,114 | 19,704,700 | 15,728,189 | -3,849,925 |
| Illinois | 185,685,903 | 172,383,500 | 138,464,725 | -47,221,178 |
| Indiana | 79,999,789 | 77,887,900 | 62,686,274 | -17,313,515 |
| Iowa | 54,813,490 | 55,204,900 | 44,431,325 | -10,382,165 |
| Kansas | 32,118,641 | 33,121,900 | 27,275,465 | -4,843,176 |
| Kentucky | 46,423,561 | 46,355,800 | 37,197,189 | -9,226,372 |
| Louisiana | 43,421,892 | 42,709,300 | 36,333,796 | -7,088,096 |
| Maine | 38,520,853 | 38,795,900 | 31,224,644 | -7,296,209 |
| Maryland | 69,790,886 | 73,763,400 | 62,275,069 | -7,515,817 |
| Massachusetts | 132,679,542 | 140,955,300 | 112,928,367 | -19,751,175 |
| Michigan | 172,430,519 | 176,126,100 | 139,698,187 | -32,732,332 |
| Minnesota | 116,840,147 | 117,674,500 | 94,709,579 | -22,130,568 |
| Mississippi | 31,530,942 | 30,802,200 | 25,653,903 | -5,877,039 |
| Missouri | 68,231,961 | 71,422,900 | 56,169,017 | -12,062,944 |
| Montana | 19,916,121 | 20,044,800 | 15,999,701 | -3,916,420 |
| Nebraska | 30,207,907 | 30,403,300 | 24,264,167 | -5,943,740 |
| Nevada | 11,202,631 | 11,307,200 | 8,955,312 | -2,247,319 |
| New Hampshire | 26,055,292 | 26,223,700 | 20,931,678 | -5,123,614 |
| New Jersey | 136,747,299 | 132,660,600 | 106,556,533 | -30,190,766 |
| New Mexico | 15,715,345 | 15,816,900 | 12,625,006 | -3,090,339 |
| New York | 375,514,233 | 376,679,000 | 303,167,864 | -72,346,369 |
| North Carolina | 81,535,245 | 90,052,200 | 76,562,413 | -4,972,832 |
| North Dakota | 20,554,923 | 20,479,300 | 16,346,480 | -4,208,443 |

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Estimate | FY 2014 Estimate | Difference +/- 2012 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ohio | 165,465,332 | 155,580,600 | 122,492,745 | -42,972,587 |
| Oklahoma | 32,787,799 | 34,158,600 | 28,975,703 | -3,812,096 |
| Oregon | 36,012,532 | 36,272,500 | 29,116,206 | -6,896,326 |
| Pennsylvania | 209,550,638 | 205,157,500 | 162,932,643 | -46,617,995 |
| Rhode Island | 23,175,687 | 25,354,500 | 20,666,872 | -2,508,815 |
| South Carolina | 36,270,134 | 39,536,300 | 31,312,852 | -4,957,282 |
| South Dakota | 17,507,601 | 18,019,400 | 14,382,983 | -3,124,618 |
| Tennessee | 55,405,824 | 59,765,900 | 50,001,378 | -5,404,446 |
| Texas | 129,832,868 | 131,044,400 | 103,787,565 | -26,045,303 |
| Utah | 24,100,670 | 24,256,900 | 19,349,620 | -4,751,050 |
| Vermont | 19,529,370 | 19,655,600 | 15,689,038 | -3,840,332 |
| Virginia | 80,437,034 | 83,079,900 | 69,343,319 | -11,093,715 |
| Washington | 57,968,290 | 58,551,500 | 47,123,205 | -10,845,085 |
| West Virginia | 29,699,842 | 29,891,900 | 23,859,549 | -5,840,293 |
| Wisconsin | 105,172,909 | 105,923,900 | 85,252,221 | -19,920,688 |
| Wyoming | 9,501,782 | 9,559,000 | 7,631,145 | -1,870,637 |
| **Subtotal** | **3,398,674,610** | **3,419,311,500** | **2,754,791,961** | **-643,882,649** |
| Indian Tribes | 38,429,025 | 38,791,300 | 31,429,598 | -6,999,427 |
| **Subtotal** | **38,429,025** | **38,791,300** | **31,429,598** | **-6,999,427** |
| American Samoa | 77,107 | 77,600 | 62,506 | -14,601 |
| Guam | 169,052 | 170,100 | 137,041 | -32,011 |
| Northern Mariana Islands | 58,717 | 59,100 | 47,598 | -11,119 |
| Puerto Rico | 4,196,380 | 4,222,000 | 3,401,709 | -794,671 |
| Virgin Islands | 159,857 | 160,800 | 129,587 | -30,270 |
| **Subtotal** | **4,661,113** | **4,689,600** | **3,778,441** | **-882,672** |
| **Total States/Territories** | **3,441,764,748** | **3,462,792,400** | **2,790,000,000** | **-651,764,748** |
| Discretionary Funds | 26,948,970 | 27,113,900 | 77,000,000 | 50,051,030 |
| Other | 0 | 0 | 150,000,000 | 150,000,000 |
| Training and Technical Assistance | 2,994,326 | 3,012,700 | 3,000,000 | 5,674 |
| **Subtotal, Adjustments** | **29,943,296** | **30,126,600** | **230,000,000** | **200,056,704** |
| **TOTAL RESOURCES** | **$3,471,708,044** | **$3,492,919,000** | **$3,020,000,000** | **-$451,708,044** |

Notes:
1. FY 2012 Actual – State allocations are subject to change based on tribal agreements, therefore the final state allocation will be included on the HHS/ACF Office of Community Services web site. In addition to FY 2012 appropriated funding, this column also includes $35,933 allocated to states from prior year block grant appropriations.
2. FY 2014 - Discretionary Funds – These funds consist of $23,985,000 for the Leveraging Incentive (Leveraging) program, $3,015,000 for the Residential Energy Assistance Challenge (REACH) program, and an additional $50,000,000 consist of new funds, which are targeted for Energy Burden Reduction activities.
3. FY 2014 - Other - There is $150,000,000 available to release to states in FY 2014 for LIHEAP Contingency Fund for unanticipated home-energy related emergencies, such as extreme weather patterns, natural disasters and fuel price spikes.

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 2014 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis**

For carrying out the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990, **[**$2,303,313,000**]** *$2,278,313,000* shall be used to supplement, not supplant State general revenue funds for child care assistance for low-income families: *Provided,* That **[**$19,609,000**]** *$19,396,000* shall be available for child care resource and referral and school-aged child care activities, of which $1,000,000 shall be available to the Secretary for a competitive grant for the operation of a national toll free hotline and Web site to develop and disseminate child care consumer education information for parents and help parents access child care in their local community: *Provided further*, That, in addition to the amounts required to be reserved by the States under section 658G, **[**$293,887,000**]** *$290,698,000* shall be reserved by the States for activities authorized under section 658G, of which **[**$107,781,000**]** *$106,611,000* shall be for activities that improve the quality of infant and toddler care: *Provided further*, That [$9,890,000] *$9,871,000* shall be for use by the Secretary for child care research, demonstration, and evaluation activities.

In addition, [$300,000,000 for grants to States to improve the quality of child care and for the Federal costs of carrying our evaluations] *$200,000,000 to be allocated by the Secretary for discretionary grants to States to improve the quality of child care, including health and safety measures, under section 658I(a)(1) of such Act.*

*Note: A full-year FY 2013 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account was operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 112-175). The amounts included for FY 2013 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.*

| Language Provision | Explanation |
|---|---|
| [$300,000,000 for grants to States to improve the quality of child care and for the Federal costs of carrying our evaluations] and *$200,000,000 to be* | This is a new initiative that focuses on the quality of child care, particularly health and safety measures. |

| Language Provision | Explanation |
| --- | --- |
| *allocated by the Secretary for discretionary grants to States to improve the quality of child care, including health and safety measures, under section 658I(a)(1) of such Act.* | |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Child Care and Development Fund

## Authorizing Legislation

| | FY 2012 Amount Authorized | FY 2012 Enacted | FY 2014 Amount Authorized | FY 2014 Budget Request |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Section 658B of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990. (The authorization for this program expired on September 30, 2002.) | $2,278,312,835 | $2,278,312,835 | $2,278,313,000 | $2,278,313,000 |
| Section 418 of the Social Security Act | $2,917,000,000 | $2,917,000,000 | $3,417,000,000 | $3,417,000,000 |
| Appropriations | | | $200,000,000 | $200,000,000 |
| Total request level | $5,195,312,835 | $5,195,312,835 | $5,895,313,000 | $5,895,313,000 |
| Total request level against definite authorizations | $5,195,312,835 | $5,195,312,835 | $5,895,313,000 | $5,895,313,000 |

## 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 2012 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Child Care and Development Block Grant | FY 2002 | $1,000,000,000 | $2,099,797,000 | $2,278,312,835 |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Child Care and Development Fund

## Appropriations History Table

| Year | Budget Estimate to Congress | House Allowance | Senate Allowance | Appropriation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2005 | | | | |
| Appropriation | $2,099,729,000 | $2,099,729,000 | $2,099,729,000 | $2,099,729,000 |
| Pre-appropriation | | | | 2,717,000,000 |
| Rescission | | | | -16,808,000 |
| Total | | | | 4,799,921,000 |
| 2006 | | | | |
| Appropriation | 2,082,910,000 | 2,082,910,000 | 2,082,910,000 | 2,082,910,000 |
| Pre-appropriation | | | | 2,917,000,000 |
| Rescission | | | | -20,289,000 |
| Section 202 Transfer | | | | -1,417,000 |
| Total | | | | 4,977,664,000 |
| 2007 | | | | |
| Appropriation | 2,062,081,000 | 2,062,081,000 | 2,062,081,000 | 2,062,081,000 |
| Pre-appropriation | | | | 2,917,000,000 |
| Total | | | | 4,979,081,000 |
| 2008 | | | | |
| Appropriation | 2,062,081,000 | 2,137,081,000 | 2,062,081,000 | 2,098,746,000 |
| Pre-appropriation | | | | 2,917,000,000 |
| Rescission | | | | -36,665,000 |
| Total | | | | 4,979,081,000 |
| 2009 | | | | |
| Appropriation | 2,062,081,000 | 2,112,081,000 | 2,137,081,000 | 2,127,081,000 |
| Pre-appropriation | | | | 2,917,000,000 |
| Recovery Act | | | | 2,000,000,000 |
| Total | | | | 7,044,081,000 |
| 2010 | | | | |
| Appropriation | 2,127,081,000 | 2,127,081,000 | 2,127,081,000 | 2,127,081,000 |
| 1% transfer to HRSA | | | | -324,000 |
| Pre-appropriation | | | | 2,917,000,000 |
| Total | | | | 5,043,757,000 |
| 2011 | | | | |
| Appropriation | 2,927,081,000 | | | 2,227,081,000 |
| Pre-appropriation | | | | 2,917,000,000 |
| Rescission | | | | -4,454,000 |
| Total | | | | 5,139,627,000 |
| 2012 | | | | |
| Appropriation | 2,926,757,000 | | | 2,282,627,000 |
| Pre-appropriation | | | | 2,917,000,000 |

| Year | Budget Estimate to Congress | House Allowance | Senate Allowance | Appropriation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rescission | | | | -4,314,000 |
| Total | | | | 5,195,313,000 |
| | | | | |
| 2013[9] | | | | |
| Appropriation | 2,603,313,000 | | | 2,292,256,000 |
| Pre-appropriation | | | | 2,917,000,000 |
| Total | | | | 5,209,256,000 |
| | | | | |
| 2014 | | | | |
| Appropriation | 2,478,313,000 | | | |
| Pre-appropriation | 3,417,000,000 | | | |
| Total | 5,895,313,000 | | | |

[9] For all tables in this chapter, the FY 2013 level reflects the amount in the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013, (P.L. 112-175) for the discretionary appropriation and the current law level for the mandatory appropriation.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Child Care and Development Fund

## Amounts Available for Obligation

| Budgetary Resources | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Level | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Annual, B.A. | $2,282,627,000 | $2,292,256,000 | $2,478,313,000 |
| Pre-Appropriated, B.A. | 2,917,000,000 | 2,917,000,000 | 3,417,000,000 |
| Rescission | -4,314,000 | 0 | 0 |
| **Subtotal, Net Budget Authority** | **$5,195,313,000** | **$5,209,256,000** | **$5,895,313,000** |
| Unobligated balance, lapsing | -255,000 | 0 | 0 |
| **Total Obligations** | **$5,195,057,000** | **$5,209,256,000** | **$5,895,313,000** |

## Budget Authority by Activity

| Activity | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Level | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Discretionary: | | | |
| Child Care and Development Block Grant | 2,268,442,000 | 2,282,324,000 | 2,468,442,000 |
| Research and Evaluation Fund | 9,871,000 | 9,932,000 | 9,871,000 |
| **Subtotal, Budget Authority, Discretionary** | **$2,278,313,000** | **$2,292,256,000** | **$2,478,313,000** |
| Mandatory: | | | |
| Mandatory State Grants | 1,177,525,000 | 1,177,525,000 | 1,177,525,000 |
| Matching Child Care Grants | 1,673,843,000 | 1,673,843,000 | 2,154,050,000 |
| Training and Technical Assistance | 7,293,000 | 7,292,000 | 17,085,000 |
| Mandatory Tribal Funds | 58,340,000 | 58,340,000 | 68,340,000 |
| **Subtotal, Budget Authority, Mandatory** | **$2,917,000,000** | **$2,917,000,000** | **$3,417,000,000** |
| **Total, Budget Authority** | **$5,195,313,000** | **$5,209,256,000** | **$5,895,313,000** |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Child Care and Development Fund

## Summary of Changes

| | |
|---|---|
| FY 2012 Discretionary Budget Authority | |
| Total estimated budget authority | $2,278,313,000 |
| FY 2013 Mandatory Budget Authority | |
| Total estimated budget authority | $2,917,000,000 |
| Total, Base Budget Authority | $5,195,313,000 |
| FY 2014 Estimate | |
| Total estimated budget authority | $5,895,313,000 |
| Net change | +$700,000,000 |

| Description of Changes | FY 2012 Estimate | Change from Base |
|---|---|---|
| Increases: | | |
| A. Program: | | |
| 1) **Child Care and Development Block Grant:** Increase funding for CCDBG with a strong focus on improving the quality of child care provided (discretionary appopriation). | $2,268,442,000 | +$200,000,000 |
| 2) **Matching Child Care Grants:** Increase matching grants with a strong focus on improving the quality of services provided to children (mandatory appropriation). | $1,673,843,000 | +$480,207,000 |
| 3) **Mandatory Tribal Funds:** Increase funds for Tribal CCDF programs, which corresponds to overall increase in Child Care Entitlement (mandatory appropriation). | $58,340,000 | +$10,000,000 |
| 4) **Training and Technical Assistance:** Additional funding for training and technical assistance targeted to program integrity (mandatory appropriation). | $7,292,000 | +$9,793,000 |
| Subtotal, Program Increases | | +$700,000,000 |
| Total, Increases | | +$700,000,000 |
| Net Change | | +$700,000,000 |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Child Care and Development Fund

## Justification

| Funding Level | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Level | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Child Care and Development Block Grant | $2,278,313,000 | $2,292,256,000 | $2,478,313,000 |
| Child Care Entitlement to States | $2,917,000,000 | $2,917,000,000 | $3,417,000,000 |
| **Total, Budget Authority** | **$5,195,313,000** | **$5,209,256,000** | **$5,895,313,000** |

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

2014 Authorization .....Such sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method .....Formula Grant

## General Statement

The Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) includes the Child Care Entitlement to States program and the discretionary Child Care and Development Block Grant. The entitlement portion consists of "Mandatory funds" – funds that states receive that are not subject to a matching or maintenance of effort requirement – and "Matching funds," which require a match and maintenance of effort. Both sets of funds are made available under section 418 of the Social Security Act. The Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (DRA) reauthorized the Child Care Entitlement to States program through 2010. The Child Care Entitlement has since been extended through a series of short term measures, the latest being the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013, which extends the Child Care Entitlement to States program through September 30, 2013. The Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) was created by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 as a discretionary funded program, subject to annual appropriations, and does not have matching or maintenance of effort requirements. The CCDBG Act is long overdue for reauthorization, having last been reauthorized in 1996.

CCDF discretionary and mandatory funding is used by states to provide financial support to low-income families that are working or attending a job training or educational program to help them pay for child care and to improve the quality of child care, including staff training and monitoring of child care providers. High quality child care promotes the health and well-being of children and promotes school success for both children under the age of five and for school-age children in after-school and summer care. CCDF provides states with significant flexibility to design and implement their child care programs.

In 2011 – the most recent year for which preliminary data are available – approximately 1.6 million children received child care assistance in an average month through child care subsidies funded through the CCDF program. With additional funding for child care subsidies from the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families and Social Services Block Grant programs, the total estimated average monthly number of children served in 2011 was 2.5 million. Millions of additional children who do not receive subsidies benefit from the more than $1 billion in CCDF funds that are invested annually in efforts to improve the quality of child care.

Through FY 2011, states were able to use an additional $2 billion made available through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (Recovery Act) to meet the needs of low-income families during the recession when many families experienced financial hardship and needed assistance to pay for child care so that they could maintain their employment, go back to school, or look for work. Since these funds expired, states have been forced to scale back services and reduce investments in child care quality improvement activities.

The President's FY 2014 budget request would help states avert more cutbacks and maintain services to families, as well as continue investments in quality such as scholarships for teachers and grants for providers to improve quality that were made possible with the Recovery Act funding.

**Program Description and Accomplishments** – CCDF is a dual purpose program with a two-generational impact. CCDF provides access to child care for low-income parents in order for them to work and gain economic independence, and it supports the long-term development of our nation's most disadvantaged and vulnerable children by making investments to improve the quality of child care. Quality child care and afterschool programs support children's learning and development to help them succeed in school and in life. Findings from a longitudinal study by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) released in 2010 found that the impact of quality care extends into adolescence [NICHD *Study of Early Child Care and Youth Development*, National Institutes of Health, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (2010)].

Federal funds enable states, tribes, and territories to provide child care subsidies through grants, contracts, and vouchers to low-income families. In addition, CCDF funds are used to improve the quality of child care settings that benefits all of the nearly 12 million young children in out of home care, by supporting state licensing of child care, implementation of tiered Quality Rating and Improvement Systems (QRIS), improved training and professional development opportunities for early childhood educators, and expansion of infrastructure in communities to support curriculum development and linkages to health and other supportive services in early care and after-school programs.

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

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

Matching Child Care – Matching funds are those remaining after Mandatory funds and the two percent of the appropriation set-aside for tribes and tribal organizations are allocated. Matching funds are available to states if three conditions are met by the end of the fiscal year in which Matching funds are awarded: (1) all Mandatory funds are obligated; (2) the state's maintenance-of-effort funds are expended; and (3) the state provides its share of Matching funds at the Federal Medical Assistance rate (FMAP). Unobligated funds not spent by states will be available for re-appropriation in the next fiscal year. A state's allocation of the Matching Fund is based on the number of children under age 13 in the state compared with the national total of children under age 13.

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

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

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

Quality Expenditure Requirement – A portion of CCDF funds are designated for activities to promote quality. Under section 658G of the CCDBG Act, states are required to spend a minimum of four percent of CCDF funds on activities that are designed to provide comprehensive consumer education to parents and the public, activities that increase parental choice, and activities designed to improve the quality and availability of child care (such as resource and referral services, training and education for providers, child care licensing, and ongoing technical assistance for providers). Since 2000, states have been required by CCDBG appropriations language to spend additional funds on the following three targeted quality activities, including:

- Child Care Resource and Referral and School-Aged Child Care Activities – States, tribes, and territories are required to spend a specified amount of funds ($19 million in FY 2013) on resource and referral services and on school-aged child care activities. These funds may support development of school-age care credentials for child care providers, grants to expand or improve school-age care, and consumer information and referral services to help parents find child care.
- Quality Expansion Activities – States and territories are required to spend a specified amount of funds ($184 million in FY 2013) on quality expansion activities. These funds may support any activities authorized under section 658G of the CCDBG Act and may include improvement of professional development opportunities, support to include children with special needs in child care, and monitoring and site visits of child care programs.
- Infant and Toddler Care States and territories are required to spend a specified amount of funds ($107 million in FY 2013) on activities to improve the quality of child care provided to infants and toddlers. States may use this funding to provide specialized training, technical assistance, and/or expand the supply of child care programs serving infants and toddlers.

Research and Evaluation Funds – The CCDBG research and evaluation funds ($10 million in FY 2013) support activities that inform policy development, consumer education, and innovative ways to improve child care services and systems. Recently, funds have been used for a number of efforts, including:

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; and,
5. Research partnerships between CCDF Lead Agencies and researchers to answer policy-relevant child care subsidy questions such as how parents value and weight different features of quality care when making choices for their children and factors that promote stability of care and family and child outcomes; and
6. Assessment of the relationships between different characteristics of quality care, dosages of quality care, and thresholds or levels of quality in programs and young children's developmental outcomes in multiple domains; and, design of a rigorous study to test those relationships.

**Program Accomplishments** – The Office of Child Care (OCC) has worked in collaboration with states, tribes, and territories for several years to develop appropriate and achievable goals and measures for the CCDF program. Program performance measures are consistent with the current HHS Priority Performance Goal to improve the quality of early childhood education, thereby increasing the number of low-income children in high-quality care.

Helping Nearly 1 Million Families Succeed at Work

In FY 2011, the most recent year for which preliminary data are available, nearly 1 million families and 1.6 million children received child care assistance in an average month through child care subsidies funded under CCDF and associated state funding. Of the children served in FY 2011, school-age children made up more than a third of the caseload, infants and toddlers slightly less than a third, and preschoolers slightly less than a third. Center care was the most prevalent type of care used by families receiving CCDF subsidies at 67 percent, and approximately 28 percent of children were cared for in family child care and group home settings. Half of the families receiving subsidies had incomes below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), which was $22,350 for a family of four in 2011, and only 15 percent had incomes above 150 percent of FPL.

Promoting Higher Standards and Helping Child Care Programs Meet Them

CCDF invests in improving the quality of child care available to families across the country. In FY 2011, states reported spending approximately $1.2 billion (12 percent) of CCDF funds on quality improvement activities. This exceeds the statutory quality spending requirements, demonstrating the commitment states have to improving child care quality. These quality investments reach millions of children across a wide array of settings in the child care market. States are using quality dollars to build a strong infrastructure that ensures child care is supporting children's learning and development to help them succeed in school and life. More than half the states have developed statewide QRIS that set standards for excellence for child care providers and provide a pathway to help programs continually improve to meet the higher standards. Through these systems, states provide grants and technical assistance to child care programs and provide easy-to-understand quality information to parents so that they can assess the child care choices available in their community.

Promoting More Qualified Child Care Teachers and Leaders

Many 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 the FY 2012-2013 CCDF Plans, the majority of states and territories indicated they have implemented key components of a professional development system for their child care workforce, including standards for the skills and knowledge of early childhood and afterschool educators and administrators (48 states and territories), and

career pathways that encourage child care teachers and administrators to reach higher credentials and complete their education (46 states and territories). In addition, nearly all states and territories have implemented early learning guidelines that describe what children should know and be able to do in the years leading up to kindergarten. State early learning guidelines (also known as early learning standards) for young children are linked to the education and training of caregivers, preschool teachers, and administrators and often align with state K-12 standards.

Supporting States' Efforts to Create Strong, Accountable Early Learning and Afterschool Systems
OCC has implemented several new initiatives reflecting a more comprehensive approach to helping more low-income children access high-quality care. OCC revised the CCDF Plan to include a quality section focused on establishing a planning process for building the components of a strong child care system that involves self-assessment, goal setting, and tracking of progress through an annual Quality Performance Report. In addition, the ACF-801 case-level administrative data report has been revised to begin to capture information on the quality of child care settings serving children receiving CCDF subsidies. For the first time ever these changes will provide key data on activities to improve the quality of child care, the quality of care provided to children supported by CCDF, and the impact of CCDF quality investments.

The child care technical assistance network has been re-designed to specialize in core areas focusing on accountability, subsidy policy and quality improvement efforts. This new structure complements the changes made to the CCDF Plan and will help target technical assistance to better help states meet their goals. The new technical assistance network includes establishment of three new National Centers – Child Care Subsidy Innovation and Accountability, Child Care Quality Improvement, and Child Care Professional Development Systems and Workforce Initiatives.

OCC also has been working with states, tribes, and territories to strengthen program integrity to ensure that funds are maximized to benefit eligible children and families. For example, OCC issued stronger policy guidance on preventing waste, fraud, and abuse and has worked with states to conduct case record reviews to reduce administrative errors. Additionally, OCC has conducted site visits to provide technical assistance to states that completed case record reviews and reported high administrative error rates.

Finally, CCDF has helped lay the ground work for the development of early learning systems, investments that will be leveraged by the Race to the Top Early Learning Challenge (RTT-ELC), a grant competition administered jointly by Department of Education and HHS. RTT-ELC provides incentives and supports to selected states to build a coordinated system of early learning development to ensure more low-income children have access to high-quality early learning programs and are able to start school with a strong foundation for learning. OCC has worked in collaboration with the Department of Education to ensure that there is alignment between the goals and priorities of RTT-ELC and quality investments made through CCDF, resulting in a complementary national strategy to improve the quality of early learning programs across the country.

**Budget Request** – The FY 2014 request for CCDF is $5.9 billion, including $2.5 billion in discretionary funding for CCDBG and $3.4 billion for the Child Care Entitlement to States, and is a $700 million increase above the FY 2012 Enacted level. The request provides a total increase of $3.5 billion over five years, and $7 billion over ten years for the Child Care Entitlement, representing a firm commitment to maintaining child care funding at these levels in the future. This funding level will support 1.4 million children in FY 2014 and supports new investments in quality and standards across child care settings. In addition, the President's budget includes a large investment ($1.4 billion) in Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships to increase the availability of high quality early care and education for infants and toddlers (see the Budget Request section of the Head Start chapter for details).

High quality early childhood development programs are critical to preparing children for success in school. Children who attend higher quality child care programs perform better academically than children in lower-quality programs. To expand access to high-quality child care, the budget supports reforms that raise the bar on quality and puts more information into the hands of parents so that they can make informed choices about the care and education of their children. These reforms, along with investments in the Preschool for All, Preschool Development Grants, Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships, Race to the Top Early Learning Challenge and Head Start, are key elements of the Administration's broader education agenda designed to help every child reach his or her academic potential and improve our nation's competitiveness.

This request also maintains $9.9 million in discretionary funds to support continuing research, demonstration, and evaluation activities. Increasing our knowledge of what child care services work best and disseminating that knowledge throughout the country are integral to improving the quality care provided to our children.

**Principles for Reform** – The Administration strongly supports expansive reform of the Child Care and Development Fund that improves health and safety in child care settings, supports parents in making informed child care choices, and improves the overall quality of early learning and afterschool programs available to families. The President's FY 2014 budget request, coupled with the reform principles outlined here, will help low-income children access higher quality child care, a critical factor in school readiness and the future success of low-income children. The Administration's principles for reform include:

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

Creating an Accountability Framework for CCDF

The Administration's proposed reform preserves state flexibility inherent within the CCDF block grant structure, while establishing a framework for accountability that will ensure children receiving child care paid for with federal dollars are in settings that meet basic health and safety requirements, including ensuring providers have background checks and appropriate training in areas such as first-aid and CPR. Improving accountability also means strengthening state protocols for monitoring child care settings to ensure the health, safety, and well-being of over 12 million American children in child care.

The Administration also supports establishing quality indicators for publicly-funded early learning and school readiness services provided to low-income children. These might include standards related to qualifications of child care teaching staff and the learning environment or activities linked to state early learning and development standards. High-quality early childhood development programs are critical to

preparing children for success in school, and that means more than basic health and safety, especially for our most vulnerable children.

The Administration also supports more accountability for the $1 billion in combined federal and state funds that support child care quality. This includes building upon existing requirements that states set targets and reporting on outcomes of quality initiatives.

Better Consumer Education for Parents

Parental choice is a cornerstone of CCDF that ensures parents have access to a wide variety of child care settings that will meet their needs and prepare their children for school success. Yet, parents often struggle to find accessible, easy to understand information about their child care choices. Parents often assume that child care providers meet basic requirements, such as background checks, yet in many states this and other basic health and safety safeguards are not required.

The Administration supports strengthening state consumer education activities and outreach, for example, by asking states to make provider-specific information available on a website to ensure parents have access to easy-to-understand indicators regarding the quality of child care providers, what kinds of health and safety requirements providers have met, and any history of violations.

Promoting Continuity of Care

Research tells us that children have better educational and developmental outcomes when they have continuity in their child care arrangements.[10] States' policies for eligibility, including how often they re-determine eligibility and to what degree small changes in family circumstances make them ineligible, can have a negative impact when children must leave programs and sever relationships with caregivers. Thus, the Administration supports reforms to improve continuity for families, such as longer eligibility re-determination periods for families receiving child care subsidies and allowing for a period of job search after loss of parental employment.

Ensuring Program Integrity

In addition, the Budget proposes additional resources for state program integrity efforts and to provide technical assistance to states on reducing waste, fraud, and abuse and improving the quality of care. OCC will continue to work to identify best practices in states with low error rates and work intensively with states identified as needing to improve error rates.

Child Care is a Key Part of the President's Plan for Early Education for all Americans

The child care reform proposal aligns closely with the Administration's comprehensive early education reform agenda, which includes expanding access to high-quality preschool, as well as improving opportunities for early learning in child care, Head Start, and other early learning programs. Aligning early care and education programs and raising the bar on quality will ensure more low-income children have access to high-quality early education and are ready to succeed in school. The President's plan proposes a new federal-state partnership to provide all low- and moderate-income four-year old children with high-quality preschool. The plan also calls for a significant investment in a new Early Head Start-Child Care partnership to support states and communities that expand the availability of Early Head Start

[10] Helen Raikes, "A Secure Base for Babies: Applying Attachment Theory Concepts to the Infant Care Setting," Young Children 51, no. 5 (1996): 59-67.
Debby Cryer, Laura Wagner-Moore, Margaret Burchinal, Noreen Yazejian, Sarah Hurwitz, and Mark Wolery, "Effects of Transitions to New Child Care Classes on Infant/Toddler Distress and Behavior," Early Childhood Research Quarterly 20, no. 1 (2005): 37-56.
J.Clasien de Schipper, Marinus H. Van Ijzendoorn, and Louis W.C. Tavecchio, "Stability in Center Day Care: Relations with Children's Well-being and Problem Behavior in Day Care," Social Development 13, no. 4 (2004): 531-550.

and child care providers that can meet the highest standards of quality for infants and toddlers, serving children from birth through age three.

For child care, the budget request includes $200 million in funding for an initiative that would provide competitive grants to help states raise the bar on quality for child care through improved regulation, monitoring, and transparency for parents. Funds would be available to states with the most effective applications in key priority areas, such as implementing QRIS and other systems of quality indicators to provide all parents with better and more transparent information about the quality of child care in their communities, raising standards to improve monitoring and oversight of child care providers, including use of unannounced inspections and use of new technologies, and implementing more evidence-based professional development systems focused on improved classroom practice, teacher-child interaction, and better curriculum implementation.

**Priority Performance Goal -** As noted previously, HHS has established a Priority Performance Goal in the area of Early Childhood Education to improve the quality of early care and education programs for low-income children. As an indicator for this goal, OCC is working to expand the number of states with QRIS that meet high quality benchmarks as defined for child care and other early childhood programs developed by HHS in coordination with the Department of Education. QRIS provides pathways and support for child care providers to move up to higher standards of quality and increases parents' knowledge and understanding of the child care options available to them. The baseline for outcome performance measure 2B was set in FY 2011 at 17 states. In FY 2012, 19 states had a QRIS that met high-quality benchmarks, slightly less than the FY 2012 target of 20 states. Further progress was hampered by tight budget environments and implementation challenges of statewide roll-outs. States, however, are well positioned for future progress, and OCC has established a target of 25 states for FY 2013, and a target of 27 states for FY 2014.

Currently, many states meet some, but not all seven, of the outlined benchmarks. Multiple states are making progress toward improving their QRIS by incorporating additional high quality benchmarks. As of FY 2012, at least seven states have incorporated six quality benchmarks and at least nine states have incorporated five quality benchmarks. States are making significant progress toward implementing a comprehensive QRIS that meets all outlined quality benchmarks; however, their progress is masked by the single figure reported. To provide a more complete and accurate picture of QRIS implementation and improvements across the country, OCC is closely tracking the progress of states that may not meet *all* quality benchmarks, but that have demonstrated improvements by increasing the number of benchmarks reached. Several states are expanding their QRIS from a pilot, opening QRIS eligibility to family child care providers, implementing financial supports to providers, and taking other steps to meet the high-quality benchmarks. These states expect to complete this implementation in FY 2013. OCC is providing targeted technical assistance and other supports to states as they move forward in creating QRIS that meet high quality benchmarks. When implemented effectively, QRIS can help improve the overall quality of care available and potentially improve child outcomes as a result.

## Outputs and Outcomes Table

| Measure | Most Recent Result | FY 2012 Target | FY 2014 Target | FY 2014 Target +/- FY 2012 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.[11] (Outcome) | FY 2010: 18%[12]<br><br>Target: 17%<br><br>(Target Exceeded) | 18%[13] | 18%[14] | Maintain |
| 2B: Increase the number of states that implement Quality Rating and Improvement Systems (QRIS) that meet high quality benchmarks.[15] (Outcome) | FY 2012: 19<br><br>Target: 20<br><br>(Target Not Met but Improved) | 20 | 27 | + 7 |
| 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 2011: 31<br><br>(Baseline) | N/A[16] | N/A[17] | N/A |

[11] 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.

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

[13] 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 in discretionary funding for CCDBG and $2.9 billion for the Child Care Entitlement to the States).

[14] The FY 2014 target for this measure is dependent on the funding level requested for FY 2014 in the President's Budget Request.

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

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

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

| Measure | Most Recent Result | FY 2012 Target | FY 2014 Target | FY 2014 Target +/- FY 2012 Target |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2D: Increase the number of states that have implemented state early learning guidelines 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 parts of the child care system.[18] (Outcome) | FY 2011: 27<br><br>(Baseline) | N/A[19] | N/A[20] | N/A |
| 2E: Increase the number or percentage of low-income children receiving CCDF subsidies who are enrolled in high quality care settings. (Developmental Outcome) | N/A | TBD | TBD | N/A |
| 2i: Amount of CCDF expenditures on quality improvement activities. (Output) | FY 2010: $1.18 billion (12.5% of total expenditures)<br><br>(Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |

[18] This measure has been updated with new language and data. The old measure was "Increase the number of states that have implemented state early learning guidelines in literacy, language, pre-reading, and numeracy for children ages three to five that align with state K-12 standards and are linked to the education and training of caregivers, preschool teachers and administrators." Because of the revision to the measure, baseline and actuals associated with the old measure cannot be compared to new measure.
[19] This measure is biennially reported due to constraints on data availability.
[20] This measure is biennially reported due to constraints on data availability.

Resource and Program Data
Child Care and Development Block Grant

| Data Category | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Level | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resource Data: | | | |
| Service Grants | | | |
| Formula | $2,261,747,634 | $2,275,589,531 | $2,256,050,435 |
| Discretionary | 995,513 | 1,004,218 | 206,000,000 |
| Research/Evaluation | | | |
| Demonstration/Development | | | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | 4,676,876 | 4,727,878 | 5,341,565 |
| Program Support | 996,276 | 1,002,373 | 1,050,000 |
| Total, Resources | $2,268,416,299 | $2,282,324,000 | $2,468,442,000 |
| Program Data: | | | |
| Number of Grants | 314 | 314 | 319 |
| New Starts | | | |
| # | 314 | 314 | 319 |
| $ | $2,262,743,147 | $2,276,593,749 | $2,462,050,435 |
| Continuations | | | |
| # | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $ | $0 | $0 | $0 |
| Contracts | | | |
| # | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| $ | $4,676,876 | $4,727,878 | $5,341,565 |
| Interagency Agreements | | | |
| # | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| $ | $946,883 | $952,678 | $1,000,000 |

Notes:

1. Program Support includes funding for interagency agreements, information technology support, and printing.
2. Training/Technical Assistance in FY 2014 reflects the amount reserved from the CCDBG appropriation for the 0.5 percent set-aside for contract activities to provide technical assistance, monitoring, and oversight. The total for this set-aside, including Child Care Entitlement, is FY 2014 is $28,476,567. CCDBG Technical Assistance includes $5.3 million for contracts, $5 million for program integrity grants to states, and about $1 million for program support.
3. The number of grants in FY 2014 will rise because of the $200 million Early Childhood initiative.

Resource and Program Data
Research and Evaluation Fund

| Data Category | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Level | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resource Data: | | | |
| Service Grants | | | |
| Formula | | | |
| Discretionary | | | |
| Research/Evaluation | $9,718,877 | $9,717,000 | $9,656,000 |
| Demonstration/Development | | | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | | | |
| Program Support | 145,416 | 215,000 | 215,000 |
| Total, Resources | $9,864,293 | $9,932,000 | $9,871,000 |
| Program Data: | | | |
| Number of Grants | 15 | 9 | 6 |
| New Starts | | | |
| # | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| $ | $98,326 | $1,500,000 | $1,500,000 |
| Continuations | | | |
| # | 11 | 7 | 3 |
| $ | $1,065,996 | $696,391 | $696,110 |
| Contracts | | | |
| # | 8 | 14 | 8 |
| $ | $8,667,724 | $7,559,351 | $7,498,632 |
| Interagency Agreements | | | |
| # | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| $ | $5,867 | $86,258 | $86,258 |

Notes:

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

Resource and Program Data
Mandatory State Grants

| Data Category | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Level | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resource Data: | | | |
| Service Grants | | | |
| Formula | $1,177,524,781 | $1,177,525,000 | $1,177,525,000 |
| Discretionary | | | |
| Research/Evaluation | | | |
| Demonstration/Development | | | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | | | |
| Program Support | | | |
| Total, Resources | $1,177,524,781 | $1,177,525,000 | $1,177,525,000 |
| Program Data: | | | |
| Number of Grants | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| New Starts | | | |
| # | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| $ | $1,177,524,781 | $1,177,525,000 | $1,177,525,000 |
| Continuations | | | |
| # | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $ | $0 | $0 | $0 |
| Contracts | | | |
| # | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $ | $0 | $0 | $0 |
| Interagency Agreements | | | |
| # | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $ | $0 | $0 | $0 |

Resource and Program Data
Matching Child Care Grants

| Data Category | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Level | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resource Data: | | | |
| Service Grants | | | |
| Formula | $1,673,842,719 | $1,673,843,000 | $2,154,050,000 |
| Discretionary | | | |
| Research/Evaluation | | | |
| Demonstration/Development | | | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | | | |
| Program Support | | | |
| Total, Resources | $1,673,842,719 | $1,673,843,000 | $2,154,050,000 |
| Program Data: | | | |
| Number of Grants | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| New Starts | | | |
| # | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| $ | $1,673,842,719 | $1,673,843,000 | $2,154,050,000 |
| 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
Training and Technical Assistance

| Data Category | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Level | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resource Data: | | | |
| Service Grants | | | |
| Formula | | | |
| Discretionary | | | |
| Research/Evaluation | | | |
| Demonstration/Development | | | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | $7,283,082 | $7,292,000 | $17,085,000 |
| Program Support | | | |
| Total, Resources | $7,283,082 | $7,292,000 | $17,085,000 |
| Program Data: | | | |
| Number of Grants | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| New Starts | | | |
| # | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $ | $0 | $0 | $0 |
| Continuations | | | |
| # | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $ | $0 | $0 | $0 |
| Contracts | | | |
| # | 3 | 3 | 10 |
| $ | $7,283,082 | $7,292,000 | $17,085,000 |
| Interagency Agreements | | | |
| # | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $ | $0 | $0 | $0 |

Notes:

1. Training/Technical Assistance in FY 2014 reflects the amount reserved for the 0.5 percent set-aside for activities to provide technical assistance, monitoring, and oversight. The total for this set-aside, including Child Care and Development Block Grant, in FY 2014 is $28,476,564.

Resource and Program Data
Mandatory Tribal Funds

| Data Category | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Level | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resource Data: | | | |
| Service Grants | | | |
| Formula | $58,339,999 | $58,340,000 | $68,340,000 |
| Discretionary | | | |
| Research/Evaluation | | | |
| Demonstration/Development | | | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | | | |
| Program Support | | | |
| Total, Resources | $58,339,999 | $58,340,000 | $68,340,000 |
| Program Data: | | | |
| Number of Grants | 242 | 242 | 242 |
| New Starts | | | |
| # | 242 | 242 | 242 |
| $ | $58,339,999 | $58,340,000 | $68,340,000 |
| 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 Care & Development Block Grant

**FY 2014 Discretionary State/Formula Grants**

**CFDA # 93.575**

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Estimate | FY 2014 Estimate | Difference +/- 2012 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 42,841,727 | 43,103,918 | 42,731,023 | -110,704 |
| Alaska | 4,533,086 | 4,560,828 | 4,521,372 | -11,714 |
| Arizona | 56,867,397 | 57,215,425 | 56,720,451 | -146,946 |
| Arkansas | 28,143,488 | 28,315,726 | 28,070,765 | -72,723 |
| California | 244,004,509 | 245,497,817 | 243,373,998 | -630,511 |
| Colorado | 28,442,448 | 28,616,516 | 28,368,952 | -73,496 |
| Connecticut | 14,940,222 | 15,031,656 | 14,901,616 | -38,606 |
| Delaware | 5,529,727 | 5,563,569 | 5,515,438 | -14,289 |
| District of Columbia | 2,962,184 | 2,980,313 | 2,954,530 | -7,654 |
| Florida | 121,009,572 | 121,750,151 | 120,696,882 | -312,690 |
| Georgia | 92,991,494 | 93,560,602 | 92,751,203 | -240,291 |
| Hawaii | 7,682,628 | 7,729,646 | 7,662,776 | -19,852 |
| Idaho | 14,244,639 | 14,331,816 | 14,207,831 | -36,808 |
| Illinois | 80,078,508 | 80,568,588 | 79,871,584 | -206,924 |
| Indiana | 52,761,493 | 53,084,393 | 52,625,157 | -136,336 |
| Iowa | 21,097,600 | 21,226,717 | 21,043,084 | -54,516 |
| Kansas | 21,639,826 | 21,772,262 | 21,583,908 | -55,918 |
| Kentucky | 39,580,516 | 39,822,749 | 39,478,239 | -102,277 |
| Louisiana | 42,490,869 | 42,750,913 | 42,381,072 | -109,797 |
| Maine | 7,791,183 | 7,838,865 | 7,771,050 | -20,133 |
| Maryland | 27,564,114 | 27,732,806 | 27,492,888 | -71,226 |
| Massachusetts | 27,066,102 | 27,231,747 | 26,996,163 | -69,939 |
| Michigan | 70,025,126 | 70,453,680 | 69,844,180 | -180,946 |
| Minnesota | 30,690,970 | 30,878,799 | 30,611,664 | -79,306 |
| Mississippi | 33,334,909 | 33,538,919 | 33,248,771 | -86,138 |
| Missouri | 44,384,770 | 44,656,405 | 44,270,079 | -114,691 |
| Montana | 6,771,331 | 6,812,772 | 6,753,834 | -17,497 |
| Nebraska | 13,438,942 | 13,521,188 | 13,404,216 | -34,726 |
| Nevada | 16,530,472 | 16,631,638 | 16,487,757 | -42,715 |
| New Hampshire | 5,353,209 | 5,385,971 | 5,339,376 | -13,833 |
| New Jersey | 40,080,473 | 40,325,766 | 39,976,905 | -103,568 |
| New Mexico | 20,077,317 | 20,200,190 | 20,025,437 | -51,880 |
| New York | 101,521,406 | 102,142,717 | 101,259,073 | -262,333 |
| North Carolina | 76,128,077 | 76,593,981 | 75,931,361 | -196,716 |
| North Dakota | 4,156,452 | 4,181,889 | 4,145,712 | -10,740 |

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Estimate | FY 2014 Estimate | Difference +/- 2012 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ohio | 80,388,630 | 80,880,608 | 80,180,905 | -207,725 |
| Oklahoma | 33,886,650 | 34,094,036 | 33,799,086 | -87,564 |
| Oregon | 26,225,420 | 26,385,920 | 26,157,653 | -67,767 |
| Pennsylvania | 69,645,391 | 70,071,621 | 69,465,426 | -179,965 |
| Rhode Island | 5,621,733 | 5,656,138 | 5,607,206 | -14,527 |
| South Carolina | 41,232,806 | 41,485,151 | 41,126,260 | -106,546 |
| South Dakota | 6,221,279 | 6,259,353 | 6,205,203 | -16,076 |
| Tennessee | 52,889,987 | 53,213,674 | 52,753,319 | -136,668 |
| Texas | 242,999,338 | 244,486,494 | 242,371,425 | -627,913 |
| Utah | 27,265,984 | 27,432,852 | 27,195,528 | -70,456 |
| Vermont | 3,203,680 | 3,223,287 | 3,195,402 | -8,278 |
| Virginia | 43,445,456 | 43,711,342 | 43,333,192 | -112,264 |
| Washington | 39,115,017 | 39,354,401 | 39,013,943 | -101,074 |
| West Virginia | 14,361,718 | 14,449,612 | 14,324,607 | -37,111 |
| Wisconsin | 36,035,227 | 36,255,763 | 35,942,112 | -93,115 |
| Wyoming | 2,981,813 | 3,000,062 | 2,974,108 | -7,705 |
| **Subtotal** | **2,172,276,915** | **2,185,571,250** | **2,166,663,722** | **-5,613,193** |
| Indian Tribes | 45,566,256 | 45,845,121 | 45,566,256 | 0 |
| **Subtotal** | **45,566,256** | **45,845,121** | **45,566,256** | **0** |
| American Samoa | 3,001,982 | 3,020,354 | 3,001,982 | 0 |
| Guam | 4,295,676 | 4,321,965 | 4,295,676 | 0 |
| Northern Mariana Islands | 1,904,992 | 1,916,650 | 1,904,992 | 0 |
| Puerto Rico | 32,512,899 | 32,711,878 | 32,428,885 | -84,014 |
| Virgin Islands | 2,188,914 | 2,202,310 | 2,188,914 | 0 |
| **Subtotal** | **43,904,463** | **44,173,158** | **43,820,449** | **-84,014** |
| **Total States/Territories** | **2,261,747,634** | **2,275,589,529** | **2,256,050,427** | **-5,697,207** |
| Discretionary Funds | 995,513 | 1,004,218 | 1,000,000 | 4,487 |
| Other | 9,864,293 | 9,931,720 | 209,871,308 | 200,007,015 |
| Training and Technical Assistance | 5,459,402 | 5,730,640 | 11,391,564 | 5,932,162 |
| **Subtotal, Adjustments** | **16,319,208** | **16,666,578** | **222,262,872** | **205,943,664** |
| **TOTAL RESOURCES** | **$2,278,066,842** | **$2,292,256,107** | **$2,478,313,299** | **$200,246,457** |

## State Table - Child Care Entitlement to States - Mandatory

**FY 2014 Mandatory State/Formula Grants**

**CFDA # 93.596**

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Estimate | FY 2014 Estimate | Difference +/- 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 16,441,707 | 16,441,710 | 16,441,710 | 0 |
| Alaska | 3,544,811 | 3,544,812 | 3,544,812 | 0 |
| Arizona | 19,827,025 | 19,827,029 | 19,827,029 | 0 |
| Arkansas | 5,300,283 | 5,300,284 | 5,300,284 | 0 |
| California | 85,593,217 | 85,593,233 | 85,593,233 | 0 |
| Colorado | 10,173,800 | 10,173,802 | 10,173,802 | 0 |
| Connecticut | 18,738,357 | 18,738,360 | 18,738,360 | 0 |
| Delaware | 5,179,330 | 5,179,331 | 5,179,331 | 0 |
| District of Columbia | 4,566,974 | 4,566,975 | 4,566,975 | 0 |
| Florida | 43,026,524 | 43,026,532 | 43,026,532 | 0 |
| Georgia | 36,548,223 | 36,548,230 | 36,548,230 | 0 |
| Hawaii | 4,971,633 | 4,971,634 | 4,971,634 | 0 |
| Idaho | 2,867,578 | 2,867,579 | 2,867,579 | 0 |
| Illinois | 56,873,824 | 56,873,835 | 56,873,835 | 0 |
| Indiana | 26,181,999 | 26,182,004 | 26,182,004 | 0 |
| Iowa | 8,507,792 | 8,507,794 | 8,507,794 | 0 |
| Kansas | 9,811,721 | 9,811,723 | 9,811,723 | 0 |
| Kentucky | 16,701,653 | 16,701,656 | 16,701,656 | 0 |
| Louisiana | 13,864,552 | 13,864,555 | 13,864,555 | 0 |
| Maine | 3,018,598 | 3,018,599 | 3,018,599 | 0 |
| Maryland | 23,301,407 | 23,301,411 | 23,301,411 | 0 |
| Massachusetts | 44,973,373 | 44,973,381 | 44,973,381 | 0 |
| Michigan | 32,081,922 | 32,081,928 | 32,081,928 | 0 |
| Minnesota | 23,367,543 | 23,367,547 | 23,367,547 | 0 |
| Mississippi | 6,293,116 | 6,293,117 | 6,293,117 | 0 |
| Missouri | 24,668,568 | 24,668,573 | 24,668,573 | 0 |
| Montana | 3,190,691 | 3,190,692 | 3,190,692 | 0 |
| Nebraska | 10,594,637 | 10,594,639 | 10,594,639 | 0 |
| Nevada | 2,580,422 | 2,580,422 | 2,580,422 | 0 |
| New Hampshire | 4,581,870 | 4,581,871 | 4,581,871 | 0 |
| New Jersey | 26,374,178 | 26,374,183 | 26,374,183 | 0 |
| New Mexico | 8,307,587 | 8,307,589 | 8,307,589 | 0 |
| New York | 101,983,998 | 101,984,017 | 101,984,017 | 0 |
| North Carolina | 69,639,228 | 69,639,241 | 69,639,241 | 0 |
| North Dakota | 2,506,022 | 2,506,022 | 2,506,022 | 0 |

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Estimate | FY 2014 Estimate | Difference +/- 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ohio | 70,124,656 | 70,124,669 | 70,124,669 | 0 |
| Oklahoma | 24,909,979 | 24,909,984 | 24,909,984 | 0 |
| Oregon | 19,408,790 | 19,408,794 | 19,408,794 | 0 |
| Pennsylvania | 55,336,804 | 55,336,814 | 55,336,814 | 0 |
| Rhode Island | 6,633,774 | 6,633,775 | 6,633,775 | 0 |
| South Carolina | 9,867,439 | 9,867,441 | 9,867,441 | 0 |
| South Dakota | 1,710,801 | 1,710,801 | 1,710,801 | 0 |
| Tennessee | 37,702,188 | 37,702,195 | 37,702,195 | 0 |
| Texas | 59,844,129 | 59,844,140 | 59,844,140 | 0 |
| Utah | 12,591,564 | 12,591,566 | 12,591,566 | 0 |
| Vermont | 3,944,887 | 3,944,888 | 3,944,888 | 0 |
| Virginia | 21,328,766 | 21,328,770 | 21,328,770 | 0 |
| Washington | 41,883,444 | 41,883,452 | 41,883,452 | 0 |
| West Virginia | 8,727,005 | 8,727,007 | 8,727,007 | 0 |
| Wisconsin | 24,511,351 | 24,511,356 | 24,511,356 | 0 |
| Wyoming | 2,815,041 | 2,815,042 | 2,815,042 | 0 |
| **Subtotal** | **1,177,524,781** | **1,177,525,000** | **1,177,525,000** | **0** |
| Indian Tribes | 58,339,999 | 58,340,000 | 68,340,000 | 10,000,000 |
| **Subtotal** | **58,339,999** | **58,340,000** | **68,340,000** | **10,000,000** |
| **Total States/Territories** | **1,235,864,780** | **1,235,865,000** | **1,245,865,000** | **10,000,000** |
| Training and Technical Assistance | 3,093,405 | 3,096,912 | 7,256,000 | 4,159,087 |
| **Subtotal, Adjustments** | **3,093,405** | **3,096,912** | **7,256,000** | **4,159,087** |
| **TOTAL RESOURCES** | **$1,238,958,185** | **$1,238,961,912** | **$1,253,121,000** | **$14,159,087** |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

## State Table - Child Care Entitlement to States - Matching

**FY 2014 Mandatory State/Formula Grants**

**CFDA # 93.596**

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Estimate | FY 2014 Estimate | Difference +/- 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 25,484,430 | 25,484,434 | 32,795,636 | 7,311,202 |
| Alaska | 4,280,970 | 4,280,971 | 5,509,134 | 1,228,163 |
| Arizona | 37,307,731 | 37,307,737 | 48,010,913 | 10,703,176 |
| Arkansas | 16,247,112 | 16,247,115 | 20,908,232 | 4,661,117 |
| California | 207,709,074 | 207,709,109 | 267,298,549 | 59,589,441 |
| Colorado | 28,270,446 | 28,270,451 | 36,380,930 | 8,110,479 |
| Connecticut | 17,932,329 | 17,932,332 | 23,076,919 | 5,144,587 |
| Delaware | 4,636,743 | 4,636,744 | 5,966,974 | 1,330,230 |
| District of Columbia | 2,327,366 | 2,327,366 | 2,995,062 | 667,696 |
| Florida | 89,449,030 | 89,449,045 | 115,110,984 | 25,661,939 |
| Georgia | 56,911,366 | 56,911,376 | 73,238,618 | 16,327,243 |
| Hawaii | 6,939,734 | 6,939,735 | 8,930,668 | 1,990,933 |
| Idaho | 9,918,860 | 9,918,862 | 12,764,473 | 2,845,611 |
| Illinois | 70,174,515 | 70,174,527 | 90,306,821 | 20,132,294 |
| Indiana | 36,395,583 | 36,395,589 | 46,837,080 | 10,441,491 |
| Iowa | 16,557,231 | 16,557,234 | 21,307,321 | 4,750,087 |
| Kansas | 16,707,312 | 16,707,315 | 21,500,458 | 4,793,143 |
| Kentucky | 23,304,108 | 23,304,112 | 29,989,803 | 6,685,691 |
| Louisiana | 25,501,881 | 25,501,885 | 32,818,093 | 7,316,208 |
| Maine | 6,025,942 | 6,025,943 | 7,754,719 | 1,728,776 |
| Maryland | 30,266,985 | 30,266,990 | 38,950,254 | 8,683,264 |
| Massachusetts | 31,410,023 | 31,410,028 | 40,421,217 | 9,011,189 |
| Michigan | 51,729,852 | 51,729,861 | 66,570,584 | 14,840,724 |
| Minnesota | 29,153,539 | 29,153,544 | 37,517,372 | 8,363,829 |
| Mississippi | 17,152,272 | 17,152,275 | 22,073,072 | 4,920,798 |
| Missouri | 32,231,180 | 32,231,185 | 41,477,955 | 9,246,770 |
| Montana | 5,045,725 | 5,045,726 | 6,493,289 | 1,447,563 |
| Nebraska | 10,586,175 | 10,586,177 | 13,623,234 | 3,037,057 |
| Nevada | 15,187,223 | 15,187,226 | 19,544,272 | 4,357,047 |
| New Hampshire | 6,242,320 | 6,242,321 | 8,033,174 | 1,790,853 |
| New Jersey | 46,024,842 | 46,024,850 | 59,228,869 | 13,204,019 |
| New Mexico | 11,827,222 | 11,827,224 | 15,220,323 | 3,393,099 |
| New York | 96,029,735 | 96,029,751 | 123,579,622 | 27,549,871 |
| North Carolina | 52,212,878 | 52,212,887 | 67,192,185 | 14,979,298 |
| North Dakota | 3,425,067 | 3,425,068 | 4,407,681 | 982,614 |

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Estimate | FY 2014 Estimate | Difference +/- 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ohio | 61,123,541 | 61,123,551 | 78,659,220 | 17,535,669 |
| Oklahoma | 21,443,202 | 21,443,206 | 27,595,024 | 6,151,818 |
| Oregon | 19,605,090 | 19,605,093 | 25,229,577 | 5,624,484 |
| Pennsylvania | 61,742,863 | 61,742,873 | 79,456,219 | 17,713,346 |
| Rhode Island | 4,920,780 | 4,920,781 | 6,332,498 | 1,411,717 |
| South Carolina | 24,610,663 | 24,610,667 | 31,671,195 | 7,060,528 |
| South Dakota | 4,664,249 | 4,664,250 | 6,002,371 | 1,338,122 |
| Tennessee | 33,930,530 | 33,930,536 | 43,664,830 | 9,734,295 |
| Texas | 157,929,475 | 157,929,502 | 203,237,725 | 45,308,223 |
| Utah | 20,664,662 | 20,664,665 | 26,593,129 | 5,928,463 |
| Vermont | 2,814,787 | 2,814,787 | 3,622,319 | 807,531 |
| Virginia | 42,013,365 | 42,013,372 | 54,066,543 | 12,053,171 |
| Washington | 35,813,947 | 35,813,953 | 46,088,579 | 10,274,626 |
| West Virginia | 8,705,066 | 8,705,067 | 11,202,455 | 2,497,387 |
| Wisconsin | 30,116,335 | 30,116,340 | 38,756,384 | 8,640,044 |
| Wyoming | 3,137,363 | 3,137,364 | 4,037,438 | 900,075 |
| **Subtotal** | **1,673,842,719** | **1,673,843,000** | **2,154,050,000** | **480,207,000** |
| **Total States/Territories** | **1,673,842,719** | **1,673,843,000** | **2,154,050,000** | **480,207,000** |
| Training and Technical Assistance | 4,189,677 | 4,195,088 | 9,829,000 | 5,633,913 |
| **Subtotal, Adjustments** | **4,189,677** | **4,195,088** | **9,829,000** | **5,633,913** |
| **TOTAL RESOURCES** | **$1,678,032,396** | **$1,678,038,088** | **$2,163,879,000** | **$485,840,913** |

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SERVICES PROGRAMS

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Children and Families Services Programs

**FY 2014 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis**

For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act, **[**the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act, **]**the Head Start Act, the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, sections 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, **[**section 291 of the Help America Vote Act of 2002,**]** part B-1 of title IV and sections 413, 1110, and 1115 of the Social Security Act; for making payments under the Community Services Block Grant Act ("CSBG Act"), sections 473B and 477(i) of the Social Security Act, and the Assets for Independence Act; and for necessary administrative expenses to carry out such Acts and titles I, IV, V, X, XI, XIV, XVI, and XX of the Social Security Act, the Act of July 5, 1960, the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981, title IV of the Immigration and Nationality Act, **[**and**]** section 501 of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980, *and for the administration of prior year obligations made by the Administration for Children and Families under the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act and the Help America Vote Act of 2002*, **[**$9,688,767,000**]***$11,083,182,000*, of which $39,346,000, to remain available through September 30, **[**2014**]***2015*, shall be for grants to States for adoption incentive payments, as authorized by section 473A of the Social Security Act and may be made for adoptions completed before September 30, **[**2013**]***2014*: *Provided*, That **[**$8,054,000,000**]***$9,621,070,000* shall be for making payments under the Head Start Act: Provided further, That of the amount in the previous proviso, **[**$7,968,543,933**]***$8,190,694,000* shall be available for payments under section 640 of the Head Start Act *and $25,000,*000 **[**at the same level of such payments for FY 2012; of which $40,000,000**]** shall be available **[**through fiscal year 2014**]** 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;**[**and of which $45,456,067 shall be available for carrying out the cost of living adjustment described in section

640(a)(3)(A)(ii)(II)(aa) 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 section 640 of the Head Start Act, $1,430,376,000 shall be available to entities defined as eligible under section 645A(d) of such Act, for expansion of Early Head Start programs as described in section 645(A) of such Act, for conversion of Head Start services to Early Head Start services as described in section 645(a)(5)(A) of such Act, and for new discretionary grants for high quality infant and toddler care through Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships, and, notwithstanding section 645A(c)(2) of such Act, these funds are available to serve children under age 4: Provided further, That of the amount made available in immediately preceding proviso, up to $15,000,000 shall be available for the Federal costs of administration and evaluation activities of the program described in such proviso: Provided further, That an Early Head Start agency awarded funds for an Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership after October 1, 2014, shall not be subject to the requirements of the system for designation renewal as defined by section 641 of the Head Start Act, for this award only, prior to 18 months after the date of such award: Provided further*, That **[**$379,943,000**]***$350,000,000* shall be for making payments under the CSBG Act: *Provided further*, That **[**$30,293,000 shall be for sections 680 and 678E(b)(2) of the CSBG Act, of which not less than $29,943,000 shall be for section 680(a)(2) of such Act**]***no more than $350,000,000 shall be reserved under section 674(b)(3) of the CSBG Act, all of which shall be available solely for carrying out section 678E(b)(2) of such Act*: *Provided further,* That to the extent funds for the Assets for Independence Act are distributed as grant funds to a qualified entity and have not been expended by such entity within three years after the date of award, such funds may be recaptured and reallocated among other qualified entities, to remain available for five years: *Provided further,* That, notwithstanding section 414(e) of the Assets for Independence Act, the Secretary may award up to $1,000,000 to support evidence-based research to evaluate the demonstration project: **[***Provided further,* That amounts provided herein to carry out the provisions of section 1110 of the Social Security Act shall remain available until expended:**]**

*Provided further,* That in addition to amounts provided herein, $5,762,000 shall be available from amounts available under section 241 of the PHS Act to carry out the provisions of section 1110 of the Social Security Act: *Provided further, That amounts provided under this heading to carry out section 1110 of the Social Security Act, other than amounts made available for that purpose under the immediately preceding proviso, shall remain available until expended; 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 $5,235,000 shall be for activities authorized by section 291 of the Help America Vote Act of 2002:**]** *Provided further*, That **[**$1,996,000**]***$1,992,000* 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 section 303(a)(2)(A)(i) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act shall not apply to amounts provided herein: *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.

*Note – A full-year 2013 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 112-175). The amounts included for 2013 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.*

| Language Provision | Explanation |
|---|---|
| **[**the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act, **]** | This language can be deleted because funding for the Developmental Disabilities programs are being moved to the Administration for Community Living. |
| **[**section 291 of the Help America Vote Act of 2002,**]** | This language can be deleted because no funding is being requested for Voting Access for Individuals with Disabilities. |
| *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* | This language is inserted to allow for the administration of prior obligations now that the Developmental Disabilities programs are with the Administration for Community Living. |
| *and $25,000,000* **[**at the same level of such payments for FY 2012; of which $40,000,000**]** shall be available **[**through fiscal year 2014**]** | This language is updated to change the available amount for implementing the Designation Renewal System to $25,000,000 from $40,000,000 and to change the two-year period of availability to a one-year period. |
| **[**and of which $45,456,067 shall be available for carrying out the cost of living adjustment described in section 640(a)(3)(A)(ii)(II)(aa) of such Act;**]** | The deleted language reflects technical changes to remove language that directs a specific funding level to provide for a cost of living adjustment. |
| *Provided further, That notwithstanding section 640 of the Head Start Act, $1,430,376,000 shall be available to entities defined as eligible under section 645A(d) of such Act, for expansion of Early Head Start programs as described in section 645(A) of such Act, for conversion of Head Start services to Early Head Start services as described in section 645(a)(5)(A) of such Act, and for new discretionary grants for high quality infant and toddler care through Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships, and,* | This language is inserted to allow for expansion of Early Head Start through Head Start conversions to Early Head Start services and for new discretionary grants for high quality infant and toddler care through Early Head Start – Child Care Partnerships. |
| *notwithstanding section 645A(c)(2) of such Act, these funds are available to serve children under age 4:* | This language is inserted to ensure continuity of services for three year olds in communities that receive Early Head Start and preschool funding through the Department of Education, in support of the Administration's birth to five early learning approach. |
| *Provided further, That of the amount made available in immediately preceding proviso, up to $15,000,000 shall be available for the Federal costs of administration and evaluation activities of* | This language is inserted to set aside up to $15 million for Federal costs of administering, monitoring and evaluating the activities funded under the Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships |

| | |
|---|---|
| *the program described in such proviso:* | grants. |
| *Provided further, That an Early Head Start agency awarded funds for an Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership after October 1, 2014, shall not be subject to the requirements of the system for designation renewal as defined by section 641 of the Head Start Act, for this award only, prior to 18 months after the date of such award:* | This language is inserted to ensure that Early Head Start agencies that receive Early Head Start – Child Care Partnership funding after October 14, 2014 will not have their performance under these new EHS-CC Partnerships grants evaluated for purposes of the designation renewal system until 18 months after the date of their grant award. |
| That **[**$30,293,000 shall be for sections 680 and 678E(b)(2) of the CSBG Act, of which not less than $29,943,000 shall be for section 680(a)(2) of such Act**]***no more than $350,000,000 shall be reserved under section 674(b)(3) of the CSBG Act, all of which shall be available solely for carrying out section 678E(b)(2) of such Act* | This language is inserted because no funding is being requested for the Community Economic Development or Rural Communities Facilities programs. |
| **[***Provided further*, That $5,235,000 shall be for activities authorized by section 291 of the Help America Vote Act of 2002:**]** | This language can be deleted because no funding is being requested for Voting Access for Individuals with Disabilities. |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children and Families Services Programs
**Authorizing Legislation**

| Statutory Citations | FY 2012 Amount Authorized | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2014 Amount Authorized | FY 2014 Budget Request |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Head Start [Section 639 of the Head Start Act] [Authority expires 9/30/2012] | Such sums | $7,968,544,000 | Such sums | $8,190,694,000 |
| 2. Head Start Training and Technical Assistance (T/TA) [Section 640(a)(2)(C)(i) of the Head Start Act] [Authority expires 9/30/2012] | 2 ½% to 3% of the annual appropriation of which not less than 20% for Early Head Start; and, of remainder, not less than 50% for direct use by Head Start grantees; not less than 25% for State-based T/TA; and the balance for T/TA related to achieving compliance with the Head Start Performance Standards, except that not less than $3,000,000 will be for Family Literacy programs | (198,126,411) | 2 ½% to 3% of the annual appropriation of which not less than 20% for Early Head Start; and, of remainder, not less than 50% for direct use by Head Start grantees; not less than 25% for State-based T/TA; and the balance for T/TA related to achieving compliance with the Head Start Performance Standards, except that not less than $3,000,000 will be for Family Literacy programs | (204,753,861) |
| 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 | (19,954,534) | Not more than $20,000,000, of which not more than $7,000,000 for the Head Start National Impact Studies | (20,000,000) |

| Statutory Citations | FY 2012 Amount Authorized | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2014 Amount Authorized | FY 2014 Budget Request |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4. Discretionary Payments [Section 640(a)(2)(E) of the Head Start Act] [Authority expires 9/30/2012] | Not more than $42,000,000 | (41,920,620) | Not more than $42,000,000 | (42,000,000) |
| 5. Indian [including Early Head Start] and Migrant and Seasonal expansion [Section 640(a)(3)(A)(i)(II) and 640(a)(3)(A)(ii)(I) of the Head Start Act] [Authority expires 9/30/2012] | Of any appropriation increase, $10,000,000 (each) or 5% of the increase, whichever is less, except that no funds will be allocated for expansion if the appropriation increase will not permit a cost of living increase equal to at least 50% of the prior year increase in the CPI-U | 0 | Of any appropriation increase, $10,000,000 (each) or 5% of the increase, whichever is less, except that no funds will be allocated for expansion if the appropriation increase will not permit a cost of living increase equal to at least 50% of the prior year increase in the CPI-U | 0 |
| 6. Head Start Quality Improvement [Section 640(a)(4)(A)(i) and 640(a)(4)(B)(i)(I) of the Head Start Act] [Authority expires 9/30/2012] | After awarding COLA, T/TA and Indian and Migrant and Seasonal expansion, 40% of the balance (except that the allocation shall be 45% if the 15% reserved for the State Advisory Councils is not required) | 0 | After awarding COLA, T/TA and Indian and Migrant and Seasonal expansion, 40% of the balance (except that the allocation shall be 45% if the 15% reserved for the State Advisory Councils is not required) | 0 |

| Statutory Citations | FY 2012 Amount Authorized | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2014 Amount Authorized | FY 2014 Budget Request |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7. Head Start/EHS Expansion [Section 640(a)(4)(A)(ii) and 640(a)(4)(B)(i)(II) of the Head Start Act] [Authority expires 9/30/2012] | After awarding COLA, T/TA and Indian and Migrant and Seasonal expansion, 45% of the balance (except that the allocation shall be 55% if the 15% reserved for the State Advisory Councils is not required) | 0 | After awarding COLA, T/TA and Indian and Migrant and Seasonal expansion, 45% of the balance (except that the allocation shall be 55% if the 15% reserved for the State Advisory Councils is not required) | 0 |
| 8. State Advisory Councils [Section 640(a)(4)(A)(iii) of the Head Start Act] [Authority expires 9/30/2012] | After awarding COLA, T/TA and Indian and Migrant and Seasonal expansion, 15% of the balance remaining will be reserved, except that no more than $100,000,000 cumulatively through FY 2012 shall be awarded for this purpose | 0 | After awarding COLA, T/TA and Indian and Migrant and Seasonal expansion, 15% of the balance remaining will be reserved, except that no more than $100,000,000 cumulatively through FY 2012 shall be awarded for this purpose | 0 |
| 9. Head Start Collaboration grants [Section 640(a)(2)(B)(vi) of the Head Start Act] [Authority expires 9/30/2012] | In the same amount as the corresponding collaboration grant provided for FY 2007 | (8,301,105) | 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 | (815,964) | Not more than $1,000,000 | (1,000,000) |

| Statutory Citations | FY 2012 Amount Authorized | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2014 Amount Authorized | FY 2014 Budget Request |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11. Early Head Start – Child Care Partnerships | n/a | n/a | Authorized in appropriation language which includes up to $15 million for the Federal costs of administration, including monitoring cost and evaluation activities | 1,430,376,000 |
| 12. Runaway and Homeless Youth Basic Center Program [Section 388(a)(1) of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act] | Such sums | 53,563,000 | Such sums | 53,536,000 |
| 13. Runaway and Homeless Youth Transitional Living Program, including Maternity Group Homes [Section 388(a)(2)(B) of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act] | 45% of the amount reserved under section 388(a)(2)(A), increasing to not more than 55% when warranted | 43,819,000 | 45% of the amount reserved under section 388(a)(2)(A), increasing to not more than 55% when warranted | 43,819,000 |
| 14. Periodic Estimate of Incidence and Prevalence of Youth Homelessness [Section 388(3)(B) of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act] | Such sums | 0 | Such sums | 3,000,000 |
| 15. Education and Prevention Grants to Reduce Sexual Abuse Runaway, Homeless and Street Youth [Section 388(a)(4) of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act] | Such sums | 17,901,000 | Such sums | 17,901,000 |

| Statutory Citations | FY 2012 Amount Authorized | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2014 Amount Authorized | FY 2014 Budget Request |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16. CAPTA State Grants [Section 112(a)(1) of Section I of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act] | Such sums | 26,432,000 | Such sums | 26,432,000 |
| 17. Child Abuse Discretionary Activities [Section 112(a)(2)(A) of Section 1 of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act] | 30% of amount under section 112(a)(1) | 25,744,000 | 30% of amount under section 112(a)(1) | 25,744,000 |
| 18. Community-Based Child Abuse Grants for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect [Section 209 of Section I of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act] | Such sums | 41,527,000 | Such sums | 41,527,000 |
| 19. Child Welfare Services [Section 425 of the Social Services Act] | $325,000,000 | 280,650,000 | $325,000,000 | 280,650,000 |
| 20. Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration Projects [Section 426 of the Social Security Act] | Such sums | 26,092,000 | Such sums | 26,092,000 |
| 21. Adoption Opportunities [Section 205 of Section II of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment and Adoption Reform Act] | Such sums | 39,179,000 | Such sums | 39,179,000 |
| 22. Abandoned Infants Assistance [Section 302(a)(1) of Section III of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment and Adoption Reform Act] | Such sums | 11,553,000 | Such sums | 11,553,000 |
| 23. Chafee Education and Training Vouchers [Section 477(h)(2) of the Social Security Act] | $60,000,000 | 45,174,000 | $60,000,000 | 45,174,000 |

| Statutory Citations | FY 2012 Amount Authorized | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2014 Amount Authorized | FY 2014 Budget Request |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24. Adoption Incentives [Section 473A(h) of the Social Security Act] | $43,000,000 | 39,346,000 | $43,000,000 | 39,346,000 |
| 25. Native American Programs [Section 816(a) of the Native American Programs Act of 1974] (Authorization for the program expired at the end of FY 2002, except for Native Language Program authorized through FY 2012) | Such sums | 48,583,000 | Such sums | 48,583,000 |
| 26. Social Services Research and Demonstration [Section 1110 of the Social Security Act] | Such sums | 475,000 | Such sums | 44,000,000 |
| 27. Community Services Block Grant [Section 674(a) of the Community Services Block Grant Act] (Authorization for the program expired at the end of FY 2003) | Such sums | 677,357,000 | Such sums | 350,000,000 |
| 28. Assets for Independence [Section 416 of the Assets for Independence Act] (Authorization for the program expired at the end of FY 2003) | $25,000,000 | 19,869,000 | $25,000,000 | 19,469,000 |
| 29. Family Violence Prevention and Services Programs/Battered Women's Shelters Grants to States and Tribes [Section 303(a) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act] | $175,000,000 | 129,547,000 | $175,000,000 | 135,000,000 |
| 30. Domestic Violence Hotline [Section 303(b) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act] | $3,500,000 | 3,197,000 | $3,500,000 | 4,500,000 |

| Statutory Citations | FY 2012 Amount Authorized | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2014 Amount Authorized | FY 2014 Budget Request |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31. Specialized Services for Abused Parents and their Children [Section 303(a)(2)(A)(i) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act] | When appropriated amounts under Section 303 of the FVPSA exceeds $130M, the Secretary shall make available not less than 25% of the excess amount | 0 | When appropriated amounts under Section 303 of the EVPSA exceeds $130M, the Secretary shall make available not less than 25% of the excess amount | 0 |
| 32. Federal Administration (Includes Center for Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships) | Such sums | 199,541,000 | Such sums | 204,615,000 |
| 33. Disaster Human Services Case Management [Authorization is being established through appropriations language] | $2,000,000 | 1,992,000 | $2,000,000 | 1,992,000 |

| **Unfunded Authorizations:** | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Statutory Citations | FY 2012 Amount Authorized | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2014 Amount Authorized | FY 2014 Budget Request |
| 1. Centers of Excellence in Early Childhood [Section 675B of the Head Start Act] (Authority expired 9/30/2012) | Such sums as may be necessary to make bonus grants to centers of excellence for activities described in section 675B(d) and 675B(e) | 0 | Such sums as may be necessary to make bonus grants to centers of excellence for activities described in section 675B(d) and 675B(e) | 0 |
| 2. Community Economic Development Program [Section 674(b)(3) of the Community Services Block Grant Act] (Authorization for the program expired at the end of FY 2003) | 9% of section 674(a) | 29,943,000 | 9% of section 674(a) | 0 |
| 3. Rural Community Facilities Program [Section 680(a)(3) of the Community Services Block Grant Act] (Authorization for the program expired at the end of FY 2003) | From amounts reserved under 674(b)(3) of the Community Services Block Grant Act | 4,981,000 | From amounts reserved under 674(b)(3) of the Community Services Block Grant Act | 0 |
| 4. Collaborative Grants to Increase Long-Term Stability of Victims [Section 41404 of the Violence Against Women Act] (Authorization expired at the end of FY 2011.) | $10,000,000 | 0 | $10,000,000 | 0 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Unfunded Authorizations:** | | | | |
| 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 | | $9,734,983,000 | | $11,083,182,000 |
| Total request level against definite authorizations | | $519,775,000 | | $526,131,000 |

1 Totals for this table and all tables that follow display FY 2012 and FY 2013 comparable to FY 2014 and exclude amounts transferred to ACL for the ADD programs.

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 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adoption Awareness Programs | FY 2005 | Such sums | 12,453,000 | 0 |
| Native American Programs (including Language Preservation Grants) | FY 2002, FY 2012[21] | Such sums | 45,826,000 | 48,880,000 |
| Community Services Block Grant | FY 2003 | Such sums | 645,762,000 | 681,503,000 |
| Community Economic Development Program | FY 2003 | 9% of CSBG | 27,082,000 | 30,127,000 |
| Assets for Independence | FY 2003 | $25,000,000 | 24,827,000 | 19,991,000 |

[21] 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2005 | | | | |
| Appropriation | 9,106,025,000 | 8,985,633,000 | 9,094,146,000 | 9,069,535,000 |
| Rescission | | | | -73,284,000 |
| Total | | | | 8,996,251,000 |
| 2006 | | | | |
| Appropriation | 8,377,293,000 | 8,688,707,000 | 9,037,153,000 | 8,938,536,000 |
| Rescission | | | | -89,334,000 |
| Section 202 Transfer | | | | -5,123,000 |
| *Hurricane Relief* | | | | *90,000,000* |
| Total | | | | 8,934,079,000 |
| 2007 | | | | |
| Appropriation | 8,238,603,000 | 8,652,666,000 | 8,856,185,000 | 8,938,454,000 |
| 2008 | | | | |
| Appropriation | 8,239,709,000 | 9,146,940,000 | 9,213,332,000 | 9,129,990,000 |
| Rescission | | | | -159,501,000 |
| Total | | | | 8,970,489,000 |
| 2009 | | | | |
| Appropriation | 8,493,210,000 | 9,305,723,000 | 9,184,205,000 | 9,301,111,000 |
| Supplemental, P.L. 111-5 | | | | 3,150,000,000 |
| Total | | | | 12,451,111,000 |
| 2010 | | | | |
| Appropriation | 9,459,559,000 | 9,436,851,000 | 9,310,465,000 | 9,314,532,000 |
| 1% Transfer to HRSA | | | | -1,352,000 |
| Total | | | | 9,313,180,000 |
| 2011 | | | | |
| Appropriation | 10,312,070,000 | 10,356,000,000 | 10,359,627,000 | 9,538,433,000 |
| Rescission | | | | -19,077,000 |
| Total | | | | 9,519,356,000 |
| 2012 | 9,639,598,000 | 9,989,073,000 | 9,845,685,000 | 9,926,709,000 |
| Rescission | | | | -18,762,000 |
| Total | | | | 9,907,947,000 |
| 2013 | 9,688,767,000 | | | 9,794,446,000 |
| 2014 | 11,083,182,000 | | | |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children and Families Services Programs

## Amounts Available for Obligation

| Budgetary Resources | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Annual, B.A. | $9,753,426,000 | $9,794,446,000 | $11,083,182,000 |
| Rescission | -18,443,000 | 0 | 0 |
| **Subtotal, Net Budget Authority** | **$9,734,983,000** | **$9,794,446,000** | **$11,083,182,000** |
| Transfer of Funds: Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2013 | 0 | 100,000,000 | 0 |
| **Subtotal, Adjusted Budget Authority** | **$9,734,983,000** | **$9,894,446,000** | **$11,083,182,000** |
| Offsetting Collections from Federal Funds | 43,548,000 | 44,006,000 | 44,389,000 |
| Offsetting Collections from PHS Evaluation Fund | 5,755,000 | 5,797,000 | 5,762,000 |
| Unobligated balance, lapsing | -4,733,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Recoveries of prior year obligations | 2,638,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Unobligated balance, Disaster Relief, start of year | 0 | 0 | 85,000,000 |
| Unobligated balance, Disaster Relief, end of year | 0 | -85,000,000 | -35,000,000 |
| **Total Obligations** | **$9,782,191,000** | **$9,859,249,000** | **$11,183,333,000** |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children and Families Services Programs

## Budget Authority by Activity

| Activity | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Head Start | $7,968,544,000 | $8,017,311,000 | $9,621,070,000 |
| *Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2013* | *0* | *100,000,000* | *0* |
| Runaway and Homeless Youth Program | 97,355,000 | 97,950,000 | 100,355,000 |
| Education and Prevention Grants to Reduce Sexual Abuse | 17,901,000 | 18,011,000 | 17,901,000 |
| Child Abuse State Grants | 26,432,000 | 26,594,000 | 26,432,000 |
| Child Abuse Discretionary Activities | 25,744,000 | 25,902,000 | 25,744,000 |
| Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention | 41,527,000 | 41,782,000 | 41,527,000 |
| Child Welfare Services | 280,650,000 | 282,367,000 | 280,650,000 |
| Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration | 26,092,000 | 26,251,000 | 26,092,000 |
| Adoption Opportunities | 39,179,000 | 39,419,000 | 39,179,000 |
| Abandoned Infants Assistance Program | 11,553,000 | 11,624,000 | 11,553,000 |
| Chafee Education and Training Vouchers | 45,174,000 | 45,451,000 | 45,174,000 |
| Adoption Incentives | 39,346,000 | 39,587,000 | 39,346,000 |
| Native American Programs | 48,583,000 | 48,880,000 | 48,583,000 |
| Social Services Research and Demonstration | 475,000 | 0 | 44,000,000 |
| Disaster Human Services Case Management | 1,992,000 | 2,004,000 | 1,992,000 |
| Community Services Block Grant | 677,357,000 | 681,503,000 | 350,000,000 |
| Community Services Discretionary Activities | 34,924,000 | 35,138,000 | 0 |
| Assets for Independence | 19,869,000 | 19,991,000 | 19,469,000 |
| Battered Women's Shelters and Domestic Violence Hotline | 132,744,000 | 133,556,000 | 139,500,000 |
| Federal Administration | 198,170,000 | 199,746,000 | 203,245,000 |
| Center for Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships | 1,370,000 | 1,379,000 | 1,370,000 |

| Activity | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Total, Budget Authority** | **$9,734,983,000** | **$9,794,446,000** | **$11,083,182,000** |
| ***Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2013*** | ***$0*** | ***$100,000,000*** | ***$0*** |
| ***Total, Program Level*** | ***$9,734,983,000*** | ***$9,894,446,000*** | ***$11,083,182,000*** |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children and Families Services Programs

## Summary of Changes

| | |
|---|---|
| FY 2012 Estimate | |
| Total estimated budget authority | $9,734,983,000 |
| FY 2014 Estimate | |
| Total estimated budget authority | $11,083,182,000 |
| Net change | +$1,348,199,000 |

| Description of Changes | FY 2012 Estimate FTE | FY 2012 Estimate Budget Authority | Change from Base FTE | Change from Base Budget Authority |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Increases: | | | | |
| A. Program: | | | | |
| 1) **Early Head Start - Child Care Partnerships:** These funds will increase the number of infants and toddlers by 109,000 in Early Head Start programs by expanding access to high quality early learning development opportunities to meet the needs of low-income working families. | | $0 | | +$1,430,376,000 |
| 2) **Head Start:** These funds maintain services to 943,465 children and their families, while supporting a 1.9 percent cost-of-living increase as well as providing funding to implement the Designation Renewal System. | | $7,968,544,000 | | +$222,150,000 |
| 3) **Social Services Research and Demonstration:** Funding for National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being and Addressing Financial Deterrents to Marriage Initiative. | | $475,000 | | +$43,525,000 |
| 4) **Family Violence Prevention and Services/Battered Women's Shelters:** This increased funding will allow additional support for FVPSA-funded programs in response to a higher demand for emergency family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence shelter services, including | | $129,547,000 | | +$5,453,000 |

| Description of Changes | FY 2012 Estimate FTE | FY 2012 Estimate Budget Authority | Change from Base FTE | Change from Base Budget Authority |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| children's services. | | | | |
| 5) **Federal Administration:** This funding will continue to support the Department's Center for Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships as well as 1,429 FTE, an increase of 127 FTE from the FY 2012 enacted level. | | $198,171,000 | | +$5,074,000 |
| 6) **Prevalence, Needs and Characteristics of Homeless Youth:** Funding for this study will be used to provide a periodic estimate of the incidence and prevalence of youth homelessness as part of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act. | | $0 | | +$3,000,000 |
| 7) **Domestic Violence Hotline:** These funds will be used to increase staff in order to ensure a timely response to requests for help and reduce dropped calls during peak demand and 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. | | $3,197,000 | | +$1,303,000 |
| Subtotal, Program Increases | 1,302 | | +127 | +$1,710,881,000 |
| Decreases: | | | | |
| A. Program: | | | | |
| 1) **Community Services Block Grant:** Continues the President's FY 2013 budget request to reduce funding and target resources to high-performing, innovative agencies.. | | $677,357,000 | | -$327,357,000 |
| 2) **Community Economic Development:** No funding requested in FY 2014. | | $29,943,000 | | -$29,943,000 |
| 3) **Rural Community Facilities:** No funding requested in FY 2014. | | $4,981,000 | | -$4,981,000 |
| 4) **Assets for Independence:** Reduced funding requested for FY 2014. | | $19,869,000 | | -$400,000 |

| Description of Changes | FY 2012 Estimate FTE | FY 2012 Estimate Budget Authority | Change from Base FTE | Change from Base Budget Authority |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Subtotal, Program Decreases | | | | -$362,682,000 |
| Net Change | 1,302 | | +127 | +$1,348,199,000 |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children and Families Services Programs

## Justification

| Funding Level | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget | Change From FY 2012 Actual |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total, Budget Authority | $9,734,983,000 | $9,794,446,000 | $11,083,182,000 | +$1,348,199,000 |
| *Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2013* | *$0* | *$100,000,000* | *$0* | *0* |
| FTE | 1,302 | 1,379 | 1,429 | +127 |

## General Statement

The Children and Families Services Programs appropriations account incorporates funding for programs serving children, youth, families, the developmentally disabled, Native Americans, victims of child abuse and neglect and domestic violence, and other vulnerable populations. The FY 2014 request for Children and Families Services Programs is $11,083,182,000, an increase of $1,348,199,000 from the FY 2012 enacted level.

Highlights of the FY 2014 request for Children and Families Services Programs include:

Head Start (+$1,647.2 million) – ACF is proposing to expand Early Head Start services to approximately 109,000 infants and toddler through the Early Head Start – Child Care Partnerships. Over 90 percent of the funding increase or $1.430 million will create new provider networks with center-based and family child care providers that meet Early Head Start Program Performance Standards to provide full-day, full-year high quality slots. This initiative will also complement the Preschool for All proposal in the Department of Education budget, as well as the Administration's proposal to extend and expand the Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting program. These partnerships will support States and communities in expanding high quality early learning and development opportunities and will nearly double the number of infants and toddlers served through Early Head Start. ACF continues to implement the Designation Renewal System, required in the Head Start Act, which establishes that Head Start grantees will be automatically renewed for a five-year grant only if they are determined to be delivering high-quality services. Those that are determined not to be providing high-quality services will be required to compete for continued funding. The increased funds will be available to support costs associated with transitioning grants to new organizations through the recompetition process, including modest start-up grants to new grantees for one-time start up costs. These transition grants will be provided on as as-needed basis. The increase also will support a 1.9 percent cost of living adjustment to allow Head Start programs to keep pace with increasing costs without diminishing quality or services to children and families. These funds will build on investments made in recent fiscal years to allow Head Start and Early Head Start programs to continue services to young children and their families and improve program quality through the support of a newly restructured state Training and Technical Assistance (TTA) system and four new national TTA centers, including: the National Center on Quality Teaching and Learning, the National Center on Cultural and Linguistic Responsiveness, the National Center on Parent, Family, and Community Engagement, and the National Center on Program Management and Fiscal Operations.

Federal Administration (+$5.1 million) – Includes funds to continue to support the Department's Center for Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships as well as 1,429 FTE.

Social Services Research and Demonstration (+$43.5 million) – Funding for an early care and education program evaluation study, the National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being and for the Addressing Financial Deterrents to Marriage Initiative.

Violent Crime Reduction (+$6.8 million) – The additional funding will be directed to support shelter and supportive services under the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act and increase staff capacity for the Hotline.

The following programs are eliminated in this budget: Community Economic Development and Rural Community Facilities.

HEAD START

| Funding Level | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget | Change From FY 2012 Actual |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total, Budget Authority | $7,968,544,000 | $8,017,311,000 | $9,621,070,000 | +$1,652,526,000 |
| *Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2013* | *$0* | *$100,000,000* | *$0* | *$0* |

Authorizing Legislation – Section 639 of the Head Start Act

2014 Authorization .....Such sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method ..... Competitive Grant

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

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

All Head Start grantees must, unless a waiver is granted, contribute 20 percent of the total cost of the program from non-federal funds. No more than 15 percent of total program costs may be used for program administration. At least 90 percent of the enrollees in a program must be children from families with income below the federal poverty level, families receiving public assistance, homeless families or children in foster care. However, if a program can show that it has met the needs of all interested and eligible families in its community, using the above criteria, that program may propose to fill up to 35 percent of funded enrollment with children whose family income is between 100 to 130 percent of the poverty line. Head Start programs must ensure that at least ten percent of funded enrollment is reserved for children with disabilities.

One-time emergency funding in FY 2013, provided under the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 of $100,000,000 (Public Law 113-2) for 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 fiscal year 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.

## Raising the Bar on Quality

Improving the quality of Head Start is a key element of the Administration's overall education agenda, which is designed to help every child meet his or her full potential and, by doing so, makes our country more competitive. Almost one million children depend on the Head Start program, and they all should be in engaging classrooms where program activities are not only fun and developmentally appropriate, but also promote increased vocabulary, early literacy, early math, problem solving, and healthy social interaction skills. Research has shown that Head Start helps children become more prepared for kindergarten; however it also shows that more needs to be done to increase the effects and lasting impact of the program.

The Department released the *Roadmap to Excellence in Head Start* in January 2010 that outlines a comprehensive set of quality initiatives, some of which were called for in the December 2007 Head Start Reauthorization Act, including: raising teacher qualification requirements; providing better training to teachers and other Head Start professionals on best practices in teaching and curriculum that promote sustained positive outcomes, including early literacy and math skills; improving classroom monitoring to ensure that evidence-based methods are implemented and to ensure that evidence-based methods are being implemented and to help Head Start program directors identify areas where more training is needed; raising the standards to which Head Start programs are held; and requiring lower performing grantees to compete for continued funding.

In November 2011, ACF published a Final Rule that provided a structure for identifying lower performing programs that will be required to compete for continued funding under the Designation Renewal System (DRS). The rule requires grantees that fall short on quality benchmarks, including health and safety, financial accountability, and program management standards to be designated for competition. Among the factors considered are scores on the Classroom Assessment Scoring System (CLASS: Pre-K), a measure of classroom quality that assesses the dimensions of teacher child interaction associated with later achievement developed by researchers at the University of Virginia that has been validated through rigorous research. ACF is reviewing the performance and program quality of all 1,600 Head Start grantees and all grantees that fall short on the quality benchmarks established in the Final Rule are designated for competition. The first round of competition began in 2012. Those applicants that successfully compete for these funds will receive new five-year grants and any new grantees will begin transitioning into communities in the summer of 2013. Competitions will continue in 2013 and 2014.

As part of our efforts to improve the quality of Head Start, ACF has revamped its Training and Technical Assistance (TTA) efforts and has invested in its national TTA centers to ensure that they bring the best evidence-based and evidence-informed practices to Head Start classrooms and programs around the country. The restructured state TTA system and six national TTA centers include: the National Center on Quality Teaching and Learning, the National Center on Cultural and Linguistic Responsiveness, the National Center on Parent, Family, and Community Engagement, the National Center on Program Management and Fiscal Operations, the Early Head Start National Resource Center and the National Center on Health.

Further, the Office of Head Start (OHS) has enhanced efforts to reduce the vulnerability of Head Start programs to fraud and abuse related to the eligibility verification process by: (1) partnering with the Office of Inspector General to continue in-depth reviews of high risk grantees; (2) issuing guidance clarifying how Head Start programs should determine and verify eligibility and the consequences of not following the established procedures; (3) implementing a web hotline for reporting fraud and abuse; (4) producing a national level error rate using the Erroneous Payment Study; (5) conducting unannounced monitoring visits; and (6) reviewing the current monitoring system to ensure that our procedures are clearly understood and fully implemented.

In March 2011, ACF also published a proposed rule to strengthen procedures for determining Head Start eligibility, including procedures to document and verify eligibility, in order to reduce the risk that services are provided to persons not eligible. A Final Rule will be completed this year.

Taken together, our efforts to revamp training and technical assistance, require lower performing programs to compete for continued funding, and strengthen program integrity will bring higher quality early education to low-income children. These reforms, along with investments in the Race to the Top – Early Learning Challenge Program and Child Care, are key elements of the Administration's broader education agenda.

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

| | |
|---|---|
| 2009 | $7,112,283,000 |
| *2009 Head Start, Recovery Act* | *$1,000,000,000* |
| *2009 Early Head Start, Recovery Act* | *$1,100,000,000* |
| 2010 | $7,233,680,000 |
| 2011 | $7,559,633,000 |
| 2012 | $7,968,544,000 |
| 2013 | $8,017,311,000 |
| *2013 Hurricane Sandy* | *$100,000,000* |

The 2007 reauthorization of the Head Start program raised the standard for Head Start teacher qualifications, and progress is being made. The law requires that by October 1, 2011, all pre-school 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, thus the goal for fiscal years 2011 through 2014 is to reach 100 percent. The most recent FY 2012 data indicates that 93.2 percent of Head Start teachers had an AA degree or higher, missing the target of 100 percent, but improving significantly over the FY 2011 result (88 percent). More Head Start teachers have degrees than ever before, and are better equipped to deliver quality instruction to Head Start children. Of the 45,596 Head Start teachers in FY 2012, 42,512 have an AA degree or higher; of these degreed teachers, 14,110 have an AA degree, 23,425 have a BA degree, and 4,977 have a graduate degree. The total FY 2012 figure represents an increase of 2,227 degreed teachers over the previous year. ACF continues to provide training and technical assistance funds directly to grantees to increase the qualifications of teachers.

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

**Budget Request** – The FY 2014 request for the Head Start program is $9,621,070,000, a $1,652,526,000 increase from the FY 2012 enacted level. This funding level will allow ACF to provide services to an estimated 1,052,465 children and families, an increase of 95,968 from the FY 2012 enacted level. This investment will also double the number of infants and toddlers served in EHS, from 113,566 in FY 2012 to an estimated 221,025. The request includes a $1.4 billion for Early Head Start-Child Care (EHS-CC) Partnerships, a 1.9 percent cost of living adjustment (COLA), and $25 million for DRS transition grants.

The Budget proposes $1.4 billion in funding for EHS-CC Partnerships to support states and communities in expanding high quality early learning and development opportunities for infants and toddlers. Through these partnerships, EHS grantees will partner with center-based and family child care providers who agree to meet the Program Performance Standards with funding and technical assistance from the EHS program. EHS grantees will be encouraged to partner with child care providers who serve a high proportion of children receiving child care subsidies to provide full-day, full year high-quality slots that meet the needs of low-income working families. This initiative will complement the Preschool for All proposal in the Department of Education Budget, as well as the Administration's proposal to extend and expand the Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV) program. Funds will be targeted to grantees that propose a strong alignment with MIECHV and state preschool programs to create a birth to five trajectory for the neediest children. As more four year olds are served under the expansion of publicly funded pre-kindergarten, Head Start programs will be able to serve more children from birth through age three. This expansion will build infrastructure and partnerships to support this process. An estimated 109,000 additional infants and toddlers will be served through this initiative, nearly doubling the number of children served through EHS.

All entities currently eligible to apply for EHS will be able to apply for EHS-CC Partnerships. This includes states, local governments, public and private non-profits, and for-profit agencies. Applicants will be encouraged to leverage other funding sources and form public/private partnerships to maximize the impact of federal funds. In addition to meeting the EHS Performance Standards, programs will be funded based on the degree to which they partner with child care providers, especially those caring for children receiving a Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) subsidy. The type of partnership might look different depending on community needs, but could include contracting with child care centers and family child care providers; braiding or blending CCDF and Head Start funds to provide high-quality child care for a full day; and directly providing full-day, full-year EHS services if other child care providers in the community are unwilling or unable to meet the EHS Performance Standards. Grantees that receive awards for EHS-CC Partnerships are exempt from DRS requirements for these new awards for a period of 18 months, the same grace period provided to existing grantees when the Improving Head Start for School Readiness Act of 2007 became law. However, these grantees will continue to undergo Head Start monitoring during this time period.

The FY 2014 request level also includes $25 million to support ACF's efforts 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. The appropriations language would allow ACF to use 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. New grantees would have the resources necessary, for example, 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. In some cases, ACF will use these funds to support the operations of a temporary provider until the permanent grantee is in place. ACF also will use 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.

ACF is committed to ensuring that Head Start is serving the full number of children for which Congress has appropriated funds. Therefore, ACF has established an efficiency goal for the Head Start program of decreasing under-enrollment in Head Start programs. The most recent data available indicate that, during the 2011-2012 program year, Head Start grantees had, on average, not enrolled 0.8 percent (0.76 percent) of the children they were funded to serve, narrowly missing the FY 2012 target of 0.7 percent. This represents approximately 7,270 children who could have been served using the Head Start funds

appropriated and awarded to grantees. For FY 2014, the program expects under-enrollment in Head Start programs to be 0.1 percentage point less than the FY 2013 actual result through 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. OHS will collaborate with grantees to develop plans and timetables for reducing or eliminating under-enrollment and will provide technical assistance to implement such plans with those programs operating with less than their funded enrollment for more than four consecutive months, as described in the Head Start Act. In cases where grantees remain chronically under-enrolled, ACF has reduced their funding commensurate with the actual enrollment.

In the FY 2013 President's Budget Request, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) proposed a Priority Performance Goal for FY 2012 and FY 2013 involving both the Head Start and Child Care programs. This priority goal calls for actions in fiscal years 2012 and 2013 to improve the quality of early childhood programs for low-income children. As part of this overall goal, OHS is striving to increase the percentage of Head Start children in high quality classrooms, and the strategy to accomplish this goal is to reduce the proportion of Head Start grantees receiving a score in the low range on the basis of 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 a 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. By FY 2014, OHS aims to achieve a target of 21 percent by providing training and technical assistance to grantees based on their CLASS scores, conducting inter-rater reliability checks to ensure the reliability of CLASS assessments, and conducting CLASS trainings for additional assessors needed to maintain reliability of CLASS reviewers.

**Outputs and Outcomes Table**

| Measure | Most Recent Result | FY 2012 Target | FY 2014 Target | FY 2014 Target +/- FY 2012 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).[22] (Outcome) | FY 2012: 25%<br><br>(Set Baseline) | N/A | 21% | N/A |
| 3.6LT and 3B: Increase the percentage of Early Head Start children completing all medical screenings. (Outcome) | FY 2012: 85.9%<br><br>Target:<br>93%<br><br>(Target Not Met but Improved) | 93% | 93% | Maintain |

[22] The language of this developmental performance measure has been updated to align more closely with the current Early Childhood Education Priority Performance Goal.

| Measure | Most Recent Result | FY 2012 Target | FY 2014 Target | FY 2014 Target +/- FY 2012 Target |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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%<br><br>Target:<br>N/A<br><br>(Historical Actual) | N/A | 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 2012: 93.2%<br><br>Target:<br>100%<br><br>(Target Not Met but Improved) | 100% | 100% | Maintain |
| 3D: Reduce the number of grantees with repeat deficiencies through the provision of targeted technical assistance.[23] (Outcome) | FY 2012: 0 grantees<br><br>Target:<br>0 grantees<br><br>(Target Met) | 0 grantees | 0 grantees | Maintain |
| 3F: Decrease under-enrollment in Head Start programs, thereby increasing the number of children served per dollar. (Efficiency) | FY 2012: 0.8%<br><br>Target:<br>0.7%<br><br>(Target Exceeded) | 0.7%<br>(Prior Result -0.1PP) | Prior Result -0.1PP | N/A |
| 3i: Number of Early Head Start medical screenings completed. (Output) | FY 2012: 130,039<br><br>(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 2012: 3,695<br><br>(Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 3iii: Number of Head Start teachers with at least an AA degree. (Output) | FY 2012: 53,075<br><br>(Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 3iv: Number of teachers aides with at least an AA degree. (Output) | FY 2012: 12,949<br><br>(Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 3v: Number of Head Start staff who are current or former Head Start parents. (Output) | FY 2012: 58,911<br><br>(Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |

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

## Resource and Program Data
## Head Start

| Data Category | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resource Data: | | | |
| Service Grants | | | |
| Formula | | | |
| Discretionary | $7,683,097,728 | $7,730,097,751 | $9,248,194,903 |
| (Head Start) | (6,415,222,712) | (6,454,466,729) | (6,574,370,628) |
| (Early Head Start) | (1,267,875,016) | (1,275,631,022) | (2,673,824,275) |
| DRS Transition Funding | | | 25,000,000 |
| Research/Evaluation | 19,954,534 | 20,000,000 | 25,000,000 |
| Demonstration/Development | | | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | 198,126,411 | 200,432,786 | 240,473,861 |
| (TTA Head Start) | (156,803,076) | (158,628,409) | (162,048,235) |
| (TTA Early Head Start) | (41,323,335) | (41,804,377) | (78,425,626) |
| Monitoring Support | 41,920,620 | 42,000,000 | 46,624,000 |
| Program Support | 24,629,731 | 24,780,884 | 35,777,236 |
| Total, Resources | $7,967,729,024 | $8,017,311,421 | $9,621,070,000 |
| Program Data: | | | |
| Number of Grants | 1,820 | 1,845 | 2,049 |
| New Starts | | | |
| # | 15 | 77 | 301 |
| $ | $20,297,745 | $308,920,631 | $1,728,879,957 |
| Continuations | | | |
| # | 1,805 | 1,768 | 1,748 |
| $ | $7,773,989,177 | $7,535,614,964 | $7,700,837,749 |
| Contracts | | | |
| # | 50 | 37 | 38 |
| $ | $161,290,474 | $158,681,505 | $169,550,151 |
| Interagency Agreements | | | |
| # | 11 | 9 | 9 |
| $ | $9,218,888 | $9,524,850 | $11,803,803 |

Notes:

1. DRS Transition Funding - FY 2014 for implementing the Designation Renewal System.
2. Research/Evaluation includes funding authorized under Section 640(a)(2)(D) of the Head Start Act that includes a funding limit of no more than $20 million. The additional $5 million increase in research dollars are provided under the Early Head Start - Child Care Partnerships initiative. Information technology support, contract fees and overhead cost related to research are paid from these funds.
3. Monitoring Support - Monitoring/on-site reviews funding authorized under Section 640(a)(2)(E) of the Head Start Act that includes a funding limit of not more than $42 million. The additional $4.6 million increase are monitoring dollars that are provided under the Early Head Start - Child Care Partnerships initiative.
4. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, contract fees and panel reviews costs. There is $10,536,000 included for program support activities related to implementing the Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships initiative which includes $5,376,000 to support the 40 staff and associated overhead cost.

## Additional Head Start Program Data[24]

| Number of Grantees, Children, Staff and Classroom Data | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR[25] | FY 2014 Estimates |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Grantees | 1,621 | 1,654 | 1,692 |
| Children in Head Start Programs: | 956,497 | 943,465 | 1,052,425 |
| (Head Start) | 842,931 | 831,440 | 831,440 |
| (Early Head Start) | 113,566 | 112,025 | 221,025 |
| Number of Staff | 230,509 | 230,509 | 271,503 |
| Number of Teachers | 63,898 | 63,898 | 91,388 |
| Percent of Staff that are Teachers | 28% | 28% | 34% |
| Average Teacher Salary | $28,100 | $28,266 | $28,792 |
| Number of Teachers with AA Degree | 19,567 | 20,200 | 20,200 |
| Percent of Teachers with AA Degree | 31% | 32% | TBD |
| Average Teacher Salary with AA Degree | $24,600 | $24,745 | $24,205 |
| Number of Teachers with BA Degree | 28,080 | 28,080 | 28,080 |
| Percent of Teachers with BA Degree | 44% | 44% | TBD |
| Average Teacher Salary with BA Degree | $30,100 | $30,278 | $30,841 |
| Number of Teachers with Advanced Degree | 5,428 | 5,428 | 5,428 |
| Percent of Teachers with Advanced Degree | 8% | 8% | TBD |
| Average Teacher Salary with Advanced Degree | $40,300 | $40,538 | $41,292 |
| Number of Head Start (pre-school) Teachers[26] | 45,609 | 45,609 | 45,609 |
| Percent of head Start Teachers with BA degree or higher, in Early Childhood Education/related field | 62% | 62% | TBD |
| Average Salary for a full-time Head Start (pre-school) teacher | $29,857 | $30,033 | $30,208 |
| Volunteers | 1,315,150 | 1,315,150 | 1,471,024 |
| Number of Classrooms | 57,438 | 57,438 | 71,183 |

24 FY 2014 data related to teacher credentials does not include the impact of the additional funding for the Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships initiative.

25 The FY 2013 CR column does not include funding reductions as a result of sequestration. The Administration estimates that approximately 70,000 children would lose access to Head Start services as a result of sequestration.

26 These teacher credentials only include the Head Start data all other teacher degrees categories include teachers in all types of Head Start programs including Early Head Start and Migrant and Seasonal Head Start.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

## State Table - Head Start

**FY 2014 Discretionary/Mandatory State/Formula Grants**

**CFDA # 93.600**

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Estimate | FY 2014 Estimate | Difference +/- 2012 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 125,717,736 | 126,487,129 | 128,835,856 | 3,118,120 |
| Alaska | 14,373,541 | 14,461,507 | 14,730,041 | 356,500 |
| Arizona | 121,746,967 | 122,492,058 | 124,766,601 | 3,019,634 |
| Arkansas | 75,176,442 | 75,636,522 | 77,041,009 | 1,864,567 |
| California | 957,971,585 | 963,813,414 | 981,772,539 | 23,800,954 |
| Colorado | 80,798,717 | 81,293,205 | 82,802,730 | 2,004,013 |
| Connecticut | 58,755,649 | 59,115,234 | 60,212,939 | 1,457,290 |
| Delaware | 15,341,871 | 15,435,763 | 15,722,388 | 380,517 |
| District of Columbia | 27,867,030 | 28,037,576 | 28,558,203 | 691,173 |
| Florida | 313,310,850 | 315,228,312 | 321,081,755 | 7,770,905 |
| Georgia | 198,596,452 | 199,811,862 | 203,522,148 | 4,925,696 |
| Hawaii | 25,594,284 | 25,750,921 | 26,229,087 | 634,803 |
| Idaho | 27,252,585 | 27,419,371 | 27,928,519 | 675,934 |
| Illinois | 314,325,492 | 316,249,164 | 322,121,563 | 7,796,071 |
| Indiana | 115,222,711 | 115,927,874 | 118,080,527 | 2,857,816 |
| Iowa | 59,267,964 | 59,630,684 | 60,737,960 | 1,469,996 |
| Kansas | 59,800,770 | 60,166,751 | 61,283,981 | 1,483,211 |
| Kentucky | 125,505,972 | 126,274,069 | 128,618,840 | 3,112,868 |
| Louisiana | 167,980,835 | 169,008,878 | 172,147,187 | 4,166,352 |
| Maine | 31,534,389 | 31,727,379 | 32,316,522 | 782,133 |
| Maryland | 89,394,017 | 89,941,108 | 91,611,215 | 2,217,198 |
| Massachusetts | 122,724,674 | 123,475,749 | 125,768,558 | 3,043,884 |
| Michigan | 267,668,992 | 269,307,126 | 274,307,863 | 6,638,871 |
| Minnesota | 83,787,316 | 84,300,094 | 85,865,454 | 2,078,138 |
| Mississippi | 180,315,944 | 181,419,478 | 184,788,238 | 4,472,294 |
| Missouri | 138,965,174 | 139,815,641 | 142,411,864 | 3,446,690 |
| Montana | 23,985,541 | 24,132,333 | 24,580,444 | 594,903 |
| Nebraska | 42,187,836 | 42,446,026 | 43,234,202 | 1,046,366 |
| Nevada | 29,960,223 | 30,143,580 | 30,703,313 | 743,090 |
| New Hampshire | 15,540,919 | 15,636,029 | 15,926,373 | 385,454 |
| New Jersey | 149,580,131 | 150,495,561 | 153,290,098 | 3,709,967 |
| New Mexico | 62,550,656 | 62,933,466 | 64,102,071 | 1,551,415 |
| New York | 493,984,026 | 497,007,208 | 506,236,085 | 12,252,059 |
| North Carolina | 171,736,149 | 172,787,174 | 175,995,642 | 4,259,493 |
| North Dakota | 20,059,789 | 20,182,555 | 20,557,323 | 497,534 |

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Estimate | FY 2014 Estimate | Difference +/- 2012 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ohio | 286,668,880 | 288,423,294 | 293,778,997 | 7,110,117 |
| Oklahoma | 97,666,553 | 98,264,272 | 100,088,931 | 2,422,378 |
| Oregon | 70,304,700 | 70,734,965 | 72,048,435 | 1,743,735 |
| Pennsylvania | 261,801,900 | 263,404,128 | 268,295,253 | 6,493,353 |
| Rhode Island | 25,043,856 | 25,197,124 | 25,665,007 | 621,151 |
| South Carolina | 99,208,187 | 99,815,341 | 101,668,802 | 2,460,615 |
| South Dakota | 21,605,345 | 21,737,570 | 22,141,213 | 535,868 |
| Tennessee | 137,123,145 | 137,962,339 | 140,524,148 | 3,401,003 |
| Texas | 559,620,987 | 563,045,867 | 573,501,009 | 13,880,022 |
| Utah | 45,113,078 | 45,389,170 | 46,231,997 | 1,118,919 |
| Vermont | 15,143,423 | 15,236,101 | 15,519,019 | 375,596 |
| Virginia | 115,286,747 | 115,992,302 | 118,146,151 | 2,859,404 |
| Washington | 117,458,766 | 118,177,614 | 120,372,042 | 2,913,276 |
| West Virginia | 58,201,030 | 58,557,220 | 59,644,563 | 1,443,533 |
| Wisconsin | 105,184,250 | 105,827,978 | 107,793,087 | 2,608,837 |
| Wyoming | 13,438,273 | 13,520,515 | 13,771,576 | 333,303 |
| **Subtotal** | **6,837,452,349** | **6,879,276,601** | **7,007,079,368** | **169,627,019** |
| Indian Tribes | 223,890,976 | 225,261,189 | 229,444,041 | 5,553,065 |
| **Subtotal** | **223,890,976** | **225,261,189** | **229,444,041** | **5,553,065** |
| American Samoa | 2,265,358 | 2,279,222 | 2,321,545 | 56,187 |
| Guam | 2,479,936 | 2,495,113 | 2,541,445 | 61,509 |
| Northern Mariana Islands | 1,753,383 | 1,764,114 | 1,796,872 | 43,489 |
| Palau | 1,404,891 | 1,413,489 | 1,439,736 | 34,845 |
| Puerto Rico | 278,051,317 | 279,752,991 | 284,947,696 | 6,896,379 |
| Virgin Islands | 9,424,359 | 9,482,036 | 9,658,107 | 233,748 |
| Migrant Program | 326,375,159 | 328,372,575 | 334,470,093 | 8,094,934 |
| **Subtotal** | **621,754,403** | **625,559,540** | **637,175,494** | **15,421,091** |
| **Total States/Territories** | **7,683,097,728** | **7,730,097,330** | **7,873,698,903** | **190,601,175** |
| Discretionary Funds | 0 | 0 | 1,399,496,000 | 1,399,496,000 |
| Other | 86,504,885 | 86,780,884 | 107,401,236 | 20,896,351 |
| Training and Technical Assistance | 198,126,411 | 200,432,786 | 240,473,861 | 42,347,450 |
| **Subtotal, Adjustments** | **284,631,296** | **287,213,670** | **1,747,371,097** | **1,462,739,801** |
| **TOTAL RESOURCES** | **$7,967,729,024** | **$8,017,311,000** | **$9,621,070,000** | **$1,653,340,976** |

Notes:
1. Discretionary Funds - These funds include 1) $25 million requested in FY 2014 to minimize disruptions in Head Start services to children and families during the implementation of the Designation Renewal System. Funds will be awarded to grantees on an as-needed basis during the transition period, and 2) Remaining funds are for the Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships grants that will increase the number of Early Head Start slots for infants and toddlers in high quality comprehensive programs.
2. Other - These totals include funding for Research/Evaluation, Monitoring Support, and Program Support.

RUNAWAY AND HOMELESS YOUTH PROGRAM

| Funding Level | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget | Change From FY 2012 Actual |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Basic Center Program | $53,536,000 | $53,863,000 | $53,536,000 | $0 |
| Transitional Living Program | 43,819,000 | 44,087,000 | 43,819,000 | 0 |
| Prevalence, Needs and Characteristics of Homeless Youth | 0 | 0 | 3,000,000 | +3,000,000 |
| Total, Budget Authority | $97,355,000 | $97,950,000 | $100,355,000 | +$3,000,000 |

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

2014 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**, funds grants to community-based public and private agencies for the provision of outreach, crisis intervention, temporary shelter, counseling, family unification and aftercare services to runaway and homeless youth and their families. Basic Centers can provide 21 days of shelter for up to 20 youth at each facility with an exception in those jurisdictions that require a higher limit in order to be licensed as a Basic Center program. Funds available for the Basic Center Program are allotted among the states using a formula based on the population of youth under age 18 as a proportion of the national population. Basic Center programs 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 for youth ages 16 to 22 who cannot safely live with their families. Youth entering a TLP under the age of 18 are eligible for up to 21 months of service until they reach the age of 18. All youth between the ages 18 up to 22 are eligible for up to 18 months of TLP services. TLPs provide long-term safe, stable, and nurturing environment for homeless youth. Services include counseling in basic life skills, interpersonal skill building, educational advancement, job attainment skills, and physical and behavioral health care. These services are designed to help youth that are homeless develop the skills necessary to make a successful transition to self-sufficient living. The TLP also funds maternity group homes, which are specifically designed to meet the needs of pregnant and parenting homeless youth. These homes provide the services described above in addition to parenting support.

Funding also is provided for the national toll-free runaway and homeless youth crisis hotline that responds to between 100,000-120,000 calls a year. Of these calls, 44 percent come from youth, 36 percent come from parents and the remaining 20 percent are general information and client-related calls.

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

| | |
|---|---|
| 2009 | $97,234,000 |
| 2010 | $97,734,000 |
| 2011 | $97,539,000 |
| 2012 | $97,355,000 |
| 2013 | $97,950,000 |

In an attempt to gain greater insight into how RHY programs support the lives of youth transitioning into adulthood, FY 2013 marked the beginning of the Transitional Living Program Evaluation. The ACF Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB) has partnered with Abt Associates, Inc, to conduct an outcome and implementation study of multiple TLP sites and program youth over the next five years. Abt Associates will interview staff and other local stakeholders at participating grantee organizations to assess organizational structure, policy, programming options and service delivery models. Additionally, program youth will be recruited to participate in a longitudinal impact study to measure health, housing, educational completion, employment, risk moderation and other factors at entry, exit and again six, twelve and eighteen months after they exit from the TLP. This evaluation will help identify long term outcomes for youth and suggest which housing, services and program models provide the best support for youth in their development of protective factors around safety, well being, permanent connections and self sufficiency.

The TLP program increased its 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) - to 89 percent in FY 2012, surpassing the FY 2012 target of 86 percent by three percentage points. These improvements 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 FYBS funded Runaway and Homeless Youth Training and Technical Assistance Center operating out of Louisville, KY.

**Budget Request** – The FY 2014 request for the Runaway and Homeless Youth Program is $100,355,000, an increase of $3,000,000 above the FY 2013 President's Budget. These funds will support 342 Basic Center Programs and 215 Transitional Living Programs. This request includes $3 million for the Prevalence, Needs and Characteristics of Homeless Youth study to provide a periodic estimate of the incidence and prevalence of youth homelessness, which is currently authorized by the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act.

These new funds are being requested for the first time 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 – on-going, confident estimates of the number of unaccompanied homeless youth; on-going information collection on characteristics and needs of unaccompanied homeless youth; and building the capacity and using effective interventions to prevent homelessness, reduce new homelessness, and eliminate chronic homelessness. Prevalence estimates on homeless youth and the information that will be generated relating to needs and characteristics will show the overall scale of the problem of youth homelessness at

given times; demonstrate the extent to which more or fewer youth are becoming homeless; provide clarity on the magnitude of the problem and facilitate action toward reducing rates and episodes of youth homelessness; and significantly improve understanding of the diversity of needs for this population to enable the implementation of more effective and efficient service strategies at the program level.

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

The Runaway and Homeless Youth 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 60.5 percent in FY 2012, exceeding the FY 2012 target of 57 percent. By FY 2014, it is expected that 60 percent of youth will either complete their plans successfully or leave ahead of schedule based on a positive opportunity.

The FY 2014 request for this program is aligned with the *Opening Doors: Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness* September 2012 amendment for *Meeting the Needs of Unaccompanied Youth*. For the past year, ACF has worked to review and identify improved performance measures and program indicators to help assess long term outcomes experienced by youth who use our shelter programs. ACF has also joined with other federal partners that serve homeless populations to discuss moving toward a shared language, shared data elements and data collection instruments.

The 2014 Budget supports ongoing interagency efforts to improve outcomes for disconnected youth by providing targeted funding and continuing last year's request for Performance Partnerships pilot authority. Performance Partnership pilots would allow states and localities enhanced flexibility in administering federal discretionary youth-serving programs in exchange for greater accountability for results. The Budget requests a total of $25 million — $15 million in Department of Education and $10 million in the Department of Labor's Workforce Innovation Fund — to support pilot development through targeted technical assistance and other cross-agency activities to improve educational, employment and other key outcomes for disconnected youth. These may include youth-focused Pay for Success projects and evaluations. The Department of Health and Human Services does not request additional funds for this purpose, but will continue to collaborate with the Department of Education and the Department of Labor on these pilots.

## Outputs and Outcomes Table

| Measure | Most Recent Result | FY 2012 Target | FY 2014 Target | FY 2014 Target +/- FY 2012 Target |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4.1LT and 4A: Increase the proportion of youth living in safe and appropriate settings after exiting ACF-funded Transitional Living Program (TLP) services. (Outcome) | FY 2012: 89%<br><br>Target: 86%<br><br>(Target Exceeded) | 86% | 86% | Maintain |
| 4.2LT and 4B: Increase the proportion of youth who complete the Transitional Living Program (TLP) by graduating or who leave ahead of schedule based upon an opportunity. (Outcome) | FY 2012: 60.5%<br><br>Target: 57%<br><br>(Target Exceeded) | 57% | 60% | + 3 |
| 4C: Increase the proportion of Transitional Living Program (TLP) youth who are engaged in community service and service learning activities while in the program. (Outcome) | FY 2012: 39.0%<br><br>Target: 38.4%<br><br>(Target Exceeded) | 38.4% | Prior Result +2% | N/A |
| 4D: Maintain the proportion of youth who are prevented from running as a result of Basic Center Programs' (BCP) non-shelter, preventive services as a percentage of all youth receiving such services. (Outcome) | FY 2012: 95.3%<br><br>Target: 96%<br><br>(Target Not Met) | 96% | 96% | Maintain |
| 4i: Number of Basic Center Program grants. (Output) | FY 2012: 321<br><br>(Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 4ii: Number of youth entered BCP for services in the shelter. (Output) | FY 2012: 36,860<br><br>(Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 4iii: Number of Transitional Living Program grants. (Output) | FY 2012: 205<br><br>(Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 4iv: Number of youth entered TLP for services in the residency. (Output) | FY 2012: 3,880<br><br>(Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |

Resource and Program Data
Basic Center Program

| Data Category | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resource Data: | | | |
| Service Grants | | | |
| Formula | | | |
| Discretionary | $48,182,064 | $48,476,938 | $48,182,400 |
| Research/Evaluation | 754,343 | 780,745 | 807,900 |
| Demonstration/Development | 226,260 | 234,125 | 234,125 |
| Training/Technical Assistance | 3,807,945 | 3,816,294 | 3,183,775 |
| Program Support | 565,008 | 555,162 | 1,127,800 |
| Total, Resources | $53,535,620 | $53,863,264 | $53,536,000 |
| Program Data: | | | |
| Number of Grants | 324 | 323 | 323 |
| New Starts | | | |
| # | 95 | 114 | 114 |
| $ | $16,595,395 | $16,290,063 | $17,533,447 |
| Continuations | | | |
| # | 229 | 209 | 209 |
| $ | $33,928,634 | $34,819,601 | $33,048,953 |
| Contracts | | | |
| # | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| $ | $2,771,154 | $2,512,340 | $2,712,340 |
| Interagency Agreements | | | |
| # | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| $ | $240,260 | $240,260 | $240,260 |

Notes:

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

Resource and Program Data
Transitional Living Program

| Data Category | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resource Data: | | | |
| Service Grants | | | |
| Formula | | | |
| Discretionary | $39,437,113 | $39,678,477 | $39,437,100 |
| Research/Evaluation | 298,727 | 607,985 | 295,867 |
| Demonstration/Development | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 |
| Training/Technical Assistance | 2,436,617 | 2,118,570 | 2,130,000 |
| Program Support | 446,550 | 482,165 | 756,033 |
| Total, Resources | $43,819,007 | $44,087,197 | $43,819,000 |
| Program Data: | | | |
| Number of Grants | 214 | 215 | 215 |
| New Starts | | | |
| # | 72 | 106 | 34 |
| $ | $15,685,367 | $20,764,690 | $6,749,709 |
| Continuations | | | |
| # | 142 | 109 | 181 |
| $ | $26,973,035 | $21,240,607 | $34,787,391 |
| Contracts | | | |
| # | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| $ | $930,602 | $1,852,561 | $2,052,561 |
| Interagency Agreements | | | |
| # | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| $ | $229,338 | $229,339 | $229,339 |

Notes:

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

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

| Data Category | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resource Data: | | | |
| Service Grants | | | |
| Formula | | | |
| Discretionary | | | |
| Research/Evaluation | | | $3,000,000 |
| Demonstration/Development | | | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | | | |
| Program Support | | | |
| Total, Resources | $0 | $0 | $3,000,000 |
| Program Data: | | | |
| Number of Grants | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| New Starts | | | |
| # | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| $ | $0 | $0 | $3,000,000 |
| 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 2014 Discretionary State/Formula Grants**

**CFDA # 93.623**

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Estimate | FY 2014 Estimate | Difference +/- 2012 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 690,809 | 725,727 | 689,917 | -892 |
| Alaska | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 0 |
| Arizona | 999,959 | 1,017,900 | 1,010,985 | 11,026 |
| Arkansas | 428,847 | 428,370 | 428,157 | -690 |
| California | 5,826,091 | 5,697,127 | 5,833,733 | 7,642 |
| Colorado | 709,820 | 755,482 | 752,549 | 42,729 |
| Connecticut | 527,074 | 508,617 | 527,074 | 0 |
| Delaware | 215,102 | 200,000 | 200,000 | -15,102 |
| District of Columbia | 341,570 | 341,570 | 340,580 | -990 |
| Florida | 2,595,439 | 2,442,984 | 2,519,263 | -76,176 |
| Georgia | 1,569,378 | 1,513,025 | 1,574,828 | 5,450 |
| Hawaii | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 0 |
| Idaho | 266,342 | 245,964 | 266,342 | 0 |
| Illinois | 1,951,901 | 1,906,318 | 1,950,511 | -1,390 |
| Indiana | 994,715 | 978,763 | 993,788 | -927 |
| Iowa | 389,418 | 441,598 | 446,375 | 56,957 |
| Kansas | 269,671 | 423,487 | 444,402 | 174,731 |
| Kentucky | 594,997 | 625,006 | 606,147 | 11,150 |
| Louisiana | 847,924 | 695,791 | 673,419 | -174,505 |
| Maine | 382,558 | 382,558 | 200,000 | -182,558 |
| Maryland | 797,329 | 836,394 | 816,190 | 18,861 |
| Massachusetts | 1,030,101 | 899,740 | 857,970 | -172,131 |
| Michigan | 2,362,150 | 1,967,486 | 1,408,371 | -953,779 |
| Minnesota | 970,646 | 818,708 | 808,725 | -161,921 |
| Mississippi | 408,689 | 477,175 | 447,777 | 39,088 |
| Missouri | 993,426 | 884,516 | 868,214 | -125,212 |
| Montana | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 0 |
| Nebraska | 322,262 | 322,262 | 274,250 | -48,012 |
| Nevada | 404,535 | 396,290 | 403,983 | -552 |
| New Hampshire | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 0 |
| New Jersey | 1,263,326 | 1,248,642 | 1,262,723 | -603 |
| New Mexico | 719,499 | 557,000 | 594,499 | -125,000 |
| New York | 2,681,604 | 2,676,624 | 2,690,348 | 8,744 |
| North Carolina | 1,365,307 | 1,405,047 | 1,401,210 | 35,903 |
| North Dakota | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 0 |

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Estimate | FY 2014 Estimate | Difference +/- 2012 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ohio | 1,664,303 | 1,675,861 | 1,676,176 | 11,873 |
| Oklahoma | 570,254 | 545,018 | 570,254 | 0 |
| Oregon | 1,036,324 | 856,324 | 804,149 | -232,175 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,736,914 | 1,666,335 | 1,720,573 | -16,341 |
| Rhode Island | 180,128 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 19,872 |
| South Carolina | 549,828 | 640,162 | 641,207 | 91,379 |
| South Dakota | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 0 |
| Tennessee | 828,297 | 920,494 | 923,853 | 95,556 |
| Texas | 3,511,757 | 4,133,922 | 4,219,369 | 707,612 |
| Utah | 549,794 | 560,672 | 535,791 | -14,003 |
| Vermont | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 0 |
| Virginia | 760,000 | 1,113,892 | 1,130,900 | 370,900 |
| Washington | 1,114,831 | 962,815 | 992,498 | -122,333 |
| West Virginia | 254,297 | 186,057 | 254,297 | 0 |
| Wisconsin | 834,848 | 810,138 | 825,520 | -9,328 |
| Wyoming | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 0 |
| **Subtotal** | **48,112,064** | **47,691,861** | **47,386,917** | **-725,147** |
| American Samoa | 0 | 70,000 | 70,000 | 70,000 |
| Guam | 70,000 | 70,000 | 70,000 | 0 |
| Northern Mariana Islands | 0 | 70,000 | 70,000 | 70,000 |
| Puerto Rico | 0 | 504,813 | 515,483 | 515,483 |
| Virgin Islands | 0 | 70,000 | 70,000 | 70,000 |
| **Subtotal** | **70,000** | **784,813** | **795,483** | **725,483** |
| **Total States/Territories** | **48,182,064** | **48,476,674** | **48,182,400** | **336** |
| Other | 1,545,611 | 1,570,032 | 2,169,825 | 624,214 |
| Training and Technical Assistance | 3,807,945 | 3,816,294 | 3,183,775 | -624,170 |
| **Subtotal, Adjustments** | **5,353,556** | **5,386,326** | **5,353,600** | **44** |
| **TOTAL RESOURCES** | **$53,535,620** | **$53,863,000** | **$53,536,000** | **$380** |

SERVICE CONNECTION FOR YOUTH ON THE STREETS

| Funding Level | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget | Change From FY 2012 Actual |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total, Budget Authority | $17,901,000 | $18,011,000 | $17,901,000 | $0 |

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

2014 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:

2009 ..... $17,721,000
2010 ..... $17,971,000
2011 ..... $17,935,000
2012 ..... $17,901,000
2013 ..... $18,011,000

In FY 2010, the baseline for a new performance measure for the Street Outreach Program (SOP) was established. This performance measure allows the SOP 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 2012 actual result shows an agency average of 165 street youth who accepted shelter. This average not only exceeds the targeted average of 157, but also exceeds the previous year's actual result of 154. Street Outreach Programs may include staffing such as roving teams of youth workers, a drop-in center, or other youth-friendly venues designed to attract street youth, who are constantly at risk of victimization and exposure to the elements.

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

**Budget Request** – The FY 2014 request for Service Connection for Youth on the Street is $17, 901,000, the same as the FY 2013 President's Budget. These funds will be used for the SOP to assist private, non-profit agencies in meeting the critical needs of the runaway, homeless and street youth population by building relationships between grantee staff and youth receiving street-based outreach services and educational information.

As previously noted, the SOP recently established a new performance measure to track the average number of street youth contacts per agency who are provided shelter for at least one night. By FY 2014, the program aims to improve by at least two percent over the previous year's actual result.

The FY 2014 President's Budget request for this program is aligned with the Opening Doors: the Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness September 2012 amendment for *Meeting the Needs of Unaccompanied Youth*. Because it is recognized that youth on the street may be in need of a more intense array of services, ACF has moved forward on a Street Outreach Initiative designed to engage and assess street youth to help identify their needs, the services that they prefer and gather much needed descriptive data on this transient population. This initiative will yield rich information that will assist ACF in making data-driven decisions that will inform the youth serving agencies in helping to move youth from the street and achieve more stable long term outcomes.

**Outputs and Outcomes Table**

| Measure | Most Recent Result | FY 2012 Target | FY 2014 Target | FY 2014 Target +/- FY 2012 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 2012: 165<br><br>Target: 157<br><br>(Target Exceeded) | 157 | Prior Result +2% | N/A |
| 4v: Number of Street Outreach Program (SOP) grants. (Output) | FY 2012: 138<br><br>(Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |

Resource and Program Data
Service Connection for Youth on the Streets

| Data Category | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resource Data: | | | |
| Service Grants | | | |
| Formula | | | |
| Discretionary | $16,310,992 | $16,209,591 | $16,110,900 |
| Research/Evaluation | | | |
| Demonstration/Development | | | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | 35,473 | 336,502 | 907,755 |
| Program Support | 1,537,329 | 1,464,564 | 882,345 |
| Total, Resources | $17,883,794 | $18,010,657 | $17,901,000 |
| Program Data: | | | |
| Number of Grants | 155 | 155 | 155 |
| New Starts | | | |
| # | 58 | 82 | 15 |
| $ | $5,529,302 | $8,994,166 | $1,721,596 |
| Continuations | | | |
| # | 97 | 73 | 140 |
| $ | $10,817,163 | $7,226,391 | $14,389,304 |
| Contracts | | | |
| # | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| $ | $1,124,803 | $1,445,840 | $1,399,840 |
| Interagency Agreements | | | |
| # | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| $ | $412,526 | $344,260 | $390,260 |

Notes:

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

CAPTA STATE GRANTS

| Funding Level | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget | Change From FY 2012 Actual |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total, Budget Authority | $26,432,000 | $26,594,000 | $26,432,000 | $0 |

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

2014 Authorization ..... Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method ..... Formula Grant

**Program Description and Accomplishments** – The Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) State Grant program provides grants to states to improve child protective service systems. Grants are based on an initial allocation of $50,000 per state with additional funds distributed in proportion to the state's population of children under the age of 18. This program assists states in improving: intake, assessment, screening and investigation of child abuse and neglect reports; risk and safety assessment protocols; training for child protective services workers and mandated reporters; programs and procedures for the identification, prevention and treatment of child abuse and neglect; development and implementation of procedures for collaboration among child protection services, domestic violence, and other agencies; and services to disabled infants with life-threatening conditions and their families. In addition, under this program, states perform a range of prevention activities including addressing the needs of infants born with prenatal drug exposure, referring children not at risk of imminent harm to community services, implementing criminal record checks for prospective foster and adoptive parents and other adults in their homes, training child protective services workers, protecting the legal rights of families and alleged perpetrators, and supporting Citizen Review Panels. The CAPTA Reauthorization Act of 2010 reauthorized the program through FY 2015. Reauthorization includes new state plan assurances and a focus on collaboration and linkages between domestic violence and child abuse and neglect. Reauthorization also includes a new funding formula adjustment should appropriations exceed FY 2009 amounts by more than $1 million.

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

2009 ..... $26,535,000
2010 ..... $26,535,000
2011 ..... $26,482,000
2012 ..... $26,432,000
2013 ..... $26,594,000

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. ACF does not anticipate that this slight increase is the start of a negative trend in this performance area. 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 2014 request for Child Abuse State Grants is $26,432,000, the same as the FY 2012 enacted level. These funds will continue to help support improved child protection systems, including prevention services for families. Child abuse and neglect continues to be a significant problem in the United States. CAPTA funds support efforts of the states to establish and maintain effective systems of child protection, a critical element in eliminating the tragedy of child abuse and neglect.

In addition to the continued emphasis on reducing the rate of repeat maltreatment, the CAPTA State Grant program is working to improve states' average response time between maltreatment report and investigation. This performance measure is calculated based on the median of all states' average response times in hours from screen-in reports to the initiation of an investigation. As with a number of other performance measures in this area, FY 2010 performance was updated as a result of revised state reports. Originally the FY 2010 result for this measure was reported as 61.00 hours; however, updated data show that the actual performance in this area was 54 hours, which bested the target response time of 55.62 hours for that year. Current reports of FY 2011 states' performance on this measure shows the median response time increased to 62.5 hours, missing the FY 2011 target of 51.3 hours. ACF attributes this increase in currently reported response time for FY 2011to a combination of several states experiencing significant increases and a few other states that also saw relatively minor increases. ACF 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 2014.

**Outputs and Outcomes Table**

| Measure | Most Recent Result | FY 2012 Target | FY 2014 Target | FY 2014 Target +/- FY 2012 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 2011: 6.7%<br><br>Target: 6.3%<br><br>(Target Not Met) | 6.5% (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 2011: 62.5 hrs<br><br>Target: 51.3 hrs<br><br>(Target Not Met) | 59.38 hrs (Prior Result -5%) | Prior Result -5% | N/A |

Resource and Program Data
CAPTA State Grants

| Data Category | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resource Data: | | | |
| Service Grants | | | |
| Formula | $26,431,949 | $26,593,712 | $26,432,000 |
| Discretionary | | | |
| Research/Evaluation | | | |
| Demonstration/Development | | | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | | | |
| Program Support | | | |
| Total, Resources | $26,431,949 | $26,593,712 | $26,432,000 |
| Program Data: | | | |
| Number of Grants | 56 | 56 | 56 |
| New Starts | | | |
| # | 56 | 56 | 56 |
| $ | $26,431,949 | $26,593,712 | $26,432,000 |
| Continuations | | | |
| # | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $ | $0 | $0 | $0 |
| Contracts | | | |
| # | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $ | $0 | $0 | $0 |
| Interagency Agreements | | | |
| # | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $ | $0 | $0 | $0 |

## State Table - CAPTA State Grants

**FY 2014 Discretionary State/Formula Grants**

**CFDA # 93.669**

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Estimate | FY 2014 Estimate | Difference +/- 2012 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 405,799 | 408,287 | 405,800 | 1 |
| Alaska | 108,871 | 109,538 | 108,871 | 0 |
| Arizona | 561,808 | 565,252 | 561,809 | 1 |
| Arkansas | 273,533 | 275,210 | 273,534 | 1 |
| California | 2,970,342 | 2,988,553 | 2,970,348 | 6 |
| Colorado | 435,065 | 437,732 | 435,066 | 1 |
| Connecticut | 306,692 | 308,572 | 306,693 | 1 |
| Delaware | 114,648 | 115,351 | 114,648 | 0 |
| District of Columbia | 81,674 | 82,175 | 81,674 | 0 |
| Florida | 1,307,388 | 1,315,403 | 1,307,391 | 3 |
| Georgia | 832,803 | 837,909 | 832,805 | 2 |
| Hawaii | 145,454 | 146,346 | 145,454 | 0 |
| Idaho | 184,807 | 185,940 | 184,807 | 0 |
| Illinois | 1,033,134 | 1,039,468 | 1,033,136 | 2 |
| Indiana | 555,300 | 558,704 | 555,301 | 1 |
| Iowa | 278,723 | 280,432 | 278,724 | 1 |
| Kansas | 278,392 | 280,099 | 278,393 | 1 |
| Kentucky | 371,526 | 373,804 | 371,527 | 1 |
| Louisiana | 401,261 | 403,721 | 401,262 | 1 |
| Maine | 136,254 | 137,089 | 136,254 | 0 |
| Maryland | 475,078 | 477,991 | 475,079 | 1 |
| Massachusetts | 495,801 | 498,841 | 495,802 | 1 |
| Michigan | 786,466 | 791,288 | 786,468 | 2 |
| Minnesota | 453,431 | 456,211 | 453,432 | 1 |
| Mississippi | 287,382 | 289,144 | 287,383 | 1 |
| Missouri | 497,848 | 500,900 | 497,849 | 1 |
| Montana | 120,240 | 120,977 | 120,240 | 0 |
| Nebraska | 194,279 | 195,470 | 194,279 | 0 |
| Nevada | 258,934 | 260,521 | 258,934 | 0 |
| New Hampshire | 140,244 | 141,104 | 140,244 | 0 |
| New Jersey | 698,855 | 703,140 | 698,856 | 1 |
| New Mexico | 212,958 | 214,264 | 212,958 | 0 |
| New York | 1,408,822 | 1,417,459 | 1,408,825 | 3 |
| North Carolina | 766,851 | 771,552 | 766,852 | 1 |
| North Dakota | 97,087 | 97,682 | 97,087 | 0 |

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Estimate | FY 2014 Estimate | Difference +/- 2012 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ohio | 907,955 | 913,522 | 907,957 | 2 |
| Oklahoma | 342,085 | 344,182 | 342,086 | 1 |
| Oregon | 322,225 | 324,201 | 322,226 | 1 |
| Pennsylvania | 927,247 | 932,932 | 927,249 | 2 |
| Rhode Island | 120,363 | 121,101 | 120,363 | 0 |
| South Carolina | 389,466 | 391,854 | 389,467 | 1 |
| South Dakota | 113,715 | 114,412 | 113,715 | 0 |
| Tennessee | 520,018 | 523,206 | 520,019 | 1 |
| Texas | 2,207,124 | 2,220,656 | 2,207,128 | 4 |
| Utah | 323,662 | 325,646 | 323,663 | 1 |
| Vermont | 90,603 | 91,158 | 90,603 | 0 |
| Virginia | 632,394 | 636,271 | 632,395 | 1 |
| Washington | 546,834 | 550,187 | 546,835 | 1 |
| West Virginia | 171,720 | 172,773 | 171,720 | 0 |
| Wisconsin | 470,845 | 473,732 | 470,846 | 1 |
| Wyoming | 92,541 | 93,108 | 92,541 | 0 |
| **Subtotal** | **25,856,547** | **26,015,070** | **25,856,597** | **50** |
| American Samoa | 58,024 | 58,380 | 58,024 | 0 |
| Guam | 67,234 | 67,646 | 67,234 | 0 |
| Northern Mariana Islands | 55,571 | 55,912 | 55,571 | 0 |
| Puerto Rico | 333,800 | 335,846 | 333,801 | 1 |
| Virgin Islands | 60,773 | 61,146 | 60,773 | 0 |
| **Subtotal** | **575,402** | **578,930** | **575,403** | **1** |
| **Total States/Territories** | **26,431,949** | **26,594,000** | **26,432,000** | **51** |
| **TOTAL RESOURCES** | **$26,431,949** | **$26,594,000** | **$26,432,000** | **$51** |

CHILD ABUSE DISCRETIONARY ACTIVITIES

| Funding Level | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget | Change From FY 2012 Actual |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total, Budget Authority | $25,744,000 | $25,902,000 | $25,744,000 | $0 |

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

2014 Authorization ..... Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method ..... Competitive Grant

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

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

Two Quality Improvement Centers are funded through this program: 1) the National Quality Improvement Center on Preventing the Abuse and Neglect of Infants and Young Children (a.k.a. National Quality Improvement Center on Early Childhood) which works to improve the social, physical, behavioral, cognitive, and emotional well-being of children zero to five years old, and their families, who are at risk of abuse and neglect by fostering collaborative research and demonstration projects across the child abuse prevention, child welfare, early childhood, and other health, education, and social service systems; and 2) the National Quality Improvement Center on Differential Response in Child Protective Services which works to generate knowledge on effective practice models of differential response in child protective systems and supports the infrastructure needed at the state and local levels to improve child welfare outcomes for children and their families who are identified as a result of referrals for suspected child maltreatment.

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

2009 ..... $41,757,000
2010 ..... $29,020,000
2011 ..... $25,793,000

2012 ..... $25,744,000
2013 ..... $25,902,000

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

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

**Budget Request** – The FY 2014 request for Child Abuse Discretionary Activities is $25,744,000, the same as the FY 2012 enacted level. These funds will support 28 grants designed to assist and enhance national, state and local efforts to prevent, identify and treat child abuse.

Child abuse discretionary grants support a wide range of efforts intended to increase the knowledge base on evidence-based practices and strategies for their implementation; facilitate systems improvement in state, county and local programs; identify and evaluate effective strategies to reduce child abuse and neglect of infants and young children; and demonstrate effective approaches to address issues identified in 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 National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect; and
- Rigorous Evaluations of Existing Child Abuse Prevention Programs.

Resource and Program Data
Child Abuse Discretionary Activities

| Data Category | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resource Data: | | | |
| Service Grants | | | |
| Formula | | | |
| Discretionary | | | |
| Research/Evaluation | $3,426,401 | $2,125,000 | $1,893,000 |
| Demonstration/Development | 13,078,869 | 13,583,000 | 13,687,195 |
| Training/Technical Assistance | 8,705,575 | 9,695,805 | 9,720,805 |
| Program Support | 490,207 | 498,000 | 443,000 |
| Total, Resources | $25,701,052 | $25,901,805 | $25,744,000 |
| Program Data: | | | |
| Number of Grants | 25 | 26 | 23 |
| New Starts | | | |
| # | 5 | 9 | 6 |
| $ | $4,483,643 | $8,700,000 | $3,156,000 |
| Continuations | | | |
| # | 20 | 17 | 17 |
| $ | $13,274,840 | $9,588,000 | $14,997,195 |
| Contracts | | | |
| # | 10 | 9 | 7 |
| $ | $7,250,504 | $6,823,805 | $6,800,805 |
| Interagency Agreements | | | |
| # | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| $ | $689,998 | $790,000 | $790,000 |

Notes:

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

COMMUNITY-BASED CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION

| Funding Level | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget | Change From FY 2012 Actual |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total, Budget Authority | $41,527,000 | $41,782,000 | $41,527,000 | $0 |

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

2014 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.

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:

2009 ..... $41,689,000
2010 ..... $41,689,000
2011 ..... $41,606,000
2012 ..... $41,527,000
2013 ..... $41,782,000

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

One performance indicator the CBCAP program tracks is the rate of first-time child maltreatment victims (maltreatment victims who have not been maltreatment victims in any prior year) per 1,000 children. In recent years, ACF has seen incremental improvement in this area with the rate of first time victims declining from 7.18 victims of maltreatment per 1,000 children in the population in FY 2008 to a rate of 6.82 in FY 2011. Updated information provided by states has allowed ACF to get a clearer picture of the actual rate. ACF has seen incremental improvement in this area with the overall rate of first time victims declining. In the table below, the actual FY 2009 performance has been revised to 6.92 per 1000, reflecting revised state data submissions received since the data were previously reported. This updated

information also affected the FY 2010 rate which has now been revised to show 6.98 first time victims per 1000 children in the population. Therefore, the revised data actually shows a small increase in the rate from FY 2009 to FY 2010, rather than the decrease we initially anticipated. However, the FY 2011 rate shows improvement from FY 2010 to FY 2011. The currently reported rate for FY 2011 is 6.82, which slightly exceeded the target rate of 6.93 per 1000. Since performance targets are based on the previous year's performance, when a revision in the actual reported performance was provided, the target for the following year was also revised. Even with these revisions, ACF has seen incremental improvement in this area with the overall rate of first time victims declining.

**Budget Request** – The FY 2014 request for the CBCAP program is $41,527,000, the same as the FY 2012 enacted level. These funds will support 60 grants designed to assist and enhance national, state and local efforts to prevent, identify and treat child abuse. There continues to be a tremendous need for resources that can support direct services to families including trauma-based services, as well as strengthen the service delivery infrastructure within the states.

Because the use of evidence-based and evidence-informed practices promotes more efficient and effective use of program funds, ACF developed an efficiency measure to reflect progress towards this goal. Currently, the Children's Bureau and its National Resource Center for CBCAP are working closely with the states to promote the greater use of the evidence base in funding decisions. A baseline of 27 percent was established for this performance measure in FY 2006, which captured the percentage of total funds going towards evidence-based and evidence-informed programs when this reporting was initiated. ACF has made steady progress on this measure, with the percent of CBCAP funding directed toward evidence-based or evidence-informed practices rising to 34 percent in FY 2007, 37 percent in FY 2008, 49 percent in FY 2009, 57 percent in FY 2010, and to 62 percent in FY 2011, exceeding the FY 2011 target of 60 percent. The target of a three percentage point annual increase in the amount of funds devoted to evidence-based practice through FY 2014 was selected as a meaningful increment of improvement since it will take time for states to adjust their funding priorities to meet these new requirements. ACF is committed to continuing to work with CBCAP grantees to invest in evidence-based practices, while continuing to promote evaluation and innovation, so as to expand the availability of evidence-informed and evidence-based practice over time.

**Outputs and Outcomes Table**

| Measure | Most Recent Result | FY 2012 Target | FY 2014 Target | FY 2014 Target +/- FY 2012 Target |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7A: Decrease the rate of first-time victims per 1,000 children (CBCAP) (Outcome) | FY 2011: 6.82<br><br>Target: 6.93 [27]<br><br>(Target Exceeded) | 6.77 (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 2011: 62.3%<br><br>Target: 60%<br><br>(Target Exceeded) | 65.3% (Prior Result +3PP) | Prior Result +3PP | N/A |

[27] This target has been updated as a result of updated state data, which impacted previous results used to calculate this target.

| Measure | Most Recent Result | FY 2012 Target | FY 2014 Target | FY 2014 Target +/- FY 2012 Target |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7i: Number of children receiving preventive services through CBCAP and other sources.[28] (Output) | FY 2010: 3.3 million<br><br>(Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |

[28] This output measure has been renumerated.

Resource and Program Data
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention

| Data Category | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resource Data: | | | |
| Service Grants | | | |
| Formula | $39,698,512 | $39,952,511 | $39,698,000 |
| Discretionary | | | |
| Research/Evaluation | | | |
| Demonstration/Development | 416,545 | 417,000 | 417,000 |
| Training/Technical Assistance | 1,254,000 | 1,254,000 | 1,254,000 |
| Program Support | 158,000 | 158,000 | 158,000 |
| Total, Resources | $41,527,057 | $41,781,511 | $41,527,000 |
| Program Data: | | | |
| Number of Grants | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| New Starts | | | |
| # | 56 | 56 | 57 |
| $ | $39,698,512 | $39,952,511 | $40,898,000 |
| Continuations | | | |
| # | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| $ | $1,616,545 | $1,617,000 | $417,000 |
| Contracts | | | |
| # | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| $ | $54,000 | $54,000 | $54,000 |
| Interagency Agreements | | | |
| # | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| $ | $158,000 | $158,000 | $158,000 |

Notes:

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

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

## State Table - Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention

**FY 2014 Discretionary State/Formula Grants**

**CFDA # 93.590**

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Estimate | FY 2014 Estimate | Difference +/- 2012 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 503,648 | 506,704 | 466,642 | -37,006 |
| Alaska | 474,015 | 476,892 | 476,893 | 2,878 |
| Arizona | 773,526 | 778,220 | 596,113 | -177,413 |
| Arkansas | 251,717 | 253,245 | 250,300 | -1,417 |
| California | 3,595,715 | 3,617,536 | 3,604,970 | 9,255 |
| Colorado | 582,764 | 586,301 | 615,190 | 32,426 |
| Connecticut | 961,207 | 967,040 | 899,387 | -61,820 |
| Delaware | 207,861 | 209,122 | 208,004 | 143 |
| District of Columbia | 230,266 | 231,663 | 233,566 | 3,300 |
| Florida | 1,384,136 | 1,392,536 | 1,381,909 | -2,227 |
| Georgia | 986,470 | 992,457 | 1,015,955 | 29,485 |
| Hawaii | 288,514 | 290,265 | 287,991 | -523 |
| Idaho | 204,671 | 205,913 | 205,165 | 494 |
| Illinois | 1,310,753 | 1,318,708 | 1,272,544 | -38,209 |
| Indiana | 1,071,647 | 1,078,151 | 1,117,532 | 45,885 |
| Iowa | 445,546 | 448,250 | 462,552 | 17,006 |
| Kansas | 954,337 | 960,129 | 846,101 | -108,236 |
| Kentucky | 2,233,650 | 2,247,205 | 2,261,847 | 28,197 |
| Louisiana | 421,346 | 423,903 | 428,672 | 7,326 |
| Maine | 225,734 | 227,104 | 219,576 | -6,158 |
| Maryland | 713,425 | 717,755 | 705,025 | -8,400 |
| Massachusetts | 557,287 | 560,669 | 553,549 | -3,738 |
| Michigan | 853,658 | 858,839 | 842,219 | -11,439 |
| Minnesota | 1,341,076 | 1,349,215 | 1,243,557 | -97,519 |
| Mississippi | 256,190 | 257,745 | 274,727 | 18,537 |
| Missouri | 535,060 | 538,307 | 567,271 | 32,211 |
| Montana | 204,425 | 205,666 | 203,293 | -1,132 |
| Nebraska | 394,143 | 396,535 | 310,016 | -84,127 |
| Nevada | 360,609 | 362,797 | 358,007 | -2,602 |
| New Hampshire | 211,129 | 212,410 | 263,840 | 52,711 |
| New Jersey | 2,774,884 | 2,791,724 | 2,759,753 | -15,131 |
| New Mexico | 381,518 | 383,833 | 216,906 | -164,612 |
| New York | 1,490,310 | 1,499,354 | 1,517,485 | 27,175 |
| North Carolina | 1,044,477 | 1,050,816 | 1,186,101 | 141,624 |
| North Dakota | 202,937 | 204,169 | 202,582 | -355 |

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Estimate | FY 2014 Estimate | Difference +/- 2012 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ohio | 1,052,892 | 1,059,282 | 1,271,521 | 218,629 |
| Oklahoma | 793,236 | 798,050 | 848,677 | 55,441 |
| Oregon | 296,386 | 298,185 | 296,477 | 91 |
| Pennsylvania | 975,860 | 981,782 | 978,754 | 2,894 |
| Rhode Island | 241,821 | 243,289 | 244,985 | 3,164 |
| South Carolina | 469,670 | 472,520 | 494,951 | 25,281 |
| South Dakota | 202,360 | 203,588 | 202,364 | 4 |
| Tennessee | 893,211 | 898,632 | 944,363 | 51,152 |
| Texas | 2,354,177 | 2,368,464 | 2,354,146 | -31 |
| Utah | 422,397 | 424,960 | 415,731 | -6,666 |
| Vermont | 200,000 | 201,214 | 199,607 | -393 |
| Virginia | 646,242 | 650,164 | 638,710 | -7,532 |
| Washington | 580,821 | 584,346 | 587,409 | 6,588 |
| West Virginia | 269,217 | 270,851 | 269,450 | 233 |
| Wisconsin | 560,162 | 563,561 | 538,047 | -22,115 |
| Wyoming | 205,123 | 206,368 | 204,455 | -668 |
| **Subtotal** | **38,592,226** | **38,826,431** | **38,544,887** | **-47,339** |
| Indian Tribes | 416,545 | 415,270 | 415,270 | -1,275 |
| **Subtotal** | **416,545** | **415,270** | **415,270** | **-1,275** |
| 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 | 306,286 | 308,145 | 334,689 | 28,403 |
| Virgin Islands | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 0 |
| **Subtotal** | **1,106,286** | **1,108,145** | **1,134,689** | **28,403** |
| **Total States/Territories** | **40,115,057** | **40,349,846** | **40,094,846** | **-20,211** |
| Other | 212,000 | 232,154 | 232,154 | 20,154 |
| Training and Technical Assistance | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 | 0 |
| **Subtotal, Adjustments** | **1,412,000** | **1,432,154** | **1,432,154** | **20,154** |
| **TOTAL RESOURCES** | **$41,527,057** | **$41,782,000** | **$41,527,000** | **-$57** |

CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

| Funding Level | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget | Change From FY 2012 Actual |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total, Budget Authority | $280,650,000 | $282,367,000 | $280,650,000 | $0 |

Authorizing Legislation – Section 425 of the Social Security Act

2014 Authorization ..... $325,000,000

Allocation Method .....Formula Grant

**Program Description and Accomplishments** – The Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services Program helps state and tribal public welfare agencies to develop and expand their child and family services programs by: 1) protecting and promoting the welfare of all children; 2) preventing the neglect, abuse, or exploitation of children; 3) supporting at-risk families through services which allow children, when appropriate, to remain safely with their families or return to their families in a timely manner; 4) promoting the safety, permanence, and well-being of children in foster care and adoptive families; and 5) providing training, professional development and support to ensure a well-qualified child welfare workforce. Services are available to children and their families without regard to income.

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

This program (title IV-B subpart 1) is linked to the title IV-E Foster Care and Adoption Assistance Programs, as well as subpart 2 of title IV-B, the Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program. The same state or tribal agency must administer, or supervise the administration of all these programs. The broad goal of all the programs is to strengthen the families of at-risk children. Taken together, these programs provide a continuum of services to help children and their families.

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

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

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

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

| | |
|---|---|
| 2009 | $281,744,000 |
| 2010 | $281,744,000 |
| 2011 | $281,181,000 |
| 2012 | $280,650,000 |
| 2013 | $282,367,000 |

One key performance measure for the Child Welfare Services program focuses on children who have been removed from their homes and placed in foster care (annual measure 7Q); this trauma can be aggravated further when a child is moved from one placement setting to another while in care. It is, therefore, in the best interest of the child to keep the number of placement settings to a minimum. Although there was a slight decrease in performance in FY 2011, compared to FY 2010, with a slightly higher percentage of children experiencing multiple placements during their first year in care, ACF nonetheless exceeded the 80 percent target with actual performance in FY 2011 reported as 84.6 percent of children experiencing no more than two placement settings during their first year in care. 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 2014 request for the Child Welfare Services program is $280,650,000, the same as the FY 2012 enacted level. This funding level will support grants to help improve state child welfare services with a goal of keeping families together when appropriate.

Federal law requires that every child in foster care have a case plan that specifies the permanency goal for the child (e.g., reunification or adoption) and details the types of services the child and parents will receive to facilitate achievement of that goal. Despite this requirement, a significant proportion of cases in recent years have been reported as having no case goal or "case plan goal not yet determined" even when children have been in care for a year or more. Because identifying an appropriate goal is a crucial first step in moving a child to permanency, annual performance measure 7R seeks to decrease the percentage of cases reported as lacking a case plan goal. Specifically, the measure is computed from the number of children in foster care for 12 or more months with either a missing or "Not Yet Determined" case goal divided by the total number of children who were in foster care at least 12 months or more. In FY 2010, performance in this area improved from the previous year to 3.3 percent of children without a case plan goal, but fell short of the FY 2010 target of 3.1 percent. In FY 2011, states did not achieve the targeted 2.8 percent; in FY 2011, 3.9 percent of children in foster care did not have a case plan goal. 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 2014, the program aims to reduce the percentage of children in foster care without a case plan goal by at least 0.5 percentage points from the previous fiscal year.

## Outputs and Outcomes Table

| Measure | Most Recent Result | FY 2012 Target | FY 2014 Target | FY 2014 Target +/- FY 2012 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.[29] (Child Welfare Services) (Outcome) | FY 2011: 84.6%<br><br>Target: 80%<br><br>(Target Exceeded) | 80% | 80% | 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 2011: 3.9%<br><br>Target: 2.8%<br><br>(Target Not Met) | 3.4% (Prior Result -0.5PP) | Prior Result -0.5PP | N/A |

[29] Note: Performance measures have been renumerated due to the addition of a new measure 7P.

Resource and Program Data
Child Welfare Services

| Data Category | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resource Data: | | | |
| Service Grants | | | |
| Formula | $280,649,567 | $282,367,142 | $280,650,000 |
| Discretionary | | | |
| Research/Evaluation | | | |
| Demonstration/Development | | | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | | | |
| Program Support | | | |
| Total, Resources | $280,649,567 | $282,367,142 | $280,650,000 |
| Program Data: | | | |
| Number of Grants | 227 | 227 | 227 |
| New Starts | | | |
| # | 227 | 227 | 227 |
| $ | $280,649,567 | $282,367,142 | $280,650,000 |
| Continuations | | | |
| # | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $ | $0 | $0 | $0 |
| Contracts | | | |
| # | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $ | $0 | $0 | $0 |
| Interagency Agreements | | | |
| # | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $ | $0 | $0 | $0 |

## State Table - Child Welfare Services

**FY 2014 Discretionary State/Formula Grants**

**CFDA # 93.645**

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Estimate | FY 2014 Estimate | Difference +/- 2012 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 4,905,196 | 4,935,908 | 4,905,193 | -3 |
| Alaska | 224,387 | 225,792 | 224,387 | -0 |
| Arizona | 5,918,531 | 5,955,588 | 5,918,527 | -4 |
| Arkansas | 3,153,854 | 3,173,601 | 3,153,852 | -2 |
| California | 31,133,796 | 31,328,729 | 31,133,777 | -19 |
| Colorado | 4,183,013 | 4,209,203 | 4,183,010 | -3 |
| Connecticut | 1,852,181 | 1,863,778 | 1,852,180 | -1 |
| Delaware | 826,741 | 831,917 | 826,740 | -1 |
| District of Columbia | 321,887 | 323,902 | 321,887 | -0 |
| Florida | 14,943,268 | 15,036,830 | 14,943,259 | -9 |
| Georgia | 10,280,502 | 10,344,870 | 10,280,496 | -6 |
| Hawaii | 1,115,591 | 1,122,576 | 1,115,590 | -1 |
| Idaho | 1,856,878 | 1,868,504 | 1,856,877 | -1 |
| Illinois | 10,733,213 | 10,800,415 | 10,733,207 | -6 |
| Indiana | 6,780,063 | 6,822,514 | 6,780,059 | -4 |
| Iowa | 2,919,249 | 2,937,527 | 2,919,247 | -2 |
| Kansas | 2,740,829 | 2,757,990 | 2,740,827 | -2 |
| Kentucky | 4,533,949 | 4,562,337 | 4,533,946 | -3 |
| Louisiana | 4,412,694 | 4,440,322 | 4,412,691 | -3 |
| Maine | 1,156,901 | 1,164,145 | 1,156,900 | -1 |
| Maryland | 4,012,624 | 4,037,748 | 4,012,622 | -2 |
| Massachusetts | 4,011,679 | 4,036,797 | 4,011,677 | -2 |
| Michigan | 9,626,096 | 9,686,366 | 9,626,090 | -6 |
| Minnesota | 4,358,139 | 4,385,426 | 4,358,136 | -3 |
| Mississippi | 3,448,351 | 3,469,942 | 3,448,349 | -2 |
| Missouri | 5,773,207 | 5,809,354 | 5,773,204 | -3 |
| Montana | 691,813 | 696,145 | 691,813 | -0 |
| Nebraska | 1,708,857 | 1,719,556 | 1,708,856 | -1 |
| Nevada | 2,477,905 | 2,493,419 | 2,477,903 | -2 |
| New Hampshire | 1,049,684 | 1,056,256 | 1,049,683 | -1 |
| New Jersey | 5,469,036 | 5,503,278 | 5,469,033 | -3 |
| New Mexico | 1,639,479 | 1,649,744 | 1,639,478 | -1 |
| New York | 13,106,624 | 13,188,686 | 13,106,616 | -8 |
| North Carolina | 9,351,174 | 9,409,723 | 9,351,168 | -6 |
| North Dakota | 471,022 | 473,971 | 471,022 | -0 |

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Estimate | FY 2014 Estimate | Difference +/- 2012 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ohio | 11,097,017 | 11,166,497 | 11,097,010 | -7 |
| Oklahoma | 1,388,048 | 1,396,739 | 1,388,047 | -1 |
| Oregon | 3,434,521 | 3,456,025 | 3,434,519 | -2 |
| Pennsylvania | 10,466,387 | 10,531,918 | 10,466,381 | -6 |
| Rhode Island | 901,226 | 906,869 | 901,225 | -1 |
| South Carolina | 4,806,518 | 4,836,612 | 4,806,515 | -3 |
| South Dakota | 457,954 | 460,821 | 457,954 | -0 |
| Tennessee | 6,247,012 | 6,286,125 | 6,247,008 | -4 |
| Texas | 25,571,589 | 25,731,696 | 25,571,574 | -15 |
| Utah | 3,722,696 | 3,746,004 | 3,722,694 | -2 |
| Vermont | 579,582 | 583,211 | 579,582 | -0 |
| Virginia | 6,139,821 | 6,178,263 | 6,139,817 | -4 |
| Washington | 5,253,453 | 5,286,346 | 5,253,450 | -3 |
| West Virginia | 1,818,355 | 1,829,740 | 1,818,354 | -1 |
| Wisconsin | 5,089,589 | 5,121,456 | 5,089,586 | -3 |
| Wyoming | 407,253 | 409,803 | 407,253 | -0 |
| **Subtotal** | **268,569,434** | **270,250,981** | **268,569,271** | **-163** |
| Indian Tribes | 6,444,182 | 6,444,781 | 6,444,781 | 599 |
| **Subtotal** | **6,444,182** | **6,444,781** | **6,444,781** | **599** |
| American Samoa | 192,266 | 193,470 | 192,266 | -0 |
| Guam | 337,487 | 339,600 | 337,487 | -0 |
| Northern Mariana Islands | 159,617 | 160,616 | 159,617 | -0 |
| Puerto Rico | 4,711,084 | 4,740,581 | 4,711,081 | -3 |
| Virgin Islands | 235,497 | 236,971 | 235,497 | -0 |
| **Subtotal** | **5,635,951** | **5,671,238** | **5,635,948** | **-3** |
| **Total States/Territories** | **280,649,567** | **282,367,000** | **280,650,000** | **433** |
| **TOTAL RESOURCES** | **$280,649,567** | **$282,367,000** | **$280,650,000** | **$433** |

CHILD WELFARE RESEARCH, TRAINING AND DEMONSTRATION

| Funding Level | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget | Change From FY 2012 Actual |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total, Budget Authority | $26,092,000 | $26,251,000 | $26,092,000 | $0 |

Authorizing Legislation – Section 426 of the Social Security Act

2014 Authorization ..... Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method ..... Competitive Grant

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

Given the importance of skilled child welfare workers, this funding builds the capacity of child welfare workers by supporting participation in training programs focused specifically on child welfare service activities, and providing tuition assistance and student support services for those individuals seeking undergraduate and advanced degrees in social work. Current projects are focused on building the capacity of the child welfare workforce by focusing on leadership development, and recruiting, retaining and training competent child welfare staff using lessons learned from previous grants. These projects also provide leadership training for middle managers and front-line supervisors, create peer networks, and provide technical assistance to five states related to recruiting, selecting, training and retaining a qualified workforce.

Innovative Approaches to Foster Care – In addition to the training activity funded under Section 426, $20 million funds demonstration projects started in FY 2010 that aim to test innovative approaches to reducing long-term foster care placements, particularly among subgroups of children that have higher rates of long term foster care placements. This five-year grant program provides funding to states, localities, tribes, and public or private non-profit institutions for the purpose of expanding the evidence base for practice in this area. Grantees demonstrating an improvement in the outcomes for children in long-term foster care will be eligible to receive bonus funding, which will be awarded in addition to upfront funding.

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

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

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

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

| | |
|---|---|
| 2009 | $7,207,000 |
| 2010 | $27,207,000 |
| 2011 | $27,153,000 |
| 2012 | $26,092,000 |
| 2013 | $26,251,000 |

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

**Budget Request** – The FY 2014 request for Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration is $26,092,000, the same as the FY 2012 enacted level. The funding will continue to support grants for child welfare professionals and students and grants to maintain training resources and opportunities in the field of child welfare, as well as discretionary grants to continue support for the Innovative Approaches to Foster Care demonstration.

Resource and Program Data
Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration

| Data Category | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resource Data: | | | |
| Service Grants | | | |
| Formula | | | |
| Discretionary | | | |
| Research/Evaluation | $2,964,675 | $2,523,000 | $2,248,000 |
| Demonstration/Development | 15,885,429 | 16,980,273 | 17,258,000 |
| Training/Technical Assistance | 7,041,489 | 6,365,000 | 6,386,000 |
| Program Support | 200,000 | 383,000 | 200,000 |
| Total, Resources | $26,091,593 | $26,251,273 | $26,092,000 |
| Program Data: | | | |
| Number of Grants | 13 | 8 | 8 |
| New Starts | | | |
| # | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| $ | $0 | $5,100,000 | $0 |
| Continuations | | | |
| # | 13 | 6 | 8 |
| $ | $22,463,918 | $16,029,273 | $21,358,000 |
| Contracts | | | |
| # | 3 | 5 | 4 |
| $ | $3,427,675 | $4,922,000 | $4,534,000 |
| Interagency Agreements | | | |
| # | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| $ | $200,000 | $200,000 | $200,000 |

Notes:

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

ADOPTION OPPORTUNITIES

| Funding Level | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget | Change From FY 2012 Actual |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total, Budget Authority | $39,179,000 | $39,419,000 | $39,179,000 | $0 |

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

2014 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 March 2013 indicated that there are approximately 109,000 children in the public foster care system waiting to be adopted. About 68,000 of these children are immediately available for adoption. Waiting children include those that have a goal of adoption whether or not the parental rights have been terminated, whereas children who are free for adoption include only those whose parental rights have been terminated. Such children are typically school-aged, in sibling groups, have experienced neglect or abuse, or have a physical, mental, or emotional disability. The Adoption Opportunities program was reauthorized through FY 2015 by Public Law 111-320, the CAPTA Reauthorization Act of 2010.

Major program activities are: 1) developing and implementing a national adoption and foster care data gathering and analysis system; 2) developing and implementing a national adoption information exchange system; 3) developing and implementing an adoption training and technical assistance program; 4) conducting ongoing, extensive recruitment efforts on a national level – to encourage the adoption of older children, minority children, and special needs children; 5) providing for post legal adoption services for families who have adopted children with special needs; 6) increasing the effective use of public or private agencies (including community-based) by states for the recruitment of adoptive and foster families and assistance in placement of children; 7) promoting programs to increase the number of older children adopted from foster care; 8) maintaining a National Resource Center for Special Needs Adoption; 9) providing for programs aimed at increasing the number of minority children (who are in foster care and have the goal of adoption) placed in adoptive families, with a special emphasis on recruitment of minority families, and 10) promoting programs that effectively meet the mental health needs of children in foster care, including addressing the effects of trauma.

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

Projects funded through the Adoption Opportunities program include the National Quality Improvement Center on the Representation of Children in the Child Welfare System, which generates and disseminates knowledge on the representation of children and youth in the child welfare system, as well as a number of demonstration grants, including Diligent Recruitment of Families for Children in the Foster Care System.

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

| | |
|---|---|
| 2009 | $26,379,000 |
| 2010 | $26,379,000 |
| 2011 | $39,253,000 |
| 2012 | $39,179,000 |
| 2013 | $39,419,000 |

ACF continues to use a national ad campaign, which produced a series of Public Service Announcements (PSAs) featuring strategic messages about adoption, the most recent one focusing on the adoption of pre-teens, ages 8-12, from foster care. As of September 30, 2012, approximately 18,700 foster children previously featured on the initiative's website found permanent, adoptive homes. During FY 2012, the initiative averaged nearly 5.7 million page views and one million unique visitors to the AdoptUsKids website per month, in addition to an average of about 1,650 phone and email inquiries regarding adoption of children from foster care, including those who are registered on the site. Approximately 200 new families who have approved home studies register on the site each month and use it to search for children who may fit well into their families. Approximately 4,700 child-specific inquiries were made each month by registered families to the child's case manager via the website in FY 2012.

**Budget Request** – The FY 2014 request for the Adoption Opportunities program is $39,179,000, the same as the FY 2012 enacted level. These funds will support 61 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. This change from number of adoptions to an adoption rate is particularly salient since the total number of children in foster care has declined from 523,000 in care on the last day of FY 2002 to approximately 401,000 children in care as of the last day of FY 2011. In FY 2008, the adoption rate was 11.02 percent with approximately 55,000 children adopted, again exceeding the target of 10 percent; and in FY 2009 the adoption rate reached 11.8 percent, with approximately 57,000 children adopted, which exceeded the 10.10 percent target. 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), which again exceeds the target. Current performance has already surpassed the target for out-years through 2014; therefore, ACF has raised the FY 2014 target to12.6 percent. Statutory changes made by the Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008 are also likely to support continued improvements in this measure by increasing incentives available to states under the Adoption Incentives program and by gradually increasing the population of children eligible for title IV-E adoption assistance.

## Outputs and Outcomes Table

| Measure | Most Recent Result | FY 2012 Target | FY 2014 Target | FY 2014 Target +/- FY 2012 Target |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7.8LT and 7T: Increase the adoption rate. (Foster Care, Adoption Opportunities, Adoption Incentives, Adoption Assistance) (Outcome) | FY 2011: 12.1%<br><br>Target: 10.3%<br><br>(Target Exceeded) | 10.4% | 12.6% [30] | + 2.2 |
| 7ii: Number of adoptive placements funded by the Adoption Opportunities program.[31] (Output) | FY 2010: 1,881<br><br>(Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 7iii: Number of children featured on the AdoptUsKids website who were subsequently placed for adoption.[32] (Output) | FY 2010: 2,801<br><br>(Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |

[30] This target has been revised upward to maintain rigor in light of the most recent data trend.
[31] This output measure has been renumerated.
[32] This output measure has been renumerated.

Resource and Program Data
Adoption Opportunities

| Data Category | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resource Data: | | | |
| Service Grants | | | |
| Formula | | | |
| Discretionary | | | |
| Research/Evaluation | $100,387 | $346,000 | $382,000 |
| Demonstration/Development | 26,103,491 | 23,871,000 | 22,357,000 |
| Training/Technical Assistance | 12,446,903 | 14,395,585 | 15,786,000 |
| Program Support | 521,213 | 806,000 | 654,000 |
| Total, Resources | $39,171,994 | $39,418,585 | $39,179,000 |
| Program Data: | | | |
| Number of Grants | 60 | 58 | 55 |
| New Starts | | | |
| # | 29 | 11 | 23 |
| $ | $13,958,061 | $10,000,000 | $11,546,000 |
| Continuations | | | |
| # | 31 | 47 | 32 |
| $ | $19,174,434 | $24,211,000 | $21,511,000 |
| Contracts | | | |
| # | 5 | 6 | 6 |
| $ | $5,509,786 | $4,657,585 | $5,572,000 |
| Interagency Agreements | | | |
| # | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| $ | $508,600 | $550,000 | $550,000 |

Notes:

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

ABANDONED INFANTS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

| Funding Level | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget | Change From FY 2012 Actual |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total, Budget Authority | $11,553,000 | $11,624,000 | $11,553,000 | $0 |

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

2014 Authorization ..... Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method ..... Competitive Grants

**Program Description and Accomplishments** – The Abandoned Infants Assistance program provides grants to public and private community and faith-based entities for development, implementation and operation of projects that: 1) prevent abandonment of infants and young children exposed to HIV/AIDS and drugs, including the provision of services to family members for any condition that increases the probability of abandonment of an infant or young child; 2) identify and address the needs of abandoned infants, especially those born with AIDS, exposed to drugs, and infants and young children who have a life-threatening illness or other special medical need; 3) assist these children to reside with their natural families, if possible, or in foster care; 4) recruit, train and retain foster families for abandoned infants and young children; 5) carry out residential care programs for abandoned children and children with AIDS who are unable to reside with their families or to be placed in foster care; 6) establish programs of respite care for families and foster families of infants and young children exposed to HIV/AIDS and drugs; 7) recruit and train health and social services personnel to work with families, foster families and residential care staff; and 8) prevent the abandonment of infants and young children by providing needed resources through model programs. This program also funds technical assistance, and training related to the planning, development and operation of the projects. The Abandoned Infants Assistance program was reauthorized through FY 2015 under Public Law 111-320, the CAPTA Reauthorization Act of 2010.

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

2009 ..... $11,628,000
2010 ..... $11,575,000
2011 ..... $11,605,000
2012 ..... $11,553,000
2013 ..... $11,624,000

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

**Budget Request** – The FY 2014 request for the Abandoned Infants Assistance program is $11,553,000, the same as the FY 2012 enacted level. These funds will support service demonstration grants to prevent the abandonment of infants and young children with AIDS, and/or drug-exposed infants and to reunify and strengthen families impacted by substance abuse by providing comprehensive supportive services to family caregivers and to children and adolescents which could include a therapeutic recreational or camp setting.

Resource and Program Data
Abandoned Infants Assistance Program

| Data Category | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resource Data: | | | |
| Service Grants | | | |
| Formula | | | |
| Discretionary | | | |
| Research/Evaluation | | | |
| Demonstration/Development | $9,678,821 | $9,895,828 | $10,001,000 |
| Training/Technical Assistance | 1,397,350 | 1,352,000 | 1,352,000 |
| Program Support | 474,125 | 376,000 | 200,000 |
| Total, Resources | $11,550,296 | $11,623,828 | $11,553,000 |
| Program Data: | | | |
| Number of Grants | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| New Starts | | | |
| # | 12 | 9 | 0 |
| $ | $5,683,753 | $4,195,828 | $0 |
| Continuations | | | |
| # | 10 | 13 | 22 |
| $ | $5,095,068 | $6,800,000 | $11,101,000 |
| Contracts | | | |
| # | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| $ | $554,975 | $428,000 | $252,000 |
| Interagency Agreements | | | |
| # | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| $ | $216,500 | $200,000 | $200,000 |

Notes:

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

CHAFEE EDUCATION AND TRAINING VOUCHERS

| Funding Level | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget | Change From FY 2012 Actual |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total, Budget Authority | $45,174,000 | $45,451,000 | $45,174,000 | $0 |

Authorizing Legislation – Section 477 of the Social Security Act

2014 Authorization ..... Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method ..... Formula Grant

**Program Description and Accomplishments** – The Chafee Foster Care Independence Program is composed of the discretionary Chafee Education and Training Voucher (CETV) program, and the mandatory formula grant program (see Foster Care and Permanency). CETV provides vouchers of up to $5,000 per year for expenses related to post-secondary education assistance, such as tuition, books, fees, supplies and vocational training to foster care youth up to 21 years of age. Participants who turn 21 while working toward the completion of a degree or training program may remain eligible for the voucher program until they are 23 years of age. To avoid creating a disincentive to the achievement of permanency for older children, the vouchers also are available to individuals leaving foster care after the age of 16 through adoption or kinship guardianship. Funding for these vouchers is distributed to the states based on the state's proportion of children in foster care compared to the national total of all children in foster care. Tribes with an approved title IV-E plan or a title IV-E tribal/state agreement also have the option, beginning in FY 2010, to receive directly a portion of the state's Chafee Foster Care Independence Program and CETV allotments to provide services to tribal youth.

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

2009 ..... $45,351,000
2010 ..... $45,351,000
2011 ..... $45,260,000
2012 ..... $45,174,000
2013 ..... $45,451,000

**Budget Request** – The FY 2014 request for the discretionary Chafee Foster Care Independence Program is $45,174,000, the same as the FY 2012 enacted level. This will provide approximately 16,000 vouchers for former foster care youth, increasing the prospect that these youth will be able to secure work and become contributing members of society. Based on a summary of the information submitted by states for FY 2009, the average voucher amount awarded was approximately $3,000.

## Outputs and Outcomes Table

| Measure | Most Recent Result | FY 2012 Target | FY 2014 Target | FY 2014 Target +/- FY 2012 Target |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7iv: Number of youth receiving Education and Training Voucher (ETV) funding.[33] (Output) | PY 2010: 17,400 [34]<br><br>(Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |

[33] This output measure has been renumerated.
[34] The program year for this data is July 1, 2009 – June, 30 to align with the school year, rather than the federal fiscal year.

Resource and Program Data
Chafee Education and Training Vouchers

| Data Category | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resource Data: | | | |
| Service Grants | | | |
| Formula | $44,496,841 | $44,769,161 | $44,496,000 |
| Discretionary | | | |
| Research/Evaluation | | | |
| Demonstration/Development | | 344,000 | 336,236 |
| Training/Technical Assistance | 395,318 | 64,764 | 64,764 |
| Program Support | 271,941 | 273,000 | 277,000 |
| Total, Resources | $45,164,100 | $45,450,925 | $45,174,000 |
| Program Data: | | | |
| Number of Grants | 56 | 56 | 56 |
| New Starts | | | |
| # | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| $ | $44,496,841 | $44,769,161 | $44,496,000 |
| Continuations | | | |
| # | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| $ | $50,000 | $64,764 | $64,764 |
| Contracts | | | |
| # | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| $ | $345,318 | $344,000 | $336,236 |
| Interagency Agreements | | | |
| # | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $ | $0 | $0 | $0 |

Notes:

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

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

## State Table - Chafee Education and Training Vouchers

**FY 2014 Discretionary State/Formula Grants**

**CFDA # 93.599**

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Estimate | FY 2014 Estimate | Difference +/- 2012 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 583,215 | 586,785 | 583,209 | -6 |
| Alaska | 196,331 | 197,533 | 196,329 | -2 |
| Arizona | 1,082,492 | 1,089,119 | 1,082,481 | -11 |
| Arkansas | 410,976 | 413,492 | 410,972 | -4 |
| California | 6,290,879 | 6,329,390 | 6,290,815 | -64 |
| Colorado | 760,906 | 765,564 | 760,898 | -8 |
| Connecticut | 486,413 | 489,391 | 486,408 | -5 |
| Delaware | 95,168 | 95,751 | 95,167 | -1 |
| District of Columbia | 225,219 | 226,598 | 225,217 | -2 |
| Florida | 2,044,307 | 2,056,822 | 2,044,286 | -21 |
| Georgia | 751,640 | 756,241 | 751,632 | -8 |
| Hawaii | 132,450 | 133,261 | 132,449 | -1 |
| Idaho | 159,376 | 160,352 | 159,374 | -2 |
| Illinois | 1,932,787 | 1,944,619 | 1,932,767 | -20 |
| Indiana | 1,338,235 | 1,346,427 | 1,338,221 | -14 |
| Iowa | 712,177 | 716,537 | 712,170 | -7 |
| Kansas | 648,525 | 652,495 | 648,518 | -7 |
| Kentucky | 761,233 | 765,893 | 761,225 | -8 |
| Louisiana | 485,432 | 488,404 | 485,427 | -5 |
| Maine | 168,533 | 169,565 | 168,531 | -2 |
| Maryland | 664,757 | 668,826 | 664,750 | -7 |
| Massachusetts | 976,532 | 982,510 | 976,522 | -10 |
| Michigan | 1,789,109 | 1,800,061 | 1,789,091 | -18 |
| Minnesota | 550,512 | 553,882 | 550,506 | -6 |
| Mississippi | 390,482 | 392,872 | 390,478 | -4 |
| Missouri | 1,077,041 | 1,083,634 | 1,077,030 | -11 |
| Montana | 187,828 | 188,978 | 187,826 | -2 |
| Nebraska | 584,088 | 587,664 | 584,082 | -6 |
| Nevada | 523,913 | 527,120 | 523,908 | -5 |
| New Hampshire | 91,461 | 92,021 | 91,460 | -1 |
| New Jersey | 751,313 | 755,912 | 751,305 | -8 |
| New Mexico | 203,744 | 204,991 | 203,742 | -2 |
| New York | 2,919,675 | 2,937,548 | 2,919,645 | -30 |
| North Carolina | 962,360 | 968,251 | 962,350 | -10 |
| North Dakota | 117,515 | 118,234 | 117,514 | -1 |

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Estimate | FY 2014 Estimate | Difference +/- 2012 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ohio | 1,301,606 | 1,309,574 | 1,301,593 | -13 |
| Oklahoma | 856,509 | 861,752 | 856,500 | -9 |
| Oregon | 960,123 | 966,001 | 960,113 | -10 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,672,902 | 1,683,143 | 1,672,885 | -17 |
| Rhode Island | 227,400 | 228,792 | 227,398 | -2 |
| South Carolina | 489,138 | 492,132 | 489,133 | -5 |
| South Dakota | 161,883 | 162,874 | 161,881 | -2 |
| Tennessee | 729,837 | 734,305 | 729,830 | -7 |
| Texas | 3,156,341 | 3,175,663 | 3,156,309 | -32 |
| Utah | 314,609 | 316,535 | 314,606 | -3 |
| Vermont | 101,708 | 102,331 | 101,707 | -1 |
| Virginia | 580,599 | 584,153 | 580,593 | -6 |
| Washington | 1,102,296 | 1,109,044 | 1,102,285 | -11 |
| West Virginia | 446,623 | 449,357 | 446,618 | -5 |
| Wisconsin | 716,756 | 721,144 | 716,749 | -7 |
| Wyoming | 106,941 | 107,596 | 106,940 | -1 |
| **Subtotal** | **43,981,895** | **44,251,137** | **43,981,449** | **-446** |
| Indian Tribes | 27,007 | 27,172 | 27,007 | -0 |
| **Subtotal** | **27,007** | **27,172** | **27,007** | **-0** |
| Puerto Rico | 487,939 | 490,926 | 487,934 | -5 |
| **Subtotal** | **487,939** | **490,926** | **487,934** | **-5** |
| **Total States/Territories** | **44,496,841** | **44,769,235** | **44,496,390** | **-451** |
| Other | 667,259 | 681,765 | 677,610 | 10,351 |
| **Subtotal, Adjustments** | **667,259** | **681,765** | **677,610** | **10,351** |
| **TOTAL RESOURCES** | **$45,164,100** | **$45,451,000** | **$45,174,000** | **$9,900** |

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

ADOPTION INCENTIVES

| Funding Level | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget | Change From FY 2012 Actual |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total, Budget Authority | $39,346,000 | $39,587,000 | $39,346,000 | $0 |

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

2014 Authorization .....Such sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method .....Formula Grant

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

While there has been a significant increase in adoptions since the mid-1990s, some groups of children needing a permanent home remain less likely to be adopted. Analysis of data from the Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS) shows that once a child waiting for adoption reaches eight or nine years old, the probability that the child will continue to wait in foster care exceeds the probability that the child will be adopted. Furthermore, older children now constitute 42 percent of the pool of children waiting for adoptive families, but constitute only 26 percent of the children adopted. The program was amended during reauthorization in 2003 to target incentives specifically to older children. Under this revised framework, ACF awards incentives using three baselines: one for the total number of children adopted; one for children with special needs under age nine; and one for children age nine and older.

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

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

| | |
|---|---|
| 2009 | $36,500,000 |
| 2010 | $39,500,000 |
| 2011 | $39,421,000 |
| 2012 | $39,346,000[35] |
| 2013 | $39,587,000 |

A performance measure was established to evaluate the progress of the Adoption Incentives program in reducing the gap between the percentage of children age nine and older waiting to be adopted and those actually adopted. Reducing this gap between the percentage of children age nine and older waiting to be adopted and those actually adopted is difficult for several reasons including, but not limited to, the desire of some prospective parents to adopt infants or young children rather than older children; and the perception of prospective parents that older children may have greater emotional or mental health needs due to a history of abuse and neglect and length of time spent in foster care. Performance on this measure has fluctuated in recent years. In FY 2009, the target of a gap of 12.2 percent was not achieved, with actual performance remaining relatively flat with a gap of 16.3 percent. In FY 2010, performance improved as the gap lessened to 15.7 percent, but was still short of the FY 2010 target of a gap of 14.3 percent. In FY 2011, ACF exceeded the target of 15.4 percent with actual performance reported as 14.2 percent. ACF continues to work with states in this area in order to see a decrease in the gap by two percent percentage points in each fiscal year through 2014.

**Budget Request** – The FY 2014 request for the Adoption Incentives program is $39,346,000, the same as the FY 2012 enacted level. In recent years, appropriations have not been sufficient to cover the Adoption Incentives awards earned by states, but states have been made whole in the subsequent year. The budget proposes to reauthorize the Adoption Incentive Program at the current funding level through FY 2018 with a modification to target states' use of incentive funds to trauma-informed services to improve social and emotional well-being of children waiting for adoption or those having achieved adoption. This would build upon the requirement in Title IV-B, Subpart I, per the amendment made by the Child and Family Services Improvement and Innovation Act (P. L. 112-34), that child welfare agencies "monitor and treat emotional trauma associated with a child's maltreatment and removal." Research has shown that children who are adopted from foster care have higher rates of behavior problems following their adoption than do children in the general population. This suggests that although achieving permanency through adoption for waiting children and youth is critical, it is not sufficient to ensure the longer-term behavioral health of children who have been adopted. Targeting the use of Adoption Incentive funds to services to improve the social and emotional well-being of children waiting for adoption or those having achieved adoption will, therefore, help to improve outcomes for adopted children.

By FY 2014, 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. ACF continues to support the AdoptUsKids initiative and to encourage the adoption of older youth in foster care through a series of Public Service Announcements. As of September 30, 2012, approximately 18,700 foster children previously featured on the initiative's website found permanent, adoptive homes. During FY 2012, the initiative averaged nearly 5.7 million page views and one million unique visitors to the AdoptUsKids website per month, in addition to an average of about 1,650 phone and email inquiries regarding adoption of children from foster care, including those who are registered on the site. Approximately two hundred new families who have approved home studies register on the site each month and use it to search for children who may fit well into their families. Approximately 4,700 child-

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

specific inquiries were made each month by registered families to the child's case manager via the website in FY 2012.

## Outputs and Outcomes Table

| Measure | Most Recent Result | FY 2012 Target | FY 2014 Target | FY 2014 Target +/- FY 2012 Target |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7.8LT and 7T: Increase the adoption rate. (Foster Care, Adoption Opportunities, Adoption Incentives, Adoption Assistance) (Outcome) | FY 2011: 12.1%<br><br>Target: 10.3%<br><br>(Target Exceeded) | 10.4% | 12.6% [36] | + 2.2 |
| 7.12 LT and 7U: Decrease the gap between the percentage of children nine and older waiting to be adopted and those actually adopted. (Adoption Incentives) (Outcome) | FY 2011: 14.2%<br><br>Target: 15.4%<br><br>(Target Exceeded) | 13.9% (Prior Result -2%) | Prior Result -2% | N/A |
| 7v: Number of children nine and older actually adopted.[37] (Adoption Incentives) (Output) | FY 2012: 12,826<br><br>(Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |

[36] This target has been revised upward to maintain rigor given the most recent data trend.
[37] This output measure has been renumerated.

Resource and Program Data
Adoption Incentives

| Data Category | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resource Data: | | | |
| Service Grants | | | |
| Formula | $41,984,152 | $39,587,294 | $39,346,000 |
| Discretionary | | | |
| Research/Evaluation | | | |
| Demonstration/Development | | | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | | | |
| Program Support | | | |
| Total, Resources | $41,984,152 | $39,587,294 | $39,346,000 |
| Program Data: | | | |
| Number of Grants | 70 | 0 | 0 |
| New Starts | | | |
| # | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| $ | $31,751,988 | TBD | TBD |
| Continuations | | | |
| # | 40 | TBD | TBD |
| $ | $10,232,164 | TBD | TBD |
| Contracts | | | |
| # | 0 | TBD | TBD |
| $ | $0 | TBD | TBD |
| Interagency Agreements | | | |
| # | 0 | TBD | TBD |
| $ | $0 | TBD | TBD |

Notes:

1. The total available for obligation in FY 2012 includes $2.6M recovered from FY 2011 obligations.
2. Does not reflect release of Adoption Incentives funding in FY 2013 and FY 2014 since no awards have been made at this time.

## State Table - Adoption Incentives

**FY 2014 Discretionary State/Formula Grants**

**CFDA # 93.603**

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Estimate | FY 2014 Estimate | Difference +/- 2012 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 789,557 | 0 | 0 | -789,557 |
| Alaska | 564,806 | 0 | 0 | -564,806 |
| Arizona | 6,133,977 | 0 | 0 | -6,133,977 |
| Arkansas | 1,675,218 | 0 | 0 | -1,675,218 |
| California | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Colorado | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Connecticut | 4,078 | 0 | 0 | -4,078 |
| Delaware | 17,411 | 0 | 0 | -17,411 |
| District of Columbia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Florida | 2,714,010 | 0 | 0 | -2,714,010 |
| Georgia | 28,549 | 0 | 0 | -28,549 |
| Hawaii | 128,594 | 0 | 0 | -128,594 |
| Idaho | 827,782 | 0 | 0 | -827,782 |
| Illinois | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Indiana | 1,588,881 | 0 | 0 | -1,588,881 |
| Iowa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kansas | 132,327 | 0 | 0 | -132,327 |
| Kentucky | 1,386,721 | 0 | 0 | -1,386,721 |
| Louisiana | 1,903,198 | 0 | 0 | -1,903,198 |
| Maine | 76,610 | 0 | 0 | -76,610 |
| Maryland | 75,450 | 0 | 0 | -75,450 |
| Massachusetts | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Michigan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Minnesota | 153,425 | 0 | 0 | -153,425 |
| Mississippi | 584,304 | 0 | 0 | -584,304 |
| Missouri | 1,084,906 | 0 | 0 | -1,084,906 |
| Montana | 34,823 | 0 | 0 | -34,823 |
| Nebraska | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nevada | 2,837,345 | 0 | 0 | -2,837,345 |
| New Hampshire | 75,701 | 0 | 0 | -75,701 |
| New Jersey | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| New Mexico | 194,711 | 0 | 0 | -194,711 |
| New York | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| North Carolina | 405,374 | 0 | 0 | -405,374 |
| North Dakota | 47,576 | 0 | 0 | -47,576 |

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Estimate | FY 2014 Estimate | Difference +/- 2012 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ohio | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Oklahoma | 466,975 | 0 | 0 | -466,975 |
| Oregon | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,632,821 | 0 | 0 | -1,632,821 |
| Rhode Island | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| South Carolina | 1,220,810 | 0 | 0 | -1,220,810 |
| South Dakota | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tennessee | 54,039 | 0 | 0 | -54,039 |
| Texas | 8,706,153 | 0 | 0 | -8,706,153 |
| Utah | 949,552 | 0 | 0 | -949,552 |
| Vermont | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Virginia | 847,137 | 0 | 0 | -847,137 |
| Washington | 2,287,773 | 0 | 0 | -2,287,773 |
| West Virginia | 2,247,459 | 0 | 0 | -2,247,459 |
| Wisconsin | 34,666 | 0 | 0 | -34,666 |
| Wyoming | 71,434 | 0 | 0 | -71,434 |
| **Subtotal** | **41,984,153** | **0** | **0** | **-41,984,153** |
| **Total States/Territories** | **41,984,153** | **0** | **0** | **-41,984,153** |
| Other | 0 | 39,587,000 | 39,346,000 | 39,346,000 |
| **Subtotal, Adjustments** | **0** | **39,587,000** | **39,346,000** | **39,346,000** |
| **TOTAL RESOURCES** | **$41,984,153** | **$39,587,000** | **$39,346,000** | **-$2,638,153** |

Notes:
1. Does not reflect release of Adoption Incentives funding in FY 2013 and FY 2014 since no awards have been made at this time.
2. The total available for obligation in FY 2012 includes $2.6M recovered from FY 2011 obligations.

NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAMS

| Funding Level | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget | Change From FY 2012 Actual |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total, Budget Authority | $48,583,000 | $48,880,000 | $48,583,000 | $0 |

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

2014 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 562 federally-recognized tribes, 60 state-recognized tribes and Alaska Native organizations, Native Hawaiian communities, and native populations throughout the Pacific Basin. Native American Programs assist tribal and village governments, Native American institutions and organizations in their efforts to support and develop stable, diversified local economies. Tribes and non-profit organizations use funds to develop and implement sustainable community-based social and economic programs and services to reduce dependency on public funds.

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

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

| | |
|---|---|
| 2009 ..... | $47,023,000 |
| 2010 ..... | $48,773,000 |
| 2011 ..... | $48,675,000 |
| 2012 ..... | $48,583,000 |
| 2013 ..... | $48,880,000 |

The Administration for Native Americans (ANA) encourages grantees to partner with other tribes, organizations, and agencies to maximize ANA funding and further advance their project goals. Performance goals related to these project goals were initially developed in 2005. ANA has reviewed and updated these performance measures to more accurately reflect the accountability of ANA grantees. Over the last three years, ANA focused on how to improve transparency and strengthen monitoring and evaluation processes. These improvements have allowed ANA to accurately report how its grantees are utilizing ANA funding and measure progress toward project objectives and also track their compliance to mandated reporting. For example, beginning in FY 2008, ANA initiated a tracking system to monitor the timeliness of mandated quarterly reports. This system was significantly updated in FY 2009 and ANA now is able to determine the number of reports turned in on time and, as a result, able to quickly notify program specialists and training and technical assistance (T/TA) providers for grantee follow-up. ANA

has found grantee failure to provide quarterly reports on time is often the first sign of more serious problems. Tracking these reports quarterly serves as an early warning system, which enables ANA to quickly assess projects that are at risk and provide early intervention. In FY 2011, 72 percent of projects met ANA reporting requirements in a timely manner, achieving the target rate. ANA intends to continue closer monitoring of reporting, which will result in better project compliance and overall project success.

**Budget Request** – The FY 2014 request for Native American Programs is $48,583,000, the same as the FY 2012 enacted level. These funds will be used to continue to support activities that cover a wide range of community-based social and economic development projects that emphasize self-sufficiency, ensure the preservation and enhancement of Native American languages and enable tribes to plan, develop, and implement environmental improvement programs.

The President and the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services have expressed strong support for tribal sovereignty and a commitment to promoting tribal control over the service delivery of various programs. To further the Department's commitment to strengthening tribal governments, ANA will highlight 'self-governance" as a priority area and provide opportunity for programs that support family and youth projects to work together. It is intended that these projects will: 1) promote coordination among human service programs for tribal communities to strengthen the services they provide to their children, youth, and families, and 2) build the capacity and infrastructure of tribal governments to enter into self-governance compacts.

As previously noted, ANA is presenting a new set of performance measures to track 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 2014. One newly proposed performance measure will track the percentage of ANA projects that form or strengthen five or more partnerships. Community partnerships lead to sustainability, the "core" of all projects funded through ANA. ANA has found a direct correlation between the number of project partnerships and project success. ANA will continue to facilitate those partnerships and provide more native communities with opportunities to develop comprehensive goals. In FY 2011, ANA was one percentage point short of meeting the target of 86 percent of projects formed or strengthened five of more partnerships. By FY 2014, ANA aims to increase its performance in this area by one percent over the average of the prior six years' results.

**Outputs and Outcomes Table**

| Measure | Most Recent Result | FY 2012 Target | FY 2014 Target | FY 2014 Target +/- FY 2012 Target |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9A: Increase the percentage of projects that meet Administration for Native American (ANA) reporting requirements in a timely manner. (Outcome) | FY 2011: 72%<br><br>Target: 72%<br><br>(Target Met) | 75% (1% over avg prior 3 actuals) | 1 % over avg prior 6 actuals | N/A |
| 9B: Increase the percentage of projects that meet or exceed funded objectives. (Outcome) | FY 2011: 64%<br>Target: 70%<br><br>(Target Not Met) | 69% (1% over avg prior 3 actuals) | 1% over avg prior 5 actuals | N/A |

| Measure | Most Recent Result | FY 2012 Target | FY 2014 Target | FY 2014 Target +/- FY 2012 Target |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9C: Increase the percentage of projects that formed or strengthened five or more partnerships.[38] (Outcome) | FY 2011: 85% Target: 86% (Target Not Met) | 89% (1% over avg prior 3 actuals) | 1 % over avg prior 6 actuals | N/A |
| 9D: Increase the percentage of applicants who receive ANA Training/Technical Assistance (T/TA) and go on to score in the funding range. (Efficiency) | FY 2012: 66% Target: 72% (Target Not Met) | 72% (1% over avg prior 3 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 2011: 73% Target: 71% (Target Exceeded) | 73% (1% over avg prior 3 actuals) | 1% over avg prior 6 actuals | N/A |
| 9i: Number of jobs created through ANA funding. (Output) | FY 2011: 303 (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 9ii: Amount of non-federal resources leveraged. (Output) | FY 2011: $9.55 million (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 9iii: Number of ANA projects involving intergenerational activities. (Output) | FY 2011: 53[39] (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 9iv: Number of youth involved in ANA projects. (Output) | FY 2011: 21,955 youth (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |

[38] Performance measures for ANA have been renumerated starting with measure 9C.
[39] In FY 2011, 53 of the 73 ANA projects visited involved intergenerational activities.

Resource and Program Data
Native American Programs

| Data Category | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resource Data: | | | |
| Service Grants | | | |
| Formula | | | |
| Discretionary | $41,062,965 | $40,629,314 | $40,516,851 |
| Research/Evaluation | 29,907 | 88,000 | 79,200 |
| Demonstration/Development | | | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | 5,063,306 | 5,717,427 | 5,359,422 |
| Program Support | 2,419,702 | 2,445,590 | 2,627,527 |
| Total, Resources | $48,575,880 | $48,880,331 | $48,583,000 |
| Program Data: | | | |
| Number of Grants | 187 | 215 | 225 |
| New Starts | | | |
| # | 73 | 110 | 111 |
| $ | $15,364,749 | $18,000,000 | $14,585,609 |
| Continuations | | | |
| # | 114 | 105 | 114 |
| $ | $25,698,216 | $22,629,314 | $25,931,242 |
| Contracts | | | |
| # | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| $ | $7,512,915 | $8,251,017 | $8,066,149 |
| Interagency Agreements | | | |
| # | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $ | $0 | $0 | $0 |

Notes:

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

SOCIAL SERVICES RESEARCH & DEMONSTRATION

| Funding Level | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget | Change From FY 2012 Actual |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Social Services Research and Demonstration | $475,000 | $0 | $44,000,000 | +$43,525,000 |
| PHS Evaluation Funds | $5,762,000 | $5,797,000 | $5,762,000 | $0 |
| Total, Program Level | $6,237,000 | $5,797,000 | $4,9762,000 | +$43,525,000 |

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

2014 Authorization ..... Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method ..... Competitive Grant/Contract

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

Projects are conducted through contracts, cooperative agreements and grants. Evaluation results and data from projects are disseminated to other federal agencies, states, Congress, researchers and others through publications, the internet, conferences, and workshops. As examples, topics of recent projects include employment retention and advancement; welfare-to-work strategies for the hard-to-employ; 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:

2009 ..... $20,260,000
2010 ..... $25,372,000
2011 ..... $5,762,000
2012 ..... $6,237,000[40]
2013 ..... $5,797,000

**Budget Request** – The FY 2014 request for the Social Services Research and Demonstration is $49,762,000, a $43,525,000 increase above the FY 2012 enacted level. Of this amount, $5,762,000 will be made available through PHS evaluation funds as authorized in section 241 of the Public Health Service Act. PHS Evaluation funds will be used to support ongoing and new research projects such as the Subsidized and Transitional Employment Demonstration and Evaluation and a systematic review of the evidence base for employment and training and workforce development interventions.

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

As requested in the FY 2013 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. These funds are included in the FY2014 request.

This request includes $6 million for the National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being (NSCAW). NSCAW is a groundbreaking study of the child welfare population. The study had previously been funded from the Children's Research and Technical Assistance account and section 429(e) of the Social Security Act. The study provides objective, nationally representative data on the experiences, functioning, and well-being of children and families who come to the attention of child welfare authorities. Data from the study are widely used by researchers and are foundational to the efforts of ACF to improve the social and emotional well-being of children both in and out of foster care. After providing $6 million annually for the study since 1996, Congress did not provide funds for it in FY 2012. Since the study is a high priority, HHS redirected $1,477,147 in other FY 2012 funds to support completion of the current wave of data collection. However, the study cannot be continued without dedicated funding. This request for $6 million will allow the study to continue. NSCAW is a landmark study of the children and families who come to the attention of the child welfare system. 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 includes $35 million for a new initiative - Addressing Financial Deterrents to Marriage. This initiative will strengthen families by investigating the financial deterrents to marriage for low-income couples. Many couples face losses in income if they choose to marry, due to federal or state government tax and benefit policies. A couple may have greater combined income if they live together without marrying than if they choose to marry. These losses may occur because tax or program rules differ for single versus married people. Losses also occur when a married couple's combined income moves them into a higher tax bracket or moves them above the eligibility threshold for public benefits. This request would fund: grants and technical assistance to states to review program rules and develop strategies to address penalties to marriage for low-income couples ($6.5m); a comprehensive review of how federal and state tax and program rules affect unmarried versus married couples' income and benefits ($0.5m); research on the decision to marry, how tax and program rules affect marriage decisions, and perceptions of tax and program rules among people potentially affected by them ($3m); and a $25 million demonstration and evaluation to examine impacts on the decision to marry by providing transitional payments to couples designed to mitigate marriage disincentives.

## Outputs and Outcomes Table

| Measure | Most Recent Result | FY 2012 Target | FY 2014 Target | FY 2014 Target +/- FY 2012 Target |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23i: Number of grants. (Output) | FY 2012: 2<br><br>(Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |

| Measure | Most Recent Result | FY 2012 Target | FY 2014 Target | FY 2014 Target +/- FY 2012 Target |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23ii: Number of contracts. (Output) | FY 2012: 16<br><br>(Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |

Resource and Program Data
Social Services Research & Demonstration

| Data Category | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resource Data: | | | |
| Service Grants | | | |
| Formula | | | |
| Discretionary | | | |
| Research/Evaluation | $5,611,959 | $5,605,263 | $10,570,000 |
| Demonstration/Development | 474,995 | | 25,000,000 |
| Training/Technical Assistance | | | |
| Program Support | 143,028 | 192,000 | 14,192,000 |
| Total, Resources | $6,229,982 | $5,797,263 | $49,762,000 |
| Program Data: | | | |
| Number of Grants | 3 | 4 | 30 |
| New Starts | | | |
| # | 3 | 2 | 28 |
| $ | $487,492 | $960,000 | $44,960,000 |
| Continuations | | | |
| # | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| $ | $0 | $500,000 | $500,000 |
| Contracts | | | |
| # | 8 | 7 | 14 |
| $ | $5,480,824 | $3,903,894 | $3,868,631 |
| Interagency Agreements | | | |
| # | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| $ | $197,074 | $368,369 | $368,369 |

Notes:

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

DISASTER HUMAN SERVICES CASE MANAGEMENT

| Funding Level | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget | Change From FY 2012 Actual |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total, Budget Authority | $1,992,000 | $2,004,000 | $1,992,000 | $0 |

Authorizing Legislation – Appropriation language

2014 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) services involve 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. Federal disaster case management assets provided under the Disaster Case Human Services Management (DHSCM) Program, the program component administered by ACF, is designed to assist disaster survivors to successfully navigate the complex relief and social services systems that address disaster-caused unmet needs and supports the recovery of individuals, families, and communities.

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

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

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

| | |
|---|---|
| 2010 | $2,000,000 |
| 2011 | $1,996,000 |
| 2012 | $1,992,000 |
| 2013 | $2,004,419 |

**Budget Request** – The FY 2014 request for Disaster Human Services Case Management is $1, 992,000, the same as the FY 2012 enacted level. This funding will 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, funding will provide support and technical assistance to States for joint Federal-State provision of disaster case management services to disaster survivors; facilitate the transition from Federal to a State led disaster case management program; continuous program assessment and performance improvement; and expansion of assets and capabilities that meet States' needs. Funding will 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. Program operation funds support one Full Time Employee's (FTE) and the infrastructure required for management and operations of the ongoing mission of Disaster Human Services Case Management through the ACF Office of Human Services Emergency Preparedness and Response (OHSEPR) program.

Resource and Program Data
Disaster Human Services Case Management

| Data Category | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resource Data: | | | |
| Service Grants | | | |
| Formula | | | |
| Discretionary | | | |
| Research/Evaluation | | | |
| Demonstration/Development | $1,724,610 | $1,797,419 | $1,778,000 |
| Training/Technical Assistance | | | |
| Program Support | 218,894 | 207,000 | 214,000 |
| Total, Resources | $1,943,504 | $2,004,419 | $1,992,000 |
| 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 |
| $ | $1,724,610 | $1,797,419 | $1,778,000 |
| Interagency Agreements | | | |
| # | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $ | $0 | $0 | $0 |

Notes:

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

COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

| FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget | Change From FY 2012 Actual |
|---|---|---|---|
| $677,357,000 | $681,503,000 | $350,000,000 | -$327,357,000 |

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

2014 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 to provide services and activities to reduce poverty, including services to address employment, education, housing assistance, nutrition, energy, emergency services, health, and substance abuse. Each state submits an annual application and certifies that the state agrees to provide: (1) a range of services and activities having a measurable and potentially major impact on causes of poverty in communities where poverty is an acute problem; and (2) activities designed to assist low-income participants, including the elderly, in becoming self-sufficient. Allocations are based on relative percentages of 1981 funding levels under Section 221 of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended.

The Community Services Block Grant Act requires states to pass through 90 percent of the federal funds allocated to eligible entities, which in most cases are Community Action Agencies (CAAs). Annual awards for CSBG funds are not open for competition and many CAAs have a history of continuous service provision since 1964. States may terminate funding for CAAs after determining that the CAA is deficient, but the procedure for doing so can be protracted. Additionally, while states may terminate funding, current law does not provide an immediate mechanism to allow states to suspend and redistribute funds to arrange for interim services to low-income people and communities in cases involving evidence of criminal wrongdoing or gross negligence.

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

2004 ..... $641,935,000
2005 ..... $636,793,000
2006 ..... $629,992,000
2007 ..... $630,425,000
2008 ..... $653,800,000
2009 ..... $700,000,000
2009 *Recovery Act* ..... $1,000,000,000[41]
2010 ..... $700,000,000
2011 ..... $678,640,000
2012 ..... $677,357,000
2013 ..... $681,503,000

CSBG developed and uses National Performance Indicators (NPIs), which are based upon the six national goals under the performance management system, Results Oriented Management and Accountability

[41] The Recovery Act appropriations are available for two fiscal years.

(ROMA). The NPIs were designed to improve the ability of the CSBG Network to report work on program administration and the outcomes of state and local agencies that serve low-income individuals and communities. Fiscal year 2004 was the first year that the Network reported using the NPI format, which includes measures of activities funded in whole or in part by CSBG dollars. In FY 2009, the NPIs were expanded to include reporting on American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (Recovery Act) funds.

Currently, ROMA and the NPI system serve primarily as a system of national accountability for the overall efforts of CAAs and other eligible entities. As the purpose of CSBG funding is 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 on solving the conditions of poverty, the ROMA and NPI system is designed to serve as a management tool and reports on outcome data that is made possible in whole or in part with CSBG funding.

Through the NPIs, the program tracks the CSBG Network's performance indicators with respect to low-income individuals, families, and communities. The CSBG Network uses CSBG dollars to leverage funds from other federal, state and local sources to conduct this important work. In FY 2011, 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 36.5 million conditions of poverty were addressed for low-income individuals, families and communities. This result exceeded the FY 2011 target by over ten million. For example, the CSBG Network was able to help 105,846 unemployed individuals obtain a job and more than 19,800 individuals were able to complete Adult Basic Education or GED coursework and received certificates or diplomas through Community Action initiatives.

The data currently are not used as criteria for funding allocations to local eligible entities. Progress has been made in recent years in the quality and breadth of state and local performance reporting systems through ROMA and the NPI model. Local entities and states now have a common framework for collection and reporting on local service delivery.

The ROMA and NPI framework can provide a foundation for additional targeting of resources based on outcomes and effectiveness of services. The Administration for Children and Families (ACF), through its Office of Community Services (OCS), initiated a number of new national efforts to work with states on a next generation of performance management practices and protocols. OCS convened a task force to identify ways in which CSBG performance information can most effectively guide the delivery of services and allocation of resources to address high-priority community needs.

In addition to the creation of a performance management task force, OCS initiated two new Centers of Excellence in FY 2012 that will support organizational standards and performance management efforts. One Center of Excellence is playing a lead role in developing recommended standards related to organizational management issues. A second Center of Excellence is focused on the strategic process for performance management, including refining materials and training related to the ROMA performance cycle. This cycle includes high-quality, comprehensive needs assessments, CSBG plans that utilize evidence-informed service approaches targeted to the highest priority needs, challenging outcome goals, and documentation and analysis of progress and results according to a consistent set of criteria. OCS has also created 11 Regional Performance and Innovation Consortia that will act as regional hubs for input and implementation of both the new organizational standards as well as new performance management tools and protocols.

The new performance management efforts initiated in FY 2012 will include extensive state and local input and will employ exemplary state performance management practices as the model, while

encouraging accountability based on a consistent set of national standards. ACF will continue to work with national and state organizational partners on future refinements to the ROMA and NPI systems to assure that these systems contribute to a performance-based program and funding approach.

**Budget Request** – The FY 2014 request for the Community Services Block Grant is $350,000,000, a decrease of $327,357,000 from the FY 2012 enacted level and the same as the FY 2013 President's Budget.

Continuing the President's FY 2013 budget request to target CSBG resources to high-performing, innovative agencies, ACF will work with Congress to establish and monitor a set of core federal standards that states will be required to use to assess whether an eligible entity is meeting established standards of service delivery. States will have the flexibility to add to these core standards according to their own interests and needs. When an eligible entity falls short of meeting the standards, the state will be required to implement immediate open competition to serve the affected communities. In this system, states will be provided the flexibility to propose additional standards to be used in determining when competition should be required, with all additional state standards subject to federal approval. In addition to core standards for local eligible entities, ACF proposes establishing new standards for federal and state monitoring, training, and technical assistance activities.

Current CSBG distribution formulas to states, territories, and tribes will be maintained, but states will be required to allocate funds with increased consideration to the areas of greatest need. ACF will provide flexibility to states to determine funding distributions that respond to the unique conditions of the state.

CSBG reforms allow an opportunity to align with the Administration's place-based policy and to build more capacity in local communities to create a deeper place-based infrastructure. The purposes and goals of CSBG focus on strengthening communities and reducing poverty by using a broad range of federal, state and local resources, just as place-based efforts leverage investments by focusing resources in targeted places and draw on the compounding effect of cooperative arrangements.

ACF also proposes further reforms for improving program integrity, including: providing federal authority to allow states to suspend and redistribute funds to arrange for interim services to low-income people and communities in cases involving evidence of criminal wrongdoing or gross negligence; requiring states to establish minimum guidance for grantee determination of income eligibility for direct services; and requiring eligible entities to include in their Community Action Plans performance measures responsive community needs. Lastly, ACF proposes that CSBG policies currently reflected in appropriations language be incorporated into the authorizing statute.

ACF will maintain the goal of addressing 13 million conditions of poverty for low-income families, individuals, and communities in FY 2014. In addition, ACF aims to achieve a 16 percent target for the percentage of CSBG funds used by eligible entities for administrative expenses, including agency-wide administrative expenses. This efficiency measure is an indicator of the CSBG Network's ability to provide services to low-income individuals and families through an efficient and cost effective delivery system. A recent report issued by the Urban Institute found that, on average in FY 2008, eligible entities spent less on agency-wide administrative expenses (6.8 percent) than a comparable group of non-profits (8.2 percent).

## Outputs and Outcomes Table

| Measure | Most Recent Result | FY 2012 Target | FY 2014 Target | FY 2014 Target +/- FY 2012 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 2011: 36.5 million<br><br>Target:<br>26 million<br><br>(Target Exceeded) | 26 million [42] | 13 million | -13 million |
| 12B: Reduce total amount of sub-grantee CSBG administrative funds expended each year per total sub-grantee CSBG funds expended per year. (Efficiency) | FY 2011: 16.23%<br><br>Target:<br>19%<br><br>(Target Exceeded) | 17% [43] | 16% | Maintain |
| 12ii: Number of individuals served. (Output) | FY 2011: 18.7 million<br><br>(Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |

[42] The FY 2012 target for this measure was updated in light of the FY 2012 enacted budget level for CSBG. The previously reported FY 2012 target was 13 million, based on the FY 2012 President's Budget Request level.
[43] The FY 2012 and future targets for this measure have been updated in light of the most recent data trend to maintain rigor.

Resource and Program Data
Community Services Block Grant

| Data Category | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resource Data: | | | |
| Service Grants | | | |
| Formula | $666,673,151 | $670,753,191 | $344,750,000 |
| Discretionary | | | |
| Research/Evaluation | | | |
| Demonstration/Development | 500,000 | 500,000 | 250,000 |
| Training/Technical Assistance | 7,332,449 | 7,994,191 | 2,842,043 |
| Program Support | 2,847,351 | 2,255,415 | 2,157,957 |
| Total, Resources | $677,352,951 | $681,502,797 | $350,000,000 |
| Program Data: | | | |
| Number of Grants | 131 | 125 | 124 |
| New Starts | | | |
| # | 128 | 111 | 109 |
| $ | $671,672,773 | $672,303,191 | $345,200,000 |
| Continuations | | | |
| # | 3 | 14 | 15 |
| $ | $1,550,000 | $5,000,000 | $2,642,043 |
| Contracts | | | |
| # | 8 | 7 | 3 |
| $ | $1,704,289 | $2,285,729 | $266,400 |
| Interagency Agreements | | | |
| # | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| $ | $605,585 | $265,236 | $265,236 |

Notes:

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

## State Table - Community Services Block Grant

**FY 2014 Discretionary/Mandatory State/Formula Grants**

**CFDA # 93.569**

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Estimate | FY 2014 Estimate | Difference +/- 2012 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 12,363,601 | 12,439,272 | 6,581,085 | -5,782,516 |
| Alaska | 2,630,144 | 2,646,240 | 798,619 | -1,831,525 |
| Arizona | 5,504,936 | 5,538,628 | 2,930,251 | -2,574,685 |
| Arkansas | 9,167,693 | 9,223,803 | 4,879,919 | -4,287,774 |
| California | 60,113,871 | 60,481,790 | 31,998,323 | -28,115,548 |
| Colorado | 5,856,056 | 5,891,897 | 3,117,150 | -2,738,906 |
| Connecticut | 8,132,631 | 8,182,406 | 4,328,960 | -3,803,671 |
| Delaware | 3,561,406 | 3,583,200 | 875,000 | -2,686,406 |
| District of Columbia | 11,077,094 | 11,144,890 | 5,896,284 | -5,180,810 |
| Florida | 19,595,462 | 19,715,394 | 10,430,570 | -9,164,892 |
| Georgia | 18,136,089 | 18,247,089 | 9,653,753 | -8,482,336 |
| Hawaii | 3,561,406 | 3,583,200 | 1,498,881 | -2,062,525 |
| Idaho | 3,522,847 | 3,544,405 | 917,349 | -2,605,498 |
| Illinois | 31,849,056 | 32,043,984 | 16,953,099 | -14,895,957 |
| Indiana | 9,817,018 | 9,877,102 | 5,225,551 | -4,591,467 |
| Iowa | 7,296,867 | 7,341,526 | 3,884,087 | -3,412,780 |
| Kansas | 5,503,188 | 5,536,869 | 2,929,320 | -2,573,868 |
| Kentucky | 11,366,397 | 11,435,964 | 6,050,278 | -5,316,119 |
| Louisiana | 15,828,093 | 15,924,967 | 8,425,218 | -7,402,875 |
| Maine | 3,554,397 | 3,576,148 | 1,881,868 | -1,672,529 |
| Maryland | 9,251,270 | 9,307,891 | 4,924,406 | -4,326,864 |
| Massachusetts | 16,798,721 | 16,901,536 | 8,941,878 | -7,856,843 |
| Michigan | 24,841,427 | 24,926,480 | 13,187,532 | -11,653,895 |
| Minnesota | 8,113,344 | 8,163,001 | 4,318,694 | -3,794,650 |
| Mississippi | 10,723,501 | 10,789,133 | 5,708,068 | -5,015,433 |
| Missouri | 18,656,835 | 18,771,022 | 9,930,943 | -8,725,892 |
| Montana | 3,272,842 | 3,292,871 | 1,188,745 | -2,084,097 |
| Nebraska | 4,699,568 | 4,728,331 | 2,501,557 | -2,198,011 |
| Nevada | 3,561,406 | 3,583,200 | 875,000 | -2,686,406 |
| New Hampshire | 3,561,406 | 3,583,200 | 971,877 | -2,589,529 |
| New Jersey | 18,447,769 | 18,560,676 | 9,819,658 | -8,628,111 |
| New Mexico | 3,696,732 | 3,719,359 | 1,967,752 | -1,728,980 |
| New York | 58,516,371 | 58,874,513 | 31,147,982 | -27,368,389 |
| North Carolina | 17,678,537 | 17,786,737 | 9,410,201 | -8,268,336 |
| North Dakota | 3,257,579 | 3,277,514 | 800,353 | -2,457,226 |

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Estimate | FY 2014 Estimate | Difference +/- 2012 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ohio | 26,281,578 | 26,442,432 | 13,989,557 | -12,292,021 |
| Oklahoma | 8,062,881 | 8,106,788 | 4,288,956 | -3,773,925 |
| Oregon | 5,375,818 | 5,408,720 | 2,861,522 | -2,514,296 |
| Pennsylvania | 28,544,571 | 28,719,275 | 15,194,138 | -13,350,433 |
| Rhode Island | 3,727,051 | 3,749,861 | 1,983,891 | -1,743,160 |
| South Carolina | 10,359,538 | 10,422,943 | 5,514,332 | -4,845,206 |
| South Dakota | 2,928,123 | 2,946,042 | 914,417 | -2,013,706 |
| Tennessee | 13,282,226 | 13,363,518 | 7,070,065 | -6,212,161 |
| Texas | 32,435,360 | 32,633,877 | 17,265,187 | -15,170,173 |
| Utah | 3,480,348 | 3,501,646 | 1,364,440 | -2,115,908 |
| Vermont | 3,561,406 | 3,583,200 | 1,006,098 | -2,555,308 |
| Virginia | 10,794,220 | 10,860,284 | 5,745,711 | -5,048,509 |
| Washington | 7,989,634 | 8,038,532 | 4,252,843 | -3,736,791 |
| West Virginia | 7,547,596 | 7,593,790 | 4,017,549 | -3,530,047 |
| Wisconsin | 8,203,350 | 8,253,557 | 4,366,604 | -3,836,746 |
| Wyoming | 3,561,406 | 3,583,200 | 875,000 | -2,686,406 |
| **Subtotal** | **629,650,666** | **633,431,903** | **325,660,521** | **-303,990,145** |
| Indian Tribes | 5,057,945 | 5,161,325 | 2,220,628 | -2,837,317 |
| **Subtotal** | **5,057,945** | **5,161,325** | **2,220,628** | **-2,837,317** |
| American Samoa | 925,849 | 931,515 | 454,943 | -470,906 |
| Guam | 876,245 | 881,607 | 430,568 | -445,677 |
| Northern Mariana Islands | 548,925 | 552,284 | 269,730 | -279,195 |
| Puerto Rico | 28,403,134 | 28,576,972 | 15,118,851 | -13,284,283 |
| Virgin Islands | 1,210,387 | 1,217,794 | 594,759 | -615,628 |
| **Subtotal** | **31,964,540** | **32,160,172** | **16,868,851** | **-15,095,689** |
| **Total States/Territories** | **666,673,151** | **670,753,400** | **344,750,000** | **-321,923,151** |
| Other | 2,847,351 | 2,255,409 | 2,157,957 | -689,394 |
| Training and Technical Assistance | 7,832,449 | 8,494,191 | 3,092,043 | -4,740,406 |
| **Subtotal, Adjustments** | **10,679,800** | **10,749,600** | **5,250,000** | **-5,429,800** |
| **TOTAL RESOURCES** | **$677,352,951** | **$681,503,000** | **$350,000,000** | **-$327,352,951** |

COMMUNITY SERVICES DISCRETIONARY ACTIVITIES

| Funding Level | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget | Change From FY 2012 Actual |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Community Economic Development | $29,943,000 | $30,127,000 | $0 | -$29,943,000 |
| Rural Community Facilities | 4,981,000 | 5,011,000 | 0 | -4,980,000 |
| Total, Budget Authority | $34,924,000 | $35,138,000 | $0 | -$34,923,000 |

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

2014 Authorization .....Such sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action on reauthorization.

Allocation Method ..... Competitive Grant

**Program Description and Accomplishments** – Community Services Discretionary Activities grants are provided to private, locally-initiated community development corporations which sponsor enterprises providing employment, training, and business development opportunities for low-income residents.

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

2009 ..... $46,000,000
2010 ..... $46,000,000
2011 ..... $22,954,000
2012 ..... $34,924,000
2013 ..... $35,138,000

**Budget Request** – The FY 2014 request does not include funding for the Community Economic Development or the Rural Community Facilities programs, as the services provided under these programs are similar to those currently operating in other agencies. For the past two years, the Healthy Food Financing Initiative (HFFI) carve-out of CED has stimulated innovation that supports the "Let's Move!" campaign to address the epidemic of childhood obesity. Grants have been awarded to expand access to fresh, affordable, nutritious foods to residents of low-income communities that currently lack these options by developing and equipping grocery stores, farmers markets, and other small retail businesses and by building or expanding healthy food infrastructure and food distribution networks. In order to address efficiencies across agencies, the $10,000,000 for HFFI activities will be included as part of the Department of Treasury's Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) program. With these resources, the FY 2014 Budget continues to support the current level of government-wide investments that increase the availability of affordable, healthy foods in underserved urban and rural communities.

## Outputs and Outcomes Table

| Measure | Most Recent Result | FY 2012 Target | FY 2014 Target | FY 2014 Target +/- FY 2012 Target |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12iii: Number of jobs created by Community Economic Development program. (Output) | FY 2011: 2,350 [44] (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |

[44] Fiscal year 2011 was the first year of a new reporting process. The total represents jobs created by all CED grants that ended on September 30, 2011, and is an update from the previously reported partial data.

Resource and Program Data
Community Economic Development

| Data Category | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resource Data: | | | |
| Service Grants | | | |
| Formula | | | |
| Discretionary | $27,442,438 | $27,283,553 | |
| Research/Evaluation | | | |
| Demonstration/Development | | | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | 299,430 | 299,430 | |
| Program Support | 2,192,845 | 2,543,570 | |
| Total, Resources | $29,934,713 | $30,126,553 | $0 |
| Program Data: | | | |
| Number of Grants | 38 | 35 | 0 |
| New Starts | | | |
| # | 38 | 35 | 0 |
| $ | $27,442,438 | $27,283,553 | $0 |
| Continuations | | | |
| # | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $ | $0 | $0 | $0 |
| Contracts | | | |
| # | 5 | 4 | 0 |
| $ | $1,964,889 | $2,507,034 | $0 |
| Interagency Agreements | | | |
| # | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| $ | $527,386 | $335,966 | $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 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resource Data: | | | |
| Service Grants | | | |
| Formula | | | |
| Discretionary | $4,895,505 | $4,925,987 | |
| Research/Evaluation | | | |
| Demonstration/Development | | | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | 31,972 | 31,972 | |
| Program Support | 53,090 | 53,090 | |
| Total, Resources | $4,980,567 | $5,011,049 | $0 |
| Program Data: | | | |
| Number of Grants | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| New Starts | | | |
| # | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $ | $0 | $0 | $0 |
| Continuations | | | |
| # | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| $ | $4,895,505 | $4,925,987 | $0 |
| Contracts | | | |
| # | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| $ | $31,972 | $31,972 | $0 |
| Interagency Agreements | | | |
| # | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| $ | $53,090 | $53,090 | $0 |

Notes:

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

ASSETS FOR INDEPENDENCE

| FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget | Change From FY 2012 Actual |
|---|---|---|---|
| $19,869,000 | $19,991,000 | $19,469,000 | -$400,000 |

Authorizing Legislation – Section 416 of the Assets for Independence Act

2014 Authorization .....Such sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method ..... Competitive Grant

**Program Description and Accomplishments** – The Assets for Independence (AFI) program continues to support local demonstration projects to develop knowledge about what practices work to assist families with limited means to use individual development accounts (IDAs) to accumulate assets. This program seeks to determine: (1) the social, civic, psychological and economic effects of providing individuals and families with limited means an incentive to accumulate assets by saving a portion of their earned income; (2) the extent to which IDAs that promote saving for post-secondary education, home ownership, and micro-enterprise development may be used to enable individuals and families with limited means to increase their economic self-sufficiency; and (3) the extent to which IDAs stabilize and improve families.

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

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

Grantees are required to provide one dollar of non-federal cash for each dollar of their AFI grant received. In addition, the funds grantees use to match their participants' IDA savings must combine equal amounts of federal grant funds and nonfederal funds.

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

2009 ..... $24,025,000
2010 ..... $23,907,000
2011 ..... $23,977,000
2012 ..... $19,869,000
2013 ..... $19,991,000

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

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

ACF continues to use AFI as a platform for bringing IDAs, financial education, credit and debt counseling, access to federal tax credits, and other asset-building strategies to working families throughout the nation. In FY 2010, ACF launched an agency-wide initiative— the Assets, Savings, Support, Education and Training, or 'ASSET' Initiative— to encourage more service providers to offer financial education, IDAs and other asset building tools to the families they serve. This approach has brought AFI services to more families and is forging closer working relationships between AFI grantees and other providers across the nation, including a Head Start and AFI grantee partnership to incorporate IDAs into Home Visiting Services. Pilot programs in Boston, Fitchburg (MA), Pittsburgh, and Scranton trained dozens of Head Start teachers in financial literacy concepts so that they can help Head Start families form sound financial habits and make smart financial decisions. The participating Head Start centers, in turn, incorporated financial concepts into their curricula for children and reached out to parents through evening financial literacy classes. The Boston and Fitchburg pilots included development of a new financial literacy curriculum for young children in partnership with the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. ACF has provided support through its national AFI Resource Center, which has become an important source of information, best practices, and guidance on IDAs and related services for AFI grantees and other organizations.

AFI has produced a mostly steady increase in its core outcomes over the past three years. A fundamental performance measure for the AFI program is the amount of earned income participants withdraw from their IDAs to purchase any of the three assets (i.e., a home, small business or post secondary education), which are allowable purchases under the AFI statute. In FY 2011, the actual result was $5.9 million, and exceeded the FY 2011 target of $5.6 million. This is a significant improvement over the FY 2005 baseline of $3.8 million. A complementary performance measure tracks the number of participants who use their IDA savings to purchase these assets. In FY 2011, the actual result for this measure was 4,678 participants, and exceeded the target of 4,233 participants. Again, this is a significant improvement over the FY 2005 baseline of 2,925 participants. The most recent FY 2011 results show significant growth over the past year and reflect the success of a refined monitoring and reporting protocol designed to support AFI grantees.

In the fall of 2011, ACF launched a random assignment evaluation of the impact of AFI program participation on savings, savings patterns and asset purchase by low-income individuals and families at two AFI grantee sites. 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 have been selected – the Community Financial Resource Center in Los Angeles, CA and Prosperity Works in New Mexico. Baseline data collection for the evaluation will begin in January 2013 and continue through March 2014. The research team will begin site visits to understand program implementation in 2013. The final report with results from the 12-month follow-up will be available in September 2015. The 2008 evaluation, which used data collected from the early- to mid-2000s, found that individuals and families derived substantial benefits from participating in the program. Participants were 35 percent more likely to become homeowners, 84 percent more likely to become business owners and nearly twice as likely to pursue post-secondary education or training compared with a corresponding national sample of AFI-eligible non-participants in the general U.S. population.

**Budget Request** – The FY 2014 request for the AFI program is $19,469,000, a decrease of $400,000 from the FY 2012 enacted level. This request reflects the continued need to address the deficit and target

resources more effectively and efficiently. As an example, in FY 2012 ACF determined it would be programmatically beneficial and cost effective to eliminate a monitoring contract and instead conduct monitoring activities with federal staff, redirecting these funds to program grants. This request continues the FY 2013 President's Budget proposal to provide the authority to recapture and reallocate unused funds to other qualified grantees. Granting HHS authority to recapture and repurpose any unused funds would expand program reach and maximize service provision with existing dollars. This request will fund an estimated 47 new grants and provide ongoing support for the AFI program, thereby allowing additional low-income individuals and families to save earned income and increase economic self-sufficiency.

The Administration will continue to work with the Congress on legislative changes to reauthorize and modify the program to advance continued knowledge development, promote flexibility and simplify program administration by: 1) providing grantees more flexibility in project administration; 2) authorizing the Secretary to waive statutory provisions and test new approaches; 3) reducing the amount of non-federal match requirement that AFI grantees are required to meet; 4) making permanent the authority to recapture and reallocate any AFI grant funds that have not been expended by qualified entities and 5) granting the Secretary authority to utilize up to $1,000,000 annually to support high quality program research and evaluation.

ACF continues to strengthen program administration and support for grantees by forming close working relationships across ACF offices, partnering with other federal agencies, and piloting new approaches. As mentioned above, AFI is working across all ACF offices through the ASSET Initiative to promote the following six asset-building strategies: financial education; connecting to banks; managing credit and debt; accessing federal and state benefits; savings and IDA promotion; and tax preparation and access to tax credits.

**Outputs and Outcomes Table**

| Measure | Most Recent Result | FY 2012 Target | FY 2014 Target | FY 2014 Target +/- FY 2012 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 2011: $5,912,688 Target: $5,679,278[45] (Target Exceeded) | $5,822,720 (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 2011: 4,678 participants Target: 4,233 participants[46] (Target Exceeded) | 4,410 participants (Avg of two prev years* (adjusted) growth factor) | Avg of two prev years* (adjusted) growth factor | N/A |

[45] The FY 2011 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.
[46] The prior year targets for FY 2006 – FY 2010 have been recalculated to reflect the amended growth factor.

| Measure | Most Recent Result | FY 2012 Target | FY 2014 Target | FY 2014 Target +/- FY 2012 Target |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13i: Cumulative number of AFI Individual Development Accounts (IDAs) opened in regular AFI projects. (Output) | FY 2011: 76,756<br><br>(Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 13ii: Cumulative amount of participant savings deposited into regular AFI IDAs. (Output) | FY 2011: $74,775,290<br><br>(Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |

Resource and Program Data
Assets for Independence

| Data Category | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resource Data: | | | |
| Service Grants | | | |
| Formula | | | |
| Discretionary | | | |
| Research/Evaluation | $500,000 | $500,000 | $500,000 |
| Demonstration/Development | 13,594,577 | 13,500,000 | 13,500,000 |
| Training/Technical Assistance | 3,302,803 | 3,536,979 | 2,996,351 |
| Program Support | 2,467,061 | 2,453,997 | 2,472,649 |
| Total, Resources | $19,864,441 | $19,990,976 | $19,469,000 |
| Program Data: | | | |
| Number of Grants | 61 | 47 | 47 |
| New Starts | | | |
| # | 61 | 47 | 47 |
| $ | $13,594,577 | $13,500,000 | $13,500,000 |
| Continuations | | | |
| # | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $ | $0 | $0 | $0 |
| Contracts | | | |
| # | 10 | 10 | 8 |
| $ | $4,104,960 | $4,436,100 | $3,895,586 |
| Interagency Agreements | | | |
| # | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| $ | $392,336 | $300,601 | $300,601 |

Notes:

1. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, grant/panel reviews, travel and staffing and associated overhead.

FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND SERVICES/BATTERED WOMEN'S SHELTERS

| Funding Level | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget | Change From FY 2012 Actual |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total, Budget Authority | $129,547,000 | $130,340,000 | $135,000,000 | +$5,453,000 |

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

2014 Authorization ..... Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method ..... Formula/Competitive Grants

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

| | |
|---|---|
| 2009 | $127,776,000 |
| 2010 | $130,052,000 |
| 2011 | $129,792,000 |
| 2012 | $129,547,000 |

2013 ..... $130,340,000

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

ACF has established 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 and 2010, just over 89 percent of domestic violence program clients reported improved knowledge of safety planning as a result of work by FVPSA grantees and subgrantees. A baseline and future performance targets were established based on the FY 2010 actual result of 89.3 percent. The results from 2011 show a jump to 90.7 percent of the clients reporting an improved knowledge of safety planning. In FY 2014, the program expects this measure to meet or exceed 90 percent.

**Budget Request** – The FY 2014 request for Family Violence Prevention and Services Act programs is $135,000,000, an increase of $5,453,000 above the FY 2012 enacted level. Appropriations language is also proposed to dedicate the funding in excess of $130 million to shelters and supportive services to help address unmet needs.

Funding at this level will allow increased support for FVPSA-funded programs in response to the increase in demand for emergency family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence shelter services, including children's services. In September 2011, a one-day census of 1,726 domestic violence programs across the country identified that there were 10,581 unmet requests for services in a 24 hour period. Of those, individual requests for emergency shelter or transitional housing accounted for 64 percent. Of the programs reporting in the census, 18 percent indicated that they did not have enough shelter or hotel beds available to house those requesting services and 19 percent reported not having enough specialized services. To address the unmet needs, FVPSA funding will build upon existing resources to strengthen the network of FVPSA funded programs and services.

As previously noted, ACF established a FVPSA performance measure that examines the percentage of clients who report improved knowledge of safety planning as a result of FVPSA-funded services. In FY 2014, the program expects this measure to meet or exceed 90 percent. ACF will coordinate with ACF-funded National Resource Centers and State Domestic Violence Coalitions to provide ongoing technical assistance in order to assure accurate data collection methods. This performance measure captures a key program outcome, which is correlated with other indices of longer-term client safety and well-being, and helps document improved work by FVPSA grantees and subgrantees.[2]

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

[2] Bybee, D. I., & Sullivan, C. M. (2002). The process through which a strengths-based intervention resulted in positive change for battered women over time. American Journal of Community Psychology, 30(1), 103-132.

## Outputs and Outcomes Table

| Measure | Most Recent Result | FY 2012 Target | FY 2014 Target | FY 2014 Target +/- FY 2012 Target |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14D: Increase the percentage of FVPSA state subgrant-funded domestic violence program clients who report improved knowledge of safety planning. (Outcome) | FY 2011: 90.7%<br><br>Target: 89.4%<br><br>(Target Exceeded) | 89.7% | 90% | +0.3 |
| 14i: Number of residential clients served by domestic violence programs, including Tribal programs.[49] (Output) | FY 2011: 277,416 (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 2011: 1,106,123 (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 14iii: Number of shelter nights, state programs. (Output) | FY 2011: 8,386,483 (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 14iv: Number of shelter nights, tribal programs. [1] (Output) | FY 2011: 185,859 (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 14v: Number of unmet requests for shelter (state and tribal programs). [1] (Output) | FY 2011: 174,892 (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 2011: 2,844,580 (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 2011: 2,309,397 (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 2011: 870,798 (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 14ix: Number of people trained by FVPSA-funded training and technical assistance providers.[50] (Output) | FY 2011: 33,518 (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |

[49] This result includes 100 percent of the states and 85 percent of the Tribal grantees reporting.
[50] 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 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resource Data: | | | |
| Service Grants | | | |
| Formula | $116,592,025 | $117,305,566 | $121,500,000 |
| Discretionary | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| Research/Evaluation | | | |
| Demonstration/Development | 850,000 | 1,100,000 | 1,250,000 |
| Training/Technical Assistance | 9,081,750 | 8,564,032 | 8,935,293 |
| Program Support | 2,471,926 | 2,869,920 | 2,814,707 |
| Total, Resources | $129,495,701 | $130,339,518 | $135,000,000 |
| Program Data: | | | |
| Number of Grants | 267 | 268 | 268 |
| New Starts | | | |
| # | 252 | 258 | 252 |
| $ | $116,592,025 | $118,605,566 | $121,500,000 |
| Continuations | | | |
| # | 15 | 10 | 16 |
| $ | $10,380,000 | $8,812,282 | $10,481,990 |
| Contracts | | | |
| # | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| $ | $1,023,007 | $1,157,541 | $1,101,045 |
| Interagency Agreements | | | |
| # | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| $ | $247,415 | $337,000 | $440,000 |

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 2014 Discretionary State/Formula Grants**

**CFDA # 93.592**

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Estimate | FY 2014 Estimate | Difference +/- 2012 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 1,505,670 | 1,514,893 | 1,569,052 | 63,382 |
| Alaska | 734,015 | 738,511 | 764,914 | 30,899 |
| Arizona | 1,806,120 | 1,817,183 | 1,882,149 | 76,029 |
| Arkansas | 1,150,209 | 1,157,254 | 1,198,627 | 48,418 |
| California | 7,629,510 | 7,676,243 | 7,950,676 | 321,166 |
| Colorado | 1,548,967 | 1,558,455 | 1,614,171 | 65,204 |
| Connecticut | 1,274,402 | 1,282,208 | 1,328,048 | 53,646 |
| Delaware | 769,433 | 774,146 | 801,823 | 32,390 |
| District of Columbia | 713,540 | 717,911 | 743,577 | 30,037 |
| Florida | 4,147,650 | 4,173,056 | 4,322,247 | 174,597 |
| Georgia | 2,427,979 | 2,442,851 | 2,530,185 | 102,206 |
| Hawaii | 856,677 | 861,924 | 892,739 | 36,062 |
| Idaho | 895,790 | 901,277 | 933,499 | 37,709 |
| Illinois | 3,021,033 | 3,039,538 | 3,148,204 | 127,171 |
| Indiana | 1,823,439 | 1,834,608 | 1,900,197 | 76,758 |
| Iowa | 1,174,822 | 1,182,018 | 1,224,276 | 49,454 |
| Kansas | 1,138,359 | 1,145,332 | 1,186,279 | 47,920 |
| Kentucky | 1,418,802 | 1,427,493 | 1,478,527 | 59,725 |
| Louisiana | 1,455,409 | 1,464,324 | 1,516,675 | 61,266 |
| Maine | 850,651 | 855,861 | 886,459 | 35,808 |
| Maryland | 1,689,421 | 1,699,769 | 1,760,538 | 71,117 |
| Massachusetts | 1,835,483 | 1,846,726 | 1,912,748 | 77,265 |
| Michigan | 2,464,960 | 2,480,059 | 2,568,723 | 103,763 |
| Minnesota | 1,600,806 | 1,610,611 | 1,668,192 | 67,386 |
| Mississippi | 1,159,904 | 1,167,009 | 1,208,730 | 48,826 |
| Missouri | 1,730,060 | 1,740,657 | 1,802,887 | 72,827 |
| Montana | 786,694 | 791,513 | 819,810 | 33,116 |
| Nebraska | 944,615 | 950,401 | 984,379 | 39,764 |
| Nevada | 1,109,571 | 1,116,367 | 1,156,279 | 46,708 |
| New Hampshire | 848,407 | 853,604 | 884,121 | 35,714 |
| New Jersey | 2,258,957 | 2,272,794 | 2,354,048 | 95,091 |
| New Mexico | 988,550 | 994,605 | 1,030,163 | 41,613 |
| New York | 4,256,486 | 4,282,558 | 4,435,664 | 179,178 |
| North Carolina | 2,399,266 | 2,413,962 | 2,500,264 | 100,998 |
| North Dakota | 726,912 | 731,365 | 757,512 | 30,600 |

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Estimate | FY 2014 Estimate | Difference +/- 2012 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ohio | 2,776,842 | 2,793,851 | 2,893,734 | 116,892 |
| Oklahoma | 1,307,849 | 1,315,860 | 1,362,903 | 55,054 |
| Oregon | 1,322,892 | 1,330,995 | 1,378,580 | 55,688 |
| Pennsylvania | 2,996,833 | 3,015,189 | 3,122,986 | 126,153 |
| Rhode Island | 798,611 | 803,503 | 832,229 | 33,618 |
| South Carolina | 1,472,767 | 1,481,788 | 1,534,764 | 61,997 |
| South Dakota | 753,629 | 758,245 | 785,353 | 31,724 |
| Tennessee | 1,797,457 | 1,808,467 | 1,873,121 | 75,664 |
| Texas | 5,344,757 | 5,377,495 | 5,569,746 | 224,989 |
| Utah | 1,121,522 | 1,128,392 | 1,168,733 | 47,211 |
| Vermont | 718,072 | 722,470 | 748,299 | 30,227 |
| Virginia | 2,109,726 | 2,122,649 | 2,198,536 | 88,810 |
| Washington | 1,868,864 | 1,880,311 | 1,947,534 | 78,670 |
| West Virginia | 949,644 | 955,461 | 989,620 | 39,976 |
| Wisconsin | 1,673,087 | 1,683,335 | 1,743,516 | 70,429 |
| Wyoming | 706,352 | 710,679 | 736,086 | 29,734 |
| **Subtotal** | **88,861,473** | **89,405,776** | **92,602,123** | **3,740,650** |
| Indian Tribes | 12,954,669 | 13,033,952 | 13,500,000 | 545,331 |
| **Subtotal** | **12,954,669** | **13,033,952** | **13,500,000** | **545,331** |
| American Samoa | 129,547 | 130,341 | 135,000 | 5,453 |
| Guam | 129,547 | 130,341 | 135,000 | 5,453 |
| Northern Mariana Islands | 129,547 | 130,341 | 135,000 | 5,453 |
| Puerto Rico | 1,303,025 | 1,311,006 | 1,357,876 | 54,851 |
| Virgin Islands | 129,547 | 130,341 | 135,000 | 5,453 |
| **Subtotal** | **1,821,213** | **1,832,368** | **1,897,877** | **76,664** |
| **Total States/Territories** | **103,637,355** | **104,272,096** | **108,000,000** | **4,362,645** |
| Discretionary Funds | 1,350,000 | 1,600,000 | 1,750,000 | 400,000 |
| Other | 15,426,596 | 15,903,872 | 16,314,707 | 888,111 |
| Training and Technical Assistance | 9,081,750 | 8,564,032 | 8,935,293 | -146,457 |
| **Subtotal, Adjustments** | **25,858,346** | **26,067,904** | **27,000,000** | **1,141,654** |
| **TOTAL RESOURCES** | **$129,495,701** | **$130,340,000** | **$135,000,000** | **$5,504,299** |

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

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HOTLINE

| Funding Level | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget | Change From FY 2012 Actual |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total, Budget Authority | $3,197,000 | $3,217,000 | $4,500,000 | +$1,303,000 |

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

2014 Authorization ..... $4,500,000

Allocation Method ..... Competitive Grant

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

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

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

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

2009 ..... $3,209,000
2010 ..... $3,209,000
2011 ..... $3,202,000
2012 ..... $3,197,000
2013 ..... $3,217,000

Measurement of the Hotline's performance will focus 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. In FY 2012, the Hotline responded to 80 percent of the calls received exceeding the FY 2012 target of 74 percent. 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). As a result of ongoing efforts to increase public awareness, broaden communication with digital technology, and improve access for vulnerable populations (including those with limited English proficiency), each year, thousands more domestic violence victims are linked with the shelter and support services they need to increase their safety.

**Budget Request** – The FY 2014 request for the Domestic Violence Hotline is $4,500,000, the same as the FY 2013 President's Budget. These funds will be used to increase staff in order to ensure a timely response to requests for help and reduce dropped calls during peak demand. In addition, the increased support will be used 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. The increase will support a strategic upgrade of the phone system and its reporting capabilities, and it will allow the Hotline to launch a chat platform to provide critical services to victims of domestic violence that use the Hotline website for information and help. Additionally, the funding will support an evaluation to assess organizational capacity, productivity, implementation strategies and helpfulness to callers.

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

**Outputs and Outcomes Table**

| Measure | Most Recent Result | FY 2012 Target | FY 2014 Target | FY 2014 Target +/- FY 2012 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 2012: 80%<br><br>Target: 74%<br><br>(Target Exceeded) | 74% | 80% | +6 |
| 14x: Total average number of calls received per month by the National Domestic Violence Hotline. *(*Output*)* | FY 2011: 23,121 (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |

Resource and Program Data
Domestic Violence Hotline

| Data Category | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resource Data: | | | |
| Service Grants | | | |
| Formula | | | |
| Discretionary | $3,196,946 | $3,216,511 | $4,100,000 |
| Research/Evaluation | | | 400,000 |
| Demonstration/Development | | | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | | | |
| Program Support | | | |
| Total, Resources | $3,196,946 | $3,216,511 | $4,500,000 |
| Program Data: | | | |
| Number of Grants | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| New Starts | | | |
| # | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $ | $0 | $0 | $0 |
| Continuations | | | |
| # | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| $ | $3,196,946 | $3,216,511 | $4,100,000 |
| Contracts | | | |
| # | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| $ | $0 | $0 | $400,000 |
| Interagency Agreements | | | |
| # | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| $ | $0 | $0 | $0 |

FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION

| Funding Level | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget | Change From FY 2012 Actual |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Federal Administration | $198,171,000 | $199,746,000 | $203,245,000 | +$5,074,000 |
| Center for Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships | 1,370,000 | 1,379,000 | 1,370,000 | 0 |
| Total, Budget Authority* | $199,541,000 | $201,125,000 | $204,615,000 | +$5,074,000 |

*Amounts are shown comparably to reflect the shift of ADD programs to ACL.

2014 Authorization ..... Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method ..... Direct Federal

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

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

2009 ..... $198,292,000
2010 ..... $209,774,000
2011 ..... $209,386,000
2012 ..... $199,541,000*
2013 ..... $201,125,000*

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

In the past, performance for the Federal Administration account was based on progress in eight management areas. In FY 2011, ACF demonstrated commitment to government-wide management initiatives by achieving results in: Strategic Management of Human Capital, Expanded Electronic Government, Improved Financial Performance, Improved Budget and Performance Integration, Eliminating Improper Payments, Real Property Asset Management, Commercial Services Management, and Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships. Starting in FY 2012, ACF initiated a revision of these target areas. ACF's current management goals are to strengthen its workforce and increase efficiency, transparency, and accountability. In FY 2012, ACF achieved the new 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.

**Budget Request** – The FY 2014 request for Federal Administration is $204,615,000, an increase of $5,074,000 from the FY 2012 enacted level. This funding will continue to support the Department's Center for Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships as well as 1,429 FTE, an increase of 127 FTE from the FY 2012 enacted level. The additional FTE reflect federal hires which came during 2012 and

include 24 FTE that were added to support Head Start redesignation, 44 FTE as the result of hiring federal staff to replace administrative and support functions previously provided through contracts, 19 FTE to support the growing number of children in the Unaccompanied Alien Children (UAC) program and 40 FTE for the Early Learning Initiative. In order to maintain these FTE, 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.

With respect to performance, in FY 2014, ACF aims to achieve the highest level of achievement in the following four management areas: Human Resources, Financial Management, Real Property Asset Management, and Information Technology.

**Outputs and Outcomes Table**

| Measure | Most Recent Result | FY 2012 Target | FY 2014 Target | FY 2014 Target +/- FY 2012 Target |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11A: Obtain the highest level of success for each management initiative. (Outcome) | FY 2012: Highest level of success in all management initiatives (4)<br><br>Target: 4 [51]<br><br>(Target Met) | Highest level of success in all management initiatives (4) | Highest level of success in all management initiatives (4) | Maintain |

[51] The numerical target for this performance measure has been updated to four, in order to reflect the current set of cross-government management initiatives. ACF plans to monitor progress in four target areas: Human Resources, Financial Management, Real Property Asset Management, and Information Technology.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

# REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE

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FY 2014 BUDGET


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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

**FY 2014 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, *the Torture Victims Relief Act of 1998, the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (TVPA),section 203 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005, and* section 235 of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008*,* **[**and the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, for costs associated with the care and placement of unaccompanied alien children, and for carrying out the Torture Victims Relief Act of 1998,**]** **[**$805,388,000**]***$1,123,432,000,* [of which up to $9,775,000 shall be available to carry out the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000] *to remain available through September 30, 2016*: *Provided, That up to $19,775,000 shall be available to carry out the last three Acts cited above, of which $300,000 of such amount shall be available for research and evaluation under sections 107(f) and 112A of the TVPA, notwithstanding any limitations or earmarks in such section.* [*Provided,* That funds appropriated under this heading pursuant to section 414(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, section 462 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, section 235 of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008, and the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 for fiscal year 2013 shall be available for the costs of assistance provided and other activities to remain available through September 30, 2015.**]**

*Note: A full-year FY 2013 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account was operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 112-175). The amounts included for FY 2013 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.*

| Language Provision | Explanation |
|---|---|
| [of which up to $9,775,000 shall be available to carry out the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000] and *Provided, That up to $19,775,000 shall be available to carry out the last three Acts cited above, of which $300,000 of such amount shall be available for research and evaluation under sections 107(f) and 112A of the TVPA, notwithstanding any limitations or earmarks in such section.* | This supports the proposal for funding to provide services to human trafficking victims who are U.S. citizens or lawful permanent residents. It combines with the request for the current trafficking aid and prevention program, which only serves foreign nationals. It also allows for research and evaluation to determine best practices. |
| **[**and the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, for costs associated with the care and placement of unaccompanied alien children, and for carrying out the Torture Victims Relief Act of 1998,**]** | The phrase *for costs associated with the care and placement of unaccompanied children* is redundant and implies that TVPRA funding is only available for the care of unaccompanied alien children. The two acts referenced have been moved to the beginning of the language. |
| **[***Provided,* That funds appropriated under this heading pursuant to section 414(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, section 462 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, section 235 of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008, and the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 for fiscal year 2013 shall be available for the costs of assistance provided and other activities to remain available through September 30, 2015**]** | Removing this language will clarify that funding for all programs operated under Refugee and Entrant Assistance are available for three years. |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

## Authorizing Legislation

| | FY 2012 Amount Authorized | FY 2012 Enacted | FY 2014 Amount Authorized | FY 2014 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.) | | | | |
| o Transitional and Medical Services | Such sums | 323,195,030 | Such sums | 391,477,000 |
| o Social Services | Such sums | 124,304,913 | Such sums | 153,407,000 |
| o Preventive Health | Such sums | 4,730,043 | Such sums | 4,730,000 |
| o Targeted Assistance | Such sums | 28,072,782 | Such sums | 48,401,000 |
| Section 113(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000. | 12,500,000 | 9,775,489 | 14,500,000 | 9,775,000 |
| Sections 202(d) and 203(g) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005. | 13,000,000 | 0 | 13,000,000 | 0 |
| 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 | 11,045,085 | 25,000,000 | 11,045,000 |
| Section 462(a) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002. | | 267,210,756 | | 494,597,000 |
| Section 213 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008. | 7,000,000 | 0 | 7,000,000 | 10,000,000 |
| Total request level | | 768,334,098 | | 1,123,432,000 |
| Total request level against definite authorizations | 57,500,000 | 20,820,574 | 59,500,000 | 30,820,000 |

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 2012 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Transitional and Medical Services | FY 2002 | Such sums | $227,243,000 | $323,195,030 |
| Social Services | FY 2002 | Such sums | $158,600,000 | $124,304,913 |
| Preventive Health | FY 2002 | Such sums | $4,835,000 | $4,730,043 |
| Targeted Assistance | FY 2002 | Such sums | $49,477,000 | $28,072,782 |
| Torture Victims Relief Act | FY 2007 | $25,000,000 | $9,817,000 | $11,045,085 |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

## Appropriations History Table

| Year | Budget Estimate to Congress | House Allowance | Senate Allowance | Appropriation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2005 | | | | |
| Appropriation | 473,239,000 | 491,336,000 | 447,239,000 | 484,714,000 |
| Rescission | | | | -3,940,000 |
| Total | | | | 480,774,000 |
| 2006 | | | | |
| Appropriation | 571,140,000 | 560,919,000 | 571,140,000 | 575,579,000 |
| Rescission | | | | -5,756,000 |
| Section202Transfer | | | | -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 |
| 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 |
| 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* |
| 2014 | 1,123,432,000 | | | |

- The FY 2013 Continuing Resolution provided $900 million; that amount is shown elsewhere in the document.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

## Amounts Available for Obligation

| Budgetary Resources | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Annual, B.A. | $769,789,000 | $900,000,000* | $1,123,432,000 |
| Rescission | -1,455,000 | 0 | 0 |
| **Subtotal, Net Budget Authority** | **$768,334,000** | **$900,000,000** | **$1,123,432,000** |
| Unobligated balance, lapsing | -728,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Unobligated balance, start of year | 24,621,000 | 0 | 0 |
| **Total Obligations** | **$792,227,000** | **$900,000,000** | **$1,123,432,000** |

## Budget Authority by Activity

| Activity | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Transitional and Medical Services | $323,195,000 | $384,307,000 | $391,477,000 |
| Victims of Trafficking | 9,775,000 | 9,174,000 | 9,775,000 |
| Social Services | 124,305,000 | 143,969,000 | 153,407,000 |
| Victims of Torture | 11,045,000 | 11,045,000 | 11,045,000 |
| Preventive Health | 4,730,000 | 3,759,000 | 4,730,000 |
| Targeted Assistance | 28,073,000 | 45,423,000 | 48,401,000 |
| Unaccompanied Alien Children | 267,211,000 | 302,323,000 | 494,597,000 |
| Domestic Trafficking | 0 | 0 | 10,000,000 |
| **Total, Budget Authority** | **$768,334,000** | **$900,000,000*** | **$1,123,432,000** |

- The final FY 2013 appropriation was $1,016,000.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

## Summary of Changes

| | |
|---|---|
| FY 2012 Estimate | |
| Total estimated budget authority | $768,334,000 |
| (Obligations) | ($792,227,000) |
| FY 2014 Estimate | |
| Total estimated budget authority | $1,123,432,000 |
| Net change | +$355,098,000 |

| Description of Changes | FY 2012 Estimate | Change from Base |
|---|---|---|
| Increases: | | |
| A. Program: | | |
| 1) **Unaccompanied Alien Children:** Request to reflect increased numbers of UAC in care | $267,211,000 | +$227,386,000 |
| 2) **Transitional and Medical Services:** Amount of funding needed based on new arrival estimates from State and Homeland Security Departments, plus inflation. | $323,195,000 | +$68,282,000 |
| 3) **Social Services:** Represents full funding for a 12-month grants cycle. | $124,305,000 | +$29,102,000 |
| 4) **Targeted Assistance:** Represents full funding for a 12-months grants cycle. | $28,073,000 | +$20,328,000 |
| 5) **Domestic Trafficking:** Proposal to provide support for domestic victims of trafficking | $0 | +$10,000,000 |
| Subtotal, Program Increases | | +$355,098,000 |
| Total, Increases | | +$355,098,000 |
| Net Change | | +$355,098,000 |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

## Justification

| Funding Level | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget | Change From FY 2012 Actual |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total, Budget Authority | $768,334,000 | $900,000,000 | $1,123,432,000 | +$355,098,000 |

## General Statement

Note: FY 2013 dollar figures throughout this chapter are based on the Continuing Resolution (P.L. 112-175) total of $900 million for Refugee and Entrant Assistance. The CR did not specify amounts for individual programs, so what is presented here is primarily a proportional representation in lieu of a full-year appropriation.

The Refugee and Entrant Assistance program is designed to help refugees, asylees, Cuban and Haitian entrants, Special Immigrant Visa arrivals and trafficking victims to become employed and self-sufficient as quickly as possible. As a result of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, the program also is responsible for coordinating and implementing the care and placement of unaccompanied alien children who are in federal custody by reason of immigration status. These duties are consistent with the Administration for Children and Families' strategic goals of increasing independence and productivity of families, increasing employment and promoting the social well-being of children.

Refugee and Entrant Assistance funds support the following programs:

1) Transitional and Medical Services

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

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

3) Social Services – Funds state governments and private, non-profit agencies responsible for providing services such as English language training, employability services, case management, social

adjustment services and interpretation services, to ensure that refugees become self-sufficient as quickly as possible after their arrival in the U.S.

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

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

6) Targeted Assistance – Provides grants to states with counties that have large numbers of refugees. States are required by statute to pass on to the designated counties at least 95 percent of the funds awarded. Services provided by this program are generally designed to help refugees secure employment within one year or less.

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

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

The FY 2014 baseline budget of $1,213,432,000 for this account represents the cost of maintaining current law and service requirements.

**Office of Refugee Resettlement Populations Served**

| Year | State Dept Refugee Ceiling | Refugees | Special Immigrant Visas [1] | Cuban/Haitian Entrants | Asylees | Trafficking Victims | Unaccompanied Alien Children |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2003 | 70,000 | 28,347 | 0 | 11,837 | 26,306 | 151 | 4,792 |
| 2004 | 70,000 | 52,869 | 0 | 27,981 | 24,983 | 163 | 6,200 |
| 2005 | 70,000 | 53,813 | 0 | 17,571 | 23,440 | 231 | 7,800 |
| 2006 | 70,000 | 41,278 | 0 | 24,217 | 25,042 | 231 | 7,746 |
| 2007 | 70,000 | 48,281 | 101 | 18,492 | 24,881 | 303 | 8,212 |
| 2008 | 80,000 | 60,192 | 1,105 | 20,235 | 22,572 | 310 | 7,211 |
| 2009 | 80,000 | 74,654 | 2,657 | 20,022 | 21,767 | 380 | 6,639 |
| 2010 | 80,000 | 73,311 | 2,705 | 21,496 | 20,704 | 549 | 8,302 [2] |
| 2011 | 80,000 | 56,424 | 1,259 | 22,982 | 24,546 | 661 | 7,120 |
| 2012[3] | 76,000 | 58,236 | 4,273 | 21,000 | 24,000 | 469 | 14,271 |

[1] Special Immigrant Visa arrivals include Iraq and Afghan immigrants and their family members.
[2] Excludes 697 Haitian children served as a result of the Haiti earthquake repatriation effort
[3] FY 2012 Cuban/Haitian and asylee numbers are estimates pending further data from other federal agencies.

TRANSITIONAL AND MEDICAL SERVICES

| Funding Level | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget | Change From FY 2012 Actual |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total, Budget Authority | $323,195,000 | $384,307,000 | $391,477,000 | +$68,282,000 |

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

2014 Authorization .....Such sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method .....State Grants

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

1. Currently, cash and medical assistance is provided for up to eight months to adult refugees, asylees, entrants, trafficking victims and Iraqi/Afghan Special Immigrants (SIVs) who are not categorically eligible for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, Medicaid, or Supplemental Security Income. State refugee program offices are reimbursed for costs incurred to administer the program. They also are reimbursed for providing foster care to unaccompanied refugee minors and minors who are determined to be victims of trafficking, and/or certain minors who are granted Special Immigrant Juvenile Status (SIJS) until the children reach the age of eighteen or the date of emancipation if a state has established a later age. The William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-457) (TVPRA) authorizes the Secretary of HHS to provide interim assistance to children presumed to be victims of trafficking for up to 90 days (which may be extended an additional 30 days) and also makes certain minors with SIJS visas eligible for placement and services through the unaccompanied refugee minors program.

2. Under the Voluntary Agency (Matching Grant) Program, participating national voluntary refugee resettlement agencies provide a match (in cash and/or in-kind services) of one dollar for every two dollars of federal contribution. The participating agencies provide services such as case management, job development, job placement and follow up, and interim cash assistance to help refugees become employed and self-sufficient within their first four months in the U.S. (or for up to six months as determined on a case-by-case basis). Participating refugees may not access other forms of public cash assistance while receiving assistance through this program. Participants are eligible for refugee medical assistance, however, if they not eligible for Medicaid while enrolled in this program

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

differently among the states. In states where refugee medical assistance is not offered by the state, medical assistance is provided directly via the Wilson-Fish grant.

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

| | |
|---|---|
| 2009 | $282,348,000 |
| 2010 | $353,281,000 |
| 2011 | $352,625,000 |
| 2012 | $323,195,000 |
| 2013 | $384,307,000 |

Fiscal year 2011 saw a $0.16 decrease in the aggregate average wage from FY 2010, missing the target by $0.25. While $8.92 per hour is a modest wage, it is nonetheless 23 percent above the federal minimum wage of $7.25 an hour. ORR provides assistance and incentives such as training bonuses, early employment bonuses, and job retention bonuses. Although the hourly wages increased in fiscal years 2009 and 2010, job market pressures and availability of large pool of potential employees competing for generally lower paid jobs in 2011 negatively affected refugee wages. With economic conditions improving somewhat, more refugees were employed in FY 2011 than in FY 2010, exceeding the entered employment goal. However, there was an increase in part-time employment, and many full-time jobs are with temporary agencies and pay little over minimum wage. ORR will work with states to increase the number of refugees placed into full-time jobs through job training and job development to increase average wages outcomes.

**Budget Request** – The FY 2014 request for Transitional and Medical Services is $391,477,000, a $68,282,000 increase from the FY 2012 enacted level after reallocations to the Unaccompanied Alien Children program to address an urgent and significant shortfall in that program. The FY 2012 reallocation of $56.1 million was possible because the level of the refugees arriving during FY 2012 was significantly lower than the budgeted level. The FY 2014 request supports projected total arrivals of 124,800, including 70,000 refugees, 4,000 SIVs and 29,200 asylees. The FY 2014 budget estimate is based on assumptions about the implementation of the ACA in January 2014. This budget request sustains the Matching Grant program at $65 million and the Wilson-Fish program at $32 million.

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

Beginning January 2014, upon implementation of the ACA, members of ORR populations will for the first time become eligible for Medicaid, and, thus, will not need Refugee Medical Assistance (RMA). This is because the ACA allows states to expand Medicaid coverage to childless, non-disabled, non-elderly adults (single or married) with incomes below 133 percent of the Federal Poverty Level, including persons considered qualified aliens in the U.S. RMA still will be required to pay for the medical needs of refugees for the first quarter of the fiscal year and for the cost of all refugee medical screenings, which typically occur within the first 30 to 90 days upon arrival in the U.S. It will also pay for care for individuals who are categorically eligible for RMA but do not enroll in any medical coverage through ACA or are in states that don't expand Medicaid coverage.

ORR will provide full RMA funds to all eligible populations for the first three months of FY 2014 and will use RMA benefits for refugee medical screenings throughout FY 2014. ORR continues to work with

the Centers on Medicare and Medicaid Services to expand Medicaid coverage to include medical screenings for newly-arrived refugees. Further, ORR anticipates providing full RMA benefits to refugees and all other eligible populations who will not be insured under the Affordable Care Act.

The Administration will continue to closely monitor arrival levels, the impact of ACA on eligible populations, state decisions regarding Medicaid expansion under ACA, and the unaccompanied refugee minors program and will keep Congress apprised of any changes in the populations that may alter current budget estimates.

ORR's success in promoting economic self-sufficiency via the Refugee Transitional and Medical Services program has been measured by tracking cash assistance terminations due to earned income from employment. A termination is defined as the closing of a cash assistance case due to earned income in an amount that is predicted to exceed the state's payment standard for the case based on family size, rendering the case ineligible for cash assistance. The FY 2011 actual result of 51.92 percent exceeded the target of 49.89 percent by 2.03 percentage points. Improvement of this measure is directly related to the job market conditions. Prolonged job searches with fewer full-time jobs negatively affect termination rates in many states. With continued increases in part-time jobs, many refugees are placed into jobs with reduced work hours, thus not producing a grant termination but a reduction. The number of part-time jobs increased by 3 percentage points in FY 2011 in comparison to FY 2010, from 23 percent to 26 percent of all entered employments. ORR plans to continue to work with states to increase the ratio of full-time job placements and to assess future-year targets based on data trends as they emerge. In FY 2014, ORR aims to meet the target of 54 percent of cash assistance terminations due to earned income from employment for those clients receiving cash assistance at employment entry.

## Outputs and Outcomes Table

| Measure | Most Recent Result | FY 2012 Target | FY 2014 Target | FY 2014 Target +/- FY 2012 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 2011: 51.92%<br><br>Target: 48.49%<br><br>(Target Exceeded) | 52.44% | 54% | +1.56 |
| 15.2LT and 15B: Increase the average hourly wage of refugees at placement (employment entry). (Outcome) | FY 2011: $8.92<br><br>Target: $9.17<br><br>(Target Not Met) | $9.01 | $9.12 | +$0.11 |
| 15C (revised): For refugees receiving Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), increase the percentage of refugees who are not dependent on RCA within the first eight months 240 days) after arrival. (Transitional and Medical Services and Refugee Social Services) (Developmental Efficiency) | FY 2012: 20.14% [4] (Historical Actual) | TBD | TBD | N/A |

[4] The FY 2012 actual results for this measure represent partial data as states are still in the process of adjusting data systems. The first complete data set will be collected in FY 2013.

| Measure | Most Recent Result | FY 2012 Target | FY 2014 Target | FY 2014 Target +/- FY 2012 Target |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15i: Number of cash assistance terminations due to earned income from employment. (Output) | FY 2011: 10,972 (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).[5] *(*Outcome*)* | FY 2012: 50.00%<br><br>Target: 51.53%<br><br>(Target Not Met) | 51.53% | 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.[6] *(*Outcome*)* | FY 2012: 54.57%<br><br>Target: 56.14%<br><br>(Target Not Met but Improved) | 56.14% | 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.[7] *(*Outcome*)* | FY 2012: 70.14%<br><br>Target: 71.75%<br><br>(Target Not Met) | 71.75% | Prior Result +1% | N/A |
| 16D: Increase the number of Matching Grant 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).[8] (Efficiency) | FY 2012: 386.91<br><br>Target: 277.23<br><br>(Target Exceeded) | 277.23 | Prior Result +1% | N/A |
| 16i: Number of Matching Grant program refugees who are not dependent on any cash assistance within the first six months. (Output) | FY 2012: 29,933<br><br>(Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |

[5] Data for the Matching Grants program is based on a program year of February 1st through January 31st in 2008, 2009, and 2010. The 2011 program year was compressed to just 8 months to allow the program to transition to the federal fiscal year beginning October 1, 2012.
[6] See previous footnote.
[7] See previous footnote.
[8] See previous footnote.

Resource and Program Data
Transitional and Medical Services

| Data Category | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resource Data: | | | |
| Service Grants | | | |
| Formula | $221,245,031 | $281,893,021 | $289,063,452 |
| Discretionary | 96,877,000 | 97,309,000 | 97,309,000 |
| Research/Evaluation | 4,077,548 | 4,078,548 | 4,078,548 |
| Demonstration/Development | | | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | | | |
| Program Support | 995,452 | 1,026,000 | 1,026,000 |
| Total, Resources | $323,195,031 | $384,306,569 | $391,477,000 |
| Program Data: | | | |
| Number of Grants | 78 | 78 | 78 |
| New Starts | | | |
| # | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| $ | $221,245,031 | $281,893,021 | $289,063,452 |
| Continuations | | | |
| # | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| $ | $96,877,000 | $97,309,000 | $97,309,000 |
| Contracts | | | |
| # | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| $ | $4,691,694 | $4,693,548 | $4,693,548 |
| Interagency Agreements | | | |
| # | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| $ | $310,352 | $311,000 | $311,000 |

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 2014 Discretionary State/Formula Grants**

**CFDA # 93.566**

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Estimate | FY 2014 Estimate | Difference +/- 2012 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Alaska | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Arizona | 8,135,000 | 10,364,977 | 10,628,628 | 2,493,628 |
| Arkansas | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| California | 22,600,150 | 28,795,334 | 29,527,793 | 6,927,643 |
| Colorado | 5,940,000 | 7,568,281 | 7,760,793 | 1,820,793 |
| Connecticut | 405,000 | 516,019 | 529,145 | 124,145 |
| Delaware | 50,000 | 63,706 | 65,327 | 15,327 |
| District of Columbia | 1,085,000 | 1,382,422 | 1,417,586 | 332,586 |
| Florida | 55,200,000 | 70,331,499 | 72,120,501 | 16,920,501 |
| Georgia | 3,070,000 | 3,911,553 | 4,011,050 | 941,050 |
| Hawaii | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Idaho | 950,000 | 1,210,415 | 1,241,204 | 291,204 |
| Illinois | 4,865,000 | 6,198,600 | 6,356,272 | 1,491,272 |
| Indiana | 900,000 | 1,146,709 | 1,175,878 | 275,878 |
| Iowa | 750,000 | 955,591 | 979,898 | 229,898 |
| Kansas | 475,000 | 605,208 | 620,602 | 145,602 |
| Kentucky | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Louisiana | 15,000 | 19,112 | 19,598 | 4,598 |
| Maine | 175,000 | 222,971 | 228,643 | 53,643 |
| Maryland | 10,150,000 | 12,932,332 | 13,261,288 | 3,111,288 |
| Massachusetts | 9,620,845 | 12,258,124 | 12,569,931 | 2,949,086 |
| Michigan | 8,198,036 | 10,445,293 | 10,710,987 | 2,512,951 |
| Minnesota | 3,070,000 | 3,911,553 | 4,011,050 | 941,050 |
| Mississippi | 725,000 | 923,738 | 947,235 | 222,235 |
| Missouri | 1,080,000 | 1,376,051 | 1,411,053 | 331,053 |
| Montana | 30,000 | 38,224 | 39,196 | 9,196 |
| Nebraska | 1,800,000 | 2,293,418 | 2,351,755 | 551,755 |
| Nevada | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| New Hampshire | 515,000 | 656,173 | 672,863 | 157,863 |
| New Jersey | 1,535,000 | 1,955,776 | 2,005,525 | 470,525 |
| New Mexico | 780,000 | 993,815 | 1,019,094 | 239,094 |
| New York | 7,320,000 | 9,326,568 | 9,563,806 | 2,243,806 |
| North Carolina | 2,486,000 | 3,167,466 | 3,248,036 | 762,036 |
| North Dakota | 1,015,000 | 1,293,233 | 1,326,129 | 311,129 |

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Estimate | FY 2014 Estimate | Difference +/- 2012 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ohio | 3,085,000 | 3,930,664 | 4,030,648 | 945,648 |
| Oklahoma | 525,000 | 668,914 | 685,929 | 160,929 |
| Oregon | 2,685,000 | 3,421,016 | 3,508,035 | 823,035 |
| Pennsylvania | 12,100,000 | 15,416,869 | 15,809,023 | 3,709,023 |
| Rhode Island | 140,000 | 178,377 | 182,914 | 42,914 |
| South Carolina | 195,000 | 248,454 | 254,774 | 59,774 |
| South Dakota | 405,000 | 516,019 | 529,145 | 124,145 |
| Tennessee | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Texas | 21,330,000 | 27,177,009 | 27,868,302 | 6,538,302 |
| Utah | 9,480,000 | 12,078,671 | 12,385,912 | 2,905,912 |
| Vermont | 455,000 | 579,725 | 594,472 | 139,472 |
| Virginia | 6,250,000 | 7,963,259 | 8,165,818 | 1,915,818 |
| Washington | 9,630,000 | 12,269,789 | 12,581,892 | 2,951,892 |
| West Virginia | 20,000 | 25,482 | 26,131 | 6,131 |
| Wisconsin | 2,005,000 | 2,554,613 | 2,619,594 | 614,594 |
| Wyoming | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Subtotal** | **221,245,031** | **281,893,021** | **289,063,452** | **67,818,421** |
| **Total States/Territories** | **221,245,031** | **281,893,021** | **289,063,452** | **67,818,421** |
| Discretionary Funds | 96,877,000 | 97,309,000 | 97,309,000 | 432,000 |
| Other | 5,073,000 | 5,104,548 | 5,104,548 | 31,548 |
| **Subtotal, Adjustments** | **101,950,000** | **102,413,548** | **102,413,548** | **463,548** |
| **TOTAL RESOURCES** | **$323,195,031** | **$384,306,569** | **$391,477,000** | **$68,281,969** |

VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING

| Funding Level | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget | Change From FY 2012 Actual |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total, Budget Authority | $9,775,000 | $9,174,000 | $9,775,000 | $0 |

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

2014 Authorization .....Such sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method .....Discretionary Grants

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

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

The eligibility requirements for foreign victims who are under 18 years of age differ from those of adult victims. Child victims do not require certification in order to be eligible for benefits and services made available under the TVPA, including participation in the Unaccompanied Refugee Minors program. Instead, HHS provides eligibility to alien children who have been subjected to a severe form of trafficking by means of eligibility letters. Further, under the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2008, upon receiving credible information that a foreign child may be a trafficking victim, the Secretary of HHS is authorized to provide eligibility for interim assistance to that child for up to 90 days, which may be extended for an additional 30 days. The TVPRA gives the Secretary exclusive authority to determine a child's eligibility for interim assistance but directs the Secretary to consult with the Attorney General, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and nongovernmental organizations with expertise on victims of severe form of trafficking before determining if the child is eligible for assistance. Prior to the end of the interim assistance period, the 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 in over two dozen cities and states through the Rescue and Restore Victims of Human Trafficking Regional Program. These intermediary entities serve as the focal point for local outreach and victim identification. The intermediary grantees manage the local network of sub-awardees and have continued to help lead the Rescue and Restore coalitions in their areas.

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

| | |
|---|---|
| 2009 | $9,814,000 |
| 2010 | $9,814,000 |
| 2011 | $9,794,000 |
| 2012 | $9,775,000 |
| 2013 | $9,174,000 |

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

In FY 2012, the number of certifications decreased by 95 with an actual result of 469 certifications, a 16.8 percent decrease from the previous year. This result missed the FY 2012 target of 592. It is apparent that the wide variation in the number of certifications in recent years is primarily the result of law enforcement actions with respect to large cases, the occurrence and discovery of which is unpredictable. With increased activities in other federal agencies to prevent similar kinds of labor exploitation, there may be few occurrences of labor trafficking involving unscrupulous recruitment of laborers from abroad. Also, the higher number of victims identified requires that a higher percentage of program funds go toward services for victims and eligible family members, decreasing the amount of funds available for public awareness and outreach activities.

**Budget Request** – The FY 2014 budget request for Victims of Trafficking is $9,775,000, the same as the FY 2012 enacted level. This funding will support the national network for identifying, certifying, and providing pre- and post-certification services to international victims of trafficking.

The program is continuing to examine ways in which additional victims may be identified and certified, including increased cooperative efforts with law enforcement entities responsible for investigating cases and improved protocols and training for the identification and case management of trafficked children in ORR custody within the Division of Unaccompanied Children's Services and in communities throughout the country. The program's previous long-term FY 2014 target for the annual number of victims certified was 425. The program believes that a revised target of an annual increase of five percent (in fiscal years 2013 and 2014) from a proposed base year (FY 2008) reflects not only increasing recognition of trafficking indicators by law enforcement and other frontline intermediaries, but also increased federal deterrence activities and a shift in funds from public awareness and outreach activities to case management services for foreign victims.

## Outputs and Outcomes Table

| Measure | Most Recent Result | FY 2012 Target | FY 2014 Target | FY 2014 Target +/- FY 2012 Target |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17.1LT and 17A: Increase the number of victims of trafficking certified per year. (Outcome) | FY 2012: 469<br><br>Target:<br>592<br><br>(Target Not Met) | 592 | 412 [9] | -180 |
| 17B: Increase the number of victims certified and served by whole network of grantees per million dollars invested. (Efficiency) | FY 2012: 48.0<br><br>Target:<br>60.5<br><br>(Target Not Met) | 60.5 | 42.0 [10] | -18.5 |
| 17C1: Increase the number of hotline calls per thousand dollars invested. (Efficiency) | FY 2012: 26.63<br><br>Target:<br>20.93<br><br>(Target Exceeded) | 20.93 | 22.20 | +1.27 |
| 17C2: Increase the number of website visits per thousand dollars invested. (Efficiency) | FY 2012: 3,211<br><br>Target:<br>3,918<br><br>(Target Not Met) | 3,918 | 4,157 | +239 |
| 17iii: Number of website visits. (Output) | FY 2012: 356,402<br><br>(Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |

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

Resource and Program Data
Victims of Trafficking

| Data Category | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resource Data: | | | |
| Service Grants | | | |
| Formula | | | |
| Discretionary | $8,615,966 | $8,003,918 | $8,600,000 |
| Research/Evaluation | | | |
| Demonstration/Development | | | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | | | |
| Program Support | 1,151,380 | 1,169,700 | 1,175,000 |
| Total, Resources | $9,767,346 | $9,173,618 | $9,775,000 |
| Program Data: | | | |
| Number of Grants | 15 | 16 | 16 |
| New Starts | | | |
| # | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| $ | $0 | $700,000 | $0 |
| Continuations | | | |
| # | 15 | 15 | 16 |
| $ | $8,615,966 | $7,303,918 | $8,600,000 |
| Contracts | | | |
| # | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| $ | $441,634 | $442,300 | $443,000 |
| Interagency Agreements | | | |
| # | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| $ | $202,061 | $208,000 | $208,000 |

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 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget | Change From FY 2012 Actual |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total, Budget Authority | $124,305,000 | $143,969,000 | $153,407,000 | +$29,102,000 |

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

2014 Authorization .....Such sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method ..... Formula/Discretionary Grants

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

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

Social Services discretionary grants are awarded on a competitive basis to public and private, non-profit agencies to address current critical issues facing refugees and other eligible populations. During FY 2012, approximately 42 percent of Social Services discretionary grant funding was reallocated to the Unaccompanied Alien Children program to address an urgent and significant shortfall in that program. As a result, FY 2012 Social Services discretionary grants will be incrementally funded with money from both FY 2012 funding and FY 2013 funding to support the 12- month grant periods. The following chart shows a breakout of estimated discretionary expenditures by category for fiscal years 2012 ─ 2014. FY 2012 reflects actual obligations and FY 2013 and FY 2014 are estimated levels.

| FY | Cuban/Haitian | Education | Emerging Populations | Self Sufficiency and other Targeted Initiatives | Technical Support |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2012* | $11,000,000 | $ 8,700,000 | $ 8,000,000 | $ 11,000,000 | $1,100,000 |
| 2013 | $19,000,000 | $15,000,000 | $14,000,000 | $19,000,000 | $1,300,000 |
| 2014 | $19,000,000 | $15,000,000 | TBD | TBD | TBD |

* FY 2012 funding supports a 7-month grant period.

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

| | |
|---|---|
| 2009 | $154,005,000 |
| 2010 | $154,005,000 |
| 2011 | $153,697,000 |
| 2012 | $124,305,000 |
| 2013 | $143,969,000 |

For FY 2011, performance targets were exceeded in entered employments, entered employment with health benefits, and 90-day employment retentions. In FY 2011, annual measure 18A to increase the percentage of refugees entering employment through ACF-funded refugee employment services exceeded the target of 43 percent with an actual result of 50 percent. This is a result of strong efforts by the states to reach out to employers, as well as efforts to strengthen job training and development. ORR still faces challenges in terms of performance on this measure given the changing demographics of the U.S. Resettlement Program, as many populations require extended employment services in order to enter the U.S. labor market and integrate into society. Many recent arrivals have spent protracted periods of time in refugee camps in countries of first asylum, have experienced intense trauma, and have limited work skills. The percentage of refugees retaining employment after 90 days exceeded its FY 2011 target of 74 percent. Improvement in retention outcomes can be attributed to service providers' intensified efforts designed to increase refugee understanding of the importance of employment retention in light of tight job markets.

**Budget Request** – The FY 2014 request for Social Services is $153,407,000, the same as the FY 2012 enacted level prior to the reallocation to the Unaccompanied Alien Children program to address an urgent and significant shortfall in that program. This budget request will continue to support state–administered social services through formula-funded programs. It will also support Social Services discretionary grants that will provide employment-related services such as job-preparation, placement, retention, and upgrading services and English language training.

Implementation of the Affordable Care Act (ACA) in January 2014 will provide new opportunities for Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) populations to gain health care coverage. One key goal of the ACA is to increase access to quality, affordable healthcare for uninsured individuals and their families. To contribute to meeting this goal, ORR is closely reviewing impacts on the recent legislation and working with other federal partners and stakeholders to determine required support for these vulnerable populations to make certain that they will be afforded the same opportunities as the general population – to receive continued medical attention and to better control their health care needs. The benefits available under ACA will be expansive but may be difficult to understand for populations with language and cultural barriers, to those that have spent extended periods of time in refugee camps in countries of first asylum, and to those who have experienced intense trauma. ORR supports the provision of case management services in order to provide a continuum of specialized services and support as refugees and other eligible populations register and receive initial and continued health care available under ACA as they strive for self-sufficiency as well as other critical issues facing refugees and other eligible populations.

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 often are without a safety net or link to much-needed services and currently face multiple challenges as they try to navigate the system without the appropriate level of assistance. The economic situation in the U.S. also is significantly affecting the ability of refugees to achieve self-sufficiency, compounding the issues already faced by these high-risk

populations. These barriers, coupled with continuing difficult economic conditions in the U.S., have made future performance on measures related to refugee employment uncertain. Nonetheless, by FY 2014, the program aims to improve employment retention to 76 percent by promoting vocational activities and sharing knowledge of best practices with states and Wilson-Fish agencies so that refugees will be better equipped to reach self-sufficiency.

**Outputs and Outcomes Table**

| Measure | Most Recent Result | FY 2012 Target | FY 2014 Target | FY 2014 Target +/- FY 2012 Target |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15C: For refugees receiving Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), increase the percentage of refugees who are not dependent on RCA within the first eight months (240 days) after arrival. (Transitional and Medical Services and Refugee Social Services) (Developmental Efficiency) | FY 2011: 20.14% [11]<br><br>(Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 18.1LT and 18A: Increase the percentage of refugees entering employment through ACF-funded refugee employment services. (Outcome) | FY 2011: 50.02%<br><br>Target: 42.97%<br><br>(Target Exceeded) | 51.02% | 54% [12] | +2.98 |
| 18B: Increase the percentage of entered employment with health benefits available as a subset of full-time job placements. (Outcome) | FY 2011: 61.19%<br><br>Target: 60.38%<br><br>(Target Exceeded) | 61.80% | 63% [13] | +1.2 |
| 18C: Increase the percentage of 90-day job retention as a subset of all entered employment. (Outcome) | FY 2011: 74.32%<br><br>Target: 74.06%<br><br>(Target Exceeded) | 75.06% | 76% | +0.94 |
| 18i: Number of refugees entering employment through ACF-funded employment services. (Output) | FY 2011: 40,849 (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 18ii: Number of refugees entering full-time employment with health benefits available. (Output) | FY 2011: 19,917 (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 18iii: Number of refugees with 90-day job retention. (Output) | FY 2011: 29,754 (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |

[11] The FY 2012 data for this measure represents partial data. There are a handful of states that are still in the process of adjusting their data systems and have not yet been able to report on this measure. The FY 2013 data will be the first year of complete data for this measure.
[12] The FY 2014 performance target for this measure has been revised to maintain rigor and better align with the most recent trend data.
[13] The FY 2014 performance target for this measure has been revised per the most recent trend data.

Resource and Program Data
Social Services

| Data Category | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resource Data: | | | |
| Service Grants | | | |
| Formula | $84,401,513 | $76,878,046 | $84,401,513 |
| Discretionary | 39,758,403 | 66,838,984 | 68,750,487 |
| Research/Evaluation | | | |
| Demonstration/Development | | | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | | | |
| Program Support | 144,497 | 252,000 | 255,000 |
| Total, Resources | $124,304,413 | $143,969,030 | $153,407,000 |
| Program Data: | | | |
| Number of Grants | 297 | 297 | 297 |
| New Starts | | | |
| # | 203 | 203 | 50 |
| $ | $115,304,916 | $106,379,708 | $84,401,513 |
| Continuations | | | |
| # | 94 | 94 | 247 |
| $ | $8,855,000 | $37,337,322 | $68,750,487 |
| Contracts | | | |
| # | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| $ | $31,904 | $50,000 | $50,000 |
| Interagency Agreements | | | |
| # | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| $ | $112,593 | $202,000 | $205,000 |

Notes:

1. The FY 2012 discretionary grants funding supports a 7-month grant period.
2. Program Support includes funding for a conference contract and an inter-agency agreement with CDC.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

## State Table - Refugee and Entrant Assistance - Social Services

**FY 2014 Discretionary State/Formula Grants**

**CFDA # 93.566**

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Estimate | FY 2014 Estimate | Difference +/- 2012 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 115,203 | 104,934 | 115,000 | -203 |
| Alaska | 100,000 | 91,086 | 100,000 | 0 |
| Arizona | 2,414,380 | 2,199,165 | 2,414,000 | -380 |
| Arkansas | 75,000 | 68,315 | 75,000 | 0 |
| California | 7,775,287 | 7,082,206 | 7,775,000 | -287 |
| Colorado | 1,896,854 | 1,727,770 | 1,897,000 | 146 |
| Connecticut | 403,209 | 367,267 | 403,000 | -209 |
| Delaware | 75,000 | 68,315 | 75,000 | 0 |
| District of Columbia | 199,832 | 182,019 | 200,000 | 168 |
| Florida | 22,387,846 | 20,392,216 | 22,388,000 | 154 |
| Georgia | 2,597,818 | 2,366,251 | 2,598,000 | 182 |
| Hawaii | 75,000 | 68,315 | 75,000 | 0 |
| Idaho | 737,739 | 671,978 | 738,000 | 261 |
| Illinois | 2,169,796 | 1,976,383 | 2,170,000 | 204 |
| Indiana | 1,100,184 | 1,002,115 | 1,100,000 | -184 |
| Iowa | 545,883 | 497,224 | 546,000 | 117 |
| Kansas | 397,892 | 362,424 | 398,000 | 108 |
| Kentucky | 1,713,417 | 1,560,685 | 1,714,000 | 583 |
| Louisiana | 282,246 | 257,087 | 282,000 | -246 |
| Maine | 327,884 | 298,657 | 328,000 | 116 |
| Maryland | 1,470,605 | 1,339,517 | 1,471,000 | 395 |
| Massachusetts | 1,576,946 | 1,436,379 | 1,577,000 | 54 |
| Michigan | 2,824,235 | 2,572,485 | 2,824,000 | -235 |
| Minnesota | 2,543,761 | 2,317,013 | 2,544,000 | 239 |
| Mississippi | 75,000 | 68,315 | 75,000 | 0 |
| Missouri | 965,043 | 879,020 | 965,000 | -43 |
| Montana | 75,000 | 68,315 | 75,000 | 0 |
| Nebraska | 728,435 | 663,503 | 729,000 | 565 |
| Nevada | 585,318 | 533,143 | 585,000 | -318 |
| New Hampshire | 459,481 | 418,523 | 459,000 | -481 |
| New Jersey | 546,326 | 497,627 | 546,000 | -326 |
| New Mexico | 192,743 | 175,562 | 193,000 | 257 |
| New York | 3,964,297 | 3,610,924 | 3,964,000 | -297 |
| North Carolina | 2,074,089 | 1,889,207 | 2,074,000 | -89 |
| North Dakota | 368,205 | 335,384 | 368,000 | -205 |

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Estimate | FY 2014 Estimate | Difference +/- 2012 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ohio | 1,896,854 | 1,727,770 | 1,897,000 | 146 |
| Oklahoma | 277,815 | 253,051 | 278,000 | 185 |
| Oregon | 903,011 | 822,517 | 903,000 | -11 |
| Pennsylvania | 2,604,907 | 2,372,708 | 2,605,000 | 93 |
| Rhode Island | 171,475 | 156,190 | 171,000 | -475 |
| South Carolina | 166,158 | 151,347 | 166,000 | -158 |
| South Dakota | 591,964 | 539,197 | 592,000 | 36 |
| Tennessee | 1,271,659 | 1,158,305 | 1,272,000 | 341 |
| Texas | 6,919,243 | 6,302,469 | 6,919,000 | -243 |
| Utah | 845,410 | 770,051 | 845,000 | -410 |
| Vermont | 308,831 | 281,302 | 309,000 | 169 |
| Virginia | 1,467,946 | 1,337,095 | 1,468,000 | 54 |
| Washington | 2,304,937 | 2,099,477 | 2,305,000 | 63 |
| West Virginia | 75,000 | 68,315 | 75,000 | 0 |
| Wisconsin | 756,349 | 688,929 | 756,513 | 164 |
| Wyoming | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Subtotal** | **84,401,513** | **76,878,046** | **84,401,513** | **0** |
| **Total States/Territories** | **84,401,513** | **76,878,046** | **84,401,513** | **0** |
| Discretionary Funds | 39,265,403 | 65,988,984 | 67,900,487 | 28,635,084 |
| Other | 144,497 | 252,000 | 255,000 | 110,503 |
| Training and Technical Assistance | 493,000 | 850,000 | 850,000 | 357,000 |
| **Subtotal, Adjustments** | **39,902,900** | **67,090,984** | **69,005,487** | **29,102,587** |
| **TOTAL RESOURCES** | **$124,304,413** | **$143,969,030** | **$153,407,000** | **$29,102,587** |

Notes:
1. The FY 2012 Discretionary Grants funding supports a 7-month grants period.

VICTIMS OF TORTURE

| Funding Level | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget | Change From FY 2012 Actual |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total, Budget Authority | $11,045,000 | $11,045,000 | $11,045,000 | $0 |

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

2014 Authorization .....Such sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method .....Discretionary Grants

**Program Description and Accomplishments** – This program provides services and rehabilitation for about 5,000 to 6,000 victims of torture annually. Grantees are primarily non-profit organizations that provide treatment, social and legal services, and training to health care providers on treating the physical and psychological effects of torture.
Funding for Victims of Torture during the last five years has been as follows:

2009 ..... $10,817,000
2010 ..... $11,088,000
2011 ..... $11,066,000
2012 ..... $11,045,000
2013 ..... $11,045,000

**Budget Request** – The FY 2014 budget request for Victims of Torture is $11,045,000, the same as the FY 2012 enacted level. This funding will maintain medical and psychological treatment, social and legal services and rehabilitation for victims of torture.

**Outputs and Outcomes Table**

| Measure | Most Recent Result | FY 2012 Target | FY 2014 Target | FY 2014 Target +/- FY 2012 Target |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18iv: Number of torture survivors served. (Output) | FY 2011: 5,912<br><br>(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 2011: 452 participants trained<br><br>(Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 18vi: Number of community trainings conducted by grantees. (Output) | FY 2011: 528<br><br>(Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 18vii: Number of hours contributed by pro bono services. (Output) | FY 2011: 58,705[14]<br><br>(Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |

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

Resource and Program Data
Victims of Torture

| Data Category | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resource Data: | | | |
| Service Grants | | | |
| Formula | | | |
| Discretionary | $10,826,000 | $10,838,000 | $10,836,000 |
| Research/Evaluation | | | |
| Demonstration/Development | | | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | | | |
| Program Support | 211,299 | 207,000 | 209,000 |
| Total, Resources | $11,037,299 | $11,045,000 | $11,045,000 |
| Program Data: | | | |
| Number of Grants | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| New Starts | | | |
| # | 31 | 0 | 0 |
| $ | $10,826,000 | $0 | $0 |
| Continuations | | | |
| # | 0 | 31 | 31 |
| $ | $0 | $10,838,000 | $10,836,000 |
| Contracts | | | |
| # | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| $ | $38,132 | $38,000 | $38,000 |
| Interagency Agreements | | | |
| # | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| $ | $30,805 | $31,000 | $31,000 |

Notes:

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

PREVENTIVE HEALTH

| Funding Level | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget | Change From FY 2012 Actual |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total, Budget Authority | $4,730,000 | $3,759,000 | $4,730,000 | $0 |

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

2014 Authorization ..... Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method ..... Discretionary Grants

**Program Description and Accomplishments** – Funding for preventive health services is awarded to states through this competitive discretionary grant program to coordinate and promote access to health screening and assessment, treatment, and medical follow-up services to newly-arrived refugees. The awards are based on demonstrated need for health-related services in locations with large numbers of refugees. The Office of Refugee Resettlement recognizes that a refugee's medical condition may affect public health as well as prevent a refugee from achieving economic self-sufficiency.

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

2009 ..... $4,748,000
2010 ..... $4,748,000
2011 ..... $4,739,000
2012 ..... $4,730,000
2013 ..... $3,759,000

**Budget Request** – The FY 2014 budget request for Preventive Health is $4,730,000, the same as the FY 2012 enacted level. This funding will support continued medical screening, outreach, orientation and access to health care for refugees to preserve the public health and ensure health problems are not a barrier to achieving self-sufficiency.

**Outputs and Outcomes Table**

| Measure | Most Recent Result | FY 2012 Target | FY 2014 Target | FY 2014 Target +/- FY 2012 Target |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18viii: Number of health screenings completed. (Output) | FY 2011: 77,115<br><br>(Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |

Resource and Program Data
Preventive Health

| Data Category | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resource Data: | | | |
| Service Grants | | | |
| Formula | | | |
| Discretionary | $4,729,715 | $3,759,000 | $4,730,000 |
| Research/Evaluation | | | |
| Demonstration/Development | | | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | | | |
| Program Support | | | |
| Total, Resources | $4,729,715 | $3,759,000 | $4,730,000 |
| Program Data: | | | |
| Number of Grants | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| New Starts | | | |
| # | 0 | 0 | 38 |
| $ | $0 | $0 | $4,730,000 |
| Continuations | | | |
| # | 38 | 38 | 0 |
| $ | $4,729,715 | $3,759,000 | $0 |
| Contracts | | | |
| # | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $ | $0 | $0 | $0 |
| Interagency Agreements | | | |
| # | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $ | $0 | $0 | $0 |

TARGETED ASSISTANCE

| Funding Level | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget | Change From FY 2012 Actual |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total, Budget Authority | $28,073,000 | $45,423,000 | $48,401,000 | +$20,328,000 |

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

2014 Authorization .....Such sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method ..... Formula/Discretionary Grants

**Program Description and Accomplishments** – This program allocates formula and discretionary grants to states and Wilson-Fish projects to distribute to counties with the greatest number of refugee arrivals so that the maximum number of refugees can receive sufficient services to ensure economic self-sufficiency and full integration in the most affected communities. Services provided are similar to Refugee Social Services and are intended to assist refugees 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. Eligible counties are determined every three years based on a review of all counties that received refugee arrivals. The remaining funds are allocated via discretionary grants through a competitive process 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.

Previously, allocations were based on arrivals in the most recent 60 months. In FY 2010, however, the formula was modified and is now based on arrivals in the most recent 24 months. This modification ensures that the allocation serves the current needs of newly arriving refugees and improves the states' ability to respond to shifting arrivals patterns.

During FY 2012, approximately 42 percent of Targeted Assistance funding was reallocated to the Unaccompanied Alien Children program to address an urgent and significant shortfall in that program. As a result, FY 2012 Targeted Assistance grants will be incrementally funded with money from both FY 2012 and FY 2013 in support of the 12-month grant periods.

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

2009 ..... $48,590,000
2010 ..... $48,590,000
2011 ..... $48,493,000
2012 ..... $28,073,000
2013 ..... $45,423,000

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

**Budget Request** – The FY 2014 budget request for Targeted Assistance is $48,401,000, the same as the FY 2012enacted level prior to the reallocation to the Unaccompanied Alien Children program to address an urgent and significant shortfall in that program. This funding will be awarded to states to continue to provide services to counties and other localities with the highest number of refugee arrivals.

Resource and Program Data
Targeted Assistance

| Data Category | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resource Data: | | | |
| Service Grants | | | |
| Formula | $25,265,582 | $40,880,928 | $43,561,000 |
| Discretionary | 2,807,200 | 4,542,325 | 4,840,000 |
| Research/Evaluation | | | |
| Demonstration/Development | | | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | | | |
| Program Support | | | |
| Total, Resources | $28,072,782 | $45,423,253 | $48,401,000 |
| Program Data: | | | |
| Number of Grants | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| New Starts | | | |
| # | 29 | 29 | 55 |
| $ | $25,265,582 | $40,880,928 | $48,401,000 |
| Continuations | | | |
| # | 26 | 26 | 0 |
| $ | $2,807,200 | $4,542,325 | $0 |
| Contracts | | | |
| # | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $ | $0 | $0 | $0 |
| Interagency Agreements | | | |
| # | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $ | $0 | $0 | $0 |

Notes:

1. The FY 2012 grants funding supports a 7-month grant period.

## State Table - Refugee and Entrant Assistance - Targeted Assistance

**FY 2014 Discretionary State/Formula Grants**

**CFDA # 93.566**

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Estimate | FY 2014 Estimate | Difference +/- 2012 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Alaska | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Arizona | 1,012,664 | 1,648,722 | 1,746,000 | 733,336 |
| Arkansas | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| California | 2,609,359 | 3,995,264 | 4,499,000 | 1,889,641 |
| Colorado | 503,424 | 819,639 | 868,000 | 364,576 |
| Connecticut | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Delaware | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| District of Columbia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Florida | 7,705,922 | 12,545,772 | 13,286,000 | 5,580,078 |
| Georgia | 953,995 | 1,553,349 | 1,645,000 | 691,005 |
| Hawaii | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Idaho | 200,273 | 325,778 | 345,000 | 144,727 |
| Illinois | 646,190 | 1,051,934 | 1,114,000 | 467,810 |
| Indiana | 343,538 | 559,017 | 592,000 | 248,462 |
| Iowa | 109,194 | 177,526 | 188,000 | 78,806 |
| Kansas | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kentucky | 576,884 | 939,564 | 995,000 | 418,116 |
| Louisiana | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Maine | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Maryland | 471,680 | 767,704 | 813,000 | 341,320 |
| Massachusetts | 513,396 | 835,692 | 885,000 | 371,604 |
| Michigan | 925,408 | 1,506,135 | 1,595,000 | 669,592 |
| Minnesota | 571,732 | 931,065 | 986,000 | 414,268 |
| Mississippi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Missouri | 187,641 | 305,004 | 323,000 | 135,359 |
| Montana | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nebraska | 193,624 | 315,391 | 334,000 | 140,376 |
| Nevada | 213,901 | 348,441 | 369,000 | 155,099 |
| New Hampshire | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| New Jersey | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| New Mexico | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| New York | 1,396,090 | 2,272,894 | 2,407,000 | 1,010,910 |
| North Carolina | 431,957 | 703,492 | 745,000 | 313,043 |
| North Dakota | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Estimate | FY 2014 Estimate | Difference +/- 2012 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ohio | 270,077 | 440,037 | 466,000 | 195,923 |
| Oklahoma | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Oregon | 386,418 | 628,894 | 666,000 | 279,582 |
| Pennsylvania | 663,309 | 1,080,262 | 1,144,000 | 480,691 |
| Rhode Island | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| South Carolina | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| South Dakota | 141,105 | 229,461 | 243,000 | 101,895 |
| Tennessee | 344,369 | 560,905 | 594,000 | 249,631 |
| Texas | 2,416,069 | 3,933,892 | 4,166,000 | 1,749,931 |
| Utah | 327,084 | 532,577 | 564,000 | 236,916 |
| Vermont | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Virginia | 108,696 | 176,581 | 187,000 | 78,304 |
| Washington | 824,026 | 1,341,829 | 1,421,000 | 596,974 |
| West Virginia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wisconsin | 217,557 | 354,107 | 375,000 | 157,443 |
| Wyoming | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Subtotal** | **25,265,582** | **40,880,928** | **43,561,000** | **18,295,418** |
| **Total States/Territories** | **25,265,582** | **40,880,928** | **43,561,000** | **18,295,418** |
| Discretionary Funds | 2,807,200 | 4,542,325 | 4,840,000 | 2,032,800 |
| **Subtotal, Adjustments** | **2,807,200** | **4,542,325** | **4,840,000** | **2,032,800** |
| **TOTAL RESOURCES** | **$28,072,782** | **$45,423,253** | **$48,401,000** | **$20,328,218** |

Notes:
1. The FY 2012 Enacted funding supports a 12-month grant period.

UNACCOMPANIED ALIEN CHILDREN

| Funding Level | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget | Change From FY 2012 Actual |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total, Budget Authority | $267,211,000 | $302,323,000 | $494,597,000 | +$227,386,000 |

Authorizing Legislation – Section 462 of the Homeland Security Act

2014 Authorization ..... Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method ..... Discretionary Grant

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

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

The William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-457) (TVPRA) contained several provisions that have affected the number of children likely to enter care and the length of stay in care. For example, TVPRA provided that children from contiguous countries who are determined by DHS to be victims of trafficking, at risk of trafficking upon return, or who have a credible fear of persecution upon return must be transferred to HHS for UAC program services within 48 hours of apprehension. Prior to enactment of TVPRA, most children from contiguous countries who were apprehended at the borders were immediately returned to their country of origin and were not served by the UAC program. TVPRA also requires increased home studies for children prior to release to sponsors in the United States and mandatory follow-up services for those children.

From FY 2005 through FY 2011, the UAC program served between 7,000 to 8,000 children annually with an average length of stay in the program of 75 days. In FY 2012, however, the number of children entering the program began to increase, and by the end of the fiscal year ORR served approximately 14,000 UAC, almost twice the number served in the previous year. In FY 2013 ORR continues to serve an increasing number of UAC, and the current total estimated number that ORR expects to serve in FY 2013 is 23,500. The FY 2014 request supports projected total UAC arrivals of 26,000.

In order to accommodate the increased number of children in FY 2012, ACF expanded the number of permanent shelter beds from 1,683 to 3,300 and placed children in 715 temporary beds at a significantly higher per-day cost. Daily high-level conference calls were established with DHS in order to minimize the amount of time detained children spent at Border Patrol stations, which are not equipped to provide for their care. This experience demonstrated the long lead times needed to increase shelter capacity, the

high cost of having to rely on temporary beds, and the importance of having sufficient capacity during peak arrival time periods to ensure that all children are appropriately placed within the three-day time frame required by a court settlement when the UAC program was operated by DHS.

As the number of UAC referred to the program continues to rise, ORR is working closely with its federal partners, including DHS, and with service providers to streamline current procedures and implement some new procedures to reunify children with adult family members or responsible adult custodians to reduce the average length of stay in shelters and to maximize the use of funds. ORR estimates that a total of 5,200 beds will be needed for 23,500 UAC in FY 2013 at a total cost of $376 million.

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

| | |
|---|---|
| 2009 | $123,120,000 |
| 2009 Supplemental | $82,000,000 |
| 2010 | $149,291,000 |
| 2011 | $149,052,000 |
| 2012 | $267,211,000 |
| 2013 | $302,323,000 |

The chart below provides current estimated costs for shelter, medical, support services (including pro-bono legal services, family reunification and background check costs), and administrative expenses (including expenses for home studies and follow-up services) for FY 2012 through FY 2014.

| **Unaccompanied Alien Children program services (in millions)** | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| FY | Shelter | Medical | Support Services | Administrative |
| 2012 | $221 | $13 | $28 | $16 |
| 2013 | $307 | $15 | $40 | $14 |
| 2014 | $398 | $20 | $56 | $20 |

The FY 2012 program level was $278 million, which is a post-reallocation appropriation figure of $267 million, $6 million from prior-year appropriations, and $5 million covered by Public Health and Social Services Emergency Funds. FY 2013 and FY 2014 totals reflect current estimates.

ORR uses outcome measures to monitor aspects of the program's performance, including an indicator that measures the percentage of closed corrective actions. Overall, the UAC program is focused on improving the quality of services at the shelters, physical security, staff and staffing oversight at the shelters, and timely approvals of reunification requests with family and other sponsors. The performance measure on closed corrective actions allows the UAC program to monitor its efficiency in using training, technical assistance, and guidance/monitoring activities to improve program performance in this area. Fiscal year 2011 data indicates that the program exceeded the target of 93.8 percent with an actual result of 95 percent of closed corrective actions being made. ORR increased the overall number of grantees monitored in FY 2011 and provided training and technical assistance to facilitate their compliance with revised ORR policies and procedures.

**Budget Request** – The FY 2014 request for the UAC program is $494,597,000, which is $226,789,000 above the FY 2012 program level after reallocations from the Transitional and Medical Services, Social Services and Targeted Assistance programs to cover the significant shortfall experienced that year. This budget request will maintain current program services and also continue to support the follow-up services for all those who are unified after an approved home assessment until finalization of their dependency proceeding process, as required by TVPRA.

The UAC cost estimate depends largely on assumptions about the number of children needing care and the number of beds ACF must maintain to appropriately care for this number of children. Making these new assumptions for FY 2014 is particularly challenging given the significant increases in the number of FY 2012 and FY 2013 arrivals compared to historic levels. The current estimate for FY 2014 is 26,000 UAC. We will continue to closely monitor all potential program impacts and keep Congress apprised of changes in caseload projections and potential changes in the UAC population that may alter current budgetary estimates. We will also continue to work collaboratively with DHS to improve the planning and operational procedures developed in the last two years.

In addition to the existing performance measures that ORR has been tracking for the UAC program for several years, three performance measures were recently added. The goals of these new performance measures are to increase the percentage of secure placements reviewed every 30 days, increase the percentage of UAC in care at least 14 days who receive legal rights presentations, and increase the percentage of UAC who are referred to and access specific follow-up services. These measures reflect ACF's implementation of the TVPRA Safe and Secure Placement provisions. Initial pre-baseline data for the legal screening performance measure was collected in FY 2011, indicating that 84 percent of UAC in care 14 days or more received legal rights presentations. For the other two performance measures, initial pre-baseline data for these measures was collected in FY 2010, and baseline data was established using FY 2011 data. For example, in FY 2011, 92 percent of secured placements were reviewed every 30 days. The program aims to increase this result by at least two percent over the prior year actual by FY 2014.

**Outputs and Outcomes Table**

| Measure | Most Recent Result | FY 2012 Target | FY 2014 Target | FY 2014 Target +/- FY 2012 Target |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19.1LT and 19A: Increase the percentage of placement designation of referrals of Unaccompanied Alien Child (UAC) from Department of Homeland Security within 24 hours of referral.[66] (Developmental Outcome) | FY 2012: 97%<br><br>(Historical Acutal) | N/A | TBD | N/A |
| 19C: Maintain the percentage of runaways from UAC shelters at 1.5 percent. (Outcome) | FY 2011: 0.56%<br><br>Target: 1.5%<br><br>(Target Exceeded) | 1.5% | 1.5% | Maintain |
| 19D: Increase the percentage of "closed" corrective actions. (Efficiency) | FY 2011: 95%<br><br>Target: 93.8%<br><br>(Target Exceeded) | 97% | Prior Result +2% | N/A |
| 19E: Increase the percentage of secure placements reviewed every 30 days. (Outcome) | FY 2011: 92%<br><br>(Baseline) | 90% | Prior Result +2% | N/A |

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

| Measure | Most Recent Result | FY 2012 Target | FY 2014 Target | FY 2014 Target +/- FY 2012 Target |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19F: Increase the percentage of UAC in care 14 days or more that receive legal rights presentations.[67] (Developmental Outcome) | FY 2011: 84%<br><br>(Pre-baseline) | TBD | TBD | N/A |
| 19G: Increase the percentage of UAC that are referred to and access specific follow up services. (Outcome) | FY 2012: 11.2%<br><br>(Historical Actual) | N/A | Prior Result +2% | N/A |
| 19i: Number of runaways from UAC shelters. (Output) | FY 2011: 60<br><br>(Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 19ii: Average number of UAC in care at high point. (Output) | FY 2011: 1,968<br><br>(Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |

[67] The language of this performance measure has been updated due to ACF's proposal to change the legal services model for FY14 to focus on legal rights presentations for all UAC, with legal screenings being provided primarily for UAC who don't have the goal of family reunification.

Resource and Program Data
Unaccompanied Alien Children

| Data Category | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resource Data: | | | |
| Service Grants | | | |
| Formula | | | |
| Discretionary | $223,267,786 | $250,369,300 | $423,615,578 |
| Research/Evaluation | | | |
| Demonstration/Development | | | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | | | |
| Program Support | 43,231,701 | 51,953,746 | 70,981,422 |
| Total, Resources | $266,499,487 | $302,323,046 | $494,597,000 |
| Program Data: | | | |
| Number of Grants | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| New Starts | | | |
| # | 2 | 0 | 25 |
| $ | $5,000,000 | $0 | $317,273,434 |
| Continuations | | | |
| # | 31 | 33 | 8 |
| $ | $218,267,786 | $250,369,300 | $106,342,144 |
| Contracts | | | |
| # | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| $ | $36,611,459 | $43,954,746 | $61,490,922 |
| Interagency Agreements | | | |
| # | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| $ | $1,721,736 | $1,800,000 | $1,900,000 |

Notes:

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

DOMESTIC TRAFFICKING

| Funding Level | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget | Change From FY 2012 Actual |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total, Budget Authority | $0 | $0 | $10,000,000 | +$10,000,000 |

Authorizing Legislation – Sections 107, 203, and 213 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008

2014 Authorization .....Such sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method .....Competitive Grants

**Program Description and Accomplishments** – This new proposal supports the administration's efforts to provide help to victims of human trafficking who are U.S. citizens or legal permanent residents. Though the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 authorizes assistance to many kinds of trafficking victims, funding provided to ACF in the past was only for aid to foreign nationals.

This new program will be largely focused on providing competitive grants to state, local, and tribal governments and non-profit organizations that already have experience working with trafficking victims, specifically, or that work with populations most likely to become trafficking victims, such as runaway youth or domestic violence victims. Grantees will be expected to coordinate services between various entities that encounter trafficking victims, such as the police and hospitals, and to provide intensive case management service so that victims can receive follow-up care, such as access to mental health professionals and information on public benefits. Grants will target areas with high rates of domestic trafficking to invest in programs most likely to serve the population, including communities outside of metropolitan areas.

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

Additional funding will focus on training and evaluation. ACF will create a program to be offered through its ten regional offices that will train professionals like police officers, doctors, court personnel, teachers, and child welfare staff on such matters as identifying potential and actual human trafficking victims, handling the effects of trauma, and navigating the public services system. A portion of the funds will also be used to expand a 24-hour hotline currently operated through a cooperative agreement with the National Human Trafficking Resource Center. To further encourage coordination at the federal level in serving victims of trafficking, HHS will work with the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Justice (DOJ) to align their respective trafficking hotlines.

Funding for research and evaluation will focus on better understanding the nature of current domestic trafficking victims and evaluating the effectiveness of efforts for improving services for this population. ORR will consult with the Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation in ACF, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, the Office of Management and Budget, and DOJ in developing the research and evaluation agenda. ORR will also consider ways to complement and integrate data and research generated by this proposal into the existing research base to avoid duplication. Furthermore, ACF will develop performance measures for this program to be included in subsequent budget requests.

**Budget Request** – The FY 2014 budget request for the new domestic trafficking victims program is $10,000,000. This budget will support grants to improve coordination and increase case management, create demonstration projects to improve housing opportunities for victims who are minors, provide training for professionals most likely to encounter victims, and allow research to evaluate the effectiveness of certain anti-trafficking programs.

Resource and Program Data
Domestic Trafficking

| Data Category | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 CR | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resource Data: | | | |
| Service Grants | | | |
| Formula | | | |
| Discretionary | | | $9,050,000 |
| Research/Evaluation | | | 300,000 |
| Demonstration/Development | | | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | | | 650,000 |
| Program Support | | | |
| Total, Resources | $0 | $0 | $10,000,000 |
| Program Data: | | | |
| Number of Grants | 0 | 0 | 52 |
| New Starts | | | |
| # | 0 | 0 | 52 |
| $ | $0 | $0 | $9,050,000 |
| Continuations | | | |
| # | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $ | $0 | $0 | $0 |
| Contracts | | | |
| # | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| $ | $0 | $0 | $250,000 |
| Interagency Agreements | | | |
| # | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| $ | $0 | $0 | $300,000 |

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

# PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AND FAMILY SUPPORT PROGRAMS

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

**FY 2014 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis**

For **[**making payments to States or other non-Federal entities under**]** *carrying out, except as otherwise provided* under titles I, IV–D, X, XI, XIV, and XVI of the Social Security Act and the Act of July 5, 1960, **[**$2,756,485,000**]** *$2,965,245,000*, [68] to remain available until expended; and for such purposes for the first quarter of fiscal year **[**2014, $1,100,000,000**]** *2015, $1,250,000,000*, [69] to remain available until expended.

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

For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, making payments to States or other non-Federal entities under titles I, IV–D, X, XI, XIV, and XVI of the Social Security Act and the Act of July 5, 1960, 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.

*Note.—A full-year 2013 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 112-175). The amounts included for 2013 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.*

| Language Provision | Explanation |
|---|---|
| **[**For making payments to each State for carrying out the program of Aid to Families with Dependent Children under title IV– A of the Social Security | This language can be deleted because ACF no longer needs this authority in order to pay any unresolved claims that were submitted prior to the claiming |

[68] Amounts reflect current law.
[69] Amounts reflect current law.

| Language Provision | Explanation |
| --- | --- |
| Act…….. shall not exceed the limitations under section 116(b) of such Act.] | deadlines for the pre-TANF Title IV-A programs (AFDC, Emergency Assistance, and Title IV-A Child Care). |
| *carrying out, except as otherwise provided* | Change is request in order to clarify that appropriations are available to support the mandatory activities authorized in Social Security Act § 1113 related to the Repatriation program which provides assistance for United States citizens returned from foreign countries. |

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

## Authorizing Legislation

| | FY 2013 Amount Authorized | FY 2013 Enacted | FY 2014 Amount Authorized | FY 2014 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 | $4,003,752,000 | Indefinite | $4,075,245,000 |

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 |
| Total | | |
| 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 |
| Total | 4,003,752,000 | |
| 2014 | | |
| Appropriation | 2,975,245,000 | |
| Advance | 1,100,000,000 | |
| Total | 4,075,245,000 | |
| 2015 | | |
| Appropriation | | |
| Advance | 1,250,000,000 | |

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

## Amounts Available for Obligation

| Budgetary Resources | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Current Law | FY 2014 Current Law | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indefinite, B.A. | $331,080,000 | $2,903,752,000 | $0 | $0 |
| Advance, B.A. | 1,200,000,000 | 1,100,000,000 | 1,100,000,000 | 1,100,000,000 |
| Definite, B.A. | 2,305,035,000 | 0 | 2,965,245,000 | 2,975,245,000 |
| **Subtotal, Net Budget Authority** | **$3,836,115,000** | **$4,003,752,000** | **$4,065,245,000** | **$4,075,245,000** |
| Offsetting Collections from Non-Federal Funds | 3,463,000 | 7,271,000 | 7,954,000 | 7,954,000 |
| Unobligated balance, start of year | 0 | 1,157,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Recoveries of prior year obligations | 341,149,000 | 300,000,000 | 300,000,000 | 300,000,000 |
| Unobligated balance, end of year | -1,157,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Total Obligations** | **$4,179,569,000** | **$4,312,181,000** | **$4,373,199,000** | **$4,383,199,000** |
| *Advance Requested for FY 2015* | | | *$1,250,000,000* | *$1,250,000,000* |

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

## Obligations by Activity

| Activity | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Current Law | FY 2014 Current Law | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Child Support Enforcement | | | | |
| State Child Support Administrative Costs | $3,628,295,000 | $3,738,402,000 | $3,788,294,000 | $3,798,294,000 |
| Federal Incentive Payments to States | 507,786,000 | 529,779,000 | 540,905,000 | 540,905,000 |
| Access and Visitation Grants | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 |
| Subtotal, Child Support Enforcement | 4,146,081,000 | 4,278,181,000 | 4,339,199,000 | 4,349,199,000 |
| Other Programs | | | | |
| Payments to Territories - Adults | 32,488,000 | 33,000,000 | 33,000,000 | 33,000,000 |
| Repatriation | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Subtotal, Other Programs | 33,488,000 | 34,000,000 | 34,000,000 | 34,000,000 |
| **Total, Obligations** | **$4,179,569,000** | **$4,312,181,000** | **$4,373,199,000** | **$4,383,199,000** |
| *Advance Requested for FY 2015* | | | *$1,250,000,000* | *$1,250,000,000* |

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

## Summary of Changes

| | |
|---|---|
| FY 2013 Current Law | |
| Total estimated budget authority | $4,003,752,000 |
| (Obligations) | ($4,312,181,000) |
| FY 2014 Estimate | |
| Total estimated budget authority | $4,075,245,000 |
| (Obligations) | ($4,383,199,000) |
| Net change | +$71,493,000 |

| Description of Changes | FY 2013 Current Law | Change from Base |
|---|---|---|
| Increases: | | |
| A. Built-in: | | |
| 1) **State Child Support Administrative Costs:** Technical baseline change. | $3,429,973,000 | +$50,367,000 |
| 2) **Federal Incentive Payments to States:** Adjust incentive pool based on CPI-U. | $529,779,000 | +$11,126,000 |
| Subtotal, Built-in Increases | | +$61,493,000 |
| B. Program: | | |
| 1) **State Child Support Administrative Costs:** Increase due to impact of proposals. | $3,429,973,000 | +$10,000,000 |
| Subtotal, Program Increases | | +$10,000,000 |
| Total, Increases | | +$71,493,000 |
| Net Change | | +$71,493,000 |

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

## Justification

| Funding Level | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Current Law | FY 2014 President's Budget | Change From FY 2013 Current Law |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total, Budget Authority | $3,836,115,000 | $4,003,752,000 | $4,075,245,000 | +$71,493,000 |
| Total, Obligations | $4,179,569,000 | $4,312,181,000 | $4,383,199,000 | +$71,018,000 |

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

2014 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 2014 four programs will be funded: (1) state and tribal administrative expenses and incentive payments to states to provide Child Support services; (2) Access and Visitation Grants to enable states to establish and administer programs to support and facilitate non-custodial parents' access to and visitation of their children; (3) payments for adult-only benefits under assistance programs for the aged, blind, and disabled residents of Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands; and (4) temporary cash and services for repatriated U.S. citizens and dependents returned from foreign countries as a result of illness, destitution, war, or other crisis.

**Program Description and Accomplishments** –

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

The Administration for Children and Families' strategic goal of increasing economic independence and productivity for families includes increasing reliable income through the enforcement of support. Child

Support provides about 40 percent of family income for the poor families who receive it, and 10 percent of income for all poor custodial families. As a result of federal legislative changes in 1996 and 2006, the program distributed 94 percent of collections directly to children and families in FY 2011 ($26 billion); federal and state governments retained less than $1.7 billion. In families that have never received Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), the program forwards collections directly to the custodial family. Families receiving TANF are required to assign their rights to support to the state as a condition of receipt of assistance; however, states may choose to distribute these collections to families instead of reimbursing the state and federal governments (with federal cost sharing of amounts disregarded and passed through to families of up to $100 for one child and $200 for two or more children).

The federal government provides funding through a 66 percent match rate for general state administrative costs. Additionally, the federal government provides incentive payments that are based on state performance. The total amount of incentives provided to states is based on a formula set in statute and is estimated at $541 million for FY 2014.

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

Federally recognized Indian tribes and Alaska Native organizations are eligible to apply for direct funding for Child Support programs. Those with approved applications receive 90 percent federal funding of their program needs for the first three years and 80 percent federal funding thereafter. Tribes also may apply for two-year start-up grants. There are currently 47 tribal child support program grantees and 11 tribes receiving two-year start-up funding.

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

In FY 2011, the Child Support program continued to recover from the economic downturn. In FY 2011, child support distributed collections increased by 3 percent to $27.3 billion, rising above the FY 2008 collections peak for the first time since the recession began impacting performance in FY 2009. It is also noteworthy that tribal child support program collections increased by 16 percent over FY 2010 as a result of three new comprehensive tribes added in FY 2011. Although this is a welcome rebound, the modest pace of growth in collections still points to continued challenges for state child support programs. A comparison of the rate of growth in distributed collections shows that during the four-year period between FY 2008 and FY 2011, total child support collections increased by 3 percent, compared to an increase of 16 percent during the prior four years between FY 2005 and FY 2008.

State Child Support programs have had to contend with major fiscal challenges, including significant state budget shortfalls, declining federal assistance, and rising costs. However, the impact of these challenges varies considerably from state to state. Program expenditures declined by 3.6 percent between FY 2008 and FY 2011 compared to an increase of 9.7 percent during the prior four years between FY 2005 and FY 2008. Although overall investments in the program increased until FY 2009, the number of full time

equivalent staff in state programs began to decline in FY 2006, with the number of total full time employees in state child support programs down by 8 percent between FY 2006 and FY 2011.

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 non-custodial parents, and new evidence-based strategies to remove barriers to reliable payments. Emerging research finds that providing employment services as part of a case management strategy increases the amount and stability of support payments. Similarly, access and visitation services that facilitate noncustodial parents spending time with their children can also lead to greater, more regular payment of support.

In FY 2013, The Office of Child Support Enforcement plans to promulgate a proposed rule that will make child support program operations and enforcement procedures more flexible and more efficient by recognizing advancements in technology and the move toward electronic communications and document management. The regulation will improve and simplify program operations, remove outmoded limitations to program innovation to better serve families, and clarify and correct technical provisions in existing regulations. Implementation of the final rule is expected to begin in FY 2014.

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

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

Accordingly, the Child Support Program is also focusing on the data sharing needed to facilitate enrollment. ACF's FY 2014 Budget request includes a legislative proposal to permit data sharing between Child Support, Medicaid, CHIP, and Exchanges because the Affordable Care Act intended to provide Exchanges with access to the National Directory of New Hires but did not include necessary conforming amendments to do so. Finally, the Child Support Program is a key participant in ACF's Interoperability Initiative which is working in partnership with OMB, CMS and ONC to standardize data exchange across other health and human services programs.

Access and Visitation Grants – The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA) created the Access and Visitation Grants program. Funding for the program began in

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

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

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

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

**Budget Request** – The $4.075 billion FY 2014 request for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs reflects current law of $4.065 billion adjusted by +$10 million in first-year costs to support legislation to improve the Child Support program. The request continues to support the FY 2013 President's Budget Child Support and Fatherhood Initiative, and proposes additional enhancements to promote strong families and responsible fatherhood by ensuring that children benefit when parents pay support, promoting access and visitation, and improving enforcement tools. This proposal provides funding to encourage states to pass through child support payments to families and requires states to establish parenting time arrangements to promote parental engagement in children's lives.

### Child Support and Fatherhood Initiative

The Child Support program plays an important role in facilitating family self-sufficiency and promoting responsible fatherhood. Building on this role, the FY 2014 Budget request includes a Child Support and Fatherhood Initiative to encourage non-custodial parents to support their children and play an active role in their lives. The total impact in the FY2014 Budget of this proposal is $2.017 billion, net of costs and savings across multiple budget accounts.

Ensuring Children Benefit When Parents Pay Support

The proposed budget initiative invests $1.41 billion over ten years to encourage states to pass through current child support collections to TANF families, rather than retaining payments for cost recovery purposes.

- Under the proposal states would no longer be required to reimburse the federal government for any part of current child support payments that the state distributes to the family and states would be allowed to discontinue assigning child support payments to the state when a family is receiving TANF assistance. Together these reforms are estimated to cost $551 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 ($759 million over ten years).
- The proposal also provides limited resources to help states make necessary improvements to their systems technology to support the distribution changes ($100 million over ten years).

The benefits to families of the three policy changes exceed their cost, and will result in an additional $1.7 billion in child support payments received by families, reducing those families' reliance on other social services programs, including the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and the Supplemental Security Income program (SSI). The associated savings to SNAP (-$544 million) and SSI (-$53 million) are displayed in the respective accounts.

In addition, the proposal requires child support payments made on behalf of children in Foster Care to be used in the best interest of the child, rather than as general revenue for the state ($254 million over 10 years). It also prohibits the use of child support to repay Medicaid costs associated with giving birth—a practice retained by only a handful of states (cost neutral). Recovery of this debt from noncustodial parents can discourage the participation of pregnant women in Medicaid, discourage fathers' attachment to the formal labor market, and reduce child support payments to the family.

Promoting Access and Visitation

The budget provides $448 million over ten years to support increased access and visitation services and integrates these services into the core child support program.

As a first step in facilitating a relationship between non-custodial parents and their children, the proposed initiative would update the statutory purposes of the Child Support program to recognize the program's evolving mission and activities that help parents cooperate and support their children. The proposal also requires states to establish access and visitation responsibilities in all initial child support orders, just as custody arrangements are typically settled at the same time divorces are finalized.

Federal resources are made available to states that choose to include parenting time responsibilities in initial child support orders beginning in FY 2014 and all states are required to include parenting time responsibilities in all new child support orders beginning in FY 2019. 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, while implementing domestic violence safeguards, which are a critical component of this new state responsibility. These services will not only improve parent-child relationships and outcomes for children, but they will also result in improved collections. Research shows that when fathers are engaged in the lives of their children, they are more likely to meet their financial obligations. This creates a double win for children—an engaged parent and financial security.

Enforcement and Establishment

The FY 2014 proposal includes several additional proposals aimed at increasing and improving collections and program efficiency, which would collectively save $95 million over ten years. They include:

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

In addition to the legislative changes proposed in the FY 2013 President's Budget, this request includes several new no-cost proposals aimed at improving the child support collection process. These proposals include: 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.

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

**Performance Analysis**

Despite the better performance in distributed collections, signs of weakening performance due to the economic crisis and reduced resources persist, relative to the pre-recession period. For example, the percentage of "enforcement-ready" cases with support orders that had collections has declined across the board since FY 2008, with the sharpest declines in current and former assistance cases. The percentage of current assistance cases with orders that had collections declined from 59.5 percent in FY 2008 to 56.9 percent in FY 2011, and the percentage of former assistance cases with orders that had collections declined from 68.0 percent to 65.4 percent. The percentage of never assistance cases with orders that had collections declined more modestly, from 80.0 percent to 78.6 percent.

Many state child support programs invested Recovery Act funds in technology, such as electronic transfer of collections and document imaging to improve program efficiency, helping them withstand the impacts of the recession and budget cutbacks on their programs. In addition, enhanced federal enforcement activities are playing a larger role in helping to maintain collections. Collections coming directly from the various federal programs including Federal Offset, SSA Garnishments, Multi-State Financial Institution Data Match, Passport Denial Program, National Directory of New Hires-Federal Case Registry Match, and Insurance Match, have increased by 2 percent in FY 2010, and 10 percent in FY 2011. These

collections represented 11 percent of total IV-D and non-IV-D child support collections in FY 2009, 11.2 percent in FY 2010, and in FY 2011 these collections were $3.73 billion and accounted for 12 percent of the total IV-D and non-IV-D support collections. The Child Support Program aims to increase the total distributed child support collections to $30 billion in FY 2014.

**Outputs and Outcomes Table**

| Measure | Most Recent Result | FY 2012 Target | FY 2014 Target | FY 2014 Target +/- FY 2012 Target |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20.1LT: Increase annual child support distributed collections. (Outcome) | FY 2011: $27.3 B | N/A | $30B | N/A |
| 20A: Maintain the paternity establishment percentage (PEP) among children born out-of-wedlock. (Outcome) | FY 2011: 96%<br><br>Target:<br>93%<br><br>(Target Exceeded) | 92% | 94% | + 2 |
| 20B: Increase the percentage of IV-D cases having support orders. (Outcome) | FY 2011: 81%<br><br>Target:<br>77%<br><br>(Target Exceeded) | 77% | 80% | + 3 |
| 20C: Maintain the IV-D (child support) collection rate for current support.[70] (Outcome) | FY 2011: 62%<br><br>Target:<br>61%<br><br>(Target Exceeded) | 62% | 62% | Maintain |
| 20D: Maintain the percentage of paying cases among IV-D (child support) arrearage cases. (Outcome) | FY 2011: 62%<br><br>Target:<br>61%<br><br>(Target Exceeded) | 62% | 62% | Maintain |
| 20.2LT and 20E: Increase the cost-effectiveness ratio (total dollars collected per $1 of expenditures). (Efficiency) | FY 2011: $5.12<br><br>Target:<br>$4.80<br><br>(Target Exceeded) | $4.84 | $5.00 | + $0.16 |
| 20i: Total cases with orders established. (Output) | FY 2011: 12.8 million<br><br>(Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 20ii: Total number of paternities established. (Output) | FY 2011: 1.7 million<br><br>(Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |

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

| Measure | Most Recent Result | FY 2012 Target | FY 2014 Target | FY 2014 Target +/- FY 2012 Target |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20iii: Total amount of current support distributed. (Output) | FY 2011: $21 billion<br><br>(Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |

Resource and Program Data
State Child Support Administrative Costs

| Data Category | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Current Law | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resource Data: | | | |
| Service Grants | | | |
| Formula | $3,628,295,000 | $3,738,402,000 | $3,798,294,000 |
| Discretionary | | | |
| Research/Evaluation | | | |
| Demonstration/Development | | | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | | | |
| Program Support | | | |
| Total, Resources | $3,628,295,000 | $3,738,402,000 | $3,798,294,000 |
| Program Data: | | | |
| Number of Grants | 107 | 115 | 117 |
| New Starts | | | |
| # | 107 | 115 | 117 |
| $ | $3,628,295,000 | $3,738,402,000 | $3,798,294,000 |
| 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 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Current Law | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resource Data: | | | |
| Service Grants | | | |
| Formula | $507,785,755 | $529,779,000 | $540,905,000 |
| Discretionary | | | |
| Research/Evaluation | | | |
| Demonstration/Development | | | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | | | |
| Program Support | | | |
| Total, Resources | $507,785,755 | $529,779,000 | $540,905,000 |
| Program Data: | | | |
| Number of Grants | 54 | 54 | 54 |
| New Starts | | | |
| # | 54 | 54 | 54 |
| $ | $507,785,755 | $529,779,000 | $540,905,000 |
| 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 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Current Law | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resource Data: | | | |
| Service Grants | | | |
| Formula | $10,000,000 | $10,000,000 | $10,000,000 |
| Discretionary | | | |
| Research/Evaluation | | | |
| Demonstration/Development | | | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | | | |
| Program Support | | | |
| Total, Resources | $10,000,000 | $10,000,000 | $10,000,000 |
| 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 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Current Law | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resource Data: | | | |
| Service Grants | | | |
| Formula | $32,488,204 | $33,000,000 | $33,000,000 |
| Discretionary | | | |
| 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 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Current Law | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resource Data: | | | |
| Service Grants | | | |
| Formula | | | |
| Discretionary | $1,000,000 | $1,000,000 | $1,000,000 |
| Research/Evaluation | | | |
| Demonstration/Development | | | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | | | |
| Program Support | | | |
| Total, Resources | $1,000,000 | $1,000,000 | $1,000,000 |
| Program Data: | | | |
| Number of Grants | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| New Starts | | | |
| # | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $ | $0 | $0 | $0 |
| Continuations | | | |
| # | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| $ | $1,000,000 | $1,000,000 | $1,000,000 |
| Contracts | | | |
| # | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $ | $0 | $0 | $0 |
| Interagency Agreements | | | |
| # | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $ | $0 | $0 | $0 |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

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

**FY 2014 Mandatory State/Formula Grants**

**CFDA # 93.563**

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Estimate | FY 2014 Estimate | Difference +/- 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 46,957,188 | 48,491,345 | 49,298,709 | 807,363 |
| Alaska | 19,013,884 | 19,635,094 | 19,962,012 | 326,917 |
| Arizona | 47,359,750 | 48,907,059 | 49,721,344 | 814,285 |
| Arkansas | 35,318,249 | 36,472,146 | 37,079,394 | 607,248 |
| California | 583,157,285 | 602,209,852 | 612,236,429 | 10,026,577 |
| Colorado | 53,522,036 | 55,270,676 | 56,190,913 | 920,237 |
| Connecticut | 45,079,082 | 46,551,879 | 47,326,951 | 775,072 |
| Delaware | 32,361,451 | 33,418,745 | 33,975,155 | 556,410 |
| District of Columbia | 18,416,781 | 19,018,483 | 19,335,134 | 316,651 |
| Florida | 205,023,617 | 211,722,026 | 215,247,122 | 3,525,095 |
| Georgia | 74,811,512 | 77,255,709 | 78,541,989 | 1,286,280 |
| Hawaii | 13,576,737 | 14,020,308 | 14,253,741 | 233,433 |
| Idaho | 16,149,225 | 16,676,843 | 16,954,506 | 277,663 |
| Illinois | 135,565,653 | 139,994,773 | 142,325,636 | 2,330,863 |
| Indiana | 83,803,332 | 86,541,304 | 87,982,186 | 1,440,882 |
| Iowa | 40,748,562 | 42,079,875 | 42,780,489 | 700,615 |
| Kansas | 39,427,078 | 40,715,216 | 41,393,110 | 677,894 |
| Kentucky | 50,795,097 | 52,454,644 | 53,327,995 | 873,351 |
| Louisiana | 54,441,519 | 56,220,200 | 57,156,246 | 936,046 |
| Maine | 19,708,739 | 20,352,651 | 20,691,515 | 338,864 |
| Maryland | 94,184,725 | 97,261,872 | 98,881,247 | 1,619,375 |
| Massachusetts | 83,239,024 | 85,958,560 | 87,389,739 | 1,431,179 |
| Michigan | 161,533,278 | 166,810,797 | 169,588,136 | 2,777,340 |
| Minnesota | 123,768,562 | 127,812,255 | 129,940,283 | 2,128,028 |
| Mississippi | 24,746,695 | 25,555,204 | 25,980,689 | 425,485 |
| Missouri | 58,033,011 | 59,929,031 | 60,926,828 | 997,797 |
| Montana | 11,234,659 | 11,601,711 | 11,794,875 | 193,164 |
| Nebraska | 22,215,900 | 22,941,725 | 23,323,696 | 381,971 |
| Nevada | 36,891,980 | 38,097,293 | 38,731,599 | 634,306 |
| New Hampshire | 14,139,311 | 14,601,262 | 14,844,368 | 243,106 |
| New Jersey | 199,137,349 | 205,643,446 | 209,067,335 | 3,423,889 |
| New Mexico | 33,200,369 | 34,285,072 | 34,855,906 | 570,834 |
| New York | 293,239,318 | 302,819,858 | 307,861,699 | 5,041,842 |
| North Carolina | 98,314,031 | 101,526,088 | 103,216,461 | 1,690,373 |
| North Dakota | 9,782,068 | 10,101,662 | 10,269,851 | 168,189 |

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Estimate | FY 2014 Estimate | Difference +/- 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ohio | 204,335,627 | 211,011,559 | 214,524,825 | 3,513,266 |
| Oklahoma | 55,398,552 | 57,208,500 | 58,161,001 | 952,501 |
| Oregon | 47,605,001 | 49,160,323 | 49,978,825 | 818,502 |
| Pennsylvania | 183,636,792 | 189,636,464 | 192,793,842 | 3,157,379 |
| Rhode Island | 10,770,280 | 11,122,160 | 11,307,340 | 185,180 |
| South Carolina | 52,991,857 | 54,723,175 | 55,634,296 | 911,121 |
| South Dakota | 6,950,698 | 7,177,787 | 7,297,295 | 119,508 |
| Tennessee | 62,255,688 | 64,289,669 | 65,360,068 | 1,070,400 |
| Texas | 235,761,967 | 243,464,641 | 247,518,240 | 4,053,599 |
| Utah | 28,411,561 | 29,339,807 | 29,828,304 | 488,497 |
| Vermont | 9,760,257 | 10,079,138 | 10,246,952 | 167,814 |
| Virginia | 69,525,431 | 71,796,924 | 72,992,317 | 1,195,393 |
| Washington | 90,170,637 | 93,116,638 | 94,666,997 | 1,550,358 |
| West Virginia | 31,147,558 | 32,165,192 | 32,700,731 | 535,539 |
| Wisconsin | 74,443,462 | 76,875,634 | 78,155,586 | 1,279,952 |
| Wyoming | 10,621,816 | 10,968,846 | 11,151,473 | 182,627 |
| **Subtotal** | **4,052,684,241** | **4,185,091,120** | **4,254,771,380** | **69,680,260** |
| Indian Tribes | 40,121,026 | 40,522,000 | 41,151,000 | 629,000 |
| **Subtotal** | **40,121,026** | **40,522,000** | **41,151,000** | **629,000** |
| Guam | 3,666,273 | 3,786,055 | 3,849,092 | 63,036 |
| Puerto Rico | 33,449,185 | 34,542,017 | 35,117,129 | 575,112 |
| Virgin Islands | 4,105,670 | 4,239,808 | 4,310,399 | 70,591 |
| **Subtotal** | **41,221,128** | **42,567,880** | **43,276,620** | **708,740** |
| **Total States/Territories** | **4,134,026,395** | **4,268,181,000** | **4,339,199,000** | **71,018,000** |
| **TOTAL RESOURCES** | **$4,134,026,395** | **$4,268,181,000** | **$4,339,199,000** | **$71,018,000** |

## State Table - Access and Visitation Grants

**FY 2014 Mandatory State/Formula Grants**

**CFDA # 93.597**

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Estimate | FY 2014 Estimate | Difference +/- 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 144,537 | 137,856 | 137,856 | 0 |
| Alaska | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 0 |
| Arizona | 181,601 | 172,676 | 172,676 | 0 |
| Arkansas | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 0 |
| California | 944,475 | 946,820 | 946,820 | 0 |
| Colorado | 133,533 | 121,309 | 121,309 | 0 |
| Connecticut | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 0 |
| Delaware | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 0 |
| District of Columbia | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 0 |
| Florida | 492,682 | 502,438 | 502,438 | 0 |
| Georgia | 289,853 | 295,483 | 295,483 | 0 |
| Hawaii | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 0 |
| Idaho | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 0 |
| Illinois | 334,582 | 346,886 | 346,886 | 0 |
| Indiana | 189,293 | 192,761 | 192,761 | 0 |
| Iowa | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 0 |
| Kansas | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 0 |
| Kentucky | 127,808 | 123,634 | 123,634 | 0 |
| Louisiana | 153,521 | 145,278 | 145,278 | 0 |
| Maine | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 0 |
| Maryland | 161,939 | 160,674 | 160,674 | 0 |
| Massachusetts | 172,546 | 171,813 | 171,813 | 0 |
| Michigan | 278,721 | 284,554 | 284,554 | 0 |
| Minnesota | 133,784 | 133,346 | 133,346 | 0 |
| Mississippi | 100,000 | 107,089 | 107,089 | 0 |
| Missouri | 166,750 | 169,898 | 169,898 | 0 |
| Montana | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 0 |
| Nebraska | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 0 |
| Nevada | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 0 |
| New Hampshire | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 0 |
| New Jersey | 210,145 | 212,190 | 212,190 | 0 |
| New Mexico | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 0 |
| New York | 537,377 | 545,183 | 545,183 | 0 |
| North Carolina | 282,996 | 279,933 | 279,933 | 0 |
| North Dakota | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 0 |

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Estimate | FY 2014 Estimate | Difference +/- 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ohio | 339,477 | 346,015 | 346,015 | 0 |
| Oklahoma | 108,427 | 103,930 | 103,930 | 0 |
| Oregon | 100,100 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 0 |
| Pennsylvania | 326,925 | 344,452 | 344,452 | 0 |
| Rhode Island | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 0 |
| South Carolina | 140,838 | 136,311 | 136,311 | 0 |
| South Dakota | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 0 |
| Tennessee | 182,772 | 181,834 | 181,834 | 0 |
| Texas | 735,322 | 702,147 | 702,147 | 0 |
| Utah | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 0 |
| Vermont | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 0 |
| Virginia | 202,633 | 207,182 | 207,182 | 0 |
| Washington | 169,937 | 176,274 | 176,274 | 0 |
| West Virginia | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 0 |
| Wisconsin | 157,426 | 152,034 | 152,034 | 0 |
| Wyoming | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 0 |
| **Subtotal** | **9,700,000** | **9,700,000** | **9,700,000** | **0** |
| Guam | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 0 |
| Puerto Rico | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 0 |
| Virgin Islands | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 0 |
| **Subtotal** | **300,000** | **300,000** | **300,000** | **0** |
| **Total States/Territories** | **10,000,000** | **10,000,000** | **10,000,000** | **0** |
| **TOTAL RESOURCES** | **$10,000,000** | **$10,000,000** | **$10,000,000** | **$0** |

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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 2013 Amount Authorized | FY 2013 Enacted | FY 2014 Amount Authorized | FY 2014 Budget Request |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Training and Technical Assistance: Section 452(j) of the Social Security Act | The amount authorized and appropriated is equal to the greater of one percent of the total amount paid to the federal government for its share of child support collections for the preceding year or the amount appropriated for this activity for FY 2002. | $12,318,000 | The amount authorized and appropriated is equal to the greater of one percent of the total amount paid to the federal government for its share of child support collections for the preceding year or the amount appropriated for this activity for FY 2002. | $12,318,000 |
| 2. Federal Parent Locator Service: Section 453(o) of the Social Security Act | The amount authorized and appropriated is equal to the greater of two percent of the total amount paid to the federal government for its share of child support collections for the preceding year or the amount appropriated for this activity for FY 2002. | 24,635,000 | The amount authorized and appropriated is equal to the greater of two percent of the total amount paid to the federal government for its share of child support collections for the preceding year or the amount appropriated for this activity for FY 2002 | 24,635,000 |
| 3. Welfare Research: Section 413(h) of the Social Security Act | 15,000,000 | 15,000,000 | 15,000,000 | 15,000,000 |
| Total request level | | $51,953,000 | | $51,953,000 |

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

## Appropriations History Table

| Year | Appropriation |
|---|---|
| 2005 | 55,398,000 |
| 2006 | 55,398,000 |
| 2007 | 57,953,000 |
| 2008 | 57,953,000 |
| 2009 | 57,953,000 |
| 2010 | 57,953,000 |
| 2011 | 57,953,000 |
| 2012 | 51,953,000 |
| 2013 | 51,953,000 |
| 2014 | 51,953,000 |

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

## Amounts Available for Obligation

| Budgetary Resources | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Current Law | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pre-Appropriated, B.A. | $51,953,000 | $51,953,000 | $51,953,000 |
| **Subtotal, Net Budget Authority** | **$51,953,000** | **$51,953,000** | **$51,953,000** |
| Offsetting Collections from Federal Funds | 19,740,000 | 25,953,000 | 25,953,000 |
| Unobligated balance, lapsing | -7,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Unobligated balance, start of year | 6,887,000 | 6,537,000 | 0 |
| Recoveries of prior year obligations | 2,953,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 |
| Unobligated balance, end of year | -6,537,000 | 0 | 0 |
| **Total Obligations** | **$74,989,000** | **$86,442,000** | **$79,905,000** |

## Budget Authority by Activity

| Activity | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Current Law | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Child Support Training and Technical Assistance | $12,318,000 | $12,318,000 | $12,318,000 |
| Federal Parent Locator Service | 24,635,000 | 24,635,000 | 24,635,000 |
| Welfare Research | 15,000,000 | 15,000,000 | 15,000,000 |
| **Total, Budget Authority** | **$51,953,000** | **$51,953,000** | **$51,953,000** |

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

## Justification

| Funding Level | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Current Law | FY 2014 President's Budget | Change From FY 2013 Current Law |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total, Budget Authority | $51,953,000 | $51,953,000 | $51,953,000 | $0 |
| Total, Obligations | $74,989,000 | $86,442,000 | $79,905,000 | -$6,536,000 |

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

2014 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 states in locating non-custodial parents.

**Program Description and Accomplishments** – The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA) included two provisions which target funding to strengthen the federal Office of Child Support Enforcement's (OCSE) capacity to increase the effectiveness of the child support program.

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

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

for child support, custody and visitation. States rely on FPLS to facilitate standardized and centralized communication and data exchanges with employers, multistate financial institutions, insurance companies and other federal agencies. FPLS data are also used by state and federal agencies to reduce erroneous payments and overall program costs in public assistance and benefit programs. The FPLS is crucial to helping OCSE fulfill its mission in assisting states to secure the financial support upon which millions of our nation's children depend, and has contributed to an increase in the overall effectiveness and performance of the child support program. Amounts under this provision are available until expended.

PRWORA also included a provision supporting welfare research, and a provision supporting a national child welfare study. Welfare research funds have supported a portfolio of rigorous, influential research and evaluation on the operation of the TANF program. Examples include the Evaluation of Enhanced Services for the Hard to Employ, the Employment, Retention and Advancement Evaluation, the Rural Welfare-to-Work Evaluation, as well as studies of Tribal TANF, time limits, diversion practices, and services for TANF recipients with disabilities. The appropriation for the National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being study expired in FY 2011.

**Budget Request** – The FY 2014 request for Children's Research and Technical Assistance is $51,953,000, the same as the FY 2013 current law level. This request will fund child support training and technical assistance efforts, the operation of the FPLS, and welfare research. This request includes a continuation of the $15 million welfare research funding. Funding to continue the National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being study is being requested through the Social Service Research and Demonstration program within the Children and Families Services account.

Resource and Program Data
Child Support Training and Technical Assistance

| Data Category | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Current Law | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resource Data: | | | |
| Service Grants | | | |
| Formula | | | |
| Discretionary | $647,386 | $647,386 | $647,386 |
| Research/Evaluation | 625,000 | | 625,000 |
| Demonstration/Development | | | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | 2,161,468 | 3,949,709 | 2,534,203 |
| Program Support | 11,013,260 | 11,701,446 | 9,510,956 |
| Total, Resources | $14,447,114 | $16,298,541 | $13,317,545 |
| Program Data: | | | |
| Number of Grants | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| New Starts | | | |
| # | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| $ | $499,176 | $3,427,266 | $999,176 |
| Continuations | | | |
| # | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| $ | $150,000 | $150,000 | $150,000 |
| Contracts | | | |
| # | 54 | 60 | 42 |
| $ | $6,100,668 | $5,345,935 | $4,182,498 |
| Interagency Agreements | | | |
| # | 56 | 55 | 56 |
| $ | $2,016,550 | $1,391,550 | $2,016,550 |

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 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Current Law | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resource Data: | | | |
| Service Grants | | | |
| Formula | | | |
| Discretionary | | | |
| Research/Evaluation | | | |
| Demonstration/Development | | | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | | | |
| Program Support | $45,549,071 | $55,143,682 | $51,587,943 |
| Total, Resources | $45,549,071 | $55,143,682 | $51,587,943 |
| Program Data: | | | |
| Number of Grants | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| New Starts | | | |
| # | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $ | $0 | $0 | $0 |
| Continuations | | | |
| # | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $ | $0 | $0 | $0 |
| Contracts | | | |
| # | 12 | 15 | 12 |
| $ | $32,112,476 | $39,364,451 | $35,086,330 |
| Interagency Agreements | | | |
| # | 71 | 75 | 75 |
| $ | $7,292,834 | $8,545,844 | $9,098,009 |

Notes:

1. The numbers reflect total obligations which include obligations made from prior year unobligated balances, fees from the states to pay costs associated with offset notice preparation, and fees from state and federal agencies to pay costs associated with Federal Parent locator Services.
2. Program Support includes the full costs of operating the FPLS including information systems, federal salaries and benefits, rent and overhead.

Resource and Program Data
Welfare Research

| Data Category | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Current Law | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resource Data: | | | |
| Service Grants | | | |
| Formula | | | |
| Discretionary | | | |
| Research/Evaluation | $14,152,420 | $14,105,000 | $14,105,000 |
| Demonstration/Development | | | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | | | |
| Program Support | 840,431 | 895,000 | 895,000 |
| Total, Resources | $14,992,851 | $15,000,000 | $15,000,000 |
| Program Data: | | | |
| Number of Grants | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| New Starts | | | |
| # | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| $ | $0 | $150,000 | $150,000 |
| Continuations | | | |
| # | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| $ | $1,093,621 | $1,144,000 | $1,144,000 |
| Contracts | | | |
| # | 19 | 14 | 14 |
| $ | $12,481,243 | $12,722,528 | $12,722,528 |
| Interagency Agreements | | | |
| # | 9 | 8 | 8 |
| $ | $1,384,042 | $953,472 | $953,472 |

Notes:

1. Program Support includes funding for Federal Register notices, administrative support, security clearances, IT services and rent/overhead.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

# TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

## Authorizing Legislation

| | FY 2012 Amount Authorized | FY 2012 Current Law | FY 2014 Amount Authorized[71] | FY 2014 Budget Request |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Family Assistance Grants: Section 403(a)(1)(C) of the Social Security Act (SSA) | Such sums | 16,488,667,000 | Such sums | 16,488,667,000 |
| Territories – Family Assistance Grants: Section 403(a)(1)(C) of the SSA | Such sums | 77,875,000 | Such sums | 77,875,000 |
| Matching Grants to Territories: Section 1108(b)(2) of the SSA | Such sums | 15,000,000 | Such sums | 15,000,000 |
| Supplemental Grants for Population Increases: Section 403(a)(3)(E) of the SSA | 0 | 0 | 319,450,000 | 319,450,000 |
| Healthy Marriage/Responsible Fatherhood Grants: Section 403(a)(2)(D) of the SSA | 150,000,000 | 150,000,000 | 150,000,000 | 150,000,000 |
| Tribal Work Programs: Section 412(a)(2)(D) of the SSA | 7,633,287 | 7,633,000 | 7,633,287 | 7,633,000 |
| Contingency Fund: Section 403(b)(2)(D) of the SSA | 612,000,000 | 612,000,000 | 612,000,000 | 292,550,000 |
| Total request level | | 17,351,175,000 | | 17,351,175,000 |
| Total request level against definite authorizations | | 17,351,175,000 | | 17,351,175,000 |

[71] FY 2014 Amount Authorized reflects the Administration's proposal for an extension of TANF, including $319 million for Supplemental Grants and $293 million for the Contingency Fund.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

## Appropriations History Table

| Year | Request to Congress | Appropriation |
|---|---|---|
| 2005 | | 17,008,625,827 |
| 2005/6 | | 5,139,108,000 |
| 2005/6 | | 11,988,328,513 |
| 2007 | | 17,058,625,513 |
| 2008 | | 17,058,625,513 |
| 2009 | | |
| Pre-appropriated | | 17,058,625,513 |
| Recovery Act | | 5,000,000,000 |
| Total | | 22,058,625,513 |
| 2010 | | |
| Appropriation | | 16,739,175,287 |
| Recovery Act | | 319,450,226 |
| Total | | 17,058,625,513 |
| 2011 | | |
| Appropriation | 17,408,625,513 | 16,950,496,693 |
| Contingency Fund | 1,854,962,000 | 334,238,754 |
| TANF Emergency Fund | 2,500,000,000 | 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 |
| Contingency Fund | 292,550,000 | 612,000,000 |
| Total | 17,351,175,000 | 17,351,175,000 |
| 2014 | | |
| Appropriation | 17,058,625,000 | |
| Contingency Fund | 292,550,000 | 612,000,000 |
| Total | 17,351,175,000 | |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

## Amounts Available for Obligation

| Budgetary Resources | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Current Law | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Budget Authority | $17,351,175,000 | $17,351,175,000 | $17,351,175,000 |
| **Subtotal, Net Budget Authority** | **$17,351,175,000** | **$17,351,175,000** | **$17,351,175,000** |
| Unobligated balance, lapsing | -18,364,000 | 0 | 0 |
| **Total Obligations** | **$17,332,811,000** | **$17,351,175,000** | **$17,351,175,000** |

## Budget Authority by Activity

| Activity | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Current Law | FY 2014 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 |
| Supplemental Grants for Population Increases | 0 | 0 | 319,450,000 |
| Healthy Marriage Promotion and Responsible Fatherhood Grants | 150,000,000 | 150,000,000 | 150,000,000 |
| Tribal Work Programs | 7,633,000 | 7,633,000 | 7,633,000 |
| Contingency Fund | 612,000,000 | 612,000,000 | 292,550,000 |
| **Total, Budget Authority** | **$17,351,175,000** | **$17,351,175,000** | **$17,351,175,000** |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

## Summary of Changes

| | |
|---|---|
| FY 2013 Estimate | |
| Total estimated budget authority | $17,351,175,000 |
| FY 2014 Estimate | |
| Total estimated budget authority | $17,351,175,000 |
| Net change | +$0 |

| Description of Changes | FY 2013 Estimate | Change from Base |
|---|---|---|
| Increases: | | |
| A. Program: | | |
| 1) **Supplemental Grants for Population Increases:** Reauthorize the funding to 17 states previously eligible since 2002 | $0 | +$319,450,000 |
| Subtotal, Program Increases | | +$319,450,000 |
| Total, Increases | | +$319,450,000 |
| Decreases: | | |
| A. Program: | | |
| 1) **Contingency Fund:** Repurpose the Contingency Fund to assist states with needs stemming from a recovering economy | $612,000,000 | -$319,450,000 |
| Subtotal, Program Decreases | | -$319,450,000 |
| Total, Decreases | | -$319,450,000 |
| Net Change | | +$0 |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

## Justification

| Funding Level | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Current Law | FY 2014 President's Budget | Change From FY 2013 Current Law |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total, Budget Authority | $17,351,175,000 | $17,351,175,000 | $17,351,175,000 | $0 |

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

2014 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 unadjusted for inflation, and allowed continued access to the Contingency Fund; (2) modified work participation rate calculations; (3) created and provided funds for grants focused on promotion of healthy marriage and responsible fatherhood and; (4) reinstated authority for the Supplemental Grants for Population Increases program through FY 2008. The Medicare Improvements for Patients and Providers Act of 2008 extended authority for Supplemental Grants through FY 2009, and the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 extended these grants through FY 2010.

On December 8, 2010, President Obama signed into law the Claims Resolution Act of 2010, which included an extension of TANF through September 30, 2011 (with the exception of Supplemental Grants for Population Increases, which were extended through June 30, 2011). Since 2010 TANF has been reauthorized through a series of short-term extensions. One of these extensions was in the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012, which also placed prohibitions on the use of TANF electronic benefit transfer transactions at certain establishments. Currently, TANF is authorized through September 30, 2013, in the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013 (P.L. 113-6).

The Protect our Kids Act of 2012 (P.L. 112-275) reauthorized the Contingency Fund through FY 2014 and targeted $2 million for each of fiscal years 2013 and 2014 to establish the Commission to Eliminate Child Abuse and Neglect Fatalities.

The FY 2014 request of $17,351,175,000 for the TANF program includes a proposal to restructure the Contingency Fund and to make the Supplemental Grants for Population Increases a permanent part of TANF.

**Program Description and Accomplishments** –

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

States have wide flexibility under TANF to determine their own eligibility criteria, benefit levels, and the type of services and benefits available to TANF recipients. States must maintain a historical level of state spending on behalf of eligible families (the maintenance of effort requirement) – set to reflect 75 to 80 percent of what states were required to spend under prior programs in 1994 – and must meet minimum work participation rate requirements. In addition, families that have received federally funded assistance under TANF for five cumulative years are not eligible for federally funded assistance, subject to limited exceptions.

States may transfer up to a total of 30 percent of their TANF funds to either the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) program or the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) program, with no more than 10 percent transferred to SSBG. From the FY 2011 grants, states transferred $1.6 billion to CCDBG and $1.4 billion to SSBG.

Tribes are eligible to operate their own TANF programs and those that choose to do so receive their own Family Assistance Grants. The number of approved tribal TANF plans has steadily increased since the first three tribal TANF programs started in July 1997. As of January 2013, 68 tribal TANF grantees have been approved.

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

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

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

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 Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013, extends the program through September, 2013.

Program funds were used to award 135 Healthy Marriage and Responsible Fatherhood grants in FY 2012. Funds were also used to support research and evaluation activities and to continue a national responsible fatherhood clearinghouse and media campaign. Together, these activities are designed to promote and encourage healthy marriage and relationships, positive father and family interactions, and collaboration activities to address the needs of at-risk families in a comprehensive approach.

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

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

Tribal Work Programs – These grants are available to Indian tribes and Alaskan Native organizations that conducted a Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training program in FY 1995. The purpose of these grants is to allow Indian tribes and Alaskan Native organizations to operate programs to make work activities available to their members. Funding is authorized and pre-appropriated at $7.6 million for each fiscal year through FY 2013. As of March 2013, there are 78 grantees for this program.

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

1) The state's average unemployment rate for the most recent three-month period for which data are available must equal or exceed 6.5 percent, and this rate must be at least 10 percent higher than the average unemployment rate for the comparable three-month period in either or both of the last two calendar years or;

2) The average number of SNAP participants in the state for the most recent three-month period for which data are available must exceed by at least 10 percent the average number of food stamp participants in the state in the comparable three-month period of either FY 1994 or FY 1995.

States also must increase their state spending and meet a higher maintenance of effort requirement in order to qualify for contingency funds. Contingency funds can be used for any allowable TANF expenditure and must be spent in the fiscal year in which they were awarded. The Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011 appropriated $506 million for the Contingency Fund in FY 2011 and $612 million for FY 2012. Subsequently, the FY 2011 appropriation was reduced to $334 million as a result of the Claims Resolution Act of 2010. The Protect Our Kids Act of 2012 appropriated $612 million for the Contingency Fund for each of fiscal years 2013 and 2014 and targeted $2 million in each year to establish the Commission to Eliminate Child Abuse and Neglect Fatalities.

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

| | |
|---|---|
| 2009 | $17,058,625,513 |
| *2009 Emergency Fund, Recovery Act* | *$5,000,000,000* |
| 2010 | $16,739,175,287 |
| *2010 Supplemental Grants, Recovery Act* | *$319,450,226* |
| 2011 | $17,284,735,447 |
| 2012 | $17,351,175,000 |
| 2013 | $17,351,175,000 |

Regarding annual measure 22B (job entry), in FY 2011, 30.1 percent of TANF adult recipients became newly employed, exceeding the FY 2011 target of 27.5 percent. (To ensure comparable and reliable data over time, job entry rate findings are limited to states that provided universe data for fiscal years 2009-2011.) States continue to help TANF adult recipients enter employment, and ACF is continuing its commitment to finding innovative and effective employment strategies through research, identifying and disseminating information on the effects of alternative employment strategies, and providing a range of targeted technical assistance efforts to states.

**Budget Request** – The FY 2014 request for TANF is $17,351,175,000 and does not result in any increased spending. The budget proposes to continue the TANF programs, including Healthy Marriage and Responsible Fatherhood grants. The budget also seeks to reduce the amount available in the Contingency Fund so that the Supplemental Grants for Population Increases – at the full $319 million level each year – become a permanent part of this program.

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

Performance measure 22A demonstrates the extent to which families with a work-eligible individual are engaged 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 are required to meet specific work participation rates each year. States must engage 50 percent of families with a work-eligible individual (not otherwise disregarded) in countable work activities and 90 percent of their two-parent families with two work-eligible individuals, subject to being adjusted downward if a state has a caseload decline since FY 2005 or if a state spends beyond its required level of maintenance-of-effort (MOE) spending. This efficiency measure compares states' actual overall and two-parent rates to the required rates in a specific year. All states and territories must meet an overall caseload work participation requirement. However, since not all states serve two-parent families, not all states and territories have a two-parent work participation requirement.

ACF also works with states and territories to ensure they meet required rates by reviewing and approving corrective compliance plans, which allow states and territories to improve future performance and to avoid financial penalties, as well as by offering technical assistance to help improve performance. In FY 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. Despite the more stringent requirements, some states made progress in increasing their participation rates. In FY 2014, the program aims to have 100 percent of states and territories meet or exceed work participation requirements. In order to meet this goal, ACF continues to work with states to inform them of their work participation rate status throughout the year. ACF also continues to work with states that fall short of their targets by reviewing and approving their plans to improve performance in future years. Note that states that fail to meet either work rate (adjusted by the caseload reduction credit) are subject to a work participation penalty. A state that fails to meet a participation rate has 60 days to submit a request for a reasonable cause exception, and HHS has defined a limited number of circumstances under which states may demonstrate reasonable cause. A state may also submit a corrective compliance plan to correct the violation and insure continued compliance with the participation requirements. If a state achieves compliance with work participation rates in the time frame that the plan specifies, then a penalty is not imposed. ACF will work with states that do not meet the participation requirements to assist them in achieving compliance and meeting their required rates.

## Outputs and Outcomes Table

| Measure | Most Recent Result | FY 2012 Target | FY 2014 Target | FY 2014 Target +/- FY 2012 Target |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22.1LT and 22A: Increase the percentage of state work participation rates that meet or exceed requirements. (Efficiency) | FY 2009: 80% [72]<br><br>(Historical Actual) | 100% | 100% | Maintain |
| 22.2LT and 22B: Increase the percentage of adult Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) recipients who become newly employed.[73] (Outcome) | FY 2011: 30.1% [74]<br><br>Target: 27.5%<br><br>(Target Exceeded) | 30.4% (Prior Result +0.3PP) | Prior Result + 0.1PP | N/A |
| 22.3LT and 22C: Increase the percentage of adult TANF recipients/former recipients employed in one quarter that were still employed in the next two consecutive quarters. (Outcome) | FY 2011: 64.0% [75]<br><br>Target: 63.0%<br><br>(Target Exceeded) | 64.5% (Prior Result +0.5PP) | Prior Result + 0.1PP | N/A |

[72] The FY 2009 actual result for this measure has been updated due to a technical correction.
[73] This performance measure is included in the FY 2010-2015 HHS Strategic Plan.
[74] The performance targets and results for FY 2009 to FY 2011 have been revised from past years to include only those states that provided universe data for the entire time period. While this limits the generalizability of the findings, the data from sample states were not deemed reliable due to data limitations and sampling error.
[75] See previous footnote.

| Measure | Most Recent Result | FY 2012 Target | FY 2014 Target | FY 2014 Target +/- FY 2012 Target |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22.4LT and 22D: Increase the percentage rate of earnings gained by employed adult TANF recipients/former recipients between a base quarter and a second subsequent quarter. (Outcome) | FY 2011: 34.0% [76]<br><br>Target: 30.0%<br><br>(Target Exceeded) | 34.5% (Prior Result +0.5PP) | Prior Result + 0.1PP | N/A |
| 22E: Increase the rate of case closures related to employment, child support collected, and marriage. (Outcome) | FY 2011: 17.8% [77]<br><br>Target: 18.8%<br><br>(Target Not Met) | 18.2% (Prior Result + 0.4PP) | Prior Result + 0.1PP | N/A |
| 22i: Average monthly number of TANF and separate state program (SSP) families receiving assistance. (Output) | FY 2011: 1,921,243 [78]<br><br>(Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |

[76] See footnote 3.
[77] See footnote 3.
[78] The FY 2011 actual results for this output measure have been updated since the previous report due to a technical correction.

Resource and Program Data
State Family Assistance Grants

| Data Category | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Current Law | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resource Data: | | | |
| Service Grants | | | |
| Formula | $16,488,258,537 | $16,488,667,000 | $16,488,667,000 |
| Discretionary | | | |
| Research/Evaluation | | | |
| Demonstration/Development | | | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | | | |
| Program Support | | | |
| Total, Resources | $16,488,258,537 | $16,488,667,000 | $16,488,667,000 |
| Program Data: | | | |
| Number of Grants | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| New Starts | | | |
| # | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| $ | $16,488,258,537 | $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 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Current Law | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resource Data: | | | |
| Service Grants | | | |
| Formula | $75,110,590 | $77,875,000 | $77,875,000 |
| Discretionary | | | |
| Research/Evaluation | | | |
| Demonstration/Development | | | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | | | |
| Program Support | | | |
| Total, Resources | $75,110,590 | $77,875,000 | $77,875,000 |
| Program Data: | | | |
| Number of Grants | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| New Starts | | | |
| # | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| $ | $75,110,590 | $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
Supplemental Grants for Population Increases

| Data Category | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Current Law | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resource Data: | | | |
| Service Grants | | | |
| Formula | | | $319,450,000 |
| Discretionary | | | |
| Research/Evaluation | | | |
| Demonstration/Development | | | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | | | |
| Program Support | | | |
| Total, Resources | $0 | $0 | $319,450,000 |
| Program Data: | | | |
| Number of Grants | 0 | 0 | 17 |
| New Starts | | | |
| # | 0 | 0 | 17 |
| $ | $0 | $0 | $319,450,000 |
| Continuations | | | |
| # | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $ | $0 | $0 | $0 |
| Contracts | | | |
| # | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $ | $0 | $0 | $0 |
| Interagency Agreements | | | |
| # | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $ | $0 | $0 | $0 |

Resource and Program Data
Healthy Marriage Promotion and Responsible Fatherhood Grants

| Data Category | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Current Law | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resource Data: | | | |
| Service Grants | | | |
| Formula | | | |
| Discretionary | $123,372,582 | $122,977,584 | $123,000,000 |
| Research/Evaluation | 16,060,504 | 13,925,000 | 16,100,000 |
| Demonstration/Development | 3,784,708 | 5,381,186 | 4,200,000 |
| Training/Technical Assistance | 2,618,879 | 2,459,669 | 2,600,000 |
| Program Support | 4,070,576 | 5,256,561 | 4,100,000 |
| Total, Resources | $149,907,249 | $150,000,000 | $150,000,000 |
| Program Data: | | | |
| Number of Grants | 135 | 135 | 135 |
| New Starts | | | |
| # | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $ | $0 | $0 | $0 |
| Continuations | | | |
| # | 135 | 135 | 135 |
| $ | $123,372,582 | $122,977,584 | $123,000,000 |
| Contracts | | | |
| # | 8 | 7 | 7 |
| $ | $22,269,878 | $21,638,855 | $22,800,000 |
| Interagency Agreements | | | |
| # | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| $ | $385,949 | $327,000 | $300,000 |

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 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Current Law | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resource Data: | | | |
| Service Grants | | | |
| Formula | $7,535,110 | $7,633,000 | $7,633,000 |
| Discretionary | | | |
| Research/Evaluation | | | |
| Demonstration/Development | | | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | | | |
| Program Support | | | |
| Total, Resources | $7,535,110 | $7,633,000 | $7,633,000 |
| Program Data: | | | |
| Number of Grants | 78 | 78 | 78 |
| New Starts | | | |
| # | 78 | 78 | 78 |
| $ | $7,535,110 | $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 |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

## State Table - Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

**FY 2014 Mandatory State/Formula Grants**

**CFDA # 93.558**

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Estimate | FY 2014 Estimate | Difference +/- 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 93,315,207 | 93,315,207 | 93,315,207 | 0 |
| Alaska | 45,260,334 | 45,260,334 | 45,260,334 | 0 |
| Arizona | 200,141,299 | 200,141,299 | 200,141,299 | 0 |
| Arkansas | 56,732,858 | 56,732,858 | 56,732,858 | 0 |
| California | 3,659,356,587 | 3,659,356,587 | 3,659,356,587 | 0 |
| Colorado | 136,056,690 | 136,056,690 | 136,056,690 | 0 |
| Connecticut | 266,788,107 | 266,788,107 | 266,788,107 | 0 |
| Delaware | 32,290,981 | 32,290,981 | 32,290,981 | 0 |
| District of Columbia | 92,609,815 | 92,609,815 | 92,609,815 | 0 |
| Florida | 562,340,120 | 562,340,120 | 562,340,120 | 0 |
| Georgia | 330,741,739 | 330,741,739 | 330,741,739 | 0 |
| Hawaii | 98,904,788 | 98,904,788 | 98,904,788 | 0 |
| Idaho | 30,412,562 | 30,412,562 | 30,412,562 | 0 |
| Illinois | 585,056,960 | 585,056,960 | 585,056,960 | 0 |
| Indiana | 206,799,109 | 206,799,109 | 206,799,109 | 0 |
| Iowa | 131,030,394 | 131,030,394 | 131,030,394 | 0 |
| Kansas | 101,931,061 | 101,931,061 | 101,931,061 | 0 |
| Kentucky | 181,287,669 | 181,287,669 | 181,287,669 | 0 |
| Louisiana | 163,971,985 | 163,971,985 | 163,971,985 | 0 |
| Maine | 78,120,889 | 78,120,889 | 78,120,889 | 0 |
| Maryland | 229,098,032 | 229,098,032 | 229,098,032 | 0 |
| Massachusetts | 459,371,116 | 459,371,116 | 459,371,116 | 0 |
| Michigan | 775,352,858 | 775,352,858 | 775,352,858 | 0 |
| Minnesota | 263,434,070 | 263,434,070 | 263,434,070 | 0 |
| Mississippi | 86,767,578 | 86,767,578 | 86,767,578 | 0 |
| Missouri | 217,051,740 | 217,051,740 | 217,051,740 | 0 |
| Montana | 38,039,116 | 38,039,116 | 38,039,116 | 0 |
| Nebraska | 57,104,913 | 57,513,601 | 57,513,601 | 0 |
| Nevada | 43,907,517 | 43,907,517 | 43,907,517 | 0 |
| New Hampshire | 38,521,261 | 38,521,261 | 38,521,261 | 0 |
| New Jersey | 404,034,823 | 404,034,823 | 404,034,823 | 0 |
| New Mexico | 110,578,100 | 110,578,100 | 110,578,100 | 0 |
| New York | 2,442,930,602 | 2,442,930,602 | 2,442,930,602 | 0 |
| North Carolina | 302,239,599 | 302,239,599 | 302,239,599 | 0 |
| North Dakota | 26,399,809 | 26,399,809 | 26,399,809 | 0 |

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Estimate | FY 2014 Estimate | Difference +/- 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ohio | 727,968,260 | 727,968,260 | 727,968,260 | 0 |
| Oklahoma | 145,281,442 | 145,281,442 | 145,281,442 | 0 |
| Oregon | 166,798,629 | 166,798,629 | 166,798,629 | 0 |
| Pennsylvania | 719,499,305 | 719,499,305 | 719,499,305 | 0 |
| Rhode Island | 95,021,587 | 95,021,587 | 95,021,587 | 0 |
| South Carolina | 99,967,824 | 99,967,824 | 99,967,824 | 0 |
| South Dakota | 21,279,651 | 21,279,651 | 21,279,651 | 0 |
| Tennessee | 191,523,797 | 191,523,797 | 191,523,797 | 0 |
| Texas | 486,256,752 | 486,256,752 | 486,256,752 | 0 |
| Utah | 75,609,475 | 75,609,475 | 75,609,475 | 0 |
| Vermont | 47,353,181 | 47,353,181 | 47,353,181 | 0 |
| Virginia | 158,285,172 | 158,285,172 | 158,285,172 | 0 |
| Washington | 380,544,968 | 380,544,968 | 380,544,968 | 0 |
| West Virginia | 110,176,310 | 110,176,310 | 110,176,310 | 0 |
| Wisconsin | 314,499,354 | 314,499,354 | 314,499,354 | 0 |
| Wyoming | 18,500,530 | 18,500,530 | 18,500,530 | 0 |
| **Subtotal** | **16,306,546,525** | **16,306,955,213** | **16,306,955,213** | **0** |
| Indian Tribes | 181,712,012 | 181,712,012 | 181,712,012 | 0 |
| **Subtotal** | **181,712,012** | **181,712,012** | **181,712,012** | **0** |
| Guam | 3,326,859 | 3,465,478 | 3,465,478 | 0 |
| Puerto Rico | 68,937,167 | 71,047,191 | 71,047,191 | 0 |
| Virgin Islands | 2,846,564 | 2,846,564 | 2,846,564 | 0 |
| **Subtotal** | **75,110,590** | **77,359,233** | **77,359,233** | **0** |
| **Total States/Territories** | **16,563,369,127** | **16,566,026,458** | **16,566,026,458** | **0** |
| Discretionary Funds | 149,907,249 | 150,000,000 | 150,000,000 | 0 |
| Other | 7,535,110 | 22,633,000 | 342,083,000 | 319,450,000 |
| **Subtotal, Adjustments** | **157,442,359** | **172,633,000** | **492,083,000** | **319,450,000** |
| **TOTAL RESOURCES** | **$16,720,811,486** | **$16,738,659,458** | **$17,058,109,458** | **$319,450,000** |

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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 2014 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis**

For **[**making payments to States or other non-Federal entities under**]** *carrying out, except as otherwise provided,* title IV-E of the Social Security Act, **[**$4,810,000,000**]** *$4,806,000,000*[79].

For **[**making payments to States or other non-Federal entities under**]** *carrying out, except as otherwise provided,* title IV-E of the Social Security Act, for the first quarter of fiscal year **[**2014**]** *2015*, [$2,200,000,000] *$2,200,000,000*[80].

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

*Note.—A full-year 2013 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 112-175). The amounts included for 2013 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.*

| Language Provision | Explanation |
|---|---|
| *carrying out, except as otherwise provided* | Clarifying that the appropriation language is for carrying out all mandatory activities authorized in title IV-E of the Social Security Act, except as otherwise provided. |

[79] Amounts reflect current law.
[80] Amounts reflect current law.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

## Authorizing Legislation

| Statutory Citations | FY 2013 Amount Authorized | FY 2013 Current Law | FY 2014 Amount Authorized | FY 2014 Budget Request[81] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Foster Care [Sections 470, 474 and 476(a-b) of the Social Security Act] | Such sums | $4,285,540,000 | Such sums | $4,279,000,000 |
| 2. Chafee Foster Care Independence Program [Section 470, 474, and 477 of the Social Security Act] | $140,000,000 | $140,000,000 | $140,000,000 | $140,000,000 |
| 3. Adoption Assistance [Sections 470 and 474 of the Social Security Act] | Such sums | $2,368,680,000 | Such sums | $2,463,000,000 |
| 4. Guardianship Assistance [Section 470 and 474 of the Social Security Act] | Such sums | $123,000,000 | Such sums | $124,000,000 |
| 5. Technical Assistance and Implementation Services for Tribal Programs (pre-appropriated) [Section 476(c) of the Social Security Act] | $3,000,000 | $3,000,000 | $3,000,000 | $3,000,000 |
| Total request level | Such sums | $6,920,220,000 | Such sums | $7,009,000,000 |

[81] Amounts reflect current law.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

## Appropriations History Table

| Year | Budget Estimate to Congress | Appropriation |
|---|---|---|
| 2005 | | |
| Appropriation | 5,307,900,000 | 5,307,900,000 |
| Advance | 1,767,700,000 | 1,767,700,000 |
| Total | 6,805,600,000 | 6,805,600,000 |
| 2006 | | |
| Appropriation | 4,852,800,000 | 4,852,800,000 |
| Advance | 1,767,200,000 | 1,767,200,000 |
| Total | 6,620,000,000 | 6,620,000,000 |
| 2007 | | |
| Appropriation | 5,243,000,000 | 4,912,000,000 |
| Advance | 1,730,000,000 | 1,730,000,000 |
| Indefinite | | 213,000,000 |
| Total | 6,973,000,000 | 6,855,000,000 |
| 2008 | | |
| Appropriation | 5,067,000,000 | 5,067,000,000 |
| Advance | 1,810,000,000 | 1,810,000,000 |
| Total | 6,877,000,000 | 6,877,000,000 |
| 2009 | | |
| Appropriation | 5,113,000,000 | 5,050,000,000 |
| Advance | 1,776,000,000 | 1,776,000,000 |
| Pre-appropriated | | 3,000,000 |
| Indefinite | | 389,062,000 |
| Total | 6,889,000,000 | 7,218,062,000 |
| 2010 | | |
| Appropriation | 5,532,000,000 | 5,532,000,000 |
| Advance | 1,800,000,000 | 1,800,000,000 |
| Pre-appropriated | 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 |
| Total | 7,335,000,000 | 7,335,000,000 |
| 2011 | | |
| Appropriation | 4,769,000,000 | 0 |
| Advance | 1,850,000,000 | 1,850,000,000 |
| Pre-appropriated | 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 |
| Indefinite | | 5,137,000,000 |
| Total | 6,622,000,000 | 6,990,000,000 |
| 2012 | | |
| Appropriation | 5,403,000,000 | 5,153,000,000 |
| Advance | 1,850,000,000 | 1,850,000,000 |
| Pre-appropriated | 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 |
| Total | 7,256,000,000 | 7,006,000,000 |

| Year | Budget Estimate to Congress | Appropriation |
|---|---|---|
| 2013 | | |
| Appropriation | 5,062,000,000 | |
| Advance | 2,100,000,000 | 2,100,000,000 |
| Pre-appropriated | 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 |
| Indefinite | | 4,817,220,000[82] |
| Total | 7,165,000,000 | 6,920,220,000 |
| 2014 | | |
| Appropriation | 4,808,000,000 | |
| Advance | 2,200,000,000 | |
| Pre-appropriated | 3,000,000 | |
| Total | 7,011,000,000 | |
| 2015 | | |
| Advance | 2,200,000,000 | |
| Pre-appropriated | 3,000,000 | |

[82] Reflects FY 2013 current law estimate.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

## Amounts Available for Obligation

| Budgetary Resources | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Current Law | FY 2014 Current Law | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Advance, B.A. | $1,850,000,000 | $2,100,000,000 | $2,200,000,000 | $2,200,000,000 |
| Pre-appropriated, B.A. | 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 |
| Definite, B.A. | 5,153,000,000 | 0 | 4,806,000,000 | 4,808,000,000 |
| Indefinite, B.A. | 0 | 4,817,220,000 | 0 | 0 |
| **Subtotal, Net Budget Authority** | **$7,006,000,000** | **$6,920,220,000** | **$7,009,000,000** | **$7,011,000,000** |
| Unobligated balance, lapsing | -313,235,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Total Obligations** | **$6,692,765,000** | **$6,920,220,000** | **$7,009,000,000** | **$7,011,000,000** |
| *Advance Requested for FY 2015* | | | *$2,200,000,000* | *$2,200,000,000* |

## Budget Authority by Activity

| Activity | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Current Law | FY 2014 Current Law | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Foster Care | $4,288,000,000 | $4,285,540,000 | $4,279,000,000 | $4,281,000,000 |
| Adoption Assistance | 2,495,000,000 | 2,368,680,000 | 2,463,000,000 | 2,463,000,000 |
| Guardianship Assistance | 80,000,000 | 123,000,000 | 124,000,000 | 124,000,000 |
| Chafee Foster Care Independence Program | 140,000,000 | 140,000,000 | 140,000,000 | 140,000,000 |
| Tribal IV-E Technical Assistance (Pre-Appropriated) | 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 |
| **Total, Budget Authority** | **$7,006,000,000** | **$6,920,220,000** | **$7,009,000,000** | **$7,011,000,000** |
| *Advance Requested for FY 2015* | | | *$2,200,000,000* | *$2,200,000,000* |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

## Summary of Changes

| | |
|---|---|
| FY 2013 Current Law | |
| Total estimated budget authority | $6,920,220,000 |
| FY 2014 Estimate | |
| Total estimated budget authority | $7,011,000,000 |
| Net change | +$90,780,000 |

| Description of Changes | FY 2013 Current Law | Change from Base |
|---|---|---|
| Increases: | | |
| A. Built-in: | | |
| 1) **Adoption Assistance:** Technical baseline change. | $2,368,680,000 | +$94,320,000 |
| 2) **Guardianship Assistance:** Technical baseline change. | $123,000,000 | +$1,000,000 |
| Subtotal, Built-in Increases | | +$95,320,000 |
| B. Program: | | |
| 1) **Foster Care:** Require that child support payments made on behalf of children in foster care be used in the best interest of the child. | $4,285,540,000 | +$2,000,000 |
| Subtotal, Program Increases | | +$2,000,000 |
| Total, Increases | | +$97,320,000 |
| Decreases: | | |
| A. Built-in: | | |
| 1) **Foster Care:** Technical baseline change. | $4,285,540,000 | -$6,540,000 |
| Subtotal, Built-in Decreases | | -$6,540,000 |
| Total, Decreases | | -$6,540,000 |
| Net Change | | +$90,780,000 |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

## Justification

| Funding Level | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Current Law | FY 2014 President's Budget | Change From FY 2013 Current Law |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total, Budget Authority | $7,006,000,000 | $6,920,220,000 | $7,011,000,000 | +$90,780,000 |
| Total, Obligations | $6,692,765,000 | $6,920,220,000 | $7,011,000,000 | +$90,780,000 |

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

2014 Authorization .....Indefinite with legislative changes pending Congressional action; pre-appropriated funds of $3,000,000 for tribal technical assistance; definite authorization of $140,000,000 for the Chafee Foster Care Independence Program

Allocation Method .....Formula Grant

## General Statement

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

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

The Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008 (FCSIAA, P.L. 110-351) contains numerous provisions that affect the Foster Care and Adoption Assistance programs, including allowing federally-recognized Indian tribes, Indian tribal organizations and tribal consortia to apply to operate title IV-E programs directly beginning in FY 2010. The law also created a new Guardianship Assistance entitlement program that allows states and tribes operating title IV-E programs the option to provide kinship guardianship assistance payments under title IV-E for relatives taking legal guardianship of eligible children who have been in foster care. The Guardianship Assistance program option for states became effective upon enactment of P.L. 110-351 on October 7, 2008. Other significant changes to the programs include amending the definition of child to provide title IV-E agencies the option to increase the age limit for assistance on behalf of certain children (beginning in FY 2011); a gradual de-linking of title

IV-E Adoption Assistance from the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) eligibility requirements (beginning in FY 2010); and making available federal reimbursement under title IV-E training for additional defined categories of trainees, subject to a gradually increasing rate of federal financial participation (FFP) over five years.

**Program Description and Accomplishments**

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

The average monthly number of children for whom 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 157,300 in FY 2012 and 149,600 projected for FY 2013. 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 2012 federal IV-E participation rate is approximately 44 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 16 tribes since FY 2009. In addition, the first direct tribal IV-E grantee began operation of its program in FY 2012. A second direct tribal IV-E grantee was approved in March 2013, and additional tribes are expected to be approved to operate title IV-E programs in FY 2013 and FY 2014.

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

Beginning in FY 2010, in accordance FCSIAA, revised Adoption Assistance eligibility requirements that exclude consideration of AFDC and SSI income eligibility requirements are being phased in over a nine-year period, based primarily on the age of the child in the year the adoption assistance agreement is finalized. For FY 2014, the phase-in of the exclusion of consideration of AFDC and SSI applies to otherwise eligible children for whom an adoption assistance agreement is entered into and who have reached the age of 8. The revised eligibility requirements also apply to children based on time in care and to siblings of children to whom the revised eligibility criteria apply. In FY 2010, federally-recognized Indian tribes, Indian tribal organizations and tribal consortia with approved title IV-E plans also became eligible for the program.

Funds also are used for the administrative costs of managing the program and training staff and adoptive parents. The number of children subsidized by this program and the level of federal reimbursement has increased significantly as permanent adoptive homes are found for more children. The average monthly number of children for whom payments were made has increased almost 86 percent, from 228,000 in FY 2000 to approximately an estimated 425,600 in FY 2012 and 438,900 projected in FY 2013.

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

As of December 2012, 32 states have submitted title IV-E plan amendments to enable them to make claims for federal support of eligible guardianship assistance, and 30 states and one Indian Tribe have been given final approval of those GAP amendments. The average monthly number of children for whom states receive guardianship assistance payments is an estimated 12,000 in FY 2012 and projected to be 20,500 in FY 2013. ACF will continue to work closely with states, as well as tribes, to help them in implementing guardianship assistance programs.

Child Welfare Waiver Demonstrations

The Child and Family Services Improvement and Innovation Act (P.L. 112–34), signed into law on September 30, 2011, provided the HHS with authority to approve up to ten title IV-E child welfare demonstration projects in each of fiscal years 2012–2014 under section 1130 of the Social Security Act. These demonstration projects involve the waiver of certain requirements of titles IV-E and IV-B of the Social Security Act, allowing for more flexible use of federal funds in order to test new approaches to service delivery and financing structures. It is anticipated that this flexibility will result in improved outcomes for children and families involved in the child welfare system, while remaining cost neutral to the federal government. The law requires that the IV-E agency's waiver demonstration project have one or more of the following goals:

- Increase permanency for all infants, children, and youth by reducing the time in foster placements when possible and promoting a successful transition to adulthood for older youth.

- Increase positive outcomes for infants, children, youth, and families in their homes and communities, including tribal communities, and improve the safety and well-being of infants, children, and youth.
- Prevent child abuse and neglect and the re-entry of infants, children, and youth into foster care.

The law also established a requirement that the title IV-E agency conducting a demonstration must implement at least two child welfare program improvement policies (from a list provided in statute) within three years of the waiver application. One of the program improvement policies must be a policy the state has not implemented prior to the submission of the application, the other policy or policies may have been previously implemented. In addition to these requirements, HHS established priority consideration for applicants focusing on promoting social and emotional well-being and addressing trauma (see "Focus on Trauma"). In September 2012, nine waiver demonstrations were approved for the following states: Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin.[83] HHS announced that proposals received by January 15, 2013 for new child welfare waiver demonstration projects will be given first consideration for approval in FY 2013. In reviewing the proposals received, HHS will give priority consideration to those that include a strong focus on promoting social and emotional well-being and addressing trauma, as outlined in Information Memorandum ACYF-CB-IM-12-05.

Focus on Trauma

Several efforts are underway within HHS to support states in this area. For example, the Department has the authority to approve up to ten title IV-E waivers per year for each fiscal year 2012, 2013, and 2014, and is prioritizing proposals that test or implement approaches that will "produce positive well-being outcomes for children, youth and their families, with particular attention to addressing the trauma experienced by children who have been abuse and/or neglected."[84] In FY 2012, HHS approved new demonstration projects in nine states. 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 children and youth being served. Most projects will incorporate screening and assessment and expand the array of evidence-based interventions available to meet the identified needs of children and families.

Additionally, through current HHS demonstration funding programs, such as the "Initiative to Improve Access to Needs-Driven, Evidence-Based/Evidence-informed Mental and Behavioral Health Services in Child Welfare" and "Partnerships to Demonstrate the Effectiveness of Supportive Housing for Families in the Child Welfare System," states will be developing better infrastructure for screening and assessing children's trauma-related needs and will be connecting evidence-based services to meet them (see Adoption Opportunities and CAPTA under Children and Families Services Programs). These efforts align well with strong, ongoing collaborations between operational divisions within HHS, including the Administration for Children and Families, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health 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.

[83] More on each demonstration and the improvement policies selected can be found at http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/ffy_2012_waiver_summaries.pdf.

[84] Children's Bureau; Administration on Children, Youth and Families; Administration for Children and Families; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2012). ACYF-CB-IM-12-05: Child Welfare Waiver Demonstration Projects for Fiscal Years (FYs) 2012-2014. Washington, DC: Author.

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 and the effectiveness of processes and systems in operation in the State and/or required by federal law. Further, HHS is working to increase trauma screening, assessment, and evidence-based interventions in states and is developing guidance that will outline capacity building strategies.

As is also noted in the Promoting Safe and Stable Families chapter, establishing permanency for children who are in foster care is one of the primary missions of ACF. By definition, foster care is intended to be a temporary situation until children may safely exit to permanency, which includes the following: reunification with parent(s) or primary caretaker(s), living with other relative(s), guardianship, or adoption. Not only are children in foster care meant to achieve permanency, but ACF seeks to do this in a timely manner. Therefore, annual performance measures 7P1 and 7P2 are focused on the amount of time it takes for children in foster care to move into a permanent home. Historical data show that between FY 2004 - 2008, over 90 percent of children who exited foster care in less than 24 months exited to permanent homes; historical data for fiscal years 2004 – 2008 also shows that of the children who exited foster care after being in care for 24 months or longer, an average of only 72 percent exited foster care to a permanent home. The baseline (established in FY 2009) for measure 7P1 showed that 91.3 percent of those children who exited foster care in less than 24 months went to permanent homes. The baseline performance for measure 7P2 showed that 72.3 percent of children who exited foster care after being in care for 24 months or longer went to permanent homes. Though no FY 2010 targets were set for either measure (since targets cannot be set retroactively for years already passed), small improvements occurred in both. In FY 2010 there was a slight increase to 91.5 percent, and FY 2011 performance again slightly improved to 91.7 percent. Performance for measure7P2 for children exiting foster care to a permanent home after spending 24 months or longer in foster care has also improved slightly from the baseline of 72.3 percent of children to 72.4 percent in FY 2010 and 72.8 percent of children in FY 2011. In future years, ACF seeks to maintain and improve upon the strong performance on measure 7P1 by increasing the proportion of children who exit to permanency by 0.2 percentage points per year. For measure 7P2, ACF seeks to improve performance by 0.5 percentage points per year through FY 2014. To secure permanent placements, we need to do more to help children recover from the trauma of abuse and neglect in order to ensure improved long-term child outcomes. Given that every maltreated child has experienced some level of trauma that can have negative consequences for both permanency and well-being goals, HHS makes effectively identifying and addressing child trauma a priority. Research shows that childhood trauma experiences create a significant risk for relational and attachment difficulties, and these difficulties reduce a child's likelihood of achieving permanency.[85]

The Foster Care, Adoption Assistance and Guardianship Assistance programs are annually appropriated entitlement programs. Federal financial participation (FFP) in maintenance expenditures incurred by title IV-E agencies is provided at the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP), which varies among states from 50 percent to 73 percent. In addition, HHS has formulated a tribal FMAP to be used for direct title IV-E funding to tribes which takes into consideration the tribe's service area and population. The statute requires the application of the tribal FMAP, if higher than the state FMAP, for certain payments under title IV-E agreements and contracts between states and tribes. The tribal FMAP ranges from 50 to 83 percent, but many tribes which currently participate in IV-E agreements with states, as well as tribes that 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.

[85] Leathers, S.J., Spielfogel, J.E., Gleeson, J.P and Rolock, N.. (2012). Behavior problems, foster home integration, and evidence-based behavioral interventions: What predicts adoption of foster children? *Children & Youth Services Review,* 34: 891-899.

State administrative costs are matched at a 50 percent rate and allowable training for 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 is matched at a 75 percent rate.

Chafee Foster Care Independence Program – This program originated in 1986 and was permanently authorized as part of P.L. 103-66 in 1993. In FY 1999, the federal Independent Living Program was revised and amended by the enactment of Title I of P.L. 106-169, the John H. Chafee Foster Care Independence Act. The Foster Care Independence Act provided states with more flexibility and additional resources to support child welfare services designed to help youth make the transition from foster care to become positive, productive adults. This program provides services to foster children under 18, former foster youth (ages 18-21) and, as added by FCSIAA, youth who left foster care for kinship guardianship or adoption after age 16. This program helps these youth make the transition to independent living by providing a variety of services including, but not limited to, educational assistance, career exploration, vocational training, job placement, life skills training, home management, health services, substance abuse prevention, preventive health activities, and room and board.

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

The program is implementing the National Youth in Transition Database (NYTD), as required by P.L. 106-169, which will offer data on recipient demographics and how well they transition over time. Baseline data for two new performance measures (7W and 7X) are reported based on FY 2011 actual results. In FY 2011, 93 percent of youth (age 17) currently or formerly in foster care reported in the NYTD survey that they had a connection to at least one adult to whom they can go for advice or emotional support. For annual performance measure 7X, 8 percent of youth currently or formerly in foster care will have at least a high school diploma or GED. Since youth surveyed by NYTD in FY 2011 were 17 years of age, this percentage is expected to grow as this cohort of youth is surveyed at ages 19 (in FY 2013) and 21 (in FY 2015).

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

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

Even though there were minimal significant findings, the Multi-Site Evaluation provided important learning about social service evaluation and tracking of foster youth that can be used in other ACF efforts, including NYTD. In 2011, ACF launched a new effort to build on the work of the Multi-Site Evaluation and develop the next tests of Chafee-funded services and programs. This contract to plan a next generation evaluation agenda for the John H. Chafee Foster Care Independence Program includes a multi-phased effort that began with an assessment of what is known about programs and interventions that serve foster youth, as well as what might be learned from other fields. Subsequent phases will include a field assessment of programs that could be evaluated, conversations with key stakeholders about an evaluation agenda, and in-depth work with potential evaluation sites to strengthen intervention models and prepare sites for evaluation. This agenda planning contract will lay the foundation for future evaluation.

ACF has joined with OMB's Partnership Fund for Program Integrity Innovation in a project focused on Automation of Foster Care Transfer Records: ACF will work with States to test a web-based system for exchange of foster care information with the goal of expeditious exchange of case documentation, timeliness of communication and case assignment. Results will guide and support continuous quality improvement

**Budget Request** – The FY 2014 request for the Foster Care and Permanency programs of $7,011,000,000 reflects FY 2014 current law of $7,009,000,000 adjusted by +$2,000,000 to support proposed legislation for requiring the use of child support collections in the best interest of the child. This is $90,780,000 above the FY 2013 current law estimate. In addition to the legislative proposal discussed below, this funding request supports continuing implementation of FCSIAA, ongoing baseline IV-E program changes under current law, and includes the $3,000,000 in pre-appropriated funds for technical assistance for tribal programs. Further, $2,200,000,000 will be needed for the first quarter of FY 2015 to assure the timely awarding of first quarter grants.

In FY 2014, $4,281,000,000 is requested for the Foster Care program, an increase of $2,000,000 from the FY 2014 current law estimate of $4,279,000,000. This request continues support for the proposal to require that child support payments made on behalf of youth in foster care are used in the best interest of the child, rather than as an offset to state and federal child welfare costs. This proposal increases the funding required for Foster Care in FY 2014 by $2,000,000 over current law and is estimated to cost an average of $28,000,000 per year once fully implemented; $254,000,000 over ten years.

The FY 2014 current law estimate for Foster Care of $4,279,000,000 is $6,540,000 below the FY 2013 current law estimate of $4,285,540,000. An estimated average of 147,300 children per month will have payments made on their behalf in the Foster Care program in FY 2014. This continues the declining trend in the number of IV-E eligible children over the last decade, which can be attributed to several factors, including a reduction in the overall foster care population, increased adoptions, and the linking of a child's eligibility to the income standards set in the defunct AFDC criteria. While there will be a continuing decline in the number of children participating in the Foster Care program, both administrative and training costs are expected to increase, in part due to the implementation of provisions and state options in FCSIAA.

In FY 2014, $2,463,000,000 is requested for the Adoption Assistance program, which is the FY 2014 current law estimate. This is an increase of $94,320,000 above FY 2013 current law estimate of

$2,368,680,000. In FY 2014, an estimated average of 450,700 children per month will have payments made on their behalf.

In FY 2014, $124,000,000 is requested for the Guardianship Assistance program, which is the FY 2014 current law estimate. This is $1,000,000 above the FY 2013 current law estimate of $123,000,000. This is the net effect of an increase in the expected number of children participating in the Guardianship Assistance program through both new states and tribes choosing to begin programs, and increased utilization of guardianship in established state programs. An estimated average of 24,200 children per month will have payments made on their behalf in FY 2014.

The FY 2014 current law level for the Chafee Foster Care Independence Program is $140,000,000. This will allow continued grants to states to support services to children aging out of foster care. In addition, the discretionary component of the Chafee Foster Care Independence Program includes $45,174,000 for education and training vouchers, discussed in the Children and Families Services Programs chapter.

An annual performance measure of the adoption rate was developed as an appropriate measure of success in moving children toward permanency through adoption, taking into account the size of the pool of children in foster care for whom adoption is the appropriate goal. In FY 2010, the adoption rate reached 12.2 percent, with 52,000 children adopted, exceeding the FY 2010 target of 10.2 percent. In FY 2011 performance on this measure has remained relatively flat at 12.1 percent (with 51,000 children adopted), which again exceeds the target. Current performance has already surpassed the target for out-years through 2014; therefore, ACF has adjusted the FY 2014 target to12.6 percent. Statutory changes made by the FCSIAA, are also likely to support continued improvements in this measure by increasing incentives available to states under the Adoption Incentives program and by gradually increasing the population of children eligible for title IV-E adoption assistance.

As previously noted, the Chafee Foster Care Independence Program under section 477 of the Social Security Act authorized the creation of a data collection and performance system, called the National Youth in Transition Database (NYTD). The NYTD collects information on independent living services provided to youth in foster care or who have aged out of foster care and also collects outcome information from youth in six areas: financial self-sufficiency, educational attainment, positive connections with adults, homelessness, high-risk behavior, and health insurance coverage. States began reporting information to NYTD in FY 2011, providing ACF with baseline data for the two new annual performance measures, 7W and 7X. Since data is collected bi-annually for each cohort, the next results will be reported for FY 2013 and FY 2015. By FY 2015, ACF aims to achieve a performance target of 93.1 as the percent of 21 year olds who report a positive connection to an adult. As youth age and have increased opportunities through employment and education to connect with an adult, ACF anticipates that this percentage will show a modest increase from our high-level baseline result. Also by FY 2015, ACF aims to achieve a target of 58 percent of youth having at least a high school diploma or GED with the expectation that there may be a large percentage of baseline youth who remain in care beyond age 18, thus increasing the likelihood that they will complete high school.

## Outputs and Outcomes Table

PAYMENTS FOR FOSTER CARE AND PERMANENCY [86]

FOSTER CARE

| Measure | Most Recent Result | FY 2012 Target | FY 2014 Target | FY 2014 Target +/- FY 2012 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").[87] (Child Welfare Services, PSSF, Foster Care) (Efficiency) | FY 2011: 3.9%<br><br>Target: 2.8%<br><br>(Target Not Met) | 3.4 (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 2012: 6.2%<br><br>Target: 4.5%<br><br>(Target Not Met) | 4.5% | 5.8% | + 1.3 |
| 7.8LT and 7T: Increase the adoption rate. (Foster Care, Adoption Opportunities, Adoption Incentives, Adoption Assistance) (Outcome) | FY 2011: 12.1%<br><br>Target: 10.3%<br><br>(Target Exceeded) | 10.4% [88] | 12.6% | + 2.2 |
| 7vi: Number of adoptions from foster care. (Output) | FY 2011: 50,516<br><br>(Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 7vii: Annual estimate of improper payments. (Output) | FY 2012: $80.2 million<br><br>(Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |

ADOPTION ASSISTANCE

| Measure | Most Recent Result | FY 2012 Target | FY 2014 Target | FY 2014 Target +/- FY 2012 Target |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7.8LT and 7T: Increase the adoption rate. (Foster Care, Adoption Opportunities, Adoption Incentives, Adoption Assistance) (Outcome) | FY 2011: 12.1%<br><br>Target: 10.3%<br><br>(Target Exceeded) | 10.4% [89] | 12.6% | + 2.2 |

[86] Output measures in this section have been renumerated.
[87] Existing performance measures starting with measure 7Q have been renumerated due to the addition of a new measure 7P.
[88] The most recent actual results for this performance measure exceeded the FY 2012 target, therefore ACF has revised future performance targets to maintain rigor.

| Measure | Most Recent Result | FY 2012 Target | FY 2014 Target | FY 2014 Target +/- FY 2012 Target |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7vi: Number of adoptions from foster care. (Output) | FY 2011: 50,516 (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |

CHAFEE INDEPENDENT LIVING PROGRAM

| Measure | Most Recent Result | FY 2012 Target | FY 2014 Target | FY 2014 Target +/- FY 2012 Target |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7W (new): Increase or maintain the percentage of youth currently or formerly in foster care who report in the National Youth in Transition Database (NYTD) survey having a connection to at least one adult to whom they can go for advice or emotional support. (Developmental Outcome and Efficiency) | FY 2011: 93.1% (Pre-baseline) | TBD | TBD | N/A |
| 7X (new): Increase the percentage of youth currently or formerly in foster care who report in the NYTD survey having at least a high school diploma or GED. (Developmental Outcome) | FY 2011: 8% (Historical Actual) | N/A | TBD | N/A |
| 7Y1: Promote efficient use of CFCIP funds by increasing the number of jurisdictions that completely expend their allocations within the two-year expenditure period. (Outcome and Efficiency) | FY 2010: 48<br><br>Target: 48<br><br>(Target Met) | Prior Result +2% (until maintenance goal of 52 states/juris is achieved) | Prior Result +2% (until maintenance goal of 52 states/juris is achieved) | N/A |
| 7Y2: Promote efficient use of CFCIP funds by decreasing the total amount of funds that remain unexpended by states at the end of the prescribed period. (Outcome and Efficiency) | FY 2010: $1,603,963<br><br>Target: $593,132<br><br>(Target Not Met) | Prior Result -10% | Prior Result -10% | N/A |

[89] The most recent actual results for this performance measure exceeded the FY 2012 target, therefore ACF has revised future performance targets to maintain rigor.

Resource and Program Data
Foster Care

| Data Category | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Current Law | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resource Data: | | | |
| Service Grants | | | |
| Formula | $4,163,846,647 | $4,268,432,000 | $4,258,881,000 |
| Discretionary | | | |
| Research/Evaluation | | | |
| Demonstration/Development | | | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | 14,405,410 | 16,583,000 | 21,387,000 |
| Program Support | 1,663,248 | 525,000 | 732,000 |
| Total, Resources | $4,179,915,305 | $4,285,540,000 | $4,281,000,000 |
| Program Data: | | | |
| Number of Grants | 53 | 54 | 54 |
| New Starts | | | |
| # | 52 | 53 | 54 |
| $ | $4,163,846,647 | $4,268,432,000 | $4,260,381,000 |
| Continuations | | | |
| # | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| $ | $1,500,000 | $1,500,000 | $0 |
| Contracts | | | |
| # | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| $ | $12,905,410 | $15,083,000 | $20,090,000 |
| Interagency Agreements | | | |
| # | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| $ | $1,203,919 | $75,000 | $79,000 |

Notes:

1. FY 2012 includes funding for provisions enacted in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 and the subsequent extension in P.L. 111-226.
2. Program Support includes funding for grant panel review, information technology support, and overhead associated with technical assistance activities.

Resource and Program Data
Adoption Assistance

| Data Category | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Current Law | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resource Data: | | | |
| Service Grants | | | |
| Formula | $2,363,000,000 | $2,368,680,000 | $2,463,000,000 |
| Discretionary | | | |
| Research/Evaluation | | | |
| Demonstration/Development | | | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | | | |
| Program Support | | | |
| Total, Resources | $2,363,000,000 | $2,368,680,000 | $2,463,000,000 |
| Program Data: | | | |
| Number of Grants | 61 | 61 | 61 |
| New Starts | | | |
| # | 61 | 61 | 61 |
| $ | $2,363,000,000 | $2,368,680,000 | $2,463,000,000 |
| Continuations | | | |
| # | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $ | $0 | $0 | $0 |
| Contracts | | | |
| # | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $ | $0 | $0 | $0 |
| Interagency Agreements | | | |
| # | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $ | $0 | $0 | $0 |

Notes:

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

Resource and Program Data
Guardianship Assistance

| Data Category | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Current Law | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resource Data: | | | |
| Service Grants | | | |
| Formula | $73,804,545 | $123,000,000 | $124,000,000 |
| Discretionary | | | |
| Research/Evaluation | | | |
| Demonstration/Development | | | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | | | |
| Program Support | | | |
| Total, Resources | $73,804,545 | $123,000,000 | $124,000,000 |
| Program Data: | | | |
| Number of Grants | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| New Starts | | | |
| # | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| $ | $73,804,545 | $123,000,000 | $124,000,000 |
| Continuations | | | |
| # | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $ | $0 | $0 | $0 |
| Contracts | | | |
| # | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $ | $0 | $0 | $0 |
| Interagency Agreements | | | |
| # | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $ | $0 | $0 | $0 |

Notes:

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

Resource and Program Data
Chafee Foster Care Independence Program

| Data Category | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Current Law | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resource Data: | | | |
| Service Grants | | | |
| Formula | $137,900,000 | $137,900,000 | $137,900,000 |
| Discretionary | | | |
| Research/Evaluation | 850,632 | 1,126,000 | 1,151,000 |
| Demonstration/Development | | | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | 693,061 | 376,000 | 423,000 |
| Program Support | 531,941 | 598,000 | 526,000 |
| Total, Resources | $139,975,634 | $140,000,000 | $140,000,000 |
| Program Data: | | | |
| Number of Grants | 57 | 58 | 58 |
| New Starts | | | |
| # | 56 | 56 | 57 |
| $ | $137,900,000 | $138,140,000 | $137,900,000 |
| Continuations | | | |
| # | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| $ | $33,063 | $34,000 | $321,000 |
| Contracts | | | |
| # | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| $ | $1,510,630 | $1,303,000 | $1,253,000 |
| Interagency Agreements | | | |
| # | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| $ | $260,000 | $249,000 | $249,000 |

Notes:

1. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, staffing, and overhead.

Resource and Program Data
Tribal IV-E Technical Assistance (Pre-Appropriated)

| Data Category | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Current Law | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resource Data: | | | |
| Service Grants | | | |
| Formula | | | |
| Discretionary | | | |
| Research/Evaluation | | | |
| Demonstration/Development | | | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | $2,436,324 | $2,437,000 | $2,434,000 |
| Program Support | 538,768 | 563,000 | 566,000 |
| Total, Resources | $2,975,092 | $3,000,000 | $3,000,000 |
| Program Data: | | | |
| Number of Grants | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| New Starts | | | |
| # | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| $ | $1,400,111 | $1,501,000 | $1,498,000 |
| Continuations | | | |
| # | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| $ | $1,036,213 | $936,000 | $936,000 |
| Contracts | | | |
| # | 0 | 8 | 1 |
| $ | $99,982 | $82,000 | $82,000 |
| Interagency Agreements | | | |
| # | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| $ | $7,190 | $27,000 | $27,000 |

Notes:

1. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, staffing, travel, and associated overhead costs.

## State Table - Title IV-E Foster Care

**FY 2014 Mandatory State/Formula Grants**

**CFDA # 93.658**

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Estimate | FY 2014 Estimate | Difference +/- 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 32,229,618 | 32,937,401 | 32,638,966 | -298,435 |
| Alaska | 15,227,169 | 15,561,567 | 15,420,569 | -140,998 |
| Arizona | 86,779,970 | 88,685,714 | 87,882,160 | -803,554 |
| Arkansas | 37,484,397 | 38,307,578 | 37,960,485 | -347,093 |
| California | 1,170,067,994 | 1,186,168,273 | 1,175,420,769 | -10,747,504 |
| Colorado | 56,264,175 | 57,499,772 | 56,978,785 | -520,987 |
| Connecticut | 41,262,557 | 42,168,709 | 41,786,632 | -382,077 |
| Delaware | 4,205,399 | 4,297,752 | 4,258,812 | -38,940 |
| District of Columbia | 37,807,203 | 38,637,473 | 38,287,391 | -350,082 |
| Florida | 177,282,916 | 181,176,162 | 179,534,582 | -1,641,580 |
| Georgia | 69,352,779 | 70,875,810 | 70,233,627 | -642,183 |
| Hawaii | 17,634,175 | 18,021,433 | 17,858,146 | -163,287 |
| Idaho | 9,323,865 | 9,528,623 | 9,442,287 | -86,336 |
| Illinois | 197,115,545 | 201,444,329 | 199,619,104 | -1,825,225 |
| Indiana | 115,448,438 | 117,983,760 | 116,914,746 | -1,069,014 |
| Iowa | 21,070,653 | 21,533,378 | 21,338,271 | -195,107 |
| Kansas | 24,180,010 | 24,711,018 | 24,487,120 | -223,898 |
| Kentucky | 39,316,354 | 40,179,766 | 39,815,710 | -364,056 |
| Louisiana | 38,584,038 | 39,431,368 | 39,074,093 | -357,275 |
| Maine | 15,149,850 | 15,482,550 | 15,342,268 | -140,282 |
| Maryland | 49,335,884 | 50,419,332 | 49,962,498 | -456,834 |
| Massachusetts | 48,350,766 | 49,412,580 | 48,964,868 | -447,712 |
| Michigan | 117,220,325 | 119,794,558 | 118,709,137 | -1,085,421 |
| Minnesota | 37,588,763 | 38,414,236 | 38,066,177 | -348,059 |
| Mississippi | 15,307,423 | 15,643,584 | 15,501,842 | -141,742 |
| Missouri | 48,359,736 | 49,421,747 | 48,973,952 | -447,795 |
| Montana | 9,624,900 | 9,836,269 | 9,747,146 | -89,123 |
| Nebraska | 16,053,139 | 16,405,676 | 16,257,029 | -148,647 |
| Nevada | 34,806,865 | 35,571,246 | 35,248,946 | -322,300 |
| New Hampshire | 15,172,097 | 15,505,286 | 15,364,797 | -140,489 |
| New Jersey | 88,032,189 | 89,965,432 | 89,150,283 | -815,149 |
| New Mexico | 20,287,787 | 20,733,320 | 20,545,462 | -187,858 |
| New York | 382,520,107 | 390,920,493 | 387,378,485 | -3,542,008 |
| North Carolina | 77,411,298 | 79,111,300 | 78,394,497 | -716,803 |
| North Dakota | 10,590,713 | 10,823,292 | 10,725,225 | -98,067 |

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Estimate | FY 2014 Estimate | Difference +/- 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ohio | 187,113,176 | 191,222,301 | 189,489,695 | -1,732,606 |
| Oklahoma | 32,326,354 | 33,036,261 | 32,736,930 | -299,331 |
| Oregon | 77,077,327 | 78,769,994 | 78,056,284 | -713,710 |
| Pennsylvania | 166,417,515 | 170,072,150 | 168,531,179 | -1,540,971 |
| Rhode Island | 11,998,766 | 12,262,267 | 12,151,162 | -111,105 |
| South Carolina | 24,856,169 | 25,402,026 | 25,171,867 | -230,159 |
| South Dakota | 4,786,983 | 4,892,108 | 4,847,782 | -44,326 |
| Tennessee | 34,852,302 | 35,617,681 | 35,294,960 | -322,721 |
| Texas | 222,156,041 | 227,034,730 | 224,977,639 | -2,057,091 |
| Utah | 21,150,618 | 21,615,099 | 21,419,251 | -195,848 |
| Vermont | 8,074,746 | 8,252,073 | 8,177,303 | -74,770 |
| Virginia | 51,482,693 | 52,613,286 | 52,136,573 | -476,713 |
| Washington | 78,361,446 | 85,070,800 | 84,300,000 | -770,800 |
| West Virginia | 13,291,081 | 13,582,962 | 13,459,891 | -123,071 |
| Wisconsin | 49,600,092 | 55,296,020 | 54,795,000 | -501,020 |
| Wyoming | 2,142,406 | 2,189,455 | 2,169,617 | -19,838 |
| **Subtotal** | **4,162,136,812** | **4,253,540,000** | **4,215,000,000** | **-38,540,000** |
| Indian Tribes | 3,080,035 | 19,000,000 | 38,000,000 | 19,000,000 |
| **Subtotal** | **3,080,035** | **19,000,000** | **38,000,000** | **19,000,000** |
| **Total States/Territories** | **4,165,216,847** | **4,272,540,000** | **4,253,000,000** | **-19,540,000** |
| Other | 1,629,800 | 0 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 |
| Training and Technical Assistance | 13,068,658 | 13,000,000 | 26,000,000 | 13,000,000 |
| **Subtotal, Adjustments** | **14,698,458** | **13,000,000** | **28,000,000** | **15,000,000** |
| **TOTAL RESOURCES** | **$4,179,915,305** | **$4,285,540,000** | **$4,281,000,000** | **-$4,540,000** |

Notes:
1. Ten 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 obligations under the Recovery Act FMAP extension in FY 2012 and legislative proposals in FY 2014.

## State Table - Title IV-E Adoption Assistance

**FY 2014 Mandatory State/Formula Grants**

**CFDA # 93.659**

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Estimate | FY 2014 Estimate | Difference +/- 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 9,725,112 | 10,041,411 | 10,441,257 | 399,846 |
| Alaska | 10,446,446 | 10,786,206 | 11,215,709 | 429,503 |
| Arizona | 89,822,429 | 92,743,813 | 96,436,839 | 3,693,026 |
| Arkansas | 15,788,030 | 16,301,520 | 16,950,641 | 649,121 |
| California | 430,062,970 | 444,050,334 | 461,732,263 | 17,681,929 |
| Colorado | 20,323,985 | 20,985,002 | 21,820,617 | 835,615 |
| Connecticut | 35,169,013 | 36,312,850 | 37,758,815 | 1,445,965 |
| Delaware | 1,220,393 | 1,260,085 | 1,310,261 | 50,176 |
| District of Columbia | 12,040,704 | 12,432,316 | 12,927,366 | 495,050 |
| Florida | 95,725,047 | 98,838,408 | 102,774,118 | 3,935,710 |
| Georgia | 37,995,406 | 39,231,168 | 40,793,340 | 1,562,172 |
| Hawaii | 13,104,121 | 13,530,319 | 14,069,092 | 538,773 |
| Idaho | 6,184,978 | 6,386,138 | 6,640,432 | 254,294 |
| Illinois | 80,492,850 | 83,110,799 | 86,420,241 | 3,309,442 |
| Indiana | 58,624,804 | 60,531,517 | 62,941,860 | 2,410,343 |
| Iowa | 35,290,985 | 36,438,789 | 37,889,768 | 1,450,979 |
| Kansas | 15,008,223 | 15,496,350 | 16,113,410 | 617,060 |
| Kentucky | 43,961,043 | 45,390,832 | 47,198,278 | 1,807,446 |
| Louisiana | 19,820,601 | 20,465,246 | 21,280,165 | 814,919 |
| Maine | 14,879,689 | 15,363,636 | 15,975,410 | 611,774 |
| Maryland | 26,147,729 | 26,998,158 | 28,073,215 | 1,075,057 |
| Massachusetts | 29,416,210 | 30,372,943 | 31,582,382 | 1,209,439 |
| Michigan | 113,800,090 | 117,501,323 | 122,180,184 | 4,678,861 |
| Minnesota | 23,636,202 | 24,404,946 | 25,376,742 | 971,796 |
| Mississippi | 8,342,791 | 8,614,132 | 8,957,144 | 343,012 |
| Missouri | 38,816,508 | 40,078,976 | 41,674,906 | 1,595,930 |
| Montana | 6,681,828 | 6,899,148 | 7,173,869 | 274,721 |
| Nebraska | 10,461,846 | 10,802,107 | 11,232,243 | 430,136 |
| Nevada | 17,752,297 | 18,329,673 | 19,059,554 | 729,881 |
| New Hampshire | 4,322,273 | 4,462,851 | 4,640,560 | 177,709 |
| New Jersey | 59,929,150 | 61,878,285 | 64,342,257 | 2,463,972 |
| New Mexico | 17,167,214 | 17,725,560 | 18,431,386 | 705,826 |
| New York | 179,867,534 | 185,717,544 | 193,112,751 | 7,395,207 |
| North Carolina | 49,074,613 | 50,670,715 | 52,688,405 | 2,017,690 |
| North Dakota | 5,040,993 | 5,204,946 | 5,412,205 | 207,259 |

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Estimate | FY 2014 Estimate | Difference +/- 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ohio | 167,878,942 | 173,339,035 | 180,241,335 | 6,902,300 |
| Oklahoma | 29,409,218 | 30,365,723 | 31,574,876 | 1,209,153 |
| Oregon | 47,859,140 | 49,415,710 | 51,383,426 | 1,967,716 |
| Pennsylvania | 95,220,853 | 98,317,815 | 102,232,796 | 3,914,981 |
| Rhode Island | 7,589,013 | 7,835,838 | 8,147,858 | 312,020 |
| South Carolina | 13,016,246 | 13,439,586 | 13,974,746 | 535,160 |
| South Dakota | 3,667,240 | 3,786,513 | 3,937,291 | 150,778 |
| Tennessee | 40,023,095 | 41,324,806 | 42,970,345 | 1,645,539 |
| Texas | 98,369,473 | 101,568,841 | 105,613,276 | 4,044,435 |
| Utah | 6,900,535 | 7,124,968 | 7,408,682 | 283,714 |
| Vermont | 8,009,989 | 8,270,506 | 8,599,834 | 329,328 |
| Virginia | 32,830,646 | 33,898,430 | 35,248,253 | 1,349,823 |
| Washington | 50,752,541 | 52,403,216 | 54,489,894 | 2,086,678 |
| West Virginia | 19,135,226 | 19,757,580 | 20,544,320 | 786,740 |
| Wisconsin | 36,424,337 | 37,609,002 | 39,106,579 | 1,497,577 |
| Wyoming | 837,157 | 864,385 | 898,804 | 34,419 |
| **Subtotal** | **2,294,067,758** | **2,368,680,000** | **2,463,000,000** | **94,320,000** |
| **Total States/Territories** | **2,294,067,758** | **2,368,680,000** | **2,463,000,000** | **94,320,000** |
| Other | 2,026,813 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Subtotal, Adjustments** | **2,026,813** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
| **TOTAL RESOURCES** | **$2,296,094,571** | **$2,368,680,000** | **$2,463,000,000** | **$94,320,000** |

Notes:
1. Other reflects obligations under the Recovery Act FMAP extension in FY 2012.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

## State Table - Chafee Foster Care Independence Program

**FY 2014 Mandatory State/Formula Grants**

**CFDA # 93.674**

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Estimate | FY 2014 Estimate | Difference +/- 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 1,749,078 | 1,749,078 | 1,749,078 | 0 |
| Alaska | 588,801 | 588,801 | 588,801 | 0 |
| Arizona | 3,246,419 | 3,246,419 | 3,246,419 | 0 |
| Arkansas | 1,232,528 | 1,232,528 | 1,232,528 | 0 |
| California | 18,866,508 | 18,866,508 | 18,866,508 | 0 |
| Colorado | 2,281,975 | 2,281,975 | 2,281,975 | 0 |
| Connecticut | 1,458,764 | 1,458,764 | 1,458,764 | 0 |
| Delaware | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 0 |
| District of Columbia | 1,091,992 | 1,091,992 | 1,091,992 | 0 |
| Florida | 6,130,927 | 6,130,927 | 6,130,927 | 0 |
| Georgia | 2,254,185 | 2,254,185 | 2,254,185 | 0 |
| Hawaii | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 0 |
| Idaho | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 0 |
| Illinois | 5,796,477 | 5,796,477 | 5,796,477 | 0 |
| Indiana | 4,013,399 | 4,013,399 | 4,013,399 | 0 |
| Iowa | 2,135,837 | 2,135,837 | 2,135,837 | 0 |
| Kansas | 1,944,943 | 1,944,943 | 1,944,943 | 0 |
| Kentucky | 2,282,955 | 2,282,955 | 2,282,955 | 0 |
| Louisiana | 1,455,821 | 1,455,821 | 1,455,821 | 0 |
| Maine | 565,888 | 565,888 | 565,888 | 0 |
| Maryland | 1,993,622 | 1,993,622 | 1,993,622 | 0 |
| Massachusetts | 2,928,643 | 2,928,643 | 2,928,643 | 0 |
| Michigan | 5,365,583 | 5,365,583 | 5,365,583 | 0 |
| Minnesota | 1,650,999 | 1,650,999 | 1,650,999 | 0 |
| Mississippi | 1,171,065 | 1,171,065 | 1,171,065 | 0 |
| Missouri | 3,230,073 | 3,230,073 | 3,230,073 | 0 |
| Montana | 563,301 | 563,301 | 563,301 | 0 |
| Nebraska | 1,726,819 | 1,726,819 | 1,726,819 | 0 |
| Nevada | 1,571,229 | 1,571,229 | 1,571,229 | 0 |
| New Hampshire | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 0 |
| New Jersey | 2,297,848 | 2,297,848 | 2,297,848 | 0 |
| New Mexico | 611,034 | 611,034 | 611,034 | 0 |
| New York | 11,585,958 | 11,585,958 | 11,585,958 | 0 |
| North Carolina | 2,886,142 | 2,886,142 | 2,886,142 | 0 |
| North Dakota | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 0 |

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Estimate | FY 2014 Estimate | Difference +/- 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ohio | 3,903,550 | 3,903,550 | 3,903,550 | 0 |
| Oklahoma | 2,568,693 | 2,568,693 | 2,568,693 | 0 |
| Oregon | 2,879,433 | 2,879,433 | 2,879,433 | 0 |
| Pennsylvania | 5,017,075 | 5,017,075 | 5,017,075 | 0 |
| Rhode Island | 681,977 | 681,977 | 681,977 | 0 |
| South Carolina | 1,466,937 | 1,466,937 | 1,466,937 | 0 |
| South Dakota | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 0 |
| Tennessee | 2,188,799 | 2,188,799 | 2,188,799 | 0 |
| Texas | 9,465,945 | 9,465,945 | 9,465,945 | 0 |
| Utah | 943,521 | 943,521 | 943,521 | 0 |
| Vermont | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 0 |
| Virginia | 1,741,231 | 1,741,231 | 1,741,231 | 0 |
| Washington | 3,305,814 | 3,305,814 | 3,305,814 | 0 |
| West Virginia | 1,339,434 | 1,339,434 | 1,339,434 | 0 |
| Wisconsin | 2,149,568 | 2,149,568 | 2,149,568 | 0 |
| Wyoming | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 0 |
| **Subtotal** | **136,330,790** | **136,330,790** | **136,330,790** | **0** |
| Indian Tribes | 105,869 | 105,869 | 105,869 | 0 |
| **Subtotal** | **105,869** | **105,869** | **105,869** | **0** |
| Puerto Rico | 1,463,341 | 1,463,341 | 1,463,341 | 0 |
| **Subtotal** | **1,463,341** | **1,463,341** | **1,463,341** | **0** |
| **Total States/Territories** | **137,900,000** | **137,900,000** | **137,900,000** | **0** |
| Training and Technical Assistance | 2,075,634 | 2,100,000 | 2,100,000 | 0 |
| **Subtotal, Adjustments** | **2,075,634** | **2,100,000** | **2,100,000** | **0** |
| **TOTAL RESOURCES** | **$139,975,634** | **$140,000,000** | **$140,000,000** | **$0** |

Notes:
1. Training and technical assistance reflects the 1.5% set aside authorized in section 477(g)(2) of the Social Security Act.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

# PROMOTING SAFE AND STABLE FAMILIES

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FY 2014 BUDGET


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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

## FY 2014 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis[90]

For carrying out, *except as otherwise provided,* section 436 of the Social Security Act, $345,000,000 and, in addition, for carrying out, *except as otherwise provided,* section 437 of such Act, $63,065,000.

*Note.—A full-year 2013 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 112-175). The amounts included for 2013 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.*

| Language Provision | Explanation |
|---|---|
| *except as otherwise provided* | Clarifies language to reflect that necessary administrative expenses to support sections 436 and 437 of the Social Security Act are included in the appropriation for Children and Families Services Programs. |

[90] The FY 2014 Budget also includes General Provision language that would redirect $12 million from anticipated unobligated Abstinence Education funding in ACF to support a new program to prevent pregnancy among youth in Foster Care.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

## Authorizing Legislation

| Statutory Citations | FY 2013 Amount Authorized | FY 2013 Enacted | FY 2014 Amount Authorized | FY 2014 Budget Request |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21. Promoting Safe and Stable Families [Sections 436, 437 and 438 of the Social Security Act][91] | $545,000,000 | $408,065,000 | $545,000,000 | $408,065,000 |
| 22. Family Connection Grants [Section 427(h) of the Social Security Act][92] | $15,000,000 | $15,000,000 | $0 | $15,000,000 |
| 23. Personal Responsibility Education Program [Pre-Appropriated, Section 513 of the Social Security Act][93] | $75,000,000 | $75,000,000 | $75,000,000 | $75,000,000 |
| 24. Abstinence Education [Pre-Appropriated, Section 510 of the Social Security Act][94] | $50,000,000 | $50,000,000 | $50,000,000 | $50,000,000 |
| Total request level | | $548,065,000 | | $548,065,000 |
| Total request level against definite authorizations | $685,000,000 | $548,065,000 | $670,000,000 | $548,065,000 |

## 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 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Family Connection Grants [Section 427(h) of the Social Security Act] | FY 2013 | $15,000,000 | $15,000,000 | $15,000,000 |

[91] Expires September 30, 2016.
[92] Expires September 30, 2013.
[93] Expires September 30, 2014.
[94] Expires September 30, 2014.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

## Appropriations History Table

| Year | Budget Estimate to Congress | Appropriation |
|---|---|---|
| 2005 | | |
| Appropriation | 505,000,000 | 404,383,000 |
| Rescission | | -787,000 |
| Total | | 403,586,000 |
| 2006 | | |
| Appropriation | 410,000,000 | 435,000,000 |
| Pre-appropriated | | 20,000,000 |
| Rescission | | -900,000 |
| Section 202 Transfer | | -61,000 |
| Total | | 454,039,000 |
| 2007 | | |
| Appropriation | 434,100,000 | 434,100,000 |
| Pre-appropriated | | 20,000,000 |
| Total | | 454,100,000 |
| 2008 | | |
| Appropriation | 434,100,000 | 409,437,000 |
| Pre-appropriated | | 20,000,000 |
| Rescission | | -1,126,000 |
| Total | | 428,311,000 |
| 2009 | | |
| Appropriation | 408,311,000 | 408,311,000 |
| Pre-appropriated | | 35,000,000 |
| Total | | 443,311,000 |
| 2010 | | |
| Appropriation | 408,311,000 | 533,311,000 |
| Pre-appropriated | | 160,000,000 |
| Total | 408,311,000 | 568,311,000 |
| 2011 | | |
| Appropriation | 408,311,000 | 428,311,000 |
| Pre-appropriated | | 140,000,000 |
| Rescission | | -127,000 |
| Total | 408,311,000 | 568,184,000 |
| 2012 | | |
| Appropriation | 428,311,000 | 408,184,000 |
| Pre-appropriated | | 140,000,000 |
| Rescission | | -119,000 |
| Total | 428,311,000 | 548,065,000 |

| Year | Budget Estimate to Congress | Appropriation |
|---|---|---|
| 2013 | | |
| Appropriation | 408,065,000 | |
| Pre-appropriated | | 140,000,000 |
| Total | 408,065,000 | |
| 2014 | | |
| Appropriation | 423,065,000 | |
| Pre-appropriated | | 125,000,000 |
| Total | 423,065,000 | |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

## Amounts Available for Obligation

| Budgetary Resources | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Level | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Annual, B.A. | $408,184,000 | $408,451,000 | $408,065,000 |
| Pre-Appropriated, B.A. | 140,000,000 | 140,000,000 | 140,000,000 |
| Rescission | -119,000 | 0 | 0 |
| **Subtotal, Net Budget Authority** | **$548,065,000** | **$548,451,000** | **$548,065,000** |
| Unobligated balance, lapsing | -11,371,000 | -12,000,000 | 0 |
| Unobligated balance, start of year | 24,678,000 | 15,908,000 | 7,462,000 |
| Recoveries of prior year obligations | 298,000 | 500,000 | 0 |
| Unobligated balance, end of year | -15,908,000 | -7,462,000 | -12,244,000 |
| **Total Obligations** | **$545,762,000** | **$545,396,000** | **$543,283,000** |

## Budget Authority by Activity

| Activity | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Level | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Promoting Safe and Stable Families | $408,065,000 | $408,451,000 | $408,065,000 |
| Pre-appropriated: | | | |
| Family Connection Grants | 15,000,000 | 15,000,000 | 15,000,000 |
| Personal Responsibility Education Program | 75,000,000 | 75,000,000 | 75,000,000 |
| Abstinence Education Program | 50,000,000 | 50,000,000 | 50,000,000 |
| **Total, Budget Authority** | **$548,065,000** | **$548,451,000** | **$548,065,000** |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

## Summary of Changes

| | |
|---|---|
| FY 2012 Discretionary Budget Authority | |
| Total estimated budget authority | $63,065,000 |
| FY 2013 Mandatory Budget Authority | |
| Total estimated budget authority | $485,000,000 |
| Total, Base Budget Authority | $548,065,000 |
| FY 2014 Estimate | |
| Total estimated budget authority | $548,065,000 |
| Net change | +$0 |

| Description of Changes | FY 2012 Estimate | Change from Base |
|---|---|---|
| Increases: | | |
| A. Program: | | |
| 1) **Abstinence Education Program (Pre-appropriated):** Reappropriate as discretionary funds for Pregnancy Prevention for Foster Youth. | $50,000,000 | +$12,000,000 |
| Subtotal, Program Increases | | +$12,000,000 |
| Total, Increases | | +$12,000,000 |
| Decreases: | | |
| A. Program: | | |
| 1) **Abstinence Education Program (Pre-appropriated):** Rescind unclaimed state grants. | $50,000,000 | -$12,000,000 |
| Subtotal, Program Decreases | | -$12,000,000 |
| Total, Decreases | | -$12,000,000 |
| Net Change | | +$0 |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

## Justification

| Funding Level | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Level | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total, Budget Authority | $548,065,000 | $548,451,000 | $548,065,000 |
| **Total, Obligations** | **$545,762,000** | **$545,396,000** | **$543,283,000** |

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

2014 Authorization ..... $545,000,000 for Promoting Safe and Stable Families, $15,000,000 pre-appropriated for Family Connection Grants, $75,000,000 pre-appropriated for the Personal Responsibility Education Program, and $50 million pre-appropriated for the Abstinence Education Program

Allocation Method ..... Formula Grant, Competitive Grant

## General Statement

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

- Family preservation services, which are designed to help families alleviate crises; maintain the safety of children in their own homes; support families who are preparing to reunify or adopt, and assist families to obtain support to address their multiple needs in a culturally sensitive manner. The definition also allows grantees to support infant safe haven programs.

- Family support services, which are primarily community-based preventive activities designed to promote the safety and well-being of children and families; promote parental competencies and behaviors that will increase the ability of families to successfully nurture their children; enable families to use other resources and opportunities available in the community; create supportive networks to enhance child-rearing abilities of parents and help compensate for the increased social isolation and vulnerability of families; and strengthen parental relationships and promote healthy marriages. The P.L. 112-34 amended the definition to include mentoring programs.

- Time-limited reunification services, which are provided to a child who is removed from home and placed in a foster care setting and to the parents or primary caregiver. These services are available only for 15 months from the date the child enters foster care. Time-limited reunification services facilitate the safe and timely reunification of the child with the family. Grantees may use funds for counseling; substance abuse treatment services; mental health services; temporary child care; and therapeutic services for families, including crisis nurseries; and transportation to services. In addition, P.L. 112-34 authorized grantees to use funds for peer-to-peer mentoring and support groups for parents and primary caregivers, and for services and activities to facilitate access to and visitation of children in foster care by parents and siblings.

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

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

**Program Description and Accomplishments**

Promoting Safe and Stable Families

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

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

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

- From the mandatory funds, $40 million is allocated to two purposes: (1) formula grants for states to improve the quality of caseworker visits with children in foster care, with an emphasis on improving caseworker decision making, training and retention, and (2) competitive grants for regional partnerships to provide services and activities to work with children and families impacted by a parent's or caretaker's substance abuse. P.L. 112-34 designates $20 million targeted to each of these initiatives for each fiscal year.

- Nine million dollars of the mandatory appropriation and 3.3 percent of any discretionary appropriation are to be used for the basic State Court Improvement program (CIP) grants to assess and improve handling of court proceedings related to foster care and adoption. An additional $20 million is allocated for grants to improve data collection and collaboration between courts and child welfare agencies, and train judges, attorneys and other legal persons in child welfare cases. Finally, under P.L. 112-34, an additional $1 million in mandatory funding is provided for grants to be awarded on a competitive basis among the highest courts of Indian tribes or tribal consortia.

- Six million dollars of the mandatory appropriation and 3.3 percent of any discretionary appropriation are set aside for evaluation, research and training, of which $2 million must address the child welfare worker and substance abuse initiatives.

The Fostering Connections to Success and Improving Adoptions Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-351), created the Family Connection Grant program for the purpose of helping children who are in, or at risk of entering, foster care reconnect with family members. It pre-appropriated $15 million 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.

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

| Fiscal Year | Mandatory | Discretionary | Pre-Appropriated | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2009 | 345,000,000 | 63,311,000 | 35,000,000 | 443,311,000 |
| 2010 | 345,000,000 | 63,311,000 | 35,000,000 | 443,311,000 |
| 2011 | 365,000,000 | 63,184,000 | 15,000,000 | 443,184,000 |
| 2012 | 345,000,000 | 63,065,000 | 15,000,000 | 423,065,000 |
| 2013 | 345,000,000 | 63,451,000 | 15,000,000 | 423,451,000 |

Establishing permanency for children who are in foster care is one of the primary missions of ACF. By definition, foster care is intended to be a temporary situation until children may safely exit to permanency, which includes the following: reunification with parent(s) or primary caretaker(s), living with other relative(s), guardianship, or adoption. Not only are children in foster care meant to achieve permanency, but the goal is to reach permanency in a timely manner. Therefore annual performance measures 7P1 and 7P2 are focused on the amount of time it takes for children in foster care to move into a permanent home. Historical data show of those children who exit foster care in less than 24 months between FY 2004 and FY 2008, over 90 percent exited to permanent homes; historical data for fiscal years 2004 – 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 FY 2011 performance again slightly improved to 91.7 percent. Performance for measure 7P2 has also 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 and 72.8 percent of children in FY 2011.

Pregnancy Prevention

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

*Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP)* – Section 513 of Title V of the Social Security Act provides $75,000,000 per year for the Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP). The PREP

program supports evidence-based programs that teach youth about abstinence and contraception to prevent pregnancy and STIs. States are required to target youth between the ages of 10 and 19 who are at high-risk for becoming pregnant or who have special circumstances, including living in foster care, being homeless, living with HIV/AIDS, being pregnant or a mother under 21 years of age, or residing in an area with high birth rates. Grantees also must address at least three mandated adulthood preparation subjects: healthy relationships, adolescent development, financial literacy, parent-child communication, educational and career success, and healthy life skills. The program sets aside $10,000,000 in grants to support innovative strategies and provide targeted services and $3.25 million for tribes and tribal organizations. 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 are eligible to receive a portion of $55,250,000 allotted to implement PREP. Individual state awards for each fiscal year are based on the proportion of the number of youth between the ages of 10 and 19 in a state to the total number of youth between the ages of 10 and 19 in all of the states and U.S. territories, with a minimum grant award of at least $250,000.

- *Competitive PREP*: If a state or territory failed to submit an application in FY 2010 or FY 2011, the state was ineligible to apply for funds from the amounts allotted to the state or territory for each of the fiscal years 2012 through 2014. This discretionary grant program applied to 10 eligible jurisdictions. Funds that would have gone to those states 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. Of 88 total applications received in August, 2012, 37 were funded ranging from $200,000 to $900,000.

- *Tribal PREP*: In addition to grants to states and territories, $3,250,000 is available annually for providing grants to Tribes and Tribal organizations to implement PREP. Tribal PREP supports 16 grantees and projects included a planning year as well as three implementation years. Programs are encouraged to use models (or elements of models) of existing teen pregnancy prevention programs that have been proven by scientific research to be effective in changing behavior.

- *PREIS*: The Personal Responsibility Education Program – Innovative Strategies (PREIS) program is funded at $10,000,000 for competitive discretionary grants to entities to implement innovative pregnancy prevention strategies and target services to high-risk, vulnerable, and culturally under-represented youth populations, including: youth in, and aging out of, foster care; homeless youth; youth with HIV/AIDS; pregnant and parenting women who are under 21 years of age and their partners; and youth residing in areas with high birth rates for youth. The initial funding opportunity announcement supporting the grants was released jointly by ACF and the Office of Adolescent Health in FY 2010. Entities awarded grants under this program were required to conduct a rigorous evaluation of their program and/or to agree, if selected, to participate in a rigorous federal evaluation of their grant activities.

- Finally, $6,500,000 is reserved for providing training, technical assistance and evaluation activities.

ACF is in the process of finalizing performance data tracking processes for the PREP program, adapting them from those developed by the Office of Adolescent Health's Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program so

that they are appropriate for the PREP program. ACF shared initial draft data collection instruments and systems and solicited feedback from a handful of states to assist with finalizing the processes. ACF has initiated a semi-annual data collection process that began in fall 2013. Training, technical assistance, and web based supports will sustain the data collection effort. Developmental performance measures are expected to be proposed in ACF's FY 2015 performance budget.

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

**Budget Request** – In total, the FY 2014 funding request for the Promoting Safe and Stable Families appropriation account is $548,065,000, which is the same as the FY 2012 enacted level. The FY 2014 request for the Promoting Safe and Stable Families programs is $423,065,000, which is the same as the FY 2012 enacted level, and includes $15 million above FY 2014 current law for reauthorization of the Family Connection Grant program. The Budget proposes to reauthorize the Family Connection Grants through FY 2016. The reauthorization proposal modifies the Family Connection Grant program to integrate the use of a trauma-informed, trauma-focused approach and/or services for children, youth and families experiencing the developmental, behavioral, and mental health effects of childhood maltreatment into the existing areas of focus; and to increase access to services for children subject to the Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA). This Budget also includes funding for PREP at the pre-appropriated amount of $75 million, and Abstinence Education at the pre-appropriated amount of $50 million. The Budget proposes to cancel unobligated balances in Abstinence Education and repurpose these funds for comprehensive approaches to prevent pregnancy among youth in foster care (discussed below).

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 baseline 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.

## Preventing Pregnancy for Youth in Foster Care

Youth in the foster care system are at particularly high risk of becoming teen parents. Available data in some states suggests that, approximately half of female youth transitioning out of foster care became pregnant before age 19.[95] The circumstances that cause youth to be placed in foster care and the nature of the foster care system itself put them at higher risk for pregnancy. Relationships and connections that ameliorate the risks of an unplanned and early pregnancy—close and trusting relationships with adults, connections to school and the community, and access to contraception and information on sexual health—are inconsistently available to youth in the foster care system.

The Budget proposes to cancel unobligated balances in Abstinence Education and repurpose these funds for comprehensive approaches to prevent pregnancy among youth in foster care. Historically,

[95] Dworsky, A., & Courtney, M. (2010). The risk of teenage pregnancy among transitioning foster youth: Implications for extending state care beyond age 18. *Children and Youth Services Review, 32*, 1351-1356.

approximately $11-15 million goes unobligated in Abstinence Education because some states do not draw down funds. Under current law, the unobligated funds lapse at the end of the fiscal year and subsequently return to Treasury.

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

- Addressing pregnancy prevention for foster youth through age-appropriate, medically accurate, and evidence-based program interventions;
- Training caseworkers, foster parents, and other adults who provide services for youth in foster care;
- Working in collaboration with key stakeholders including the court system, reproductive health, juvenile justice, and social services fields (including those in the non-profit, philanthropic, or private sectors) to address pregnancy prevention.

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

**Outputs and Outcomes Table**

| Measure | Most Recent Result | FY 2012 Target | FY 2014 Target | FY 2014 Target +/- FY 2012 Target |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7P1 (new): 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 2011: 91.7%<br><br>(Historical Actual) | 91.9% (Prior Result +0.2PP) | Prior Result +0.2PP | N/A |
| 7P2 (new): 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 2011: 72.8%<br><br>(Historical Actual) | 73.3% (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").[96] (Child Welfare Services, PSSF, Foster Care) (Efficiency) | FY 2011: 3.9%<br><br>Target: 2.8%<br><br>(Target Not Met) | 3.4% (Prior Result -0.5PP) | Prior Result -0.5PP | N/A |

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

Resource and Program Data
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

| Data Category | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Level | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resource Data: | | | |
| Service Grants | | | |
| Formula | $378,983,451 | $379,356,670 | $378,984,000 |
| Discretionary | | | |
| Research/Evaluation | 2,870,610 | 2,572,000 | 1,973,000 |
| Demonstration/Development | 32,316,920 | 33,895,867 | 33,952,000 |
| Training/Technical Assistance | 6,910,510 | 6,829,000 | 6,852,000 |
| Program Support | 1,695,042 | 797,000 | 1,304,000 |
| Total, Resources | $422,776,533 | $423,450,537 | $423,065,000 |
| Program Data: | | | |
| Number of Grants | 359 | 368 | 375 |
| New Starts | | | |
| # | 335 | 294 | 313 |
| $ | $401,935,446 | $379,356,670 | $388,599,000 |
| Continuations | | | |
| # | 24 | 74 | 62 |
| $ | $11,680,421 | $36,210,867 | $26,652,000 |
| Contracts | | | |
| # | 7 | 5 | 7 |
| $ | $6,428,824 | $5,089,000 | $4,994,000 |
| Interagency Agreements | | | |
| # | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| $ | $2,487,478 | $2,465,000 | $2,488,000 |

Notes:

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

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

| Data Category | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Level | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resource Data: | | | |
| Service Grants | | | |
| Formula | $43,933,959 | $43,650,383 | $43,650,383 |
| Discretionary | 22,104,905 | 22,857,905 | 22,060,332 |
| Research/Evaluation | 3,248,000 | 2,905,231 | 2,764,833 |
| Demonstration/Development | 10,197,063 | 9,726,438 | 9,706,916 |
| Training/Technical Assistance | 2,927,071 | 3,563,539 | 2,843,246 |
| Program Support | 1,657,476 | 1,242,377 | 1,191,921 |
| Total, Resources | $84,068,474 | $83,945,873 | $82,217,631 |
| Program Data: | | | |
| Number of Grants | 115 | 115 | 115 |
| New Starts | | | |
| # | 86 | 49 | 49 |
| $ | $62,788,864 | $43,650,383 | $43,650,383 |
| Continuations | | | |
| # | 29 | 66 | 66 |
| $ | $13,447,063 | $32,584,343 | $31,767,248 |
| Contracts | | | |
| # | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| $ | $5,976,140 | $5,808,187 | $5,143,006 |
| Interagency Agreements | | | |
| # | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| $ | $838,033 | $854,772 | $634,073 |

Notes:

1. FY 2012 includes funds unobligated at the end of FY 2011, available for obligation in FY 2012; FY 2013 includes funds unobligated at the end of FY 2012, available for obligation in FY 2013; FY 2014 includes funds unobligated in FY 2013, available for obligation in FY 2014.
2. Program Support includes funding for grant panel reviews, logistical support for grantees, data collection, information technology support, staffing, and associated overhead costs.

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

| Data Category | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Level | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resource Data: | | | |
| Service Grants | | | |
| Formula | $38,917,481 | $38,000,000 | $38,000,000 |
| Discretionary | | | |
| Research/Evaluation | | | |
| Demonstration/Development | | | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | | | |
| Program Support | | | |
| Total, Resources | $38,917,481 | $38,000,000 | $38,000,000 |
| Program Data: | | | |
| Number of Grants | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| New Starts | | | |
| # | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| $ | $38,917,481 | $38,000,000 | $38,000,000 |
| Continuations | | | |
| # | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $ | $0 | $0 | $0 |
| Contracts | | | |
| # | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $ | $0 | $0 | $0 |
| Interagency Agreements | | | |
| # | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $ | $0 | $0 | $0 |

Notes:

1. Formula grants reflect anticipated obligations based on program history.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

## State Table - Promoting Safe and Stable Families

**FY 2014 Discretionary/Mandatory State/Formula Grants**

**CFDA # 93.556**

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Estimate | FY 2014 Estimate | Difference +/- 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 6,555,017 | 6,562,244 | 6,555,025 | -7,219 |
| Alaska | 590,155 | 590,806 | 590,156 | -650 |
| Arizona | 8,144,760 | 8,153,739 | 8,144,770 | -8,969 |
| Arkansas | 3,742,164 | 3,746,290 | 3,742,168 | -4,121 |
| California | 32,294,792 | 32,330,395 | 32,294,830 | -35,565 |
| Colorado | 3,282,554 | 3,286,173 | 3,282,558 | -3,615 |
| Connecticut | 1,987,441 | 1,989,632 | 1,987,443 | -2,189 |
| Delaware | 912,563 | 913,569 | 912,564 | -1,005 |
| District of Columbia | 780,254 | 781,114 | 780,255 | -859 |
| Florida | 16,796,785 | 16,815,303 | 16,796,805 | -18,498 |
| Georgia | 12,483,153 | 12,496,915 | 12,483,168 | -13,747 |
| Hawaii | 920,518 | 921,533 | 920,519 | -1,014 |
| Idaho | 1,416,201 | 1,417,762 | 1,416,203 | -1,560 |
| Illinois | 13,318,703 | 13,333,386 | 13,318,719 | -14,667 |
| Indiana | 6,552,150 | 6,559,373 | 6,552,158 | -7,216 |
| Iowa | 2,516,996 | 2,519,771 | 2,516,999 | -2,772 |
| Kansas | 2,010,869 | 2,013,086 | 2,010,871 | -2,214 |
| Kentucky | 5,681,728 | 5,687,992 | 5,681,735 | -6,257 |
| Louisiana | 6,831,489 | 6,839,020 | 6,831,497 | -7,523 |
| Maine | 1,469,093 | 1,470,713 | 1,469,095 | -1,618 |
| Maryland | 3,969,865 | 3,974,242 | 3,969,870 | -4,372 |
| Massachusetts | 4,881,677 | 4,887,059 | 4,881,683 | -5,376 |
| Michigan | 11,643,795 | 11,656,632 | 11,643,809 | -12,823 |
| Minnesota | 3,250,008 | 3,253,591 | 3,250,012 | -3,579 |
| Mississippi | 4,733,510 | 4,738,728 | 4,733,516 | -5,213 |
| Missouri | 8,034,352 | 8,043,209 | 8,034,362 | -8,848 |
| Montana | 798,353 | 799,233 | 798,354 | -879 |
| Nebraska | 1,344,041 | 1,345,523 | 1,344,043 | -1,480 |
| Nevada | 1,901,146 | 1,903,242 | 1,901,148 | -2,094 |
| New Hampshire | 665,587 | 666,321 | 665,588 | -733 |
| New Jersey | 4,751,687 | 4,756,925 | 4,751,693 | -5,233 |
| New Mexico | 2,926,489 | 2,929,715 | 2,926,492 | -3,223 |
| New York | 18,345,517 | 18,365,742 | 18,345,539 | -20,203 |
| North Carolina | 10,513,870 | 10,525,461 | 10,513,883 | -11,578 |
| North Dakota | 467,245 | 467,760 | 467,246 | -515 |

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Estimate | FY 2014 Estimate | Difference +/- 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ohio | 12,081,210 | 12,094,529 | 12,081,224 | -13,304 |
| Oklahoma | 4,421,009 | 4,425,883 | 4,421,014 | -4,869 |
| Oregon | 4,449,500 | 4,454,405 | 4,449,505 | -4,900 |
| Pennsylvania | 11,101,353 | 11,113,592 | 11,101,366 | -12,225 |
| Rhode Island | 902,315 | 903,310 | 902,316 | -994 |
| South Carolina | 6,121,854 | 6,128,603 | 6,121,861 | -6,742 |
| South Dakota | 732,816 | 733,624 | 732,817 | -807 |
| Tennessee | 8,892,096 | 8,901,899 | 8,892,107 | -9,792 |
| Texas | 32,937,766 | 32,974,078 | 32,937,805 | -36,273 |
| Utah | 1,947,794 | 1,949,941 | 1,947,796 | -2,145 |
| Vermont | 507,616 | 508,176 | 507,617 | -559 |
| Virginia | 5,790,177 | 5,796,560 | 5,790,184 | -6,376 |
| Washington | 6,338,347 | 6,345,335 | 6,338,355 | -6,980 |
| West Virginia | 2,334,035 | 2,336,608 | 2,334,038 | -2,570 |
| Wisconsin | 5,196,737 | 5,202,466 | 5,196,743 | -5,723 |
| Wyoming | 263,599 | 263,890 | 263,599 | -290 |
| **Subtotal** | **310,532,751** | **310,875,096** | **310,533,120** | **-341,976** |
| Indian Tribes | 11,041,937 | 11,053,530 | 11,041,950 | -11,580 |
| **Subtotal** | **11,041,937** | **11,053,530** | **11,041,950** | **-11,580** |
| American Samoa | 208,265 | 208,495 | 208,265 | -229 |
| Guam | 372,488 | 372,899 | 372,488 | -410 |
| Northern Mariana Islands | 171,343 | 171,532 | 171,343 | -189 |
| Puerto Rico | 5,318,383 | 5,324,246 | 5,318,389 | -5,857 |
| Virgin Islands | 257,153 | 257,436 | 257,153 | -283 |
| **Subtotal** | **6,327,632** | **6,334,608** | **6,327,640** | **-6,968** |
| **Total States/Territories** | **327,902,320** | **328,263,234** | **327,902,710** | **-360,524** |
| Discretionary Funds | 32,801,131 | 35,000,000 | 35,000,000 | 0 |
| Other | 53,991,951 | 52,093,883 | 52,081,145 | -12,738 |
| Training and Technical Assistance | 8,081,131 | 8,093,883 | 8,081,145 | -12,738 |
| **Subtotal, Adjustments** | **94,874,213** | **95,187,766** | **95,162,290** | **-25,476** |
| **TOTAL RESOURCES** | **$422,776,533** | **$423,451,000** | **$423,065,000** | **-$386,000** |

Notes:
1. Other funding includes State Court Improvement Program and formula grants for caseworker visits.
2. Discretionary funding includes regional partnership grants on substance abuse and Fostering Connections grants.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

## State Table - Personal Responsibility Education Program

**FY 2014 Discretionary State/Formula Grants**

**CFDA # 93.092**

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Estimate | FY 2014 Estimate | Difference +/- 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 801,872 | 805,592 | 805,592 | 0 |
| Alaska | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 0 |
| Arizona | 1,103,821 | 1,099,220 | 1,099,220 | 0 |
| Arkansas | 495,595 | 481,024 | 481,024 | 0 |
| California | 6,501,207 | 6,455,011 | 6,455,011 | 0 |
| Colorado | 810,897 | 822,277 | 822,277 | 0 |
| Connecticut | 590,195 | 595,189 | 595,189 | 0 |
| Delaware | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 0 |
| District of Columbia | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 0 |
| Florida | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Georgia | 1,689,862 | 1,730,975 | 1,730,975 | 0 |
| Hawaii | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 0 |
| Idaho | 282,907 | 283,829 | 283,829 | 0 |
| Illinois | 2,177,821 | 2,155,794 | 2,155,794 | 0 |
| Indiana | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Iowa | 507,356 | 508,042 | 508,042 | 0 |
| Kansas | 483,761 | 496,297 | 496,297 | 0 |
| Kentucky | 707,912 | 704,177 | 704,177 | 0 |
| Louisiana | 758,125 | 772,905 | 772,905 | 0 |
| Maine | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 0 |
| Maryland | 943,864 | 949,183 | 949,183 | 0 |
| Massachusetts | 1,036,195 | 1,049,742 | 1,049,742 | 0 |
| Michigan | 1,707,319 | 1,674,347 | 1,674,347 | 0 |
| Minnesota | 874,780 | 871,443 | 871,443 | 0 |
| Mississippi | 521,606 | 543,525 | 543,525 | 0 |
| Missouri | 986,700 | 980,939 | 980,939 | 0 |
| Montana | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 0 |
| Nebraska | 307,773 | 309,463 | 309,463 | 0 |
| Nevada | 442,190 | 427,297 | 427,297 | 0 |
| New Hampshire | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 0 |
| New Jersey | 1,429,976 | 1,422,052 | 1,422,052 | 0 |
| New Mexico | 354,321 | 356,560 | 356,560 | 0 |
| New York | 3,102,520 | 3,061,535 | 3,061,535 | 0 |
| North Carolina | 1,576,499 | 1,603,738 | 1,603,738 | 0 |
| North Dakota | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Estimate | FY 2014 Estimate | Difference +/- 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ohio | 1,912,576 | 1,892,219 | 1,892,219 | 0 |
| Oklahoma | 627,965 | 636,606 | 636,606 | 0 |
| Oregon | 597,169 | 595,348 | 595,348 | 0 |
| Pennsylvania | 2,034,679 | 2,033,090 | 2,033,090 | 0 |
| Rhode Island | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 0 |
| South Carolina | 764,942 | 758,483 | 758,483 | 0 |
| South Dakota | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 0 |
| Tennessee | 1,041,928 | 1,045,950 | 1,045,950 | 0 |
| Texas | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Utah | 544,497 | 556,784 | 556,784 | 0 |
| Vermont | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 0 |
| Virginia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Washington | 1,075,896 | 1,083,264 | 1,083,264 | 0 |
| West Virginia | 278,827 | 277,584 | 277,584 | 0 |
| Wisconsin | 945,567 | 944,856 | 944,856 | 0 |
| Wyoming | 250,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Subtotal** | **42,769,120** | **42,484,340** | **42,484,340** | **0** |
| Indian Tribes | 3,250,000 | 3,250,000 | 3,250,000 | 0 |
| **Subtotal** | **3,250,000** | **3,250,000** | **3,250,000** | **0** |
| Puerto Rico | 664,839 | 666,043 | 666,043 | 0 |
| Virgin Islands | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 0 |
| Federated States of Micronesia | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 0 |
| **Subtotal** | **1,164,839** | **1,166,043** | **1,166,043** | **0** |
| **Total States/Territories** | **47,183,959** | **46,900,383** | **46,900,383** | **0** |
| Discretionary Funds | 29,053,468 | 29,332,843 | 28,517,248 | -815,595 |
| Other | 4,903,896 | 4,344,108 | 4,144,754 | -199,354 |
| Training and Technical Assistance | 2,928,651 | 3,367,039 | 2,655,246 | -711,793 |
| **Subtotal, Adjustments** | **36,886,015** | **37,043,990** | **35,317,248** | **-1,726,742** |
| **TOTAL RESOURCES** | **$84,069,974** | **$83,944,373** | **$82,217,631** | **-$1,726,742** |

Notes:
1. Other includes funding for program support and evaluation.
2. FY 2012 includes funds unobligated at the end of FY 2011, available for obligation in FY 2012; FY 2013 includes funds unobligated at the end of FY 2012, available for obligation in FY 2013; FY 2014 includes funds unobligated in FY 2013, available for obligation in FY 2014.

## State Table - Abstinence Education Grants Program

**FY 2014 Mandatory State/Formula Grants**

**CFDA # 93.325**

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Estimate | FY 2014 Estimate | Difference +/- 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 951,002 | 899,668 | 899,668 | 0 |
| Alaska | 0 | 75,660 | 75,660 | 0 |
| Arizona | 1,200,974 | 1,302,706 | 1,302,706 | 0 |
| Arkansas | 591,199 | 619,176 | 619,176 | 0 |
| California | 0 | 6,043,714 | 6,043,714 | 0 |
| Colorado | 644,632 | 688,884 | 688,884 | 0 |
| Connecticut | 0 | 317,096 | 317,096 | 0 |
| Delaware | 0 | 109,660 | 109,660 | 0 |
| District of Columbia | 0 | 108,432 | 108,432 | 0 |
| Florida | 2,829,101 | 2,787,643 | 2,787,643 | 0 |
| Georgia | 1,869,982 | 1,859,919 | 1,859,919 | 0 |
| Hawaii | 126,243 | 128,422 | 128,422 | 0 |
| Idaho | 0 | 245,474 | 245,474 | 0 |
| Illinois | 0 | 1,935,432 | 1,935,432 | 0 |
| Indiana | 1,047,703 | 1,017,892 | 1,017,892 | 0 |
| Iowa | 353,238 | 358,102 | 358,102 | 0 |
| Kansas | 401,902 | 397,282 | 397,282 | 0 |
| Kentucky | 804,550 | 835,884 | 835,884 | 0 |
| Louisiana | 917,899 | 877,185 | 877,185 | 0 |
| Maine | 0 | 147,891 | 147,891 | 0 |
| Maryland | 530,058 | 504,147 | 504,147 | 0 |
| Massachusetts | 0 | 607,444 | 607,444 | 0 |
| Michigan | 1,649,300 | 1,701,209 | 1,701,209 | 0 |
| Minnesota | 589,227 | 569,374 | 569,374 | 0 |
| Mississippi | 739,745 | 761,307 | 761,307 | 0 |
| Missouri | 890,893 | 952,204 | 952,204 | 0 |
| Montana | 0 | 151,844 | 151,844 | 0 |
| Nebraska | 250,930 | 217,136 | 217,136 | 0 |
| Nevada | 441,541 | 385,546 | 385,546 | 0 |
| New Hampshire | 86,698 | 100,149 | 100,149 | 0 |
| New Jersey | 904,326 | 892,439 | 892,439 | 0 |
| New Mexico | 470,182 | 419,261 | 419,261 | 0 |
| New York | 2,757,645 | 2,841,809 | 2,841,809 | 0 |
| North Carolina | 1,714,293 | 1,652,476 | 1,652,476 | 0 |
| North Dakota | 0 | 59,392 | 59,392 | 0 |

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Estimate | FY 2014 Estimate | Difference +/- 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ohio | 1,910,185 | 1,912,235 | 1,912,235 | 0 |
| Oklahoma | 694,073 | 656,567 | 656,567 | 0 |
| Oregon | 562,962 | 537,780 | 537,780 | 0 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,598,901 | 1,527,137 | 1,527,137 | 0 |
| Rhode Island | 0 | 123,480 | 123,480 | 0 |
| South Carolina | 850,363 | 849,017 | 849,017 | 0 |
| South Dakota | 110,107 | 116,169 | 116,169 | 0 |
| Tennessee | 1,154,546 | 1,144,936 | 1,144,936 | 0 |
| Texas | 5,362,001 | 5,437,168 | 5,437,168 | 0 |
| Utah | 415,089 | 343,627 | 343,627 | 0 |
| Vermont | 0 | 53,982 | 53,982 | 0 |
| Virginia | 810,187 | 828,200 | 828,200 | 0 |
| Washington | 0 | 820,876 | 820,876 | 0 |
| West Virginia | 293,160 | 289,988 | 289,988 | 0 |
| Wisconsin | 764,947 | 701,667 | 701,667 | 0 |
| Wyoming | 0 | 52,248 | 52,248 | 0 |
| **Subtotal** | **37,289,784** | **47,966,936** | **47,966,936** | **0** |
| American Samoa | 0 | 55,128 | 55,128 | 0 |
| Guam | 47,916 | 51,213 | 51,213 | 0 |
| Marshall Islands | 0 | 13,501 | 13,501 | 0 |
| Northern Mariana Islands | 0 | 21,524 | 21,524 | 0 |
| Palau | 0 | 21,000 | 21,000 | 0 |
| Puerto Rico | 1,532,289 | 1,776,702 | 1,776,702 | 0 |
| Virgin Islands | 0 | 46,504 | 46,504 | 0 |
| Federated States of Micronesia | 47,492 | 47,492 | 47,492 | 0 |
| **Subtotal** | **1,627,697** | **2,033,064** | **2,033,064** | **0** |
| **Total States/Territories** | **38,917,481** | **50,000,000** | **50,000,000** | **0** |
| Other | 0 | -11,000,000 | -11,000,000 | 0 |
| **Subtotal, Adjustments** | **0** | **-11,000,000** | **-11,000,000** | **0** |
| **TOTAL RESOURCES** | **$38,917,481** | **$39,000,000** | **$39,000,000** | **$0** |

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

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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 2014 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis**

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

*Note.--A full-year 2013 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013 (P.L. 112-175). The amounts included for 2013 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.*

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Social Services Block Grant

## Authorizing Legislation

| Statutory Citations | FY 2013 Amount Authorized | FY 2013 Enacted | FY 2014 Amount Authorized | FY 2014 Budget Request |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Social Services Block Grant [Section 2001 of the Social Security Act] | $1,700,000,000 | $1,700,000,000 | $1,700,000,000 | $1,7000,000,000 |
| 2. Social Services Block Grant [Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2013] | | 500,000,000 | | |
| 3. Health Profession Opportunity Grants [Section 2008 of the Social Security Act] | 85,000,000 | 85,000,000 | 85,000,000 | 85,000,000 |
| Total request level | | $2,285,000,000 | | $1,785,000,000 |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Social Services Block Grant

## Appropriations History Table

| Year | Budget Estimate to Congress | Appropriation |
|---|---|---|
| 2005 | | |
| Appropriation | $1,700,000,000 | $1,700,000,000 |
| 2006 | | |
| Appropriation | 1,700,000,000 | 1,700,000,000 |
| *Hurricane Funds* | | 550,000,000 |
| Total | 1,700,000,000 | 2,250,000,000 |
| 2007 | | |
| Appropriation | 1,700,000,000 | 1,700,000,000 |
| 2008 | | |
| Appropriation | 1,700,000,000 | 1,700,000,000 |
| *Disaster Assistance Funds* | | 600,000,000 |
| Total | 1,700,000,000 | 2,300,000,000 |
| 2009 | | |
| Appropriation | 1,700,000,000 | 1,700,000,000 |
| 2010 | | |
| Appropriation | 1,700,000,000 | 1,700,000,000 |
| *Pre-appropriated Health Profession Opportunity Grants* | 85,000,000 | 85,000,000 |
| Total | 1,785,000,000 | 1,785,000,000 |
| 2011 | | |
| Appropriation | 1,700,000,000 | 1,700,000,000 |
| *Pre-appropriated Health Profession Opportunity Grants* | 85,000,000 | 85,000,000 |
| Total | 1,785,000,000 | 1,785,000,000 |
| 2012 | | |
| Appropriation | 1,700,000,000 | 1,700,000,000 |
| *Pre-appropriated Health Profession Opportunity Grants* | 85,000,000 | 85,000,000 |
| Total | 1,785,000,000 | 1,785,000,000 |
| 2013 | | |
| Appropriation | 1,700,000,000 | |
| *Disaster Relief Funds* | | 500,000,000 |
| *Pre-appropriated Health Profession Opportunity Grants* | 85,000,000 | 85,000,000 |
| Total | 1,785,000,000 | 2,285,000,000 |
| 2014 | | |
| Appropriation | 1,700,000,000 | |
| *Pre-appropriated Health Profession Opportunity Grants* | 85,000,000 | |
| Total | 1,785,000,000 | |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Social Services Block Grant

## Amounts Available for Obligation

| Budgetary Resources | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Current Law | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Annual, B.A. | $1,700,000,000 | $1,700,000,000 | $1,700,000,000 |
| Pre-Appropriated, B.A. | 85,000,000 | 85,000,000 | 85,000,000 |
| **Subtotal, Net Budget Authority** | **$1,785,000,000** | **$1,785,000,000** | **$1,785,000,000** |
| Transfer of Funds: Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2013 | 0 | 500,000,000 | 0 |
| **Subtotal, Adjusted Budget Authority** | **$1,785,000,000** | **$2,285,000,000** | **$1,785,000,000** |
| Unobligated balance, lapsing | -106,000 | 0 | 0 |
| **Total Obligations** | **$1,784,894,000** | **$2,285,000,000** | **$1,785,000,000** |

## Budget Authority by Activity

| Activity | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Current Law | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Social Services Block Grant | $1,700,000,000 | $1,700,000,000 | $1,700,000,000 |
| Health Profession Opportunity Grants | 85,000,000 | 85,000,000 | 85,000,000 |
| **Total, Budget Authority** | **$1,785,000,000** | **$1,785,000,000** | **$1,785,000,000** |
| *Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2013* | *0* | *500,000,000* | *0* |
| **Total, Program Level** | **$1,785,000,000** | **$2,285,000,000** | **$1,785,000,000** |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Social Services Block Grant

## Justification

| Funding Level | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Current Law | FY 2014 President's Budget | Change From FY 2013 Current Law |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total, Budget Authority | $1,785,000,000 | $1,785,000,000 | $1,785,000,000 | $0 |
| *Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2013* | *$0* | *$500,000,000* | *$0* | *$0* |

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

2014 Authorization ..... $1,700,000,000; $85,000,000 in pre-appropriated funds for Health Profession Opportunity Grants

Allocation Method ..... Formula & Competitive Grants

## General Statement

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

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

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

SSBG funds high priority services for children and adults including daycare, protective services, special services to persons with disabilities, adoption, case management, health related services, transportation services, foster care, substance abuse services, housing, home-delivered meals, independent/transitional living, and employment services. Each state determines which services to provide and who is eligible to receive these services based on state and local needs.

On January 29, 2013, President Obama signed into law the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2013 (P. L. 113-02) for disaster response and recovery, and other expenses directly related to Hurricane Sandy. SSBG received $500 million in emergency funding as a transfer from the Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund. In addition to the range of services allowed under the regular block grant, the supplemental appropriation may be used for health services (including mental health services) and for costs of renovating, repairing, or rebuilding health care facilities, child care facilities, or other social services facilities. The Office of Community Services (OCS) will adapt existing oversight and develop new monitoring approaches for SSBG Supplemental activities. Funds will be 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 has been provided states must submit amendments to existing SSBG pre-expenditure reports outlining the intended use for the full state allotment of SSBG supplemental funds.

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 2011, the program decreased administrative costs as a percent of total costs to three percent, a significant improvement over the FY 2004 baseline of 10 percent and beating the FY 2011 target by one percentage point. This reduction in administrative costs allowed a greater percentage of funding to be expended for direct services.

ACF has been re-examining measurement of success for SSBG. ACF established a new outcome measure for SSBG using pre- and post-expenditure data. This indicator is a measure of effective planning by the states and of their capacity to use SSBG funds as intended. 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. In FY 2011, a baseline of 83 percent was established. 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 2011, states reported that approximately 28 million people received services that were supported, in whole or in part, by SSBG funds. States report the number of recipients for each of the 29 service categories. The number of recipients is not an unduplicated count as an individual may have received more than one of 29 services. However, the number of individuals shows the broad scope and reach of the SSBG.

On March 23, 2010, President Obama signed into law the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (The Affordable Care Act, P.L. 111-148). Section 5507 amended title XX of the Social Security Act by adding Section 2008, Health Profession Opportunity Grants (HPOG). These demonstration projects support the establishment and maintenance of training, education, and career advancement programs to address health care professions' workforce needs. Funds are used to provide training in a variety of high-demand health related occupations, including nursing, medical billing and coding, medical laboratory technology, and health information technology. In FY 2012, HHS awarded continuation grants to 32 organizations across 23 states. Health Profession Opportunity Grantee organizations consist of state entities, one tribal council, community colleges (including four tribal colleges), local workforce investment boards, and other community based organizations. The grants are in the second year of a five year project period. Two technical assistance contracts were awarded to provide additional support to the grantees. HHS is also implementing a multi-pronged evaluation to assess the success of these projects. Individuals eligible to receive education and training include individuals receiving assistance under the state TANF program and other low-income individuals. Grantees offer educational and training programs that may lead to more than 50 unique occupations. All 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. The funding for the demonstration projects is pre-appropriated through FY 2014. Although the full authorization level is $85 million, from FY 2010 through FY 2012 $5 million was set aside by statute for the development of training and certification programs for personal or home care aides. The authority for operating the program for personal or home care aides was delegated to HRSA, the agency with specialized expertise in this area. Beginning in FY 2013, the full $85 million was made available to ACF. The additional funding will support activities based on our assessment of strategic and programmatic needs.

**Budget Request** – The FY 2014 request for the Social Services Block Grant program is $1,785,000,000, the same as the FY 2012 enacted level. This request includes $85 million in pre-appropriated funds for Health Profession Opportunity Grants which will support 32 grants.

In FY 2014, 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. Future performance targets for this measure were updated from six percent to four percent in order to maintain rigor, given the most recent data trend. Some of the improvement in performance may be attributed to the fact that states are more familiar with the process of reporting expenditures by specific SSBG service category, rather than combining expenditures associated with providing a specific service into the "administrative" spending category. This performance measure identifies the sum effort of all states to reduce administrative costs in order to assure that SSBG funds social services for children and adults to as great an extent as possible.

**Outputs and Outcomes Table**

| Measure | Most Recent Result | FY 2012 Target | FY 2014 Target | FY 2014 Target +/- FY 2012 Target |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21A: Decrease administrative costs as a percent of total costs. (Efficiency) | FY 2011: 3%<br><br>Target:<br>4%<br><br>(Target Exceeded) | 4% | 4% | Maintain |
| 21B: Decrease the percentage of variance between projected expenditures, by service for each state, and actual expenditures. (Developmental Outcome) | FY 2011: 83%<br><br>(Baseline) | 83% | 83% | Maintain |
| 21i: Number of individuals receiving services funded in whole or in part by SSBG. (Output) | FY 2011: 28 million (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |

Resource and Program Data
Social Services Block Grant

| Data Category | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Current Law | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resource Data: | | | |
| Service Grants | | | |
| Formula | $1,700,000,000 | $1,700,000,000 | $1,700,000,000 |
| Disaster Relief Funds | | 500,000,000 | |
| Research/Evaluation | | | |
| Demonstration/Development | | | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | | | |
| Program Support | | | |
| Total, Resources | $1,700,000,000 | $2,200,000,000 | $1,700,000,000 |
| Program Data: | | | |
| Number of Grants | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| New Starts | | | |
| # | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| $ | $1,700,000,000 | $2,200,000,000 | $1,700,000,000 |
| Continuations | | | |
| # | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $ | $0 | $0 | $0 |
| Contracts | | | |
| # | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $ | $0 | $0 | $0 |
| Interagency Agreements | | | |
| # | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $ | $0 | $0 | $0 |

Resource and Program Data
Health Profession Opportunity Grants

| Data Category | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Current Law | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resource Data: | | | |
| Service Grants | | | |
| Formula | | | |
| Discretionary | $61,800,351 | $69,200,000 | $69,600,000 |
| Research/Evaluation | 14,358,404 | 11,000,000 | 11,400,000 |
| Demonstration/Development | | | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | 2,466,261 | 3,300,000 | 2,500,000 |
| Program Support | 1,338,260 | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 |
| Total, Resources | $79,963,276 | $85,000,000 | $85,000,000 |
| Program Data: | | | |
| Number of Grants | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| New Starts | | | |
| # | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $ | $0 | $0 | $0 |
| Continuations | | | |
| # | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| $ | $61,800,351 | $69,200,000 | $69,600,000 |
| Contracts | | | |
| # | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| $ | $2,479,566 | $3,300,000 | $2,500,000 |
| Interagency Agreements | | | |
| # | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| $ | $14,345,099 | $11,000,000 | $11,400,000 |

Notes:

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

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

## State Table - Social Services Block Grant

**FY 2013 Mandatory State/Formula Grants**

**CFDA # 93.667**

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Estimate | FY 2014 Estimate | Difference +/- 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 26,170,915 | 26,056,645 | 26,056,645 | 0 |
| Alaska | 3,888,791 | 3,921,013 | 3,921,013 | 0 |
| Arizona | 34,998,781 | 35,169,993 | 35,169,993 | 0 |
| Arkansas | 15,965,786 | 15,939,625 | 15,939,625 | 0 |
| California | 203,979,910 | 204,492,597 | 204,492,597 | 0 |
| Colorado | 27,536,806 | 27,760,515 | 27,760,515 | 0 |
| Connecticut | 19,569,572 | 19,426,674 | 19,426,674 | 0 |
| Delaware | 4,916,538 | 4,921,544 | 4,921,544 | 0 |
| District of Columbia | 3,294,668 | 3,352,857 | 3,352,857 | 0 |
| Florida | 102,944,491 | 103,394,231 | 103,394,231 | 0 |
| Georgia | 53,043,671 | 53,251,153 | 53,251,153 | 0 |
| Hawaii | 7,448,177 | 7,458,854 | 7,458,854 | 0 |
| Idaho | 8,583,122 | 8,599,131 | 8,599,131 | 0 |
| Illinois | 70,252,704 | 69,820,490 | 69,820,490 | 0 |
| Indiana | 35,501,340 | 35,356,718 | 35,356,718 | 0 |
| Iowa | 16,679,979 | 16,614,162 | 16,614,162 | 0 |
| Kansas | 15,621,932 | 15,577,531 | 15,577,531 | 0 |
| Kentucky | 23,759,723 | 23,705,376 | 23,705,376 | 0 |
| Louisiana | 24,821,976 | 24,820,181 | 24,820,181 | 0 |
| Maine | 7,273,294 | 7,205,912 | 7,205,912 | 0 |
| Maryland | 31,612,444 | 31,620,629 | 31,620,629 | 0 |
| Massachusetts | 35,850,817 | 35,739,825 | 35,739,825 | 0 |
| Michigan | 54,116,776 | 53,581,976 | 53,581,976 | 0 |
| Minnesota | 29,041,054 | 28,997,852 | 28,997,852 | 0 |
| Mississippi | 16,247,106 | 16,159,532 | 16,159,532 | 0 |
| Missouri | 32,791,706 | 32,610,211 | 32,610,211 | 0 |
| Montana | 5,417,432 | 5,415,600 | 5,415,600 | 0 |
| Nebraska | 9,999,928 | 9,997,011 | 9,997,011 | 0 |
| Nevada | 14,786,568 | 14,775,031 | 14,775,031 | 0 |
| New Hampshire | 7,208,186 | 7,151,691 | 7,151,691 | 0 |
| New Jersey | 48,139,042 | 47,858,036 | 47,858,036 | 0 |
| New Mexico | 11,274,807 | 11,296,837 | 11,296,837 | 0 |
| New York | 106,102,651 | 105,605,910 | 105,605,910 | 0 |
| North Carolina | 52,210,481 | 52,389,555 | 52,389,555 | 0 |
| North Dakota | 3,682,698 | 3,710,585 | 3,710,585 | 0 |

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Estimate | FY 2014 Estimate | Difference +/- 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ohio | 63,166,850 | 62,635,639 | 62,635,639 | 0 |
| Oklahoma | 20,540,107 | 20,570,337 | 20,570,337 | 0 |
| Oregon | 20,976,621 | 21,006,271 | 21,006,271 | 0 |
| Pennsylvania | 69,550,469 | 69,134,881 | 69,134,881 | 0 |
| Rhode Island | 5,763,214 | 5,703,703 | 5,703,703 | 0 |
| South Carolina | 25,325,668 | 25,386,558 | 25,386,558 | 0 |
| South Dakota | 4,457,952 | 4,470,950 | 4,470,950 | 0 |
| Tennessee | 34,747,395 | 34,740,564 | 34,740,564 | 0 |
| Texas | 137,681,734 | 139,294,663 | 139,294,663 | 0 |
| Utah | 15,133,346 | 15,284,474 | 15,284,474 | 0 |
| Vermont | 3,426,176 | 3,398,620 | 3,398,620 | 0 |
| Virginia | 43,808,721 | 43,927,078 | 43,927,078 | 0 |
| Washington | 36,819,474 | 37,055,488 | 37,055,488 | 0 |
| West Virginia | 10,145,863 | 10,066,038 | 10,066,038 | 0 |
| Wisconsin | 31,138,462 | 30,988,454 | 30,988,454 | 0 |
| Wyoming | 3,086,072 | 3,082,468 | 3,082,468 | 0 |
| **Subtotal** | **1,690,501,996** | **1,690,501,669** | **1,690,501,669** | **0** |
| American Samoa | 60,074 | 60,401 | 60,401 | 0 |
| Guam | 293,103 | 293,103 | 293,103 | 0 |
| Northern Mariana Islands | 58,621 | 58,621 | 58,621 | 0 |
| Puerto Rico | 8,793,103 | 8,793,103 | 8,793,103 | 0 |
| Virgin Islands | 293,103 | 293,103 | 293,103 | 0 |
| **Subtotal** | **9,498,004** | **9,498,331** | **9,498,331** | **0** |
| **Total States/Territories** | **1,700,000,000** | **1,700,000,000** | **1,700,000,000** | **0** |
| **TOTAL RESOURCES** | **$1,700,000,000** | **$1,700,000,000** | **$1,700,000,000** | **$0** |

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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 2014 BUDGET SUBMISSION
Discretionary Programs Object Classification
(Dollars in Thousands)

| Object Class | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2014 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|
| Personnel Compensation | | | |
| Full-Time Permanent (11.1) | 113,403 | 126,147 | 12,744 |
| Other Than Full-Time Permanent (11.3) | 4,340 | 4,793 | 453 |
| Other Personnel Compensation (11.5) | 1,866 | 2,103 | 237 |
| Military Personnel (11.7) | 337 | 361 | 24 |
| Special Personnel Services Payments (11.8) | 70 | 76 | 6 |
| **Subtotal, Personnel Compensation** | **120,015** | **133,480** | **13,464** |
| Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1) | 31,335 | 34,890 | 3,555 |
| Military Personnel Benefits (12.2) | 177 | 190 | 13 |
| Benefits to Former Personnel (13.0) | - | - | - |
| **Subtotal, Pay Costs** | **151,527** | **168,560** | **17,033** |
| Travel (21.0) | 3,726 | 4,840 | 1,114 |
| Transportation of Things (22.0) | 44 | 70 | 26 |
| Rental Payments to GSA (23.1) | 15,926 | 17,484 | 1,558 |
| Rental Payments to Others (23.2) | - | - | - |
| Communications, Utilities and Miscellaneous Charges (23.3) | 3,559 | 3,828 | 269 |
| Printing and Reproduction (24.0) | 332 | 251 | (81) |
| Other Contractual Services | | | |
| Advisory and Assistance Services (25.1) | 256,591 | 287,337 | 30,746 |
| Other Services (25.2) | 15,502 | 8,073 | (7,429) |
| Purchases from Govt. Accounts (25.3) | 51,620 | 77,785 | 26,164 |
| Operation & Maintenance of Facilities (25.4) | 1,330 | 1,322 | (8) |
| Research & Development Contracts (25.5) | - | - | - |
| Medical Services (25.6) | 23 | - | (23) |
| Operation & Maintenance of Equipment (25.7) | 158 | 241 | 83 |
| Subsistence & Support of Persons (25.8) | - | - | - |
| Reserved for Local Use and Other (25.9) | - | - | - |
| Other Contractual Services (25.0) | 189 | - | (189) |
| **Subtotal, Other Contractual Services** | **325,413** | **374,758** | **49,345** |
| Supplies and Materials (26.0) | 809 | 1,048 | 239 |
| Equipment (31.0) | 505 | 978 | 473 |
| Grants (41.0) | 15,816,926 | 17,201,937 | 1,385,012 |
| Insurance Claims (42.0) | 233 | - | (233) |
| **Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs** | **16,167,473** | **17,605,194** | **1,437,721** |
| **Total** | **16,319,000** | **17,773,754** | **1,454,754** |

Administration for Children and Families
FY 2014 BUDGET SUBMISSION
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program Object Classification
(Dollars in Thousands)

| Object Class | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2014 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|
| 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) | 55 | 56 | 1 |
| 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 | - | (3) |
| Other Contractual Services | | | |
| Advisory and Assistance Services (25.1) | 2,414 | 2,580 | 167 |
| Other Services (25.2) | - | - | - |
| Purchases from Govt. Accounts (25.3) | 516 | 654 | 137 |
| 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** | **2,930** | **3,234** | **304** |
| Supplies and Materials (26.0) | 6 | 10 | 4 |
| Equipment (31.0) | - | - | - |
| Grants (41.0) | 3,468,714 | 3,016,700 | (452,014) |
| Insurance Claims (42.0) | - | - | - |
| **Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs** | **3,471,708** | **3,020,000** | **(451,708)** |
| **Total** | **3,471,708** | **3,020,000** | **-451,708** |

Administration for Children and Families
FY 2014 BUDGET SUBMISSION
Payments to States for the Child Care and Development Block Grant Object Classification
(Dollars in Thousands)

| Object Class | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2014 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|
| 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) | 75 | 140 | 65 |
| 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) | 13,356 | 12,840 | (516) |
| Other Services (25.2) | 9,634 | - | (9,634) |
| Purchases from Govt. Accounts (25.3) | 728 | 1,086 | 359 |
| 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** | **23,717** | **13,926** | **(9,791)** |
| Supplies and Materials (26.0) | 1 | - | (1) |
| Equipment (31.0) | - | - | - |
| Grants (41.0) | 2,254,274 | 2,464,247 | 209,973 |
| Insurance Claims (42.0) | - | - | - |
| **Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs** | **2,278,067** | **2,478,313** | **200,246** |
| **Total** | **2,278,067** | **2,478,313** | **200,246** |

Administration for Children and Families
FY 2014 BUDGET SUBMISSION
Promoting Safe & Stable Families, Discretionary Object Classification
(Dollars in Thousands)

| Object Class | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2014 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|
| 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) | 672 | 672 | - |
| 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** | **672** | **672** | - |
| Supplies and Materials (26.0) | - | - | - |
| Equipment (31.0) | - | - | - |
| Grants (41.0) | 62,392 | 62,393 | 1 |
| Insurance Claims (42.0) | - | - | - |
| **Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs** | **63,064** | **63,065** | **1** |
| **Total** | **63,064** | **63,065** | **1** |

Administration for Children and Families
FY 2014 BUDGET SUBMISSION
Children and Families Services Programs Object Classification
(Dollars in Thousands)

| Object Class | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2014 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|
| Personnel Compensation | | | |
| Full-Time Permanent (11.1) | 109,554 | 120,621 | 11,067 |
| Other Than Full-Time Permanent (11.3) | 4,327 | 4,774 | 447 |
| Other Personnel Compensation (11.5) | 1,735 | 1,911 | 176 |
| Military Personnel (11.7) | 337 | 361 | 24 |
| Special Personnel Services Payments (11.8) | 70 | 76 | 6 |
| **Subtotal, Personnel Compensation** | **116,023** | **127,743** | **11,719** |
| Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1) | 30,195 | 33,249 | 3,054 |
| Military Personnel Benefits (12.2) | 177 | 190 | 13 |
| Benefits to Former Personnel (13.0) | - | - | - |
| **Subtotal, Pay Costs** | **146,395** | **161,182** | **14,787** |
| Travel (21.0) | 3,251 | 4,027 | 776 |
| Transportation of Things (22.0) | 44 | 70 | 26 |
| Rental Payments to GSA (23.1) | 13,586 | 14,894 | 1,308 |
| Rental Payments to Others (23.2) | - | - | - |
| Communications, Utilities and Miscellaneous Charges (23.3) | 3,559 | 3,828 | 269 |
| Printing and Reproduction (24.0) | 288 | 200 | (88) |
| Other Contractual Services | | | |
| Advisory and Assistance Services (25.1) | 208,339 | 241,362 | 33,023 |
| Other Services (25.2) | 577 | 1,431 | 854 |
| Purchases from Govt. Accounts (25.3) | 45,550 | 44,700 | (850) |
| Operation & Maintenance of Facilities (25.4) | 1,330 | 1,322 | (8) |
| Research & Development Contracts (25.5) | - | - | - |
| Medical Services (25.6) | 23 | - | (23) |
| Operation & Maintenance of Equipment (25.7) | 158 | 241 | 83 |
| Subsistence & Support of Persons (25.8) | - | - | - |
| Reserved for Local Use and Other (25.9) | - | - | - |
| Other Contractual Services (25.0) | 189 | - | (189) |
| **Subtotal, Other Contractual Services** | **256,167** | **289,056** | **32,890** |
| Supplies and Materials (26.0) | 776 | 869 | 93 |
| Equipment (31.0) | 505 | 978 | 473 |
| Grants (41.0) | 9,313,752 | 10,613,841 | 1,300,089 |
| Insurance Claims (42.0) | 233 | - | (233) |
| **Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs** | **9,592,160** | **10,927,762** | **1,335,603** |
| **Total** | **9,738,555** | **11,088,944** | **1,350,389** |

Administration for Children and Families
FY 2014 BUDGET SUBMISSION
Refugee and Entrant Assistance Object Classification
(Dollars in Thousands)

| Object Class | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2014 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|
| Personnel Compensation | | | |
| Full-Time Permanent (11.1) | 3,849 | 5,526 | 1,677 |
| Other Than Full-Time Permanent (11.3) | 13 | 19 | 6 |
| Other Personnel Compensation (11.5) | 130 | 192 | 62 |
| Military Personnel (11.7) | - | - | - |
| Special Personnel Services Payments (11.8) | - | - | - |
| **Subtotal, Personnel Compensation** | **3,992** | **5,737** | **1,745** |
| Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1) | 1,140 | 1,641 | 501 |
| Military Personnel Benefits (12.2) | - | - | - |
| Benefits to Former Personnel (13.0) | - | - | - |
| **Subtotal, Pay Costs** | **5,132** | **7,378** | **2,246** |
| Travel (21.0) | 420 | 757 | 337 |
| Transportation of Things (22.0) | - | - | - |
| Rental Payments to GSA (23.1) | 2,265 | 2,450 | 185 |
| Rental Payments to Others (23.2) | - | - | - |
| Communications, Utilities and Miscellaneous Charges (23.3) | - | - | - |
| Printing and Reproduction (24.0) | 41 | 51 | 10 |
| Other Contractual Services | | | |
| Advisory and Assistance Services (25.1) | 32,482 | 30,554 | (1,928) |
| Other Services (25.2) | 5,291 | 6,642 | 1,351 |
| Purchases from Govt. Accounts (25.3) | 4,154 | 30,673 | 26,519 |
| 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** | **41,927** | **67,869** | **25,942** |
| Supplies and Materials (26.0) | 26 | 170 | 143 |
| Equipment (31.0) | - | - | - |
| Grants (41.0) | 717,794 | 1,044,757 | 326,963 |
| Insurance Claims (42.0) | - | - | - |
| **Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs** | **762,474** | **1,116,054** | **353,580** |
| **Total** | **767,606** | **1,123,432** | **355,826** |

Administration for Children and Families
FY 2014 BUDGET SUBMISSION

Salaries and Expenses
Discretionary Only (Dollars in Thousands)

| Object Class | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2014 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|
| Personnel Compensation | | | |
| Full-Time Permanent (11.1) | 113,403 | 126,147 | 12,744 |
| Other Than Full-Time Permanent (11.3) | 4,340 | 4,793 | 453 |
| Other Personnel Compensation (11.5) | 1,866 | 2,103 | 237 |
| Military Personnel (11.7) | 337 | 361 | 24 |
| Special Personnel Services Payments (11.8) | 70 | 76 | 6 |
| **Subtotal, Personnel Compensation** | **120,015** | **133,480** | **13,464** |
| Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1) | 31,335 | 34,890 | 3,555 |
| Military Personnel Benefits (12.2) | 177 | 190 | 13 |
| **Subtotal, Pay Costs** | **151,527** | **168,560** | **17,033** |
| Travel (21.0) | 3,726 | 4,840 | 1,114 |
| Transportation of Things (22.0) | 44 | 70 | 26 |
| Rental Payments to GSA (23.1) | 15,926 | 17,484 | 1,558 |
| Rental Payments to Others (23.2) | - | - | - |
| Communications, Utilities and Miscellaneous Charges (23.3) | 3,559 | 3,828 | 269 |
| Printing and Reproduction (24.0) | 332 | 251 | (81) |
| Other Contractual Services | | | |
| Advisory and Assistance Services (25.1) | 256,591 | 287,337 | 30,746 |
| Other Services (25.2) | 15,502 | 8,073 | (7,429) |
| Purchases from Govt. Accounts (25.3) | 51,620 | 77,785 | 26,164 |
| Operation & Maintenance of Facilities (25.4) | 1,330 | 1,322 | (8) |
| Research & Development Contracts (25.5) | - | - | - |
| Medical Services (25.6) | 23 | - | (23) |
| Operation & Maintenance of Equipment (25.7) | 158 | 241 | 83 |
| **Subtotal, Other Contractual Services** | **325,224** | **374,758** | **49,534** |
| Supplies and Materials (26.0) | 809 | 1,048 | 239 |
| Insurance Claims (42.0) | 233 | - | (233) |
| **Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs** | **349,853** | **402,279** | **52,427** |
| **Total** | **501,380** | **570,839** | **69,459** |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

Detail of Full-Time Equivalent Employment (FTE)

| Office | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Estimate | FY 2014 Estimate |
|---|---|---|---|
| Administration for Children, Youth and Families | 207 | 212 | 212 |
| Administration for Developmental Disabilities | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Administration for Native Americans | 15 | 17 | 17 |
| Immediate Office of the Assistant Secretary | 40 | 51 | 52 |
| Office of Administration | 254 | 270 | 281 |
| Office of Child Care | 63 | 64 | 77 |
| Office of Child Support Enforcement | 162 | 173 | 173 |
| Office of Community Services | 52 | 55 | 55 |
| Office of Family Assistance | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| Office of Head Start | 200 | 213 | 228 |
| Office of Legislative Affairs and Budget | 20 | 21 | 21 |
| Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| Office of Public Affairs | 10 | 14 | 14 |
| Office of Refugee Resettlement | 72 | 81 | 91 |
| Office of Regional Operations | 6 | 7 | 7 |
| President's Committee for People with Intellectual Disabilities | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Regional Offices | 79 | 79 | 79 |
| Total, ACF | 1,302 | 1,379 | 1,429 |

Average GS Grade

| | |
|---|---|
| 2009 | 12.4 |
| 2010 | 12.2 |
| 2011 | 12.2 |
| 2012 | 12.4 |
| 2013 | 12.4 |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

Program Administration
Detail of Positions

| Postion Type | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Estimate | FY 2014 Estimate |
|---|---|---|---|
| Executive Level | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Executive Salary | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| GS-15 | 94 | 98 | 99 |
| GS-14 | 220 | 231 | 232 |
| GS-13 | 308 | 325 | 327 |
| GS-12 | 469 | 504 | 545 |
| GS-11 | 106 | 111 | 114 |
| GS-10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| GS-9 | 34 | 35 | 37 |
| GS-8 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| GS-7 | 18 | 19 | 19 |
| GS-6 | 10 | 11 | 11 |
| GS-5 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| GS-4 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| GS-3 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| GS-2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| GS-1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal GS Salary | 1,276 | 1,351 | 1,401 |
| Commission Corps | 4 | 6 | 6 |
| Total FTE | 1,302 | 1,379 | 1,429 |
| Average GS Grade | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.4 |
| Average GS Salary | $82,359 | $82,359 | $82,359 |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children and Families Services Programs

## Programs Proposed for Elimination

The following table shows the program proposed for elimination in the FY 2013 budget request for the Administration for Children and Families. Following the table is a brief rationale for the proposed action.

| Program | 2012 Enacted |
|---|---|
| Community Economic Development | $29,943,000 |
| Rural Community Facilities | $4,981,000 |
| Total, Program Level | $34,924,000 |

Rationale for Elimination:

Community Economic Development (-$30 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. In order to address efficiencies across agencies, the $10,000,000 for HFFI activities will be included as part of the Department of Treasury's Community Development Financial Institutions program.

Rural Community Facilities (-$5 million)

Funding is not requested for this program because the services provided are similar to programs currently operating in other departments and this action reflects the Administration's efforts to target funds more effectively.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

## SIGNIFICANT ITEMS IN CONFERENCE AND SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE REPORT

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

**Significant Items in Senate Appropriations Committees Report**

**FY 2013 Senate Appropriations Committee Report Language (S. Rpt.112-176)**

Item

**Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program Contingency Fund** – The Committee recommendation includes $100,000,000 for the contingency fund. This program was not funded in fiscal year 2012; the budget request is $200,000,000. The contingency fund supports grants to States that are adversely affected by extreme heat or cold, energy prices, or other energy-related emergencies. While average home energy costs for many households decreased this past year, the costs for households dependent on home fuel oil and other home-delivered fuels remain at record levels. Low-income households dependent on home-delivered fuels are also generally not protected by State laws that prohibit utility companies from shutting off service during the winter. Therefore, the Committee encourages HHS to direct these funds to those States hit hardest by increases in home energy costs and facing other energy-related emergencies.

Action taken or to be taken

Pending final Congressional action on the FY 2013 Low Income Home Energy Assistance appropriation, the Administration continues to propose targeting Contingency Fund resources to the needs of vulnerable households reliant on high burden heating sources, as well as those impacted by energy-related emergencies. We are monitoring energy price changes to determine if the expected price increase trends are realized as well as weather incidents that create energy-related emergencies so that we are prepared to provide energy assistance funding if FY 2013 Contingency Fund resources are available. These resources will help struggling families to offset a portion of their home energy related cost.

Item

**Transitional and Medical Services** -- Within the total, the Committee recommendation includes not less than $65,000,000 for the voluntary agency matching grant program, which provides grants to resettlement agencies to support comprehensive services for arriving refugees, including case management, job development, job placement, and interim housing and cash assistance, with the goal of refugees becoming self-sufficient within their first 4 months in the United States. Refugees enrolled in this program are not eligible for regular transitional and medical assistance. The Committee continues to support the voluntary agency matching grant program and encourages HHS to explore the continued expansion of this program.

Action taken or to be taken

See the Transitional and Medical Services (TAMS) narrative in the Refugee and Entrant Assistance chapter for this information.

Item

***Social Services*** -- The Committee strongly encourages ORR to explore the use of existing discretionary funds for case management services for particularly vulnerable refugee populations. Refugees enrolled in the matching grant program, which generally include those refugees easiest to place in employment, have access to such services but other refugees generally do not beyond their first 30 to 90 days in the United States. Intensive case management services can help connect refugees to other support services and provide a comprehensive approach to integration for those that need it most.

Action taken or to be taken

See the Social Services narrative in the Refugee and Entrant Assistance chapter for this information.

Item

**Unaccompanied Alien Children --** Many of the children placed into HHS' care are victims of abuse, neglect, or trafficking, or otherwise have physical or mental health issues. The Committee is particularly concerned about the impact this increase in children will have on the availability of support services, including access to pro bono legal representation, child advocates, social workers, physicians, and psychologists. The Committee strongly supports placing these children in areas where these vital services are readily available. As HHS pursues additional shelter space, it should provide assurances that children will have adequate access to these services.

Action taken or to be taken

We appreciate the Committee's interest in the support services provided to the children placed in the UAC program. We are committed to placing children in areas that provide the vital support services that meet the needs of the children. As the number of children referred to this program continues to expand significantly, we have opened new facilities and expanded capacity in existing facilities in areas such as New York, Illinois, Florida and Virginia where services are more readily available and where a high percentage of the children have sponsors. In addition, ORR is making every effort to lessen the length of stay for children in care so that they are quickly released to their appropriate sponsor and do not have a prolonged need for services.

Item

**Head Start Designation Renewal System --** Within the total, the Committee recommendation includes up to $25,000,000 for transition-related costs associated with the Head Start Designation Renewal System [DRS]. The Committee recommendation does not include bill language, requested by the administration, making these funds available through fiscal year 2014. In November 2011, carrying out provisions in the Improving Head Start for School Readiness Act of 2007, ACF published a final rule which requires grantees that do not meet certain standards to re-compete for funding through the DRS. In fiscal year 2012, over $1,200,000,000 in grants will be re-competed, with new awards expected to be made in fiscal year 2013. These additional funds will support implementation of the DRS and provide start-up related costs to new grantees to minimize any disruption in services. In addition, the Committee encourages HHS to consider the unique challenges faced by Head Start grantees in remote and frontier areas when reviewing such grantees' compliance with health and dental screening requirements as part of the DRS.

Action taken or to be taken

The Office of Head Start appreciates the Committee's concern about the unique challenges Head Start grantees in remote and frontier areas encounter. Based on our most recent Head Start monitoring data to date, grantees in remote or frontier areas are no more likely than other grantees to have a deficiency or an area of noncompliance in health and dental screenings, and therefore no more likely to be designated for competition on the basis of these areas as part of the DRS. Our most recent monitoring data indicates that no programs have deficiencies in health and dental screening, and of those programs that received an area of noncompliance, grantees in remote or frontier areas are not disproportionately represented. That said, the Office of Head Start will be mindful of the challenges of these particular grantees and will periodically review our monitoring data to ensure grantees in remote and frontier locations are not disproportionately affected by these compliance standards due to their geographic locations.

Item

**Child Welfare Research, Training, and Demonstration --** The Committee has previously encouraged ACF to work with ACL and other HHS agencies to evaluate intergenerational approaches for improving outcomes for at-risk youth and families. The Committee is particularly interested in initiatives that are place-based and leverage the service of older volunteers with supportive housing. Such initiatives have demonstrated potential to reduce demand for social services while improving the health and well-being of

participating seniors by increasing their civic and societal engagement. The Committee strongly encourages HHS to use existing discretionary resources for such initiatives to support intermediary and community-based organizations developing projects that demonstrate this approach.

Action taken or to be taken
ACF has continued to work with the Administration for Community Living, other HHS agencies, and other Departments to identify exemplary intergenerational approaches to improving outcomes for vulnerable populations across the lifespan. An interagency group meets regularly to exchange information and learn together about promising approaches. We have funded projects of an intergenerational nature, such as kinship navigator, under the Family Connections program in the Promoting Safe and Stable Families account. Funds under Child Welfare Research, Training, and Demonstration are currently committed to a demonstration project addressing permanency for children in foster care and in projects that enhance the child welfare workforce.

Item
**Adoption Opportunities** -- Consistent with the reauthorization of this program, the Committee continues to expect that these funds will focus on facilitating the adoption of older children, minority children, and children with special needs. Specifically, the Committee expects HHS to focus new grants on strengthening post-adoption services and the recruitment of adoptive parents for these populations of children.

Action taken or to be taken
All the projects funded under Adoption Opportunities are specifically targeted to remove barriers to adoption including facilitating the adoption of older children, minority children and children with special needs and to support adoptive families and we agree that future projects should continue in that vein.

Item
**Native American Programs** -- Within the total, the Committee recommendation includes $12,000,000 for Native American language preservation activities, including no less than $4,000,000 for language immersion programs authorized by section 803C(b)(7)(A)-(C) of the Native American Programs Act, as amended by the Esther Martinez Native American Language Preservation Act of 2006. The Committee continues to strongly encourage ACF to give priority to grantees with rigorous immersion programs.

Action taken or to be taken
All of the projects funded under the Native American Language program including the Esther Martinez program are targeted towards increasing the number of native language speakers within a native community ensuring the continuation of this precious cultural resource. We are spending no less than $4 million per year on immersion activities that include language nests, survival schools, and restoration programs under the Esther Martinez Initiative. The impact of learning a native community's native language extends beyond the number of language speakers; it also raises the level of self esteem within a community knowing that their members can speak the language and reinforces a native community's confidence knowing their culture is going to survive.

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