

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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FY 2015 BUDGET

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

**FY 2015 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis**

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

For [making] *carrying out*, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, [payments to States or other nonfederal entities under] *except as otherwise provided*, titles I, IV-D, X, XI, XIV, and XVI of the Social Security Act and the Act of July 5, 1960 (24 U.S.C. 321-329), for the last 3 months of the current fiscal year for unanticipated costs, incurred for the current fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary.

(Department of Health and Human Services Appropriations Act, 2014)

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

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

**Authorizing Legislation**

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

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**Appropriations History Table**

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

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

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**Amounts Available for Obligation**

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

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

**Obligations by Activity**

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

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

**Summary of Changes**

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

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

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

**Justification**

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

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

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

Allocation Method ..... Formula Grant

**General Statement**

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

**Program Description and Accomplishments –**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Payments to Territories – Adults (Aged, Blind and Disabled) – State maintenance assistance programs for the aged, blind, and disabled were federalized under Title XVI of the Social Security Act (SSA) as the Supplemental Security Income program on January 1, 1974. A small residual program, however, remains

for the residents of Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. These grants are subject to spending limitations under Section 1108 of the SSA. The limitations, which were established by P.L. 104-193 and most recently amended by P.L. 105-33, are: \$107,255,000 for Puerto Rico, \$4,686,000 for Guam, and \$3,554,000 for the Virgin Islands.

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

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

Budget Request – The \$3.699 billion FY 2015 request for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs reflects current law of \$3.689 billion adjusted by +\$10 million in first-year costs to support legislation to improve the Child Support program. The request continues to support the legislative proposals included in the FY 2014 President's Budget Child Support and Fatherhood Initiative and includes a new proposal to improve income withholding through electronic processes.

### **Child Support and Fatherhood Initiative**

The Child Support program plays an important role in facilitating family self-sufficiency and promoting responsible fatherhood. Building on this role, the FY 2015 Budget request includes a Child Support and Fatherhood Initiative to encourage non-custodial parents to support their children and play an active role in their lives. The total impact in the FY 2015 Budget of this proposal is \$1.8 billion, net of costs and savings across multiple budget accounts and federal agencies.

### Ensuring Children Benefit When Parents Pay Support

The proposed budget initiative invests \$1.3 billion over ten years to encourage states to pass through current child support collections to TANF families, rather than retaining payments for cost recovery purposes.

- Under the proposal, states would no longer be required to reimburse the federal government for any part of current child support payments that the state distributes to the family and states would be allowed to discontinue assigning child support payments to the state when a family is receiving TANF assistance. Together these reforms are estimated to cost \$512 million over ten years.
- To encourage states to take up family distribution options, the proposal also includes short-term funding to offset a significant share of state costs in implementing this policy (\$709 million over ten years).
- The proposal also provides limited resources to help states make necessary improvements to their systems technology to support the distribution changes (\$100 million over ten years).

The benefits to families of the three policy changes exceed their cost, and will result in an additional \$1.07 billion in child support payments received by families, reducing those families' reliance on other social services programs, including the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and the Supplemental Security Income program (SSI). The associated savings to SNAP (-\$509 million) and SSI (-\$49 million) are displayed in the respective accounts.

In addition, the proposal requires child support payments made on behalf of children in Foster Care to be used in the best interest of the child, rather than as general revenue for the state (\$266 million over 10 years). It also prohibits the use of child support to repay Medicaid costs associated with giving birth—a practice retained by only a handful of states (cost neutral). Recovery of this debt from noncustodial parents can discourage the participation of pregnant women in Medicaid, discourage fathers' attachment to the formal labor market, and reduce child support payments to the family.

### Promoting Parenting Time Responsibilities

The budget provides \$448 million over ten years to support safe increased access and visitation services and integrating these services into the core child support program.

As a first step in facilitating a relationship between non-custodial parents and their children, the proposed initiative would update the statutory purposes of the Child Support Program to recognize the program's evolving mission and activities that help parents cooperate and support their children. The proposal also requires states to establish parenting time responsibilities in all initial child support orders, just as custody arrangements are typically settled at the same time divorces are finalized. States would be required to put in place strong family violence safeguards as part of this process.

The budget proposal makes federal resources available to states that choose to include parenting time responsibilities in initial child support orders beginning in FY 2015 and requires all states to include parenting time responsibilities in all new child support orders beginning in FY 2020. This phase-in approach will allow some states to begin immediately and will provide an opportunity for all states to learn from the lessons of "early adopters." The proposal also would encourage states to undertake activities that support access and visitation services that will not only improve parent-child relationships and outcomes for children, but also result in improved collections. Research shows that when fathers are engaged in the lives of their children, they are more likely to meet their financial obligations. This creates a double win for children—an engaged parent and financial security.

The proposal requires that all parenting time services be informed by an understanding of domestic violence and abuse victimization approaches, which would be integrated into all parenting time activities. State child support programs would be required to have an OCSE-approved plan, developed in collaboration with local victim service providers to respond appropriately to and make referrals for individuals who are identified as or disclose that they are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or other types of violence. These plans will be required to include documentation provided by the child support agency of a meaningful ongoing collaborative relationship with a local victim service provider. Under the proposal, state child support programs may use Title IV-D federal financial participation to fund strategies to safely deliver parenting time services, including collaborative, consultative, or training services provided under a cooperative agreement or contract, by domestic violence experts such as state domestic violence coalitions and local victim service providers.

## Enforcement and Establishment

The FY 2015 proposal includes several proposals aimed at increasing and improving collections and program efficiency, which would collectively save \$111 million over ten years. They include:

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

In addition to the legislative changes proposed in the FY 2014 President's Budget, this request includes a new savings proposal regarding income withholding, which is the source of 70 percent of child support collections in the program. This proposal requires states to implement the electronic income withholding order process (e-IWO) OCSE launched in 2008. The e-IWO process is currently used by 27 states with 5 additional states planning to implement it in the near future. By transmitting income withholding orders electronically, states and employers save time and money. The 27 states that implemented e-IWO had an estimated reported cumulative increase of \$104 million in collections attributable to income withholding orders since 2008. This estimated increase is based on reducing the amount of time from when the income withholding order is generated until the first collection is received by an average of 2.5 weeks, increasing the amount and speed of collections. Additionally, based on states that have implemented e-IWO so far, the developmental costs of implementing this change will be offset by administrative savings (about \$1 per document). This proposal represents a \$2 million federal savings in FY 2015 and a \$143 million federal savings over ten years.

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

## **Performance Analysis**

Despite the better performance in distributed collections, signs of weakened performance due to the recent economic crisis and reduced state resources persist, relative to the pre-recession period. For example, the percentage of "enforcement-ready" cases with support orders that had collections has declined across the board since FY 2008, with the sharpest declines in current and former assistance cases. The percentage of current assistance cases with orders that had collections declined from 59.5 percent in FY 2008 to 57.3 percent in FY 2012, and the percentage of former assistance cases with orders

that had collections declined from 68.0 percent to 66.0 percent between FY 2008 and FY 2012. Never assistance cases with orders that had a collection regained the FY 2008 collection rate of 80 percent in FY 2012, after a 1 percent decline to 79 percent in fiscal years 2009-2011.

Many state child support programs invested Recovery Act funds in technology, such as electronic transfer of collections and document imaging to improve program efficiency, helping them withstand the impacts of the recession and budget cutbacks on their programs. In addition, enhanced federal enforcement activities are playing a larger role in helping to maintain collections. Collections coming directly from the various federal programs including Federal Offset, SSA Garnishments, Multi-State Financial Institution Data Match, Passport Denial Program, National Directory of New Hires-Federal Case Registry Match, and Insurance Match, have increased by 10 percent in FY 2011 and 4 percent in FY 2012. These collections were \$3.89 billion and accounted for 12 percent of the total IV-D and non-IV-D support collections in FY 2012. The Child Support Program aims to increase the total distributed child support collections to \$31 billion in FY 2015.

### **Outputs and Outcomes Table**

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Most Recent Result</b>	<b>FY 2014 Target</b>	<b>FY 2015 Target</b>	<b>FY 2015 Target +/- FY 2014 Target</b>
<u>20.1LT</u> : Increase annual child support distributed collections. (Outcome)	FY 2012: \$27.7 B  (Historical Actual)	\$30B	\$31B	+\$1B
<u>20A</u> : Increase the paternity establishment percentage (PEP) among children born out-of-wedlock. (Outcome)	FY 2012: 97%  Target: 92%  (Target Exceeded)	94%	95%	+1
<u>20B</u> : Increase the percentage of IV-D (child support) cases having support orders. (Outcome)	FY 2012: 82%  Target: 77%  (Target Exceeded)	80%	81%	+1
<u>20C</u> : Increase the IV-D (child support) collection rate for current support. <sup>1</sup> (Outcome)	FY 2012: 63%  Target: 62%  (Target Exceeded)	62%	63%	+1
<u>20D</u> : Maintain the percentage of paying cases among IV-D (child support) arrearage cases. (Outcome)	FY 2012: 62%  Target: 62%  (Target Met)	62%	62%	Maintain

<sup>1</sup> This performance measure is included in the FY 2010-2015 HHS Strategic Plan.

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2015 Target +/- FY 2014 Target
<u>20.2LT and 20E</u> : Increase the cost-effectiveness ratio (total dollars collected per \$1 of expenditures). (Efficiency)	FY 2012: \$5.19  Target: \$4.84  (Target Exceeded)	\$5.00	\$5.12	+\$0.12
<u>20i</u> : Total cases with orders established. (Output)	FY 2012: 12.9 million  (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>20ii</u> : Total number of paternities established. (Output)	FY 2012: 1.65 million  (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>20iii</u> : Total amount of current support distributed. (Output)	FY 2012: \$21 billion  (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data  
State Child Support Administrative Costs

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$3,723,766,410	\$3,655,404,000	\$3,401,747,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$3,723,766,410	\$3,655,404,000	\$3,401,747,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	113	115	122
New Starts			
#	113	115	122
\$	\$3,723,766,410	\$3,655,404,000	\$3,401,747,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Resource and Program Data  
Federal Incentive Payments to States

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$510,130,003	\$519,692,000	\$526,968,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$510,130,003	\$519,692,000	\$526,968,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	54	54	54
New Starts			
#	54	54	54
\$	\$510,130,003	\$519,692,000	\$526,968,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Resource and Program Data  
Access and Visitation Grants

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	54	54	54
New Starts			
#	54	54	54
\$	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Resource and Program Data  
Payments to Territories-Adults

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$32,732,309	\$33,000,000	\$33,000,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$32,732,309	\$33,000,000	\$33,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	3	3	3
New Starts			
#	3	3	3
\$	\$32,732,309	\$33,000,000	\$33,000,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Resource and Program Data  
Repatriation

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	\$951,914	\$928,000	\$1,000,000
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$951,914	\$928,000	\$1,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	1	1	1
New Starts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Continuations			
#	1	1	1
\$	\$951,914	\$928,000	\$1,000,000
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

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

FY 2015 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93,563

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Difference from FY 2014 Enacted
Alabama	48,684,477	47,930,762	44,983,144	-2,947,618
Alaska	19,815,800	19,509,019	18,309,265	-1,199,754
Arizona	54,730,323	53,883,009	50,569,343	-3,313,666
Arkansas	34,543,013	34,008,231	31,916,813	-2,091,418
California	668,836,820	658,482,138	617,987,187	-40,494,951
Colorado	56,003,263	55,136,241	51,745,505	-3,390,736
Connecticut	57,307,739	56,420,522	52,950,806	-3,469,716
Delaware	37,116,230	36,541,610	34,294,396	-2,247,215
District of Columbia	22,522,484	22,173,799	20,810,168	-1,363,631
Florida	194,097,282	191,092,340	179,340,655	-11,751,685
Georgia	72,208,165	71,090,265	66,718,397	-4,371,868
Hawaii	14,570,306	14,344,734	13,462,570	-882,164
Idaho	17,042,599	16,778,752	15,746,902	-1,031,850
Illinois	141,809,458	139,614,017	131,028,115	-8,585,901
Indiana	74,584,624	73,429,933	68,914,181	-4,515,751
Iowa	41,043,592	40,408,170	37,923,172	-2,484,998
Kansas	37,389,477	36,810,627	34,546,869	-2,263,759
Kentucky	44,122,661	43,439,570	40,768,149	-2,671,421
Louisiana	53,711,979	52,880,430	49,628,420	-3,252,010
Maine	17,487,119	17,216,390	16,157,626	-1,058,764
Maryland	93,520,205	92,072,360	86,410,148	-5,662,212
Massachusetts	98,769,784	97,240,667	91,260,617	-5,980,050
Michigan	152,797,894	150,432,334	141,181,134	-9,251,200
Minnesota	117,524,105	115,704,641	108,589,104	-7,115,537
Mississippi	24,476,377	24,097,443	22,615,512	-1,481,931
Missouri	58,753,116	57,843,522	54,286,295	-3,557,227
Montana	10,780,942	10,614,035	9,961,300	-652,736
Nebraska	28,131,525	27,696,003	25,992,771	-1,703,233
Nevada	39,951,423	39,332,910	36,914,038	-2,418,872
New Hampshire	14,026,934	13,809,774	12,960,509	-849,265
New Jersey	190,528,081	187,578,396	176,042,809	-11,535,587
New Mexico	31,916,031	31,421,919	29,489,552	-1,932,367
New York	256,534,085	252,562,520	237,030,577	-15,531,943
North Carolina	102,489,828	100,903,119	94,697,837	-6,205,281
North Dakota	12,783,665	12,585,753	11,811,762	-773,991

<b>STATE/TERRITORY</b>	<b>FY 2013 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2014 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2015 Estimate</b>	
Ohio	204,718,587	201,549,210	189,154,454	-12,394,756
Oklahoma	51,104,037	50,312,863	47,218,752	-3,094,111
Oregon	57,564,293	56,673,104	53,187,855	-3,485,250
Pennsylvania	183,181,022	180,345,082	169,254,325	-11,090,757
Rhode Island	10,010,749	9,855,766	9,249,662	-606,104
South Carolina	33,263,944	32,748,964	30,734,987	-2,013,977
South Dakota	6,975,070	6,867,085	6,444,777	-422,308
Tennessee	64,402,180	63,405,129	59,505,878	-3,899,252
Texas	257,365,004	253,380,575	237,798,324	-15,582,251
Utah	29,464,911	29,008,746	27,224,783	-1,783,963
Vermont	11,427,902	11,250,979	10,559,073	-691,906
Virginia	73,388,684	72,252,508	67,809,165	-4,443,343
Washington	104,953,109	103,328,264	96,973,843	-6,354,421
West Virginia	31,508,049	31,020,253	29,112,588	-1,907,665
Wisconsin	81,031,516	79,777,016	74,870,936	-4,906,080
Wyoming	8,503,395	8,371,749	7,856,908	-514,841
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4,149,473,858</b>	<b>4,085,233,250</b>	<b>3,834,001,955</b>	<b>-251,231,295</b>
Indian Tribes	45,134,563	51,183,000	58,412,000	7,229,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>45,134,563</b>	<b>51,183,000</b>	<b>58,412,000</b>	<b>7,229,000</b>
Guam	3,909,311	3,848,789	3,612,098	-236,691
Puerto Rico	31,010,444	30,530,352	28,652,814	-1,877,538
Virgin Islands	4,368,237	4,300,610	4,036,133	-264,476
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>39,287,992</b>	<b>38,679,750</b>	<b>36,301,045</b>	<b>-2,378,705</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>4,233,896,413</b>	<b>4,175,096,000</b>	<b>3,928,715,000</b>	<b>-246,381,000</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>\$4,233,896,413</b>	<b>\$4,175,096,000</b>	<b>\$3,928,715,000</b>	<b>-\$246,381,000</b>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

State Table - Access and Visitation Grants

FY 2015 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.597

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Difference from FY 2014 Enacted
Alabama	141,471	141,471	141,471	0
Alaska	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Arizona	185,455	185,455	185,455	0
Arkansas	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
California	958,704	958,704	958,704	0
Colorado	125,920	125,920	125,920	0
Connecticut	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Delaware	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
District of Columbia	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Florida	499,296	499,296	499,296	0
Georgia	289,664	289,664	289,664	0
Hawaii	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Idaho	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Illinois	330,699	330,699	330,699	0
Indiana	189,100	189,100	189,100	0
Iowa	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Kansas	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Kentucky	123,225	123,225	123,225	0
Louisiana	153,116	153,116	153,116	0
Maine	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Maryland	163,955	163,955	163,955	0
Massachusetts	167,665	167,665	167,665	0
Michigan	270,129	270,129	270,129	0
Minnesota	134,443	134,443	134,443	0
Mississippi	102,029	102,029	102,029	0
Missouri	172,712	172,712	172,712	0
Montana	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Nebraska	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Nevada	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
New Hampshire	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
New Jersey	222,295	222,295	222,295	0
New Mexico	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
New York	537,246	537,246	537,246	0
North Carolina	290,107	290,107	290,107	0
North Dakota	100,000	100,000	100,000	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Difference from FY 2014 Enacted
Ohio	337,608	337,608	337,608	0
Oklahoma	108,065	108,065	108,065	0
Oregon	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Pennsylvania	325,738	325,738	325,738	0
Rhode Island	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
South Carolina	139,771	139,771	139,771	0
South Dakota	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Tennessee	172,556	172,556	172,556	0
Texas	733,934	733,934	733,934	0
Utah	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Vermont	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Virginia	198,728	198,728	198,728	0
Washington	172,393	172,393	172,393	0
West Virginia	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Wisconsin	153,976	153,976	153,976	0
Wyoming	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>9,700,000</b>	<b>9,700,000</b>	<b>9,700,000</b>	<b>0</b>
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
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>10,000,000</b>	<b>10,000,000</b>	<b>10,000,000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>\$10,000,000</b>	<b>\$10,000,000</b>	<b>\$10,000,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES  
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

CHILDREN'S RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

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

**Authorizing Legislation**

	FY 2014 Amount Authorized	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Amount Authorized	FY 2015 Budget Request
1. Training and Technical Assistance: Section 452(j) of the Social Security Act	The amount authorized and appropriated is equal to the greater of one percent of the total amount paid to the federal government for its share of child support collections for the preceding year or the amount appropriated for this activity for FY 2002.	\$11,431,000	The amount authorized and appropriated is equal to the greater of one percent of the total amount paid to the federal government for its share of child support collections for the preceding year or the amount appropriated for this activity for FY 2002.	\$12,318,000
2. Federal Parent Locator Service: Section 453(o) of the Social Security Act	The amount authorized and appropriated is equal to the greater of two percent of the total amount paid to the federal government for its share of child support collections for the preceding year or the amount appropriated for this activity for FY 2002.	\$22,861,000	The amount authorized and appropriated is equal to the greater of two percent of the total amount paid to the federal government for its share of child support collections for the preceding year or the amount appropriated for this activity for FY 2002.	\$24,635,000
3. Welfare Research: Section 413(h) of the Social Security Act	15,000,000	\$13,920,000	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000
Total request level		\$48,212,000		\$51,953,000

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

**Appropriations History Table**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
2005	55,398,000
2006	55,398,000
2007	57,953,000
2008	57,953,000
2009	57,953,000
2010	57,953,000
2011	57,953,000
2012	51,953,000
2013	49,303,000
2014	48,212,000
2015	51,953,000

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

**Amounts Available for Obligation**

<u>Budgetary Resources</u>	FY 2013 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2014 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2015 <u>President's Budget</u>
Pre-Appropriated, B.A.	\$51,953,000	\$51,953,000	\$51,953,000
Sequestration	-2,650,000	-3,741,000	0
<b>Subtotal, Net Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$49,303,000</b>	<b>\$48,212,000</b>	<b>\$51,953,000</b>
Offsetting Collections from Federal Funds	10,519,000	12,728,000	12,728,000
Offsetting Collections from Non-Federal Funds	12,174,000	17,242,000	17,242,000
Sequestration of Offsetting Collections	-546,000	-1,081,000	0
Restored Sequestration of Offsetting Collections	0	546,000	1,081,000
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-7,000	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	3,547,000	4,699,000	0
Recoveries of prior year obligations	0	1,000,000	1,000,000
Recoveries, Unobligated Balance, start of year	2,990,000	373,000	0
Recoveries, Unobligated Balance, end of year	-373,000	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	-4,699,000	0	0
<b>Total Obligations</b>	<b>\$72,908,000</b>	<b>\$83,718,000</b>	<b>\$84,004,000</b>

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

**Budget Authority by Activity**

<u>Activity</u>	FY 2013 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2014 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2015 <u>President's Budget</u>
Child Support Training and Technical Assistance	\$11,689,000	\$11,431,000	\$12,318,000
Federal Parent Locator Service	23,379,000	22,861,000	24,635,000
Welfare Research	14,235,000	13,920,000	15,000,000
<b>Total, Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$49,303,000</b>	<b>\$48,212,000</b>	<b>\$51,953,000</b>

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

**Summary of Changes**

FY 2014 Current Law	
Total estimated budget authority	\$48,212,000
(Obligations)	(\$83,718,000)
FY 2015 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	\$51,953,000
(Obligations)	(\$84,004,000)
Net change	+\$3,741,000

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<u>Description of Changes</u>	<u>FY 2014 Current Law</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Increases:</u>		
A. <u>Built-in:</u>		
1) <b>Federal Parent Locator Service:</b> Technical Baseline Change.	\$22,861,000	+\$1,774,000
2) <b>Welfare Research:</b> Technical Baseline Change.	\$13,920,000	+\$1,080,000
3) <b>Child Support Training and Technical Assistance:</b> Technical Baseline Change.	\$11,431,000	+\$887,000
Subtotal, Built-in Increases		+\$3,741,000
Total, Increases		+\$3,741,000
Net Change		+\$3,741,000

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

**Justification**

Funding Level	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	Change From FY 2014 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	\$49,303,000	\$48,212,000	\$51,953,000	+\$3,741,000
Total, Obligations	\$72,908,000	\$83,718,000	\$84,004,000	+\$285,000

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

2015 Authorization ..... Training and Technical Assistance and Federal Parent Locator Service authorized indefinitely based on a formula, and Welfare Research pending Congressional action

Allocation Method ..... Direct Federal/Contract

**General Statement**

The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-193) and the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-171) authorized and appropriated funds for welfare research, training and technical assistance to support the dissemination of information, technical assistance to the states on child support enforcement activities, and the operation of the Federal Parent Locator Service (which assists state child support agencies in locating non-custodial parents and other federal and state agencies in reducing improper payments).

**Program Description and Accomplishments** – The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA) included two provisions which target funding to strengthen the federal Office of Child Support Enforcement’s (OCSE) capacity to increase the effectiveness of the child support program.

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

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

State and local child support enforcement agencies use FPLS data to locate non-custodial parents, alleged fathers, and custodial parties for the establishment of paternity and child support obligations, as well as to assist in the enforcement and modification of orders for child support, custody and visitation. States rely on the FPLS to facilitate standardized and centralized communication and data exchanges with employers, multistate financial institutions, insurance companies and other federal and state agencies. FPLS data also are used by state and federal agencies to reduce erroneous payments and overall program costs in public assistance and benefit programs. The FPLS helped states collect over \$27.7 billion in child support in FY 2012 and produced direct collections of \$3.89 billion. This investment continues to align with the Federal CIO goals of Maximizing Return on Investment in IT and Innovating for the American People. The FPLS is crucial to helping OCSE fulfill its mission in assisting states to secure the financial support upon which millions of our nation's children depend, and has contributed to an increase in the overall effectiveness and performance of the child support program and other federal and state programs. Amounts under this provision are available until expended.

PRWORA also included a provision supporting welfare research. Welfare research funds have supported a portfolio of rigorous, influential research and evaluation on the operation of the TANF program. Examples include the Evaluation of Enhanced Services for the Hard to Employ, the Employment, Retention and Advancement Evaluation, the Rural Welfare-to-Work Evaluation, as well as studies of Tribal TANF, time limits, diversion practices, and services for TANF recipients with disabilities.

**Budget Request** – The FY 2015 request for Children's Research and Technical Assistance is \$51,953,000, the same as FY 2014 current law prior to sequestration. This request will fund child support training and technical assistance efforts, the operation of the FPLS, and welfare research. This request includes a continuation of the \$15 million welfare research funding.

Both the Administration and the Congress have an interest in learning whether Federal policies and programs are succeeding or failing – for example, whether participants are getting and retaining jobs, and whether those who find jobs are earning good wages. Access to data on employment outcomes is critical to effectively analyzing policy and program results, and the current methods for gathering these data (surveys and separate agreements with states) are inefficient, time consuming, and increasingly cost prohibitive. The Budget proposes to narrowly expand access to the National Directory of New Hires Database to assess the effectiveness of federal policies and programs in achieving positive labor market outcomes and to provide related demographic or economic statistics. This proposal would allow certain federal agencies a more reliable and affordable way to obtain data essential for research, evaluation, and statistical purposes while maintaining necessary mandated security, privacy, and confidentiality standards.

Resource and Program Data  
Child Support Training and Technical Assistance

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	\$498,215	\$700,000	\$500,000
Research/Evaluation		630,000	
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	2,096,751	3,526,678	3,057,396
Program Support	8,869,582	10,279,802	9,260,149
Total, Resources	\$11,464,548	\$15,136,480	\$12,817,545
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	5	13	5
New Starts			
#	0	8	0
\$	\$0	\$200,000	\$0
Continuations			
#	5	5	5
\$	\$498,215	\$500,000	\$500,000
Contracts			
#	8	18	13
\$	\$4,342,219	\$6,610,418	\$5,031,890
Interagency Agreements			
#	52	54	50
\$	\$1,120,249	\$1,718,019	\$1,056,045

Notes:

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

Resource and Program Data  
Federal Parent Locator Service

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	\$47,215,366	\$54,661,860	\$56,186,187
Total, Resources	\$47,215,366	\$54,661,860	\$56,186,187
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	0	0	0
New Starts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	12	18	22
\$	\$33,381,407	\$39,989,911	\$41,339,655
Interagency Agreements			
#	58	61	63
\$	\$7,497,112	\$8,230,188	\$8,333,500

Notes:

1. Program Support includes the full costs of operating the FPLS including information systems, salaries/benefits, and associated overhead costs.
2. The numbers reflect total obligations which include obligations made from prior year unobligated balances, fees from the states to pay costs associated with offset notice preparation, and fees from state and federal agencies to pay costs associated with Federal Parent locator Services.

Resource and Program Data  
Welfare Research

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation	\$13,336,531	\$13,008,457	\$14,087,989
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	891,789	911,543	912,011
Total, Resources	\$14,228,320	\$13,920,000	\$15,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	2	4	4
New Starts			
#	1	2	2
\$	\$100,000	\$700,000	\$700,000
Continuations			
#	1	2	2
\$	\$750,000	\$1,100,000	\$1,100,000
Contracts			
#	17	16	16
\$	\$12,170,410	\$10,782,785	\$11,862,317
Interagency Agreements			
#	10	10	10
\$	\$1,179,183	\$1,308,000	\$1,308,000

Notes:

1. Program Support includes funding for Federal Register notices, administrative support, security clearances, information technology, and rent/overhead.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES  
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

**Authorizing Legislation**

	FY 2014 Amount Authorized	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Amount Authorized	FY 2015 Budget Request
State Family Assistance Grants: Section 403(a)(1)(C) of the Social Security Act (SSA)	Such sums	16,488,667,000	Such sums	16,488,667,000
Territories – Family Assistance Grants: Section 403(a)(1)(C) of the SSA	Such sums	77,875,000	Such sums	77,875,000
Matching Grants to Territories: Section 1108(b)(2) of the SSA	Such sums	15,000,000	Such sums	15,000,000
Healthy Marriage/Responsible Fatherhood Grants: Section 403(a)(2)(D) of the SSA	150,000,000	148,128,000	150,000,000	150,000,000
Tribal Work Programs: Section 412(a)(2)(D) of the SSA	7,633,287	7,633,000	7,633,287	7,633,000
Contingency Fund: Section 403(b)(2)(D) of the SSA and the Protect Our Kids Act of 2012	612,000,000	612,000,000	612,000,000	612,000,000
Total request level		17,349,303,000		17,351,175,000
Total request level against definite authorizations	769,633,287	767,761,000	769,633,287	769,633,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

**Appropriations History Table**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Request to Congress</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
2006		17,127,436,513
2007		17,058,625,513
2008		17,058,625,513
2009		
Pre-appropriated		17,058,625,513
Recovery Act		5,000,000,000
Total		22,058,625,513
2010		
Appropriation		16,739,175,287
Recovery Act		319,450,226
Total		17,058,625,513
2011		
Appropriation	17,408,625,513	16,950,496,693
Contingency Fund	1,854,962,000	334,238,754
TANF Emergency Fund	2,500,000,000	0
Total	21,763,587,513	17,284,735,447
2012		
Appropriation	17,058,625,000	16,739,175,000
Contingency Fund	612,000,000	612,000,000
Total	17,760,625,000	17,351,175,000
2013		
Appropriation	17,058,625,000	16,739,175,000
Sequestration		-1,320,900
Contingency Fund	292,550,000	612,000,000
Total	17,351,175,000	17,349,854,100
2014		
Appropriation	17,058,625,000	16,739,175,000
Sequestration		-1,872,000
Contingency Fund	292,550,000	612,000,000
Total	17,351,175,000	17,349,303,000
2015		
Appropriation	16,749,175,000	
Pathways to Jobs	602,000,000	

<u>Year</u>	<u>Request to Congress</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
Total	17,351,175,000	

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

**Amounts Available for Obligation**

<u>Budgetary Resources</u>	FY 2013 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2014 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2015 <u>President's Budget</u>
Budget Authority	\$17,351,175,000	\$17,351,175,000	\$17,351,175,000
Sequestration	-1,321,000	-1,872,000	0
<b>Subtotal, Net Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$17,349,854,000</b>	<b>\$17,349,303,000</b>	<b>\$17,351,175,000</b>
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-15,422,000	0	0
<b>Total Obligations</b>	<b>\$17,334,432,000</b>	<b>\$17,349,303,000</b>	<b>\$17,351,175,000</b>

**Budget Authority by Activity**

<u>Activity</u>	FY 2013 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2014 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2015 <u>President's Budget</u>
State Family Assistance Grants	\$16,488,667,000	\$16,488,667,000	\$16,488,667,000
Territories -- Family Assistance Grants	77,875,000	77,875,000	77,875,000
Matching Grants to Territories	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
Healthy Marriage Promotion and Responsible Fatherhood Grants	148,679,000	148,128,000	150,000,000
Tribal Work Programs	7,633,000	7,633,000	7,633,000
Contingency Fund*	612,000,000	612,000,000	0
Pathways to Jobs	0	0	602,000,000
Monitoring and Oversight	0	0	10,000,000
<b>Total, Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$17,349,854,000</b>	<b>\$17,349,303,000</b>	<b>\$17,351,175,000</b>

\*The Protect Our Kids Act of 2012 (P.L. 112-275) targeted \$2 million of the Contingency Fund for each of fiscal years 2013 and 2014 to establish the Commission to Eliminate Child Abuse and Neglect Fatalities.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

**Summary of Changes**

FY 2014 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	\$17,349,303,000
FY 2015 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	\$17,351,175,000
Net change	+\$1,872,000

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<u>Description of Changes</u>	<u>FY 2014 Estimate</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Increases:</u>		
A. <u>Built-in:</u>		
1) <b>Healthy Marriage Promotion and Responsible Fatherhood Grants:</b> Technical baseline change	\$148,128,000	+\$1,872,000
Subtotal, Built-in Increases		+\$1,872,000
B. <u>Program:</u>		
1) <b>Pathways to Jobs:</b> Proposal to repurpose the balance of the TANF Contingency Fund to support work opportunities through subsidized employment.	\$0	+\$602,000,000
2) <b>Monitoring and Oversight:</b> Proposal to provide for program improvements to TANF	\$0	+\$10,000,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+\$612,000,000
Total, Increases		+\$613,872,000
<u>Decreases:</u>		
A. <u>Program:</u>		
1) <b>Contingency Fund:</b> Proposal to repurpose the Contingency Fund	\$612,000,000	-\$612,000,000
Subtotal, Program Decreases		-\$612,000,000
Total, Decreases		-\$612,000,000
Net Change		+\$1,872,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

**Justification**

Funding Level	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	Change From FY 2014 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	\$17,349,854,000	\$17,349,303,000	\$17,351,175,000	+\$1,872,000

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

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

Allocation Method ..... Formula/Competitive Grants

**General Statement**

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

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

On December 8, 2010, President Obama signed into law the Claims Resolution Act of 2010, which included an extension of TANF through September 30, 2011 (with the exception of Supplemental Grants for Population Increases, which were extended through June 30, 2011). Since 2010, TANF has been reauthorized through a series of short-term extensions. One of these extensions was in the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012, which also required states to implement policies and practices to prevent the use of TANF electronic benefit transfer transactions at certain establishments. Currently, TANF is authorized through September 30, 2014, in the Department of Health and Human Services Appropriations Act, 2014 (P.L. 113-76).

The Protect our Kids Act of 2012 (P.L. 112-275) reauthorized the Contingency Fund through FY 2014 and targeted \$2 million for each of fiscal years 2013 and 2014 to establish the Commission to Eliminate Child Abuse and Neglect Fatalities.

The FY 2015 request of \$17,351,175,000 for the TANF program includes a proposal to repurpose funding currently in the baseline for the TANF Contingency Fund to the Pathways to Jobs initiative, which will support work opportunities through subsidized employment programs, and for improvement initiatives for the TANF block grant program.

### **Program Description and Accomplishments** –

State Family Assistance Grants – Funding under the TANF program is provided primarily through State Family Assistance Grants, which were authorized and pre-appropriated through FY 2014 at \$16.5 billion each year. State allocations are based on AFDC spending levels in the mid-1990s. While states must meet certain federal requirements relating to work participation and maintenance of effort, the law provides states the flexibility to design the details of their TANF programs.

Under TANF, states also have broad discretion to determine their own eligibility criteria, benefit levels, and the type of services and benefits available to TANF recipients. States must maintain a historical level of state spending on behalf of eligible families (the maintenance-of-effort requirement) – set at 80 percent of what states spent under prior programs in 1994 and reduced to 75 percent if a state meets its minimum work participation rate requirements. In addition, families with an adult recipient that have received federally-funded assistance under TANF for five cumulative years are not eligible for federally-funded assistance, subject to limited exceptions.

States may transfer up to a total of 30 percent of their TANF funds to either the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) program or the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) program, though no more than 10 percent may be transferred to SSBG. From the FY 2012 grants, states transferred \$1.4 billion (8.2 percent of total federal funds used) to CCDBG and \$1.1 billion (6.8 percent of total federal funds used) to SSBG.

Tribes are eligible to operate their own TANF programs and those that choose to do so receive their own Family Assistance Grants. The number of approved tribal TANF plans has steadily increased since the first three tribal TANF programs started in July 1997. As of January 2014, 68 tribal TANF grantees have been approved and operate tribal TANF programs.

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

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

Healthy Marriage Promotion and Responsible Fatherhood Grants – The DRA included \$150 million for the Healthy Marriage Promotion and Responsible Fatherhood Grants in FY 2006 through FY 2010. The Claims Resolution Act of 2010 amended the Social Security Act to provide \$150 million for FY 2011 for this purpose, specifying that funding should be equally split between healthy marriage and responsible fatherhood activities. The Department of Health and Human Services Appropriations Act, 2014, extends the program through September 30, 2014.

Program funds currently support 121 Healthy Marriage and Responsible Fatherhood grants. Funds also support research and evaluation activities and the continuation of a national responsible fatherhood clearinghouse and media campaign. Together, these activities are designed to promote and encourage healthy marriage and relationships, positive father and family interactions, and collaboration activities to address the needs of at-risk families in a comprehensive approach.

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

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

Tribal Work Programs –Native Employment Works (NEW) grants are available to Indian tribes and Alaskan Native organizations that conducted a Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training program in FY 1995. The purpose of these grants is to allow Indian tribes and Alaskan Native organizations to operate programs to make work activities available to their members. Funding is authorized and pre-appropriated at \$7.6 million for each fiscal year through FY 2014. As of January 2014, there are 78 grantees for this program.

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

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

States also must increase their state spending and meet a higher maintenance-of-effort requirement in order to qualify for contingency funds. Contingency funds can be used for any allowable TANF expenditure and must be spent in the fiscal year in which they were awarded. The Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011, appropriated \$506 million for the Contingency Fund in FY 2011 and \$612 million for FY 2012. Subsequently, the FY 2011 appropriation was reduced to \$334 million as a result of the Claims Resolution Act of 2010. The Protect Our Kids Act of 2012 appropriated \$612 million for the Contingency Fund for each of fiscal years 2013 and 2014 but targeted \$2 million in each year to establish the Commission to Eliminate Child Abuse and Neglect Fatalities.

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

2010 .....	\$16,739,175,287
<i>2010 Supplemental Grants, Recovery Act</i> .....	<i>\$319,450,226</i>
2011 .....	\$17,284,735,447
2012 .....	\$17,351,175,000
2013 .....	\$17,349,854,100
2014 .....	\$17,349,303,000

Regarding annual measure 22B (job entry), in FY 2012, 30.4 percent of TANF adult recipients became newly employed, which was an improvement over the previous year's result (30.3 percent), but fell shy of the target of 30.6 percent. (To ensure comparable and reliable data over time, job entry rate findings are limited to states that provided universe data for fiscal years 2009-2012.) States continue to help TANF adult recipients enter employment, and ACF is continuing its commitment to finding innovative and effective employment strategies through research and identifying and disseminating information on the effects of alternative employment strategies to states.

**Budget Request** – The FY 2015 request for TANF is \$17,351,175,000, which is the same as the FY 2014 pre-sequestration level and \$1.9 million<sup>1</sup> above the FY 2014 enacted level, which is the sequestration amount. The budget proposes to continue the TANF programs, including Healthy Marriage and Responsible Fatherhood grants. The budget also includes a legislative proposal to repurpose the \$612 million in annual funding for the TANF Contingency Fund to a \$602 million Pathways to Jobs initiative, which will support state efforts to provide work opportunities to low-income families through subsidized employment, and to provide \$10 million for program improvement initiatives, including technical assistance, research, and evaluation, for the TANF block grant program. The budget also proposes to prohibit the use of non-governmental third-party expenditures in meeting state maintenance-of-effort requirements and ensure that TANF and maintenance-of-effort funds are used for benefits and services for needy families.

When Congress takes up reauthorization, the Administration will be prepared to work with lawmakers to strengthen the program's effectiveness in accomplishing its goals. This effort should include using performance indicators to drive program improvement and ensuring that states have the flexibility to engage recipients in the most effective activities to promote success in the workforce, including families with serious barriers to employment.

The Pathways to Jobs initiative within TANF would repurpose \$602 million in Contingency Fund resources to support work opportunities through subsidized employment for low-income parents, guardians, and youth, including summer jobs for youth. Pathways to Jobs would target these individuals who are either eligible for TANF cash assistance (including custodial and noncustodial parents with a child eligible for TANF cash assistance) or who are below 200 percent of federal poverty level and face other barriers to employment. The program would permit up to 100 percent coverage for wages, workplace benefits, training, and administrative costs associated with up to the first 90 days of employment for eligible individuals. Partial subsidies are also allowable after the first 90 days. State subsidized employment efforts through Pathways to Jobs would be required to satisfy one or more of the four statutory purposes of the TANF program and to comply with requirements prohibiting displacement of other workers. The proposal also includes statutory changes necessary to give ACF the authority to

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<sup>1</sup> TANF program funds are exempt from the sequester pursuant to section 251A of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended; however, federal administrative funds used to support the Healthy Marriage and Responsible Fatherhood grants are subject to sequestration.

collect data necessary to evaluate and oversee this program, and ACF recommends setting aside one percent for national evaluation of the program.

The focus on subsidized employment would build on the success of the TANF Emergency Contingency Fund, established by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, in putting people to work by creating much-needed access to jobs. States and employers responded to the ability of TANF emergency funds to reimburse the development of subsidized employment programs, placing over 260,000 unemployed individuals in subsidized jobs. States are interested in operating or expanding subsidized employment programs, but it is difficult for them to do so without additional resources.

Performance measure 22A demonstrates the extent to which states engage families with a work-eligible individual in countable work-related activities for the minimum hours required to count toward state work participation requirements. This efficiency measure includes both the overall and two-parent work participation rates. By statute, states must meet specific work participation rates each year. States must engage 50 percent of families with a work-eligible individual (not otherwise disregarded) in countable work activities and 90 percent of their two-parent families with two work-eligible individuals; however, these general target rates are adjusted downward by the amount of each state's caseload reduction credit. A state's caseload reduction credit is the percentage point decline in its average monthly caseload compared to FY 2005 (excluding reductions resulting from changes in eligibility criteria). The caseload reduction credit may increase if a state seeks credit for spending beyond its required level of maintenance-of-effort spending. This efficiency measure compares states' actual overall and two-parent rates to the required rates in a specific year. All states and territories must meet an overall caseload work participation requirement; only those states and territories, however, that serve two-parent families are subject to a two-parent work participation requirement.

States that fail to meet one or both work participation rates (adjusted by the caseload reduction credit) are subject to a financial penalty. A state that fails to meet a participation rate has 60 days to submit a request for a reasonable cause exception. A state may also submit a corrective compliance plan to correct the violation and ensure continued compliance with the participation requirements. If a state achieves compliance with work participation rates in the time frame that the plan specifies, then a penalty is not imposed. ACF will work with states that do not meet the participation requirements to assist them in achieving compliance and meeting their required rates. In particular, ACF reviews and, where possible, approves any corrective compliance plans, which allow states and territories to avoid financial penalty by improving future performance. In addition, ACF offers assistance to help improve performance. In FY 2008, a baseline was established of 80 percent of state and territory work participation rates meeting or exceeding their targets. In FY 2009, a rate of 80 percent was maintained, and in FY 2010 the rate increased to 82 percent. In FY 2015, the program aims to have 100 percent of states and territories meet or exceed work participation requirements. In order to meet this goal, ACF continues to work with states to inform them of their work participation rate status throughout the year and to work with states that fall short of their targets to improve performance in future years.

## Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2015 Target +/- FY 2014 Target
<u>22.1LT and 22A</u> : Increase the percentage of states that meet or exceed work participation rate requirements. <sup>1</sup> (Efficiency)	FY 2010: 82%  (Historical Actual)	100%	100%	Maintain
<u>22.2LT and 22B</u> : Increase the percentage of newly employed adult Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) recipients. <sup>2</sup> (Outcome)	FY 2012: 30.4%  Target: 30.6%  (Target Exceeded)	Prior Result +0.1PP	Prior Result + 0.1PP	N/A
<u>22.3LT and 22C</u> : Increase the percentage of adult TANF recipients/former recipients employed in one quarter that were still employed in the next two consecutive quarters. <sup>3</sup> (Outcome)	FY 2012: 64.7%  Target: 64.5%  (Target Exceeded)	Prior Result +0.1PP	Prior Result + 0.5PP	N/A
<u>22.4LT and 22D</u> : Increase the percentage rate of earnings gained by employed adult TANF recipients/former recipients between a base quarter and a second subsequent quarter. <sup>4</sup> (Outcome)	FY 2012: 34.0%  Target: 34.5%  (Target Exceeded)	Prior Result +0.1PP	Prior Result + 0.1PP	N/A
<u>22E</u> : Increase the rate of case closures related to employment, child support collected, and marriage. (Outcome)	FY 2012: 18.4% <sup>5</sup>  Target: 18.2%  (Target Exceeded)	Prior Result + 0.1PP	Prior Result + 0.1PP	N/A
<u>22i</u> : Average monthly number of TANF and separate state program (SSP) families receiving assistance. (Output)	FY 2012: 1,876,426  (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

<sup>1</sup> The wording of this performance measure was updated to improve clarity. This performance measure excludes territories, but includes the District of Columbia.

<sup>2</sup> This performance measure is included in the FY 2010-2015 HHS Strategic Plan. This performance measure excludes territories, but includes the District of Columbia. The performance targets and results for FY 2009 through FY 20121 have been revised from past years to include only those states that provided universe data for the entire time period. While this limits the generalizability of the findings, the data from sample states were not deemed reliable due to data limitations and sampling error.

<sup>3</sup> This performance measure excludes territories, but includes the District of Columbia. The performance targets and results for FY 2009 through FY 2012 have been revised from past years to include only those states that provided universe data for the entire time period. While this limits the generalizability of the findings, the data from sample states were not deemed reliable due to data limitations and sampling error.

<sup>4</sup> This performance measure excludes territories, but includes the District of Columbia. The performance targets and results for FY 2009 through FY 2012 have been revised from past years to include only those states that provided universe data for the entire time period. While this limits the generalizability of the findings, the data from sample states were not deemed reliable due to data limitations and sampling error.

<sup>5</sup> The measure is calculated using caseload data.

Resource and Program Data  
State Family Assistance Grants

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$16,488,667,000	\$16,488,667,000	\$16,488,667,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$16,488,667,000	\$16,488,667,000	\$16,488,667,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	110	110	110
New Starts			
#	110	110	110
\$	\$16,488,667,000	\$16,488,667,000	\$16,488,667,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Resource and Program Data  
Territories -- Family Assistance Grants

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$77,875,000	\$77,875,000	\$77,875,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$77,875,000	\$77,875,000	\$77,875,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	3	3	3
New Starts			
#	3	3	3
\$	\$77,875,000	\$77,875,000	\$77,875,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Resource and Program Data  
Healthy Marriage Promotion and Responsible Fatherhood Grants

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	\$123,777,583	\$122,977,584	\$125,050,000
Research/Evaluation	13,198,066	13,200,000	13,200,000
Demonstration/Development	3,743,077	3,750,000	3,750,000
Training/Technical Assistance	3,879,039	4,000,000	4,000,000
Program Support	3,757,625	4,200,416	4,000,000
Total, Resources	\$148,355,390	\$148,128,000	\$150,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	138	138	138
New Starts			
#	2	0	135
\$	\$1,289,408	\$0	\$125,050,000
Continuations			
#	136	138	3
\$	\$123,880,267	\$124,537,584	\$1,560,000
Contracts			
#	18	17	17
\$	\$18,781,798	\$19,029,000	\$19,029,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	7	4	4
\$	\$849,552	\$561,000	\$561,000

Notes:

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

Resource and Program Data  
Tribal Work Programs

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$7,534,823	\$7,633,000	\$7,633,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$7,534,823	\$7,633,000	\$7,633,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	78	78	78
New Starts			
#	78	78	78
\$	\$7,534,823	\$7,633,000	\$7,633,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Resource and Program Data  
Monitoring and Oversight

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			\$2,000,000
Demonstration/Development			1,500,000
Training/Technical Assistance			5,000,000
Program Support			1,500,000
Total, Resources	\$0	\$0	\$10,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	0	0	0
New Starts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	7
\$	\$0	\$0	\$8,500,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Notes:

1. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, printing costs, and travel.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

State Table - Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

FY 2015 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.558

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Difference from FY 2014 Enacted
Alabama	93,315,207	93,315,207	93,315,207	0
Alaska	45,260,334	45,260,334	45,260,334	0
Arizona	200,141,299	200,141,299	200,141,299	0
Arkansas	56,732,858	56,732,858	56,732,858	0
California	3,659,356,587	3,657,747,495	3,657,747,495	0
Colorado	136,056,690	136,056,690	136,056,690	0
Connecticut	266,788,107	266,788,107	266,788,107	0
Delaware	32,290,981	32,290,981	32,290,981	0
District of Columbia	92,609,815	92,609,815	92,609,815	0
Florida	562,340,120	562,340,120	562,340,120	0
Georgia	330,741,739	330,741,739	330,741,739	0
Hawaii	98,904,788	98,904,788	98,904,788	0
Idaho	30,412,562	30,412,562	30,412,562	0
Illinois	585,056,960	585,056,960	585,056,960	0
Indiana	206,799,109	206,799,109	206,799,109	0
Iowa	131,030,394	131,030,394	131,030,394	0
Kansas	101,931,061	101,931,061	101,931,061	0
Kentucky	181,287,669	181,287,669	181,287,669	0
Louisiana	163,971,985	163,971,985	163,971,985	0
Maine	78,120,889	78,120,889	78,120,889	0
Maryland	229,098,032	229,098,032	229,098,032	0
Massachusetts	459,371,116	459,371,116	459,371,116	0
Michigan	775,352,858	775,352,858	775,352,858	0
Minnesota	263,434,070	263,434,070	263,434,070	0
Mississippi	86,767,578	86,767,578	86,767,578	0
Missouri	217,051,740	217,051,740	217,051,740	0
Montana	38,039,116	38,039,116	38,039,116	0
Nebraska	57,513,601	57,513,601	57,513,601	0
Nevada	43,907,517	43,907,517	43,907,517	0
New Hampshire	38,521,261	38,521,261	38,521,261	0
New Jersey	404,034,823	404,034,823	404,034,823	0
New Mexico	110,578,100	110,578,100	110,578,100	0
New York	2,442,930,602	2,442,930,602	2,442,930,602	0
North Carolina	302,239,599	302,239,599	302,239,599	0
North Dakota	26,399,809	26,399,809	26,399,809	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Difference from FY 2014 Enacted
Ohio	727,968,260	727,968,260	727,968,260	0
Oklahoma	145,281,442	145,281,442	145,281,442	0
Oregon	166,798,629	166,798,629	166,798,629	0
Pennsylvania	719,499,305	719,499,305	719,499,305	0
Rhode Island	95,021,587	95,021,587	95,021,587	0
South Carolina	99,967,824	99,967,824	99,967,824	0
South Dakota	21,279,651	21,279,651	21,279,651	0
Tennessee	191,523,797	191,523,797	191,523,797	0
Texas	486,256,752	486,256,752	486,256,752	0
Utah	75,609,475	75,609,475	75,609,475	0
Vermont	47,353,181	47,353,181	47,353,181	0
Virginia	158,285,172	158,285,172	158,285,172	0
Washington	380,544,968	380,544,968	380,544,968	0
West Virginia	110,176,310	110,176,310	110,176,310	0
Wisconsin	314,499,354	314,499,354	314,499,354	0
Wyoming	18,500,530	18,500,530	18,500,530	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>16,306,955,213</b>	<b>16,305,346,121</b>	<b>16,305,346,121</b>	<b>0</b>
Indian Tribes	181,712,012	183,321,104	183,321,104	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>181,712,012</b>	<b>183,321,104</b>	<b>183,321,104</b>	<b>0</b>
Guam	3,465,478	3,465,478	3,465,478	0
Puerto Rico	71,047,191	71,047,191	71,047,191	0
Virgin Islands	2,846,564	2,846,564	2,846,564	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>77,359,233</b>	<b>77,359,233</b>	<b>77,359,233</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>16,566,026,458</b>	<b>16,566,026,458</b>	<b>16,566,026,458</b>	<b>0</b>
Discretionary Funds	148,335,390	148,128,000	150,000,000	1,872,000
Other	7,535,110	22,633,000	22,633,000	0
<b>Subtotal, Adjustments</b>	<b>155,870,500</b>	<b>170,761,000</b>	<b>172,633,000</b>	<b>1,872,000</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>\$16,721,896,958</b>	<b>\$16,736,787,458</b>	<b>\$16,738,659,458</b>	<b>\$1,872,000</b>

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES  
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

PAYMENTS FOR FOSTER CARE AND PERMANENCY

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

**FY 2015 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis**

For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, title IV-E of the Social Security Act, [\$4,806,000,000]\$4,832,000,000.

For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, title IV-E of the Social Security Act, for the first quarter of fiscal year [2015]2016, \$2,300,000,000.

For [making]carrying out, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, [payments to States or other non-Federal entities under ]except as otherwise provided, section 474 of title IV-E of the Social Security Act, for the last 3 months of the current fiscal year for unanticipated costs, incurred for the current fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary.

*(Department of Health and Human Services Appropriations Act, 2014.)*

<b>Language Provision</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
For [making]carrying out, after May 31 of the current fiscal year,	Change was suggested to clarify that the following funds may be used for administrative expenses associated with providing the payments under the following titles.
[payments to States or other non-Federal entities under ]	Language not necessary with the "carrying out" revision.
<i>except as otherwise provided</i>	The following funds are not available for the purpose of supplanting or supplementing other funds/purposes already provided elsewhere in law. There are specific appropriations in Children and Families Services Programs for two grant programs in title IV-E (473B and 477(i), and "for necessary administrative costs to carry out [title IV]".

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

**Authorizing Legislation**

	FY 2014 Amount Authorized	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Amount Authorized	FY 2015 Budget Request
1. Foster Care [Sections 470, 474 and 476(a-b) of the Social Security Act]	Such sums	\$4,278,949,667	Such sums	\$4,291,000,000
2. Demonstration to Address the Over- Prescription of Psychotropic Medications for Children in Foster Care [proposal]				250,000,000
3. Chafee Foster Care Independence Program [Section 470, 474, and 477 of the Social Security Act]	\$140,000,000	139,963,828	140,000,000	140,000,000
4. Adoption Assistance [Sections 470 and 474 of the Social Security Act]	Such sums	2,463,000,000	Such sums	2,504,000,000
5. Guardianship Assistance [Section 470 and 474 of the Social Security Act]	Such sums	124,000,000	Such sums	99,000,000
6. Technical Assistance and Implementation Services for Tribal Programs (pre- appropriated) [Section 476(c) of the Social Security Act]	3,000,000	2,961,081	3,000,000	3,000,000
Total request level	Such sums	\$7,008,874,576	Such sums	\$7,287,000,000
Total request level against definite authorizations		\$142,924,909		\$143,000,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

**Appropriations History Table**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Budget Estimate to Congress</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
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

<u>Year</u>	<u>Budget Estimate to Congress</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
2013		
Appropriation	5,062,000,000	
Advance	2,100,000,000	2,100,000,000
Pre-appropriated	3,000,000	3,000,000
Indefinite		4,527,379,551
Sequestration		-24,531
Total	7,165,000,000	6,630,355,020
2014		
Appropriation	4,808,000,000	4,806,000,000
Advance	2,200,000,000	2,200,000,000
Pre-appropriated	3,000,000	3,000,000
Sequestration		-125,424
Total	7,011,000,000	7,008,874,576
2015		
Appropriation	5,084,000,000	
Advance	2,200,000,000	2,200,000,000
Pre-appropriated	3,000,000	3,000,000
Total	7,287,000,000	
2016		
Advance	2,300,000,000	
Pre-appropriated	3,000,000	3,000,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

**Amounts Available for Obligation**

<u>Budgetary Resources</u>	FY 2013 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2014 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2015 <u>Current Law</u>	FY 2015 <u>President's Budget</u>
Advance, B.A.	\$2,100,000,000	\$2,200,000,000	\$2,200,000,000	\$2,200,000,000
Definite, B.A.	0	4,806,000,000	4,832,000,000	5,084,000,000
Indefinite, B.A.	4,527,380,000	0	0	0
Pre-appropriated, B.A.	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Sequestration	-25,000	-125,000	0	0
<b>Subtotal, Net Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$6,630,355,000</b>	<b>\$7,008,875,000</b>	<b>\$7,035,000,000</b>	<b>\$7,287,000,000</b>
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-38,000	-128,000,000	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	0	0	-200,000,000	-200,000,000
<b>Total Obligations</b>	<b>\$6,630,317,000</b>	<b>\$6,880,875,000</b>	<b>\$6,835,000,000</b>	<b>\$7,087,000,000</b>
<i>Advance Requested for FY 2016</i>			<i>\$2,300,000,000</i>	<i>\$2,300,000,000</i>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

**Budget Authority by Activity**

<u>Activity</u>	<u>FY 2013 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2014 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2015 Current Law</u>	<u>FY 2015 President's Budget</u>
Foster Care	\$4,132,147,000	\$4,278,950,000	\$4,289,000,000	\$4,291,000,000
Demonstration to Address Over-Prescription of Psychotropic Drugs for Children in Foster Care	0	0	0	250,000,000
Adoption Assistance	2,278,135,000	2,463,000,000	2,504,000,000	2,504,000,000
Guardianship Assistance	77,099,000	124,000,000	99,000,000	99,000,000
Chafee Foster Care Independence Program	139,999,000	139,964,000	140,000,000	140,000,000
Tribal IV-E Technical Assistance (Pre- Appropriated)	2,975,000	2,961,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
<b>Total, Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$6,630,355,000</b>	<b>\$7,008,875,000</b>	<b>\$7,035,000,000</b>	<b>\$7,287,000,000</b>
<i>Advance Requested for FY 2016</i>			<i>\$2,300,000,000</i>	<i>\$2,300,000,000</i>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

**Summary of Changes**

FY 2014 Current Law	
Total estimated budget authority	\$7,008,875,000
(Obligations)	(\$6,880,875,000)
FY 2015 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	\$7,287,000,000
(Obligations)	(\$7,087,000,000)
Net change	+\$278,125,000

<u>Description of Changes</u>	<u>FY 2014 Current Law</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Increases:</u>		
A. <u>Built-in:</u>		
1) <b>Adoption Assistance:</b> Technical baseline change.	\$2,463,000,000	+\$41,000,000
2) <b>Foster Care:</b> Technical baseline change.	\$4,278,950,000	+\$10,050,000
3) <b>Tribal IV-E Technical Assistance (Pre-Appropriated):</b> Technical baseline change.	\$2,961,000	+\$39,000
4) <b>Chafee Foster Care Independence Program:</b> Technical baseline change.	\$139,964,000	+\$36,000
Subtotal, Built-in Increases		+\$51,125,000
B. <u>Program:</u>		
1) <b>Demonstration to Address Over-Prescription of Psychotropic Drugs for Children in Foster Care:</b> Supports demonstration to address the over-prescription of psychotropic medications for children and foster care.	\$0	+\$250,000,000
2) <b>Foster Care:</b> Supports proposed requirement that child support payments made on behalf of children in foster care be used in the best interest of the child.	\$4,278,950,000	+\$2,000,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+\$252,000,000
Total, Increases		+\$303,125,000
<u>Decreases:</u>		
A. <u>Built-in:</u>		
1) <b>Guardianship Assistance:</b> Technical baseline change.	\$124,000,000	-\$25,000,000
Subtotal, Built-in Decreases		-\$25,000,000
Total, Decreases		-\$25,000,000
Net Change		+\$278,125,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
 Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

**Justification**

Funding Level	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	Change From FY 2014 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	\$6,630,355,000	\$7,008,875,000	\$7,287,000,000	+\$278,125,000
<b>Total, Obligations</b>	<b>\$6,630,317,000</b>	<b>\$6,880,875,000</b>	<b>\$7,087,000,000</b>	<b>+\$206,125,000</b>

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

2015 Authorization ..... Indefinite with legislative changes pending Congressional action; pre-appropriated funds of \$3,000,000 for tribal technical assistance; definite authorization of \$140,000,000 for the Chafee Foster Care Independence Program

Allocation Method ..... Formula Grant

**General Statement**

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

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

The Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008 (Fostering Connections, P.L. 110-351) contains numerous provisions that affect the Foster Care and Adoption Assistance programs, including allowing federally-recognized Indian tribes, Indian tribal organizations and tribal consortia to apply to operate title IV-E programs directly beginning in FY 2010. The law also created a new Guardianship Assistance entitlement program that allows states and tribes operating title IV-E programs the option to provide kinship guardianship assistance payments under title IV-E for relatives taking legal guardianship of eligible children who have been in foster care. The Guardianship Assistance program option for states became effective upon enactment of P.L. 110-351 on October 7, 2008. Other significant changes to the programs include amending the definition of child to provide title IV-E agencies the option to increase the age limit for assistance on behalf of certain children (beginning in FY 2011); a gradual de-linking of title IV-E Adoption Assistance from the Aid to Families with

Dependent Children (AFDC) eligibility requirements (beginning in FY 2010); and making available federal reimbursement under title IV-E training for additional defined categories of trainees, subject to a gradually increasing rate of federal financial participation (FFP) over five years.

### **Program Description and Accomplishments**

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

The average monthly number of children for whom title IV-E agencies in states and eligible tribes receive federal foster care payments has declined from more than 300,000 in FY 1999 to approximately 158,800 in FY 2013 and 152,700 projected for FY 2014. Title IV-E caseload decline can be attributed to several factors, including a reduction in the overall foster care population, increased adoptions, and, notably, fixed income eligibility guidelines. Title IV-E agencies can only claim reimbursement for title IV-E eligible children, children whose biological families would have qualified for the defunct Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program under the 1996 income standards, not adjusted for inflation. Fewer and fewer families meet these static income standards over time, thereby reducing the number of children who are eligible for title IV-E foster care maintenance payments. The federal title IV-E participation for maintenance payments stood at approximately 51.8 percent of all children in foster care in FY 2000. The FY 2013 federal IV-E participation rate is approximately 41 percent of all children in foster care nationally.

Beginning in FY 2010, federally-recognized Indian tribes, Indian tribal organizations and tribal consortia (hereafter tribes) with approved title IV-E plans also became eligible for the program. In addition, \$3 million is directly appropriated for FY 2009 and each fiscal year thereafter for technical assistance to tribes, including grants to assist tribes in developing title IV-E plans. ACF has awarded planning grants to 22 tribes since FY 2009. In addition, the first direct tribal IV-E grantee began operation of its program in FY 2012. A second direct tribal IV-E grantee was approved in March 2013 and the first tribal consortium was approved in December 2013. Additional tribes are expected to be approved to operate title IV-E programs in FY 2014 and FY 2015.

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

Beginning in FY 2010, in accordance with Fostering Connections, revised Adoption Assistance eligibility requirements that exclude consideration of AFDC and SSI income eligibility requirements are being

phased in over a nine-year period, based primarily on the age of the child in the year the adoption assistance agreement is finalized. For FY 2014, the phase-in of the exclusion of consideration of AFDC and SSI applies to otherwise eligible children for whom an adoption assistance agreement is entered into and who have reached the age of eight. The revised eligibility requirements also apply to children based on time in care and to siblings of children to whom the revised eligibility criteria apply. In FY 2010, federally-recognized Indian tribes, Indian tribal organizations and tribal consortia with approved title IV-E plans also became eligible for the program.

Funds also are used for the administrative costs of managing the program and training staff and adoptive parents. The number of children subsidized by this program and the level of federal reimbursement has increased significantly as permanent adoptive homes are found for more children. The average monthly number of children for whom payments were made has increased almost 86 percent, from 228,000 in FY 2000 to approximately an estimated 436,400 in FY 2013 and 440,200 projected in FY 2014.

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

As of January 2014, 32 states and several tribes have submitted title IV-E plan amendments to enable them to make claims for federal support of eligible guardianship assistance, and 32 states and two Indian Tribes and one tribal consortium have been given final approval of those GAP amendments. The average monthly number of children for whom states receive guardianship assistance payments is an estimated 18,100 in FY 2013 and projected to be 19,200 in FY 2014. ACF will continue to work closely with states, as well as tribes, to help them in implementing guardianship assistance programs.

#### Child Welfare Waiver Demonstrations

The Child and Family Services Improvement and Innovation Act (P.L. 112-34), signed into law on September 30, 2011, provided HHS with authority to approve up to ten title IV-E child welfare demonstration projects in each of fiscal years 2012-2014 under section 1130 of the Social Security Act. These demonstration projects involve the waiver of certain requirements of titles IV-E and IV-B of the Social Security Act, allowing for more flexible use of federal funds in order to test new approaches to service delivery and financing structures. It is anticipated that this flexibility will result in improved outcomes for children and families involved in the child welfare system, while remaining cost neutral to the federal government. The law requires that the IV-E agency's waiver demonstration project have one or more of the following goals:

- Increase permanency for all infants, children, and youth by reducing the time in foster placements when possible and promoting a successful transition to adulthood for older youth.

- Increase positive outcomes for infants, children, youth, and families in their homes and communities, including tribal communities, and improve the safety and well-being of infants, children, and youth.
- Prevent child abuse and neglect and the re-entry of infants, children, and youth into foster care.

The law also established a requirement that the title IV-E agency conducting a demonstration must implement at least two child welfare program improvement policies (from a list provided in statute) within three years of the waiver application. One of the program improvement policies must be a policy the state has not implemented prior to the submission of the application, the other policy or policies may have been previously implemented. In addition to these requirements, HHS established priority consideration for applicants focusing on promoting social and emotional well-being and addressing trauma (see “Focus on Trauma”). In September 2012, nine waiver demonstrations were approved for the following states: Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin.<sup>1</sup> In September 2013, an additional eight waiver demonstrations were approved in the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, New York, Rhode Island, and Tennessee. HHS has the authority to approve up to ten more demonstration projects in FY 2014, which is the final year for waiver authority. In reviewing the proposals received, HHS will give priority consideration to those that include a strong focus on promoting social and emotional well-being and addressing trauma, as outlined in Information Memorandum ACYF-CB-IM-12-05.

### Focus on Trauma

Several efforts are underway within HHS to support state efforts to address trauma. For example, as noted above, the Department has the authority to approve up to ten title IV-E waivers per year for each fiscal year 2012, 2013, and 2014, and is prioritizing proposals that test or implement approaches that will “produce positive well-being outcomes for children, youth and their families, with particular attention to addressing the trauma experienced by children who have been abuse and/or neglected.”<sup>2</sup> In fiscal years 2012 and 2013, HHS approved new demonstration projects in 16 states and the District of Columbia. While diverse in terms of scope and target population, these projects are expected to implement approaches designed to address trauma and improve the social and emotional well-being of the children and youth being served. Most projects will incorporate appropriate screening and assessment and expand the array of evidence-based interventions available to meet the identified needs of children and families.

Additionally, through current HHS demonstration funding programs, such as the “Initiative to Improve Access to Needs-Driven, Evidence-Based/Evidence-informed Mental and Behavioral Health Services in Child Welfare” and “Partnerships to Demonstrate the Effectiveness of Supportive Housing for Families in the Child Welfare System,” states will be developing better infrastructure for screening and assessing children’s trauma-related needs and will be connecting children to evidence-based services to meet such needs (see Adoption Opportunities and Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) under Children and Families Services Programs). These efforts align well with strong, ongoing collaborations among operating divisions within HHS, including the Administration for Children and Families, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, and the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services to identify more effective and coordinated strategies across systems to address child trauma. Guidance through ACYF-CB-IM-12-07, Establishing and Maintaining Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI) Systems in State Child Welfare Agencies, provides state title IV-B and IV-E child welfare agencies

<sup>1</sup> More on each demonstration and the improvement policies selected can be found at <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/programs/child-welfare-waivers>.

<sup>2</sup> Children’s Bureau; Administration on Children, Youth and Families; Administration for Children and Families; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2012). ACYF-CB-IM-12-05: Child Welfare Waiver Demonstration Projects for Fiscal Years (FYs) 2012-2014. Washington, DC: Author.

with information to establish and maintain CQI systems. A continuous quality improvement approach will allow states to better measure the quality of trauma-informed and other services provided by determining the impact those services have on child and family level outcomes and functioning, as well as the effectiveness of processes and systems in operation in the State and/or required by federal law. Further, HHS is working to increase the use of trauma screening, assessment, and evidence-based interventions in states and is developing guidance that will outline strategies to build capacity.

As is also noted in the Promoting Safe and Stable Families chapter, establishing permanency for children who are in foster care is one of the primary missions of ACF. By definition, foster care is intended to be a temporary situation until children may safely exit to permanency, which includes the following: reunification with parent(s) or primary caretaker(s), living with other relative(s), guardianship, or adoption. Not only are children in foster care meant to achieve permanency, but ACF seeks to do this in a timely manner. Therefore, annual performance measures 7P1 and 7P2 are focused on the amount of time it takes for children in foster care to move into a permanent home. Historical data show that between FY 2004 and FY 2008, over 90 percent of children who exited foster care in less than 24 months exited to permanent homes; historical data for fiscal years 2004 through 2008 also show that of the children who exited foster care after being in care for 24 months or longer, an average of only 72 percent exited foster care to a permanent home. The baseline (established in FY 2009) for measure 7P1 showed that 91.3 percent of those children who exited foster care in less than 24 months went to permanent homes. The baseline performance for measure 7P2 showed that 72.3 percent of children who exited foster care after being in care for 24 months or longer went to permanent homes. Though no FY 2010 targets were set for either measure (since targets cannot be set retroactively for years already passed), small improvements occurred in both. In FY 2010, there was a slight increase to 91.5 percent, and FY 2011 performance again slightly improved to 91.7 percent. In FY 2012, there was a slight decrease in the percentage of children who exited foster care in less than 24 months to permanent homes to 91.5 percent, missing the FY 2012 target of 91.7 percent. ACF will continue to support state agencies as they work to move children to permanent homes. To secure permanent placements, more needs to be done to help children recover from the trauma of abuse and neglect in order to ensure improved long-term child outcomes. Given that every maltreated child has experienced some level of trauma that can have negative consequences for both permanency and well-being goals, HHS makes effectively identifying and addressing child trauma a priority. Research shows that childhood trauma experiences create a significant risk for relational and attachment difficulties and these difficulties reduce a child's likelihood of achieving permanency.<sup>3</sup>

The Foster Care, Adoption Assistance and Guardianship Assistance programs are annually appropriated entitlement programs. Federal financial participation (FFP) in maintenance expenditures incurred by title IV-E agencies is provided at the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP), which varies among states from 50 percent to 73 percent. In addition, HHS has formulated a tribal FMAP to be used for direct title IV-E funding to tribes which takes into consideration the tribe's service area and population. The statute requires the application of the tribal FMAP, if higher than the state FMAP, for certain payments under title IV-E agreements and contracts between states and tribes. The tribal FMAP ranges from 50 to 83 percent, but many tribes which currently participate in IV-E agreements with states, as well as tribes that are expected to begin operating the title IV-E program directly, qualify for the maximum FMAP of 83 percent. State guardianship assistance and adoption subsidy payments made on behalf of individual children vary from state to state but may not exceed foster family care rates for comparable children.

State administrative costs are matched at a 50 percent rate and allowable training for the following groups is matched at a 75 percent rate: state and local employees;; adoptive parents; relative guardians; private

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<sup>3</sup> Leathers, S.J., Spielfogel, J.E., Gleason, J.P and Rolock, N.. (2012). Behavior problems, foster home integration, and evidence-based behavioral interventions: What predicts adoption of foster children? *Children & Youth Services Review*, 34: 891-899.

child welfare agency staff providing services to children receiving title IV-E assistance; child abuse and neglect court personnel; agency, child or parent attorneys; guardians ad litem; and, court appointed special advocates.

Chafee Foster Care Independence Program – This program originated in 1986 and was permanently authorized as part of P.L. 103-66 in 1993. In FY 1999, the federal Independent Living Program was revised and amended by the enactment of title I of P.L. 106-169, the John H. Chafee Foster Care Independence Act. The Foster Care Independence Act provided states with more flexibility and additional resources to support child welfare services designed to help youth make the transition from foster care to become positive, productive adults. This program provides services to foster children under 18 who are expected to “age out” of foster care, former foster youth (ages 18-21) and, as added by Fostering Connections, youth who left foster care for kinship guardianship or adoption after age 16. This program helps these youth make the transition to independent living by providing a variety of services including, but not limited to, educational assistance, career exploration, vocational training, job placement, life skills training, home management, health services, substance abuse prevention, preventive health activities, and room and board.

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

The program is implementing the National Youth in Transition Database (NYTD), as required by P.L. 106-169, which provides data on recipient demographics and how well they transition over time. Pre-baseline data for two new performance measures (7W and 7X) are reported based on FY 2011 actual results. In FY 2011, 93 percent of youth (age 17) currently or formerly in foster care reported in the NYTD survey that they had a connection to at least one adult to whom they can go for advice or emotional support. For annual performance measure 7X, eight percent of youth currently or formerly in foster care will have at least a high school diploma or GED. Since youth surveyed by NYTD in FY 2011 were 17 years of age, this percentage is expected to grow as this cohort of youth is surveyed at ages 19 (in FY 2013) and 21 (in FY 2015).

The Multi-Site Evaluation of Foster Youth Programs, a rigorous evaluation of programs designed to help foster youth make the transition to adulthood, concluded in 2011. This evaluation, required by P.L. 106-169, was designed to examine existing programs of potential national significance as they were operating at the time. Final reports summarizing findings from all four programs evaluated – a life skills training program (Los Angeles, CA), a tutoring program (Los Angeles, CA), an employment services program (Kern County, CA), and a one-on-one intensive, individualized life skills program (State of Massachusetts) – were released between 2008 and 2011. Three of the four sites (the California sites) were not found to produce significant impacts on key outcomes of interest for the transition to adulthood. Massachusetts’ Adolescent Outreach Program did have significant findings that favored the treatment group, including treatment group youth being more likely to enroll and persist in post-secondary education and to stay in foster care past age 18. The findings regarding post-secondary education were interpreted with caution, however. The higher rate of college attendance among treatment

youth was found to be almost entirely a function of the fact that they were more likely to remain involved with the child welfare system, as Massachusetts required youth to be enrolled in school or vocational training to stay in foster care past age 18. It is important to note that individual programs in the evaluation differed in their approach and are not representative of all services for foster youth aging out of care, nor does the evaluation speak to the effectiveness of the CFCIP overall.

Even though there were few significant impacts, the Multi-Site Evaluation provided important learning about social service evaluation and tracking of foster youth that can be used in other ACF efforts, including NYTD. In 2011, ACF launched a new effort to build on the work of the Multi-Site Evaluation and develop the next tests of Chafee-funded services and programs. This contract to plan a next generation evaluation agenda for the John H. Chafee Foster Care Independence Program includes a multi-phased effort that began with an assessment of what is known about programs and interventions that serve foster youth, as well as what might be learned from other fields. Subsequent phases will include a field assessment of programs that could be evaluated, conversations with key stakeholders about an evaluation agenda, and in-depth work with potential evaluation sites to strengthen intervention models and prepare sites for evaluation. This agenda planning contract will lay the foundation for future evaluation.

ACF has joined with OMB's Partnership Fund for Program Integrity Innovation in a project focused on Automation of Foster Care Transfer Records: ACF will work with states to test a web-based system for exchange of foster care information with the goal of expeditious exchange of case documentation, timeliness of communication and case assignment. Results will guide and support continuous quality improvement

**Budget Request** – The FY 2015 request for the Foster Care and Permanency programs of \$7,287,000,000 reflects FY 2015 current law of \$7,035,000,000 adjusted by +\$252,000,000 to support proposed legislation discussed below. This is \$278,125,000 above the FY 2014 enacted level. In addition to the legislative proposals discussed below, this funding request supports continuing implementation of Fostering Connections, ongoing baseline IV-E program changes under current law, and includes the \$3,000,000 in pre-appropriated funds for technical assistance for tribal programs. Further, \$2,300,000,000 will be needed for the first quarter of FY 2016 to assure the timely awarding of first quarter grants.

In FY 2015, \$4,541,000,000 is requested for the Foster Care program, an increase of \$252,000,000 from the FY 2015 current law estimate of \$4,289,000,000. An increase of \$250,000,000 is in support of a proposal for scaling up evidence-based psychosocial interventions as alternatives to psychotropic medications for children in child welfare, discussed below. In addition, this request continues support for the proposal to require that child support payments made on behalf of youth in foster care are used in the best interest of the child, rather than as an offset to state and federal child welfare costs. This proposal increases the funding required for Foster Care in FY 2015 by \$2,000,000 over current law and is estimated to cost an average of \$29,000,000 per year once fully implemented; \$266,000,000 over ten years.

**Demonstration to Address Over-Prescription of Psychotropic Medications for Children in Foster Care**

The Budget proposes \$250,000,000 in mandatory funding through ACF to support state efforts to build provider capacity to provide evidence-based psychosocial interventions for children in foster care and to ensure fidelity to proven models. This is in concert with a Budget proposal authorizing a five-year Medicaid demonstration to provide performance-based incentive payments to states to improve care coordination and delivery for children in foster care identified as high risk for behavioral and mental health problems. A portion of the proposed ACF funds will support evaluation activities.

The need for action in this area is evident. ACF data show that 18 percent of the approximately 400,000 children in foster care were taking one or more psychotropic medications at the time they were surveyed (NSCAW II data collected Oct. 2009 - Jan. 2011). GAO has estimated an even higher range of 21 to 39 percent. Children in foster care are prescribed psychotropic medications at far higher rates than other children served by Medicaid, and often in amounts that exceed the Food and Drug Administration's guidelines.

The existing evidence-base in the area of trauma-informed psychosocial interventions warrants a large initial investment to expand access to effective interventions. The ACF investment of \$250 million over five years would fund infrastructure and capacity building, while the Medicaid investment of \$500 million over five years would provide incentive payments to states that demonstrate measured improvement.

This proposal presents a concerted effort to reduce over-prescription of psychotropic medications for these children by increasing the availability of evidence-based psychosocial treatments that meet the complex needs of children who have experienced maltreatment. Increased access to timely and effective screening, assessment, and non-pharmaceutical treatment will reduce over-prescription of psychotropic medication as a first-line treatment strategy, improve their emotional and behavioral health, and increase the likelihood that children in foster care will exit to positive, permanent settings, with the skills and resources they need to be successful in life. The Administration looks forward to working with Congress to address this crucial issue and improve services to some of our most vulnerable young people.

#### Current Law Estimates

The FY 2015 current law estimate for Foster Care of \$4,289,000,000 is \$10,050,333 above the FY 2014 enacted level of \$ 4,278,949,667. An estimated average of 150,800 children per month will have payments made on their behalf in the Foster Care program in FY 2015. This continues the declining trend in the number of title IV-E eligible children over the last decade, which can be attributed to several factors, including a reduction in the overall foster care population, increased adoptions, and the linking of a child's eligibility to the income standards set in the defunct AFDC criteria. While there will be a continuing decline in the number of children participating in the Foster Care program, both administrative and training costs are expected to increase, in part due to the implementation of provisions and state options in Fostering Connections.

In FY 2015, \$2,504,000,000 is requested for the Adoption Assistance program, which is the FY 2015 current law estimate. This is an increase of \$41,000,000 above FY 2014 enacted level of \$2,463,000,000. In FY 2015, an estimated average of 452,500 children per month will have payments made on their behalf.

In FY 2015, \$99,000,000 is requested for the Guardianship Assistance program, which is the FY 2015 current law estimate. This is -\$25,000,000 below the FY 2014 enacted level of \$124,000,000 and +\$14,000,000 above the updated current law estimate for FY 2014. The difference from the enacted level reflects that we previously estimated a faster rate of expansion in this program than we are currently observing. However, the program is continuing to grow, and we expect there will be an increase in the number of children participating in the Guardianship Assistance program as new states and tribes begin programs, and established states expand the implementation of their programs. An estimated average of 21,100 children per month will have payments made on their behalf in FY 2015.

The FY 2015 current law level for the Chafee Foster Care Independence Program is \$140,000,000. This will allow continued grants to states to support services to children aging out of foster care. In addition, the discretionary component of the Chafee Foster Care Independence Program includes \$45,174,000 for education and training vouchers, discussed in the Children and Families Services Programs chapter.

An annual performance measure of the adoption rate was developed as an appropriate measure of success in moving children toward permanency through adoption, taking into account the size of the pool of children in foster care for whom adoption is the appropriate goal. In FY 2010, the adoption rate reached 12.2 percent, with 52,000 children adopted, exceeding the FY 2010 target of 10.2 percent. In FY 2011, performance on this measure has remained relatively flat at 12.1 percent (with 51,000 children adopted), and exceeded the FY 2011 target (10.3 percent). In FY 2012, the adoption rate again remaining relatively flat at 12.0 percent and 52,000 children adopted, which again exceeds the target of 10.4 percent. Current performance has already surpassed the target for out-years through 2015; therefore, ACF has adjusted the FY 2015 target to 12.5 percent.

As previously noted, the Chafee Foster Care Independence Program under section 477 of the Social Security Act authorized the creation of a data collection and performance system, called the National Youth in Transition Database (NYTD). The NYTD collects information on independent living services provided to youth in foster care or who have aged out of foster care and also collects outcome information from youth in six areas: financial self-sufficiency, educational attainment, positive connections with adults, homelessness, high-risk behavior, and health insurance coverage. States began reporting information to NYTD in FY 2011, providing ACF with pre-baseline data for the two new annual performance measures, 7W and 7X. ACF anticipates establishing baseline data for both of these new performance measures pending another year of data collection, which will then allow future performance targets to be established.

### **Outputs and Outcomes Table**

#### **PAYMENTS FOR FOSTER CARE AND PERMANENCY**

##### **FOSTER CARE**

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Most Recent Result</b>	<b>FY 2014 Target</b>	<b>FY 2015 Target</b>	<b>FY 2015 Target +/- FY 2014 Target</b>
<b>7R:</b> Decrease the percent of foster children in care 12 or more months with no case plan goal (including case plan goal "Not Yet Determined"). (Child Welfare Services, PSSF, Foster Care) (Efficiency)	FY 2012: 3.7%  Target: 3.4%  (Target Not Met)	Prior Result -0.5PP	Prior Result -0.5PP	N/A
<b>7S:</b> Decrease improper payments in the title IV-E foster care program by lowering the national error rate. (Foster Care) (Efficiency)	FY 2013: 5.3%  Target: 6.0%  (Target Exceeded)	5.8%	5.5%	- 0.3
<b>7.8LT and 7T:</b> Increase the adoption rate. (Foster Care, Adoption Opportunities, Adoption Incentives, Adoption Assistance) (Outcome)	FY 2012: 12.0%  Target: 10.4%  (Target Exceeded)	12.3% <sup>1</sup>	12.5%	+ 0.2

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

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2015 Target +/- FY 2014 Target
<u>7vi</u> : Number of adoptions from foster care. (Output)	FY 2012: 52,035 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>7vij</u> : Annual estimate of improper payments. (Output)	FY 2013: \$69.7 million (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

#### ADOPTION ASSISTANCE

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2015 Target +/- FY 2014 Target
<u>7.8LT and 7T</u> : Increase the adoption rate. (Foster Care, Adoption Opportunities, Adoption Incentives, Adoption Assistance) (Outcome)	FY 2012: 12.0% Target: 10.4% (Target Exceeded)	12.3% <sup>1</sup>	12.5%	+ 0.2
<u>7vi</u> : Number of adoptions from foster care. (Output)	FY 2012: 52,035 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

#### CHAFEE INDEPENDENT LIVING PROGRAM

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2015 Target +/- FY 2014 Target
<u>7W</u> : Increase or maintain the percentage of youth currently or formerly in foster care who report in the National Youth in Transition Database (NYTD) survey having a connection to at least one adult to whom they can go for advice or emotional support. (Developmental Outcome and Efficiency)	FY 2011: 93.1% (Pre-Baseline)	N/A <sup>2</sup>	TBD	N/A
<u>7X</u> : Increase the percentage of youth currently or formerly in foster care who report in the NYTD survey having at least a high school diploma or GED. (Developmental Outcome)	FY 2011: 8% (Pre-Baseline)	N/A <sup>3</sup>	TBD	N/A

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

<sup>2</sup> Data collection for this performance measure takes place biannually; therefore there is no data to be report FY 2014.

<sup>3</sup> Data collection for this performance measure takes place biannually; therefore there is no data to be report FY 2014.

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Most Recent Result</b>	<b>FY 2014 Target</b>	<b>FY 2015 Target</b>	<b>FY 2015 Target +/- FY 2014 Target</b>
<u>7Y1</u> : Promote efficient use of CFCIP funds by increasing the number of jurisdictions that completely expend their allocations within the two-year expenditure period. (Outcome and Efficiency)	FY 2010: 47  Target: 48  (Target Not Met)	Prior Result +2% (until maintenance goal of 52 states/juris is achieved)	Prior Result +2% (until maintenance goal of 52 states/juris is achieved)	N/A
<u>7Y2</u> : Promote efficient use of CFCIP funds by decreasing the total amount of funds that remain unexpended by states at the end of the prescribed period. (Outcome and Efficiency)	FY 2010: \$1,603,963  Target: \$593,132  (Target Not Met)	Prior Result -10%	Prior Result -10%	N/A

Resource and Program Data  
Foster Care

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$4,115,458,259	\$4,241,653,667	\$4,261,752,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	16,195,369	26,796,000	28,727,000
Program Support	493,151	500,000	521,000
Total, Resources	\$4,132,146,779	\$4,268,949,667	\$4,291,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	54	53	54
New Starts			
#	52	53	54
\$	\$4,115,458,259	\$4,241,653,667	\$4,261,752,000
Continuations			
#	1	0	0
\$	\$1,500,000	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	6	6	5
\$	\$14,695,369	\$26,796,000	\$28,727,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	1
\$	\$91,394	\$92,000	\$106,000

Notes:

1. Program Support includes funding for grant panel review, information technology support, and overhead associated with technical assistance activities.

Resource and Program Data  
 Demonstration to Address Over-Prescription of Psychotropic Drugs for Children in Foster Care

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			\$12,500,000
Demonstration/Development			26,956,000
Training/Technical Assistance			10,055,000
Program Support			489,000
Total, Resources	\$0	\$0	\$50,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	0	0	TBD
New Starts			
#	0	0	TBD
\$	\$0	\$0	\$26,956,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	3
\$	\$0	\$0	\$22,555,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	1
\$	\$0	\$0	\$29,000

Notes:

1. Program Support includes funding for grant panel review, information technology support, staffing, and overhead associated with technical assistance activities.

Resource and Program Data  
Adoption Assistance

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$2,278,134,981	\$2,384,000,000	\$2,504,000,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$2,278,134,981	\$2,384,000,000	\$2,504,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	61	61	61
New Starts			
#	61	61	61
\$	\$2,278,134,981	\$2,384,000,000	\$2,504,000,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Resource and Program Data  
Guardianship Assistance

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$77,098,649	\$85,000,000	\$99,000,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$77,098,649	\$85,000,000	\$99,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	44	44	44
New Starts			
#	44	44	44
\$	\$77,098,649	\$85,000,000	\$99,000,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Resource and Program Data  
Chafee Foster Care Independence Program

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$137,900,000	\$137,900,000	\$137,900,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation	1,319,256	1,401,000	1,424,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	258,241	129,000	134,000
Program Support	521,645	533,828	542,000
Total, Resources	\$139,999,142	\$139,963,828	\$140,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	58	56	56
New Starts			
#	56	56	56
\$	\$137,900,000	\$137,900,000	\$137,900,000
Continuations			
#	1	0	0
\$	\$33,063	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	1	1	1
\$	\$1,544,434	\$1,530,000	\$1,558,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	1
\$	\$264,836	\$274,828	\$280,000

Notes:

1. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, staffing, and overhead.

Resource and Program Data  
Tribal IV-E Technical Assistance (Pre-Appropriated)

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	\$2,412,849	\$2,441,000	\$2,439,000
Program Support	524,971	520,081	561,000
Total, Resources	\$2,937,820	\$2,961,081	\$3,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	7	7	6
New Starts			
#	5	6	5
\$	\$1,476,636	\$2,441,000	\$1,504,000
Continuations			
#	2	1	1
\$	\$936,213	\$0	\$935,000
Contracts			
#	8	1	1
\$	\$78,000	\$82,000	\$80,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	3	1	1
\$	\$27,080	\$28,081	\$28,000

Notes:

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

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

State Table - Title IV-E Foster Care

FY 2015 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.658

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Difference from FY 2014 Enacted
Alabama	28,370,778	29,158,218	29,117,470	-40,748
Alaska	15,682,151	16,117,414	16,094,890	-22,524
Arizona	105,388,488	108,313,578	108,162,214	-151,364
Arkansas	40,698,233	41,827,825	41,769,372	-58,453
California	1,155,915,827	1,187,998,633	1,186,338,438	-1,660,195
Colorado	56,072,717	57,629,033	57,548,498	-80,535
Connecticut	54,832,301	56,354,189	56,275,435	-78,754
Delaware	6,548,383	6,730,135	6,720,730	-9,405
District of Columbia	36,220,252	37,225,556	37,173,535	-52,021
Florida	181,195,818	186,224,964	185,964,721	-260,243
Georgia	69,598,108	71,529,825	71,429,865	-99,960
Hawaii	13,758,674	14,140,550	14,120,789	-19,761
Idaho	8,761,138	9,004,306	8,991,723	-12,583
Illinois	184,353,615	189,470,407	189,205,628	-264,779
Indiana	61,281,135	62,982,012	62,893,997	-88,015
Iowa	20,342,641	20,907,257	20,878,040	-29,217
Kansas	23,072,247	23,712,624	23,679,487	-33,137
Kentucky	41,461,908	42,612,696	42,553,146	-59,550
Louisiana	43,088,894	44,284,840	44,222,953	-61,887
Maine	16,345,632	16,799,310	16,775,834	-23,476
Maryland	60,283,209	61,956,388	61,869,806	-86,582
Massachusetts	49,497,644	50,871,467	50,800,375	-71,092
Michigan	124,832,063	128,296,816	128,117,525	-179,291
Minnesota	40,897,915	42,033,049	41,974,310	-58,739
Mississippi	17,432,499	17,916,343	17,891,306	-25,037
Missouri	58,870,603	60,504,575	60,420,022	-84,553
Montana	11,653,204	11,976,642	11,959,905	-16,737
Nebraska	11,906,044	12,236,500	12,219,400	-17,100
Nevada	36,964,722	37,990,689	37,937,599	-53,090
New Hampshire	16,615,966	17,077,147	17,053,283	-23,864
New Jersey	94,520,582	97,144,030	97,008,275	-135,755
New Mexico	18,013,846	18,513,826	18,487,953	-25,873
New York	286,658,756	294,615,059	294,203,344	-411,715
North Carolina	66,472,846	68,317,821	68,222,349	-95,472
North Dakota	10,819,757	11,120,063	11,104,523	-15,540

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Difference from FY 2014 Enacted
Ohio	189,104,434	194,353,087	194,081,484	-271,603
Oklahoma	35,308,040	36,288,026	36,237,314	-50,712
Oregon	84,402,107	86,744,714	86,623,491	-121,223
Pennsylvania	188,645,719	193,881,640	193,610,696	-270,944
Rhode Island	12,198,369	12,536,939	12,519,419	-17,520
South Carolina	33,939,540	34,881,543	34,832,797	-48,746
South Dakota	5,320,491	5,468,163	5,460,521	-7,642
Tennessee	36,182,078	37,186,323	37,134,356	-51,967
Texas	227,220,783	233,527,367	233,201,020	-326,347
Utah	22,415,287	23,037,430	23,005,236	-32,194
Vermont	9,165,699	9,420,096	9,406,932	-13,164
Virginia	48,854,355	50,210,323	50,140,156	-70,167
Washington	79,813,797	82,029,054	81,914,421	-114,633
West Virginia	19,622,248	20,166,870	20,138,687	-28,183
Wisconsin	53,163,566	54,639,137	54,562,781	-76,356
Wyoming	1,601,791	1,646,249	1,643,949	-2,300
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4,115,386,900</b>	<b>4,229,610,748</b>	<b>4,223,700,000</b>	<b>-5,910,748</b>
Indian Tribes	3,213,671	15,000,000	39,000,000	24,000,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,213,671</b>	<b>15,000,000</b>	<b>39,000,000</b>	<b>24,000,000</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>4,118,600,571</b>	<b>4,244,610,748</b>	<b>4,262,700,000</b>	<b>18,089,252</b>
Other	0	0	52,000,000	52,000,000
Training and Technical Assistance	16,688,520	27,300,000	29,300,000	2,000,000
<b>Subtotal, Adjustments</b>	<b>16,688,520</b>	<b>27,300,000</b>	<b>81,300,000</b>	<b>54,000,000</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>\$4,135,289,091</b>	<b>\$4,271,910,748</b>	<b>\$4,344,000,000</b>	<b>\$72,089,252</b>

Notes:

- Multiple states have capped allocation waiver demonstration projects under Section 1130 of the Social Security Act for portions of their Foster Care programs. This table may not fully reflect the terms and conditions of any such waiver agreement.
- Other reflects legislative proposals in FY 2015.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

State Table - Title IV-E Adoption Assistance

FY 2015 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.659

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Difference from FY 2014 Enacted
Alabama	10,079,142	10,547,520	11,078,436	530,916
Alaska	11,383,459	11,912,449	12,512,069	599,620
Arizona	93,179,794	97,509,863	102,418,077	4,908,214
Arkansas	17,805,637	18,633,066	19,570,972	937,906
California	445,674,330	466,384,832	489,860,581	23,475,749
Colorado	19,611,064	20,522,391	21,555,397	1,033,006
Connecticut	36,723,687	38,430,238	40,364,646	1,934,408
Delaware	1,625,949	1,701,507	1,787,153	85,646
District of Columbia	14,954,001	15,648,914	16,436,611	787,697
Florida	100,903,747	105,592,748	110,907,819	5,315,071
Georgia	33,607,862	35,169,621	36,939,904	1,770,283
Hawaii	13,646,607	14,280,765	14,999,596	718,831
Idaho	6,410,240	6,708,124	7,045,781	337,657
Illinois	80,611,044	84,357,042	88,603,202	4,246,160
Indiana	57,382,927	60,049,514	63,072,140	3,022,626
Iowa	35,851,013	37,517,011	39,405,451	1,888,440
Kansas	14,844,721	15,534,556	16,316,496	781,940
Kentucky	44,989,434	47,080,095	49,449,898	2,369,803
Louisiana	17,334,978	18,140,535	19,053,649	913,114
Maine	13,747,671	14,386,526	15,110,680	724,154
Maryland	24,816,700	25,969,933	27,277,144	1,307,211
Massachusetts	31,229,472	32,680,707	34,325,709	1,645,002
Michigan	117,982,691	123,465,351	129,680,050	6,214,699
Minnesota	25,803,079	27,002,149	28,361,318	1,359,169
Mississippi	9,283,493	9,714,897	10,203,902	489,005
Missouri	37,392,119	39,129,732	41,099,350	1,969,618
Montana	7,506,667	7,855,502	8,250,913	395,411
Nebraska	11,119,726	11,636,460	12,222,188	585,728
Nevada	21,832,172	22,846,714	23,996,716	1,150,002
New Hampshire	4,226,727	4,423,143	4,645,785	222,642
New Jersey	58,235,368	60,941,568	64,009,096	3,067,528
New Mexico	19,225,177	20,118,572	21,131,251	1,012,679
New York	126,483,420	132,361,109	139,023,581	6,662,472
North Carolina	51,330,155	53,715,469	56,419,268	2,703,799
North Dakota	5,241,613	5,485,191	5,761,291	276,100

<b>STATE/TERRITORY</b>	<b>FY 2013 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2014 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2015 Estimate</b>	<b>Difference from FY 2014 Enacted</b>
Ohio	157,377,496	164,690,834	172,980,641	8,289,807
Oklahoma	35,656,819	37,313,793	39,192,004	1,878,211
Oregon	32,678,363	34,196,928	35,918,250	1,721,322
Pennsylvania	81,853,470	85,657,204	89,968,808	4,311,604
Rhode Island	6,797,903	7,113,802	7,471,879	358,077
South Carolina	15,718,854	16,449,310	17,277,295	827,985
South Dakota	3,856,356	4,035,561	4,238,693	203,132
Tennessee	39,453,698	41,287,113	43,365,323	2,078,210
Texas	107,744,658	112,751,556	118,426,970	5,675,414
Utah	7,794,095	8,156,287	8,566,838	410,551
Vermont	8,153,976	8,532,892	8,962,400	429,508
Virginia	38,907,701	40,715,743	42,765,194	2,049,451
Washington	50,483,153	52,829,107	55,488,290	2,659,183
West Virginia	19,638,593	20,551,199	21,585,655	1,034,456
Wisconsin	49,173,908	51,459,021	54,049,241	2,590,220
Wyoming	770,052	805,836	846,399	40,563
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,278,134,981</b>	<b>2,384,000,000</b>	<b>2,504,000,000</b>	<b>120,000,000</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>2,278,134,981</b>	<b>2,384,000,000</b>	<b>2,504,000,000</b>	<b>120,000,000</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>\$2,278,134,981</b>	<b>\$2,384,000,000</b>	<b>\$2,504,000,000</b>	<b>\$120,000,000</b>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

State Table - Chafee Foster Care Independence Program

FY 2015 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.674

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Difference from FY 2014 Enacted
Alabama	1,749,078	1,749,078	1,749,078	0
Alaska	588,801	588,801	588,801	0
Arizona	3,246,419	3,246,419	3,246,419	0
Arkansas	1,232,528	1,232,528	1,232,528	0
California	18,866,508	18,866,508	18,866,508	0
Colorado	2,281,975	2,281,975	2,281,975	0
Connecticut	1,458,764	1,458,764	1,458,764	0
Delaware	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
District of Columbia	1,091,992	1,091,992	1,091,992	0
Florida	6,130,927	6,130,927	6,130,927	0
Georgia	2,254,185	2,254,185	2,254,185	0
Hawaii	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
Idaho	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
Illinois	5,796,477	5,796,477	5,796,477	0
Indiana	4,013,399	4,013,399	4,013,399	0
Iowa	2,135,837	2,135,837	2,135,837	0
Kansas	1,944,943	1,944,943	1,944,943	0
Kentucky	2,282,955	2,282,955	2,282,955	0
Louisiana	1,455,821	1,455,821	1,455,821	0
Maine	565,888	565,888	565,888	0
Maryland	1,993,622	1,993,622	1,993,622	0
Massachusetts	2,928,643	2,928,643	2,928,643	0
Michigan	5,365,583	5,365,583	5,365,583	0
Minnesota	1,650,999	1,650,999	1,650,999	0
Mississippi	1,171,065	1,171,065	1,171,065	0
Missouri	3,230,073	3,230,073	3,230,073	0
Montana	563,301	563,301	563,301	0
Nebraska	1,726,819	1,726,819	1,726,819	0
Nevada	1,571,229	1,571,229	1,571,229	0
New Hampshire	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
New Jersey	2,297,848	2,297,848	2,297,848	0
New Mexico	611,034	611,034	611,034	0
New York	11,585,958	11,585,958	11,585,958	0
North Carolina	2,886,142	2,886,142	2,886,142	0
North Dakota	500,000	500,000	500,000	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Difference from FY 2014 Enacted
Ohio	3,903,550	3,903,550	3,903,550	0
Oklahoma	2,568,693	2,568,693	2,568,693	0
Oregon	2,879,433	2,879,433	2,879,433	0
Pennsylvania	5,017,075	5,017,075	5,017,075	0
Rhode Island	681,977	681,977	681,977	0
South Carolina	1,466,937	1,466,937	1,466,937	0
South Dakota	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
Tennessee	2,188,799	2,188,799	2,188,799	0
Texas	9,465,945	9,465,945	9,465,945	0
Utah	943,521	943,521	943,521	0
Vermont	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
Virginia	1,741,231	1,741,231	1,741,231	0
Washington	3,305,814	3,305,814	3,305,814	0
West Virginia	1,339,434	1,339,434	1,339,434	0
Wisconsin	2,149,568	2,149,568	2,149,568	0
Wyoming	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>136,330,790</b>	<b>136,330,790</b>	<b>136,330,790</b>	<b>0</b>
Indian Tribes	105,869	105,869	105,869	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>105,869</b>	<b>105,869</b>	<b>105,869</b>	<b>0</b>
Puerto Rico	1,463,341	1,463,341	1,463,341	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,463,341</b>	<b>1,463,341</b>	<b>1,463,341</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>137,900,000</b>	<b>137,900,000</b>	<b>137,900,000</b>	<b>0</b>
Training and Technical Assistance	2,099,142	2,063,828	2,100,000	36,172
<b>Subtotal, Adjustments</b>	<b>2,099,142</b>	<b>2,063,828</b>	<b>2,100,000</b>	<b>36,172</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>\$139,999,142</b>	<b>\$139,963,828</b>	<b>\$140,000,000</b>	<b>\$36,172</b>

Notes:

1. Training and technical assistance reflects the 1.5% set aside authorized in section 477(g)(2) of the Social Security Act.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES  
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

PROMOTING SAFE AND STABLE FAMILIES

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

**FY 2015 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis**

For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, section 436 of the Social Security Act, \$345,000,000 and [in addition], for carrying out, except as otherwise provided, section 437 of such Act, \$59,765,000.

<b>Language Provision</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
[in addition]	It is not clear why the language "in addition" here is necessary, and its inclusion here could raise questions as to why this language does not appear in other places in HHS appropriations.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

**Authorizing Legislation**

	FY 2014 Amount Authorized	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Amount Authorized	FY 2015 Budget Request
1. Promoting Safe and Stable Families [Sections 436, 437 and 438 of the Social Security Act] <sup>11</sup>	\$545,000,000	\$379,925,000	\$545,000,000	\$404,765,000
2. Family Connection Grants [Section 427(h) of the Social Security Act] <sup>12</sup>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$15,000,000
3. Personal Responsibility Education Program [Pre-Appropriated, Section 513 of the Social Security Act] <sup>13</sup>	\$75,000,000	\$69,600,000	\$0	\$75,000,000
4. Abstinence Education [Pre-Appropriated, Section 510 of the Social Security Act] <sup>14</sup>	\$50,000,000	\$46,400,000	\$0	\$0
Total request level		\$495,925,000		\$494,765,000
Total request level against definite authorizations	\$685,000,000	\$495,925,000	\$545,000,000	\$494,765,000

**Appropriations Not Authorized by Law**

Program	Last Year of Authorization	Authorization Level in Last Year of Authorization	Appropriations in Last Year of Authorization	Appropriations in FY 2014
Family Connection Grants [Section 427(h) of the Social Security Act]	FY 2013	\$15,000,000	\$14,235,000	\$0

<sup>11</sup> Expires September 30, 2016.

<sup>12</sup> Expired September 30, 2013.

<sup>13</sup> Expires September 30, 2014.

<sup>14</sup> Expires September 30, 2014.

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**Appropriations History Table**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Budget Estimate to Congress</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
2006		
Appropriation	410,000,000	435,000,000
Pre-appropriated		20,000,000
Rescission		-900,000
Section 202 Transfer		-61,000
Total		454,039,000
2007		
Appropriation	434,100,000	434,100,000
Pre-appropriated		20,000,000
Total		454,100,000
2008		
Appropriation	434,100,000	409,437,000
Pre-appropriated		20,000,000
Rescission		-1,126,000
Total		428,311,000
2009		
Appropriation	408,311,000	408,311,000
Pre-appropriated		35,000,000
Total		443,311,000
2010		
Appropriation	408,311,000	533,311,000
Pre-appropriated		160,000,000
Total	408,311,000	568,311,000
2011		
Appropriation	408,311,000	428,311,000
Pre-appropriated		140,000,000
Rescission		-127,000
Total	408,311,000	568,184,000
2012		
Appropriation	428,311,000	408,184,000
Pre-appropriated		140,000,000
Rescission		-119,000
Total	428,311,000	548,065,000
2013		
Appropriation	408,065,000	408,065,000
Pre-appropriated		140,000,000

<u>Year</u>	<u>Budget Estimate to Congress</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
Rescission		-126,000
Sequestration		-27,908,000
Secretary's 1% Transfer		-94,000
Total	408,065,000	519,937,000
2014		
Appropriation	423,065,000	404,765,000
Pre-appropriated		125,000,000
Sequestration		-33,840,000
Total	423,065,000	495,925,000
2015		
Appropriation	404,765,000	
Pre-appropriated	90,000,000	
Total	494,765,000	

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**Amounts Available for Obligation**

<u>Budgetary Resources</u>	FY 2013 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2014 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2015 <u>President's Budget</u>
Annual, B.A.	\$408,065,000	\$404,765,000	\$404,765,000
Pre-Appropriated, B.A.	140,000,000	125,000,000	90,000,000
Rescission	-126,000	0	0
Sequestration	-27,908,000	-33,840,000	0
<b>Subtotal, Net Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$520,031,000</b>	<b>\$495,925,000</b>	<b>\$494,765,000</b>
Secretary's 1 % Transfer	-94,000	0	0
<b>Subtotal, Adjusted Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$519,937,000</b>	<b>\$495,925,000</b>	<b>\$494,765,000</b>
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-10,630,000	-9,400,000	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	15,908,000	8,407,000	0
Unobligated Balance, adjustment	-246,000	0	0
Recoveries of prior year obligations	504,000	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	-8,407,000	0	0
<b>Total Obligations</b>	<b>\$517,066,000</b>	<b>\$494,932,000</b>	<b>\$494,765,000</b>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
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**Budget Authority by Activity**

<u>Activity</u>	FY 2013 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2014 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2015 <u>President's Budget</u>
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	\$387,077,000	\$379,925,000	\$404,765,000
<u>Pre-appropriated:</u>			
Family Connection Grants	14,235,000	0	15,000,000
Personal Responsibility Education Program	71,175,000	69,600,000	75,000,000
Abstinence Education Program	47,450,000	46,400,000	0
<b>Total, Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$519,937,000</b>	<b>\$495,925,000</b>	<b>\$494,765,000</b>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

**Summary of Changes**

FY 2014 Estimate		
Total estimated budget authority		\$495,925,000
(Obligations)		(\$494,932,000)
FY 2015 Estimate		
Total estimated budget authority		\$494,765,000
Net change		-\$1,160,000

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<u>Description of Changes</u>	<u>FY 2014 Estimate</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Increases:</u>		
A. <u>Built-in:</u>		
1) <b>Promoting Safe and Stable Families, Mandatory:</b> Technical baseline change.	\$320,160,000	+\$24,840,000
Subtotal, Built-in Increases		+\$24,840,000
B. <u>Program:</u>		
1) <b>Family Connection Grants (Pre-Appropriated):</b> Reauthorization of Family Connection Grants through FY 2016.	\$0	+\$15,000,000
2) <b>Personal Responsibility Education Program (Pre-Appropriated):</b> Reauthorize PREP funding at \$75M.	\$69,600,000	+\$5,400,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+\$20,400,000
Total, Increases		+\$45,240,000
<u>Decreases:</u>		
A. <u>Program:</u>		
1) <b>Abstinence Education Program (Pre-appropriated):</b> Technical Baseline Change.	\$46,400,000	-\$46,400,000
Subtotal, Program Decreases		-\$46,400,000
Total, Decreases		-\$46,400,000
Net Change		-\$1,160,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

**Justification**

Funding Level	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget	Change From FY 2014 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	\$519,937,000	\$495,925,000	\$494,765,000	-\$1,160,000
<b>Total, Obligations</b>	<b>\$517,066,000</b>	<b>\$494,932,000</b>	<b>\$494,765,000</b>	<b>-\$166,000</b>

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

2015 Authorization ..... \$545,000,000 for Promoting Safe and Stable Families and such sums as may be appropriated for Family Connection Grants and the Personal Responsibility Education Program, pending Congressional action on the proposals in this request

Allocation Method ..... Formula Grant, Competitive Grant

**General Statement**

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

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

for parents and primary caregivers, and for services and activities to facilitate access to and visitation of children in foster care by parents and siblings.

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

The PSSF account also includes two programs funded under title V of the Social Security Act: Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP) and Abstinence Education. Of the \$75 million of PREP funds, 78 percent go to projects that replicate effective, evidence-based program models or substantially incorporate elements of projects that have been proven to delay sexual activity, increase condom or contraceptive use for sexually active youth, or reduce pregnancy among youth. An additional \$10 million of PREP funds go to research and demonstration projects that implement innovative strategies for preventing adolescent pregnancy (e.g. PREIS). Young people are educated on both abstinence and contraception to prevent pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS. The program targets youth ages 10 to 19 who are homeless, in foster care, live in rural areas or in geographic areas with high teen birth rates, or come from racial or ethnic minority groups. The program also supports pregnant youth and mothers under the age of 21. The Abstinence Education program provides funding to states and territories for abstinence education, and where appropriate, mentoring, counseling and adult supervision to promote abstinence from sexual activity. Projects focus on those groups most likely to bear children out of wedlock, including youth, ages 10 to 19, who are homeless, in foster care, live in rural areas or geographic areas with high teen birth rates, or come from racial or ethnic minority groups.

### **Program Description and Accomplishments** –

#### Promoting Safe and Stable Families

*Formula Grants* – Funds are distributed to states based on the state's share of children in all states receiving Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits. States are entitled to payments equal to their allotments for use in paying no more than 75 percent of the costs of activities under the approved state plan. The remaining 25 percent of costs must be paid with funds from non-federal sources. States carry out a comprehensive planning process, consulting with a broad range of public and private agencies providing services to families, as well as with parents and families themselves, to ensure that services are coordinated and that funds are spent in a manner responsive to the needs of families.

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

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

- From the mandatory funds, \$40 million is allocated to two purposes: (1) formula grants for states to improve the quality of caseworker visits with children in foster care, with an emphasis on improving caseworker decision making, training and retention, and (2) competitive grants for

regional partnerships to provide services and activities to work with children and families impacted by a parent's or caretaker's substance abuse. P.L. 112-34 designates \$20 million targeted to each of these initiatives for each fiscal year.

- Nine million dollars of the mandatory appropriation and 3.3 percent of any discretionary appropriation are to be used for the basic State Court Improvement program (CIP) grants to assess and improve handling of court proceedings related to foster care and adoption. An additional \$20 million is allocated for grants to improve data collection and collaboration between courts and child welfare agencies, and train judges, attorneys and other legal persons in child welfare cases. Finally, under P.L. 112-34, an additional \$1 million in mandatory funding is provided for grants to be awarded on a competitive basis among the highest courts of Indian tribes or tribal consortia.
- Six million dollars of the mandatory appropriation and 3.3 percent of any discretionary appropriation are set aside for evaluation, research and training, of which \$2 million must address the child welfare worker and substance abuse initiatives.

The Fostering Connections to Success and Improving Adoptions Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-351), created the Family Connection Grant program for the purpose of helping children who are in, or at risk of entering, foster care reconnect with family members. It pre-appropriated \$15 million through FY 2013 for competitive, matching grants to state, local, or tribal child welfare agencies and private non-profit organizations to establish: 1) kinship navigator programs (a \$5 million set-aside); 2) programs using intensive family-finding efforts to locate biological family members and reestablish relationships; 3) programs using family group decision-making meetings; or 4) residential family treatment programs. No more than 30 new grants may be awarded per year and the grant durations must be between 1 to 3 years. The federal contribution declines from 75 percent for the first two years of the grant program to 50 percent in the third year. There is also funding set-aside for evaluation (3 percent) and technical assistance (2 percent) of the pre-appropriated funds. Family Connection Grants expired on September 30, 2013.

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

Fiscal Year	Mandatory	Discretionary	Pre-Appropriated	Total
2009	345,000,000	63,311,000	35,000,000	443,311,000
2010	345,000,000	63,311,000	35,000,000	443,311,000
2011	365,000,000	63,184,000	15,000,000	443,184,000
2012	345,000,000	63,065,000	15,000,000	423,065,000
2013 <sup>1</sup>	327,405,000	59,672,000	14,235,000	401,311,518
2014	320,160,000 <sup>2</sup>	59,765,000	0 <sup>3</sup>	383,225,000

Establishing permanency for children who are in foster care is one of the primary missions of ACF. By definition, foster care is intended to be a temporary situation until children may safely exit to permanency, which includes the following: reunification with parent(s) or primary caretaker(s), living with other relative(s), guardianship, or adoption. Not only are children in foster care meant to achieve permanency, but the goal is to reach permanency in a timely manner. Therefore, annual performance measures 7P1 and 7P2 are focused on the amount of time it takes for children in foster care to move into a permanent

<sup>1</sup> Reflects the sequestration effective March 1, 2013.

<sup>2</sup> Reflects 7.2 percent sequestration effective October 1, 2013.

<sup>3</sup> The authorization for Family Connection Grants expired on September 30, 2013.

home. Historical data show of those children who exited foster care in less than 24 months between FY 2004 and FY 2008, over 90 percent exited to permanent homes; historical data for fiscal years 2004 through 2008 also show that of the children who exited foster care after being in care for 24 months or longer, an average of only 72 percent exited foster care to a permanent home. The baseline for measure 7P1 was set in FY 2009 at 91.3 percent, which meant that 91.3 percent of children who exited foster care in less than 24 month went to permanent homes. In FY 2010, there was a slight increase to 91.5 percent and in FY 2011 performance again slightly improved to 91.7 percent. In FY 2012, there was a slight decrease in the percent of children who exited foster care in less than 24 months to permanent homes to 91.5 percent. Performance for measure 7P2 has improved slightly from the baseline of 72.3 percent of children exiting foster care to a permanent home in FY 2009 after spending 24 months or longer in foster care, to 72.4 percent in FY 2010, 72.8 percent of children in FY 2011, and 74.8 percent in FY 2012, exceeding the FY 2012 target of 72.8 percent.

### Pregnancy Prevention

The Affordable Care Act of 2010 funded two pre-appropriated programs through FY 2014: \$75,000,000 per year for the Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP) under Section 513 of the Social Security Act and \$50,000,000 per year for Abstinence Education under Section 510 of Title V of the Social Security Act. Both programs address the prevention of pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections (STIs). PREP also addresses transition to adulthood by focusing on six Congressionally mandated “adulthood preparation” topics. Congress has appropriated funding for a discretionary abstinence education program (\$5 million) in each of the last three fiscal years.

Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP) – The PREP program supports evidence-based programs that teach youth about abstinence and contraception to prevent pregnancy and STIs. States are required to target youth between the ages of 10 and 19 who are at high-risk for becoming pregnant or who have special circumstances, including living in foster care, being homeless, living with HIV/AIDS, being pregnant or a mother under 21 years of age, or residing in an area with high birth rates. Grantees also must address at least three mandated adulthood preparation subjects: healthy relationships, adolescent development, financial literacy, parent-child communication, educational and career success, and healthy life skills. The program sets aside \$10,000,000 in grants to support innovative strategies and provide targeted services and \$3.25 million for tribes and tribal organizations. In addition, 10 percent of funds are for program support and evaluation. The current authorization and funding for this program expires September 30, 2014.

This program contains several components: State PREP, Competitive PREP, Personal Responsibility Education Program – Tribes and Tribal Organizations (Tribal PREP), and Personal Responsibility Education Program – Innovative Strategies (PREIS).

- *State PREP*: All fifty states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, Northern Mariana Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, and Palau are eligible to receive a portion of \$55,250,000 allotted to implement PREP. Individual state awards for each fiscal year are based on the proportion of the number of youth between the ages of 10 and 19 in a state to the total number of youth between the ages of 10 and 19 in all of the states and U.S. territories, with a minimum grant award of at least \$250,000.
- *Competitive PREP*: If a state or territory failed to submit an application in FY 2010 or FY 2011, the state was ineligible to apply for funds from the amounts allotted to the state or territory for each of the fiscal years 2012 through 2014. Funds that would have gone to those jurisdictions for fiscal years 2010 through 2014 were used to award competitive three-year grants to local organizations and entities for the same purpose and in the same geographic regions. This discretionary grant program

applied to 10 eligible jurisdictions (Florida, North Dakota, Texas, Virginia, Indiana, Guam, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, the Marshall Islands, and Palau). Of 88 total applications received in August, 2012, 37 were funded for amounts ranging from \$200,000 to \$900,000.

- *Tribal PREP*: In addition to grants to states and territories, \$3,250,000 is available annually for providing grants to tribes and tribal organizations to implement PREP. Tribal PREP supports 16 grantees and projects which included a planning year as well as three implementation years. Programs have their first year to conduct a needs assessment, to plan, and to develop strategies for capacity building followed by subsequent years for program implementation. Programs are encouraged to use models (or elements of models) of existing teen pregnancy prevention programs that have been proven by scientific research to be effective in changing behavior.
- *PREIS*: The Personal Responsibility Education Program – Innovative Strategies (PREIS) program is funded at \$10,000,000 for competitive discretionary grants to entities to implement innovative pregnancy prevention strategies and target services to high-risk, vulnerable, and culturally under-represented youth populations, including: youth in, and aging out of, foster care; homeless youth; youth with HIV/AIDS; pregnant and parenting women who are under 21 years of age and their partners; and youth residing in areas with high birth rates for youth. The initial funding opportunity announcement supporting the grants was released jointly by ACF and the Office of Adolescent Health in FY 2010. Entities awarded grants under this program were required to conduct a rigorous evaluation of their program and/or to agree, if selected, to participate in a rigorous federal evaluation of their grant activities.
- Finally, \$6,500,000 is reserved for providing training, technical assistance and evaluation activities.

ACF has finalized the performance data tracking processes for the PREP program, adapting them in coordination with other HHS teen pregnancy prevention programs so they are appropriate for the PREP program. ACF shared initial draft data collection instruments and systems and solicited feedback from a handful of states to assist with finalizing the processes. ACF received Office of Management and Budget clearance to collect performance data and has initiated a semi-annual data collection process that began in fall 2013. Training, technical assistance, and web based supports will sustain the data collection effort. Included in the Outcome and Output table (below) is a set of developmental performance measures proposed for reporting on the PREP program. These performance measures will address three key issues. First, they will address the issue of accountability through semi-annual and annual reports to ACF that document the progress of state grantees and their sub-awardees over the course of the PREP initiative. Second, these measures will promote program improvement by identifying specific grantees that might require additional support to achieve desired performance benchmarks. Third, they will provide valuable lessons concerning program implementation that complement the information gathered through other means of evaluation. By tracking quantifiable measures that document the PREP implementation experience in all funded states, the performance measures will provide a national perspective on program implementation. Performance data will be reported starting in fiscal year 2015.

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

government dollars, private dollars, such as foundation dollars, or in-kind support. The authorization and funding for this formula program is scheduled to expire September 30, 2014.

In prior two years, Congress added \$5 million each year to be used to award competitive abstinence education grants for FY 2012 by the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2012 (P.L. 112-74) and the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act of 2013 (P.L. 113-6).

Funding for the PREP and Abstinence programs has been as follows:

FY	PREP	ABSTINENCE	TOTAL
2010	75,000,000	50,000,000	125,000,000
2011	75,000,000	50,000,000	125,000,000
2012	75,000,000	50,000,000	125,000,000
2013 <sup>1</sup>	71,175,000	47,450,000	118,625,000
2014 <sup>2</sup>	69,600,000	46,400,000	116,000,000

**Budget Request** – In total, the FY 2015 funding request for the Promoting Safe and Stable Families appropriation account is \$494,765,000, which is \$1,160,000 below the FY 2014 enacted level. The FY 2015 request for the Promoting Safe and Stable Families programs is \$419,765,000, which includes \$15,000,000 above FY 2015 current law for reauthorization of the Family Connection Grant program. The Budget proposes to reauthorize the Family Connection Grants through FY 2016 with modifications to integrate the use of a trauma-informed, trauma-focused approach and/or services for children, youth and families experiencing the developmental, behavioral, and mental health effects of childhood maltreatment into the existing areas of focus. Additionally, the reauthorization proposal would include a priority within each of the four areas– kinship navigation, family finding, family group decision-making, and residential family treatment – for programs that focus on early connections with a child’s tribe and Indian family. The addition of this priority aligns with the Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA), in which cases where ICWA applies, the child’s tribe and family are required to have an opportunity to be involved in decisions affecting case planning and services for the Indian child. This request also extends the PREP program at \$75,000,000, but does not request an extension of the Abstinence Education program under title V.

PREP grantees are required to replicate programs proven effective at preventing teen pregnancy, which includes some abstinence-based approaches, or substantially incorporate elements of those programs. The budget does not continue funding for the Title V Abstinence Education Grant Program because these programs are not focused on funding evidence-based models.

As previously discussed, annual performance measures 7P1 and 7P2 are focused on the amount of time it takes for children in foster care to move into a permanent home. The baselines for both performance measures were established in FY 2009 (91.3 percent and 72.3 percent, respectively). In future years, ACF seeks to maintain and, if possible, improve upon the performance on measures 7P1 and 7P2.

<sup>1</sup> Funding totals for FY 2013 reflect 5.1 percent sequestration.

<sup>2</sup> Funding totals for FY 2014 reflect 7.2 percent sequestration

**Outputs and Outcomes Table**

**Promoting Safe and Stable Families:**

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Most Recent Result</b>	<b>FY 2014 Target</b>	<b>FY 2015 Target</b>	<b>FY 2015 Target +/- FY 2014 Target</b>
<b>7P1:</b> Of all children who exit foster care in less than 24 months, maintain the percentage who exit to permanency (reunification, living with relative, guardianship or adoption). (PSSF, Guardianship Assistance) (Outcome)	FY 2012: 91.5%  Target: 91.7%  (Target Not Met)	Prior Result +0.2PP	Prior Result +0.2PP	N/A
<b>7P2:</b> Of all children who exit foster care after 24 or more months, maintain the percentage who exit to permanency (reunification, living with relative, guardianship or adoption). (PSSF, Guardianship Assistance) (Outcome)	FY 2012: 74.8%  Target: 72.8%  (Target Exceeded)	Prior Result +0.5PP	Prior Result +0.5PP	N/A
<b>7R:</b> Decrease the percent of foster children in care 12 or more months with no case plan goal (including case plan goal "Not Yet Determined"). (Child Welfare Services, PSSF, Foster Care) (Efficiency)	FY 2012: 3.7%  Target: 3.4%  (Target Not Met but Improved)	Prior Result -0.5PP	Prior Result -0.5PP	N/A

**Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP):**

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Most Recent Result</b>	<b>FY 2014 Target</b>	<b>FY 2015 Target</b>	<b>FY 2015 Target +/- FY 2014 Target</b>
<b>1A.</b> Number of PREP program participants: a. in during school-time programs. b. in out-of-school-time programs. <sup>1</sup> c. (Developmental Output)	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A
<b>1B.</b> For out-of-school-time program participants (where participation is generally not mandatory), percentage of participants completing at least 75 percent of program coursework. <sup>2</sup> (Developmental Output)	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A
<b>1C.</b> Percentage of youth served by evidence-based programs. (Developmental Output)	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A

<sup>1</sup> This may refer to programs that operate in schools, but not during school time, or to other programs (such as community-based programs).

<sup>2</sup> In contrast, once participants begin a during-school-time program, participation is generally mandatory.

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2015 Target +/- FY 2014 Target
<u>1D.</u> Percentage of programs in which the majority of youth served were from highly-vulnerable populations. <sup>3</sup> <i>(Developmental Output)</i>	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A
<u>1E.</u> With regard to PREP's Adult Preparation Subjects, percentage of youth who perceived that being involved in the PREP program made them more prepared for adulthood. <sup>4</sup> <i>(Developmental Outcome)</i>	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A

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<sup>3</sup> Highly-vulnerable populations include youth in foster care, homeless or runaway youth, youth living with HIV/AIDS, pregnant or parenting youth, LGBTQ youth, youth in adjudication systems, youth in residential treatment for mental health, and youth who have trouble speaking or understanding English.

<sup>4</sup> Youth were asked 14 questions related to PREP's six legislatively mandated "adulthood preparation subjects." Those who indicated that the program has helped them to be somewhat or much more likely to exhibit behaviors associated with being prepared for adulthood are included in this proportion.

Resource and Program Data  
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$359,484,358	\$352,897,000	\$375,793,000
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation	2,448,107	1,135,000	2,014,000
Demonstration/Development	31,107,685	17,805,000	33,242,000
Training/Technical Assistance	6,971,274	6,599,000	6,649,000
Program Support	1,257,410	1,489,000	2,067,000
Total, Resources	\$401,268,834	\$379,925,000	\$419,765,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	368	350	374
New Starts			
#	294	305	308
\$	\$359,484,358	\$356,564,000	\$390,072,000
Continuations			
#	74	45	66
\$	\$33,304,551	\$14,488,000	\$19,313,000
Contracts			
#	6	4	9
\$	\$4,820,185	\$5,111,000	\$7,066,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	4	3	4
\$	\$3,420,871	\$3,507,000	\$3,057,000

Notes:

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

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

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$41,424,213	\$41,119,718	\$55,250,000
Competitive	21,940,655	20,537,417	3,250,000
Research/Evaluation	2,170,830	2,199,769	2,030,000
Demonstration/Development	9,022,676	9,266,093	9,766,892
Training/Technical Assistance	2,542,708	2,941,327	2,389,180
Program Support	1,833,197	1,942,643	2,313,928
Total, Resources	\$78,934,279	\$78,006,967	\$75,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	114	113	188
New Starts			
#	49	48	188
\$	\$41,424,213	\$41,119,718	\$69,015,515
Continuations			
#	65	65	0
\$	\$30,963,331	\$29,803,510	\$0
Contracts			
#	3	5	9
\$	\$4,405,481	\$4,921,020	\$3,907,750
Interagency Agreements			
#	4	3	4
\$	\$1,037,433	\$1,043,227	\$954,676

Notes:

1. FY 2013 includes funds unobligated at the end of FY 2012, available for obligation in FY 2013; FY 2014 includes funds unobligated at the end of FY 2013.
2. Program Support includes funding for grant panel reviews, logistical support for grantees, data collection, information technology support, staffing, and associated overhead costs.

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

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$36,862,525	\$37,000,000	
Competitive			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$36,862,525	\$37,000,000	\$0
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	39	39	0
New Starts			
#	39	39	0
\$	\$36,862,525	\$37,000,000	\$0
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Notes:

1. Formula grants reflect anticipated obligations based on program history.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

State Table - Promoting Safe and Stable Families

FY 2015 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.556

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Difference from FY 2014 Enacted
Alabama	6,581,400	6,167,980	6,555,025	387,045
Alaska	592,530	555,310	590,156	34,846
Arizona	8,177,542	7,663,858	8,144,770	480,912
Arkansas	3,757,226	3,521,210	3,742,168	220,958
California	15,778,773	27,404,767	29,311,629	1,906,862
Colorado	3,295,766	3,088,738	3,282,558	193,820
Connecticut	1,995,440	1,870,094	1,987,443	117,349
Delaware	916,236	858,681	912,564	53,883
District of Columbia	783,394	734,184	780,255	46,071
Florida	16,864,390	15,805,029	16,796,805	991,776
Georgia	12,533,396	11,746,093	12,483,168	737,075
Hawaii	924,223	866,167	920,519	54,352
Idaho	1,421,901	1,332,582	1,416,203	83,621
Illinois	13,372,309	12,532,309	13,318,719	786,410
Indiana	6,578,521	6,165,282	6,552,158	386,876
Iowa	2,527,127	2,368,382	2,516,999	148,617
Kansas	2,018,962	1,892,138	2,010,871	118,733
Kentucky	5,704,596	5,346,254	5,681,735	335,481
Louisiana	6,858,985	6,428,128	6,831,497	403,369
Maine	1,475,006	1,382,351	1,469,095	86,744
Maryland	3,985,843	3,735,467	3,969,870	234,403
Massachusetts	4,901,325	4,593,441	4,881,683	288,242
Michigan	11,690,660	10,956,294	11,643,809	687,515
Minnesota	3,263,089	3,058,113	3,250,012	191,899
Mississippi	4,752,562	4,454,023	4,733,516	279,493
Missouri	8,066,689	7,559,969	8,034,362	474,393
Montana	801,566	751,215	798,354	47,139
Nebraska	1,349,451	1,264,683	1,344,043	79,360
Nevada	1,908,798	1,788,894	1,901,148	112,254
New Hampshire	668,266	626,288	665,588	39,300
New Jersey	4,770,812	4,471,127	4,751,693	280,566
New Mexico	2,938,268	2,753,696	2,926,492	172,796
New York	18,419,355	17,262,317	18,345,539	1,083,222
North Carolina	10,556,187	9,893,085	10,513,883	620,798
North Dakota	469,126	439,657	467,246	27,589

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Difference from FY 2014 Enacted
Ohio	12,129,835	11,367,883	12,081,224	713,341
Oklahoma	4,438,803	4,159,973	4,421,014	261,041
Oregon	4,467,409	4,186,782	4,449,505	262,723
Pennsylvania	11,146,034	10,445,881	11,101,366	655,485
Rhode Island	905,947	849,038	902,316	53,278
South Carolina	6,146,494	5,760,393	6,121,861	361,468
South Dakota	735,765	689,547	732,817	43,270
Tennessee	8,927,885	8,367,068	8,892,107	525,039
Texas	33,070,336	30,992,976	32,937,805	1,944,829
Utah	1,955,634	1,832,788	1,947,796	115,008
Vermont	509,659	477,644	507,617	29,973
Virginia	5,813,482	5,448,300	5,790,184	341,884
Washington	6,363,858	5,964,103	6,338,355	374,252
West Virginia	2,343,429	2,196,223	2,334,038	137,815
Wisconsin	5,217,653	4,889,899	5,196,743	306,844
Wyoming	264,660	248,035	263,599	15,564
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>295,136,603</b>	<b>289,214,339</b>	<b>307,549,922</b>	<b>18,335,583</b>
Indian Tribes	10,473,495	10,284,150	10,942,950	658,800
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>10,473,495</b>	<b>10,284,150</b>	<b>10,942,950</b>	<b>658,800</b>
American Samoa	209,103	195,968	208,265	12,297
Guam	373,987	350,495	372,488	21,993
Northern Mariana Islands	172,033	161,226	171,343	10,117
Puerto Rico	5,339,789	5,004,362	5,318,389	314,027
Virgin Islands	258,188	241,970	257,153	15,183
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>6,353,100</b>	<b>5,954,021</b>	<b>6,327,638</b>	<b>373,617</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>311,963,198</b>	<b>305,452,510</b>	<b>324,820,510</b>	<b>19,368,000</b>
Discretionary Funds	33,172,316	18,560,000	35,000,000	16,440,000
Other	48,470,160	48,372,245	51,972,245	3,600,000
Training and Technical Assistance	7,663,110	7,540,245	7,972,245	432,000
<b>Subtotal, Adjustments</b>	<b>89,305,586</b>	<b>74,472,490</b>	<b>94,944,490</b>	<b>20,472,000</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>\$401,268,784</b>	<b>\$379,925,000</b>	<b>\$419,765,000</b>	<b>\$39,840,000</b>

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 2015 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.092

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Difference from FY 2014 Enacted
Alabama	761,475	733,129	805,592	72,463
Alaska	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Arizona	1,039,023	1,019,280	1,099,220	79,940
Arkansas	454,681	444,658	481,024	36,366
California	6,101,508	5,916,812	6,455,011	538,199
Colorado	777,246	764,417	822,277	57,860
Connecticut	562,594	553,074	595,189	42,115
Delaware	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
District of Columbia	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Florida	0	0	2,840,753	2,840,753
Georgia	1,636,180	1,601,444	1,730,975	129,531
Hawaii	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Idaho	268,285	266,836	283,829	16,993
Illinois	2,037,735	1,984,127	2,155,794	171,667
Indiana	0	0	1,122,147	1,122,147
Iowa	480,220	465,369	508,042	42,673
Kansas	469,118	458,503	496,297	37,794
Kentucky	665,614	652,657	704,177	51,520
Louisiana	730,578	714,141	772,905	58,764
Maine	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Maryland	897,202	858,495	949,183	90,688
Massachusetts	992,254	981,702	1,049,742	68,040
Michigan	1,582,653	1,530,244	1,674,347	144,103
Minnesota	823,719	798,675	871,443	72,768
Mississippi	513,760	490,853	543,525	52,672
Missouri	927,219	906,096	980,939	74,843
Montana	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Nebraska	292,516	282,627	309,463	26,836
Nevada	403,897	405,035	427,297	22,262
New Hampshire	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
New Jersey	1,344,175	1,316,840	1,422,052	105,212
New Mexico	337,033	324,783	356,560	31,777
New York	2,893,874	2,821,117	3,061,535	240,418
North Carolina	1,515,911	1,469,009	1,603,738	134,729
North Dakota	0	0	250,000	250,000

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Difference from FY 2014 Enacted
Ohio	1,788,594	1,751,490	1,892,219	140,729
Oklahoma	601,743	582,792	636,606	53,814
Oregon	562,744	545,893	595,348	49,455
Pennsylvania	1,921,750	1,852,774	2,033,090	180,316
Rhode Island	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
South Carolina	716,946	700,382	758,483	58,101
South Dakota	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Tennessee	988,670	954,446	1,045,950	91,504
Texas	0	0	4,590,936	4,590,936
Utah	526,292	523,423	556,784	33,361
Vermont	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Virginia	0	0	1,295,781	1,295,781
Washington	1,023,940	1,006,665	1,083,264	76,599
West Virginia	262,384	247,842	277,584	29,742
Wisconsin	893,112	855,101	944,856	89,755
Wyoming	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>40,544,645</b>	<b>39,530,731</b>	<b>52,833,957</b>	<b>13,303,226</b>
Indian Tribes	3,084,250	3,016,000	3,250,000	234,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,084,250</b>	<b>3,016,000</b>	<b>3,250,000</b>	<b>234,000</b>
American Samoa	0	0	250,000	250,000
Guam	0	0	250,000	250,000
Marshall Islands	0	0	250,000	250,000
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	250,000	250,000
Palau	0	0	250,000	250,000
Puerto Rico	629,568	588,987	666,043	77,056
Virgin Islands	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Federated States of Micronesia	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,129,568</b>	<b>1,088,987</b>	<b>2,416,043</b>	<b>1,327,056</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>44,758,463</b>	<b>43,635,718</b>	<b>58,500,000</b>	<b>14,864,282</b>
Discretionary Funds	18,856,405	26,787,510	9,766,892	-17,020,618
Other	12,776,703	4,646,197	4,343,928	-302,269
Training and Technical Assistance	2,542,708	2,937,542	2,389,180	-548,362
<b>Subtotal, Adjustments</b>	<b>34,175,816</b>	<b>34,371,249</b>	<b>16,500,000</b>	<b>-17,871,249</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>\$78,934,279</b>	<b>\$78,006,967</b>	<b>\$75,000,000</b>	<b>-\$3,006,967</b>

Notes:

1. Other includes funding for program support and evaluation.
2. FY 2013 includes funds unobligated at the end of FY 2012, available for obligation in FY 2013; FY 2014 includes funds unobligated at the end of FY 2013.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

State Table - Abstinence Education Grants Program

FY 2015 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.325

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Difference
Alabama	858,380	834,892	0	-834,892
Alaska	0	70,212	0	-70,212
Arizona	1,216,238	1,208,911	0	-1,208,911
Arkansas	549,573	574,595	0	-574,595
California	0	5,608,567	0	-5,608,567
Colorado	606,928	639,284	0	-639,284
Connecticut	0	294,265	0	-294,265
Delaware	0	101,764	0	-101,764
District of Columbia	0	100,625	0	-100,625
Florida	2,740,351	2,586,933	0	-2,586,933
Georgia	1,808,696	1,726,005	0	-1,726,005
Hawaii	142,146	119,176	0	-119,176
Idaho	0	227,800	0	-227,800
Illinois	0	1,796,081	0	-1,796,081
Indiana	1,009,059	944,604	0	-944,604
Iowa	343,460	332,319	0	-332,319
Kansas	373,459	368,678	0	-368,678
Kentucky	770,077	775,700	0	-775,700
Louisiana	887,727	814,028	0	-814,028
Maine	0	137,243	0	-137,243
Maryland	499,764	467,848	0	-467,848
Massachusetts	0	563,708	0	-563,708
Michigan	1,566,217	1,578,722	0	-1,578,722
Minnesota	543,203	528,379	0	-528,379
Mississippi	659,157	706,493	0	-706,493
Missouri	855,766	883,645	0	-883,645
Montana	0	140,911	0	-140,911
Nebraska	229,135	201,502	0	-201,502
Nevada	403,894	357,787	0	-357,787
New Hampshire	92,364	92,938	0	-92,938
New Jersey	828,250	828,183	0	-828,183
New Mexico	440,086	389,074	0	-389,074
New York	2,659,033	2,637,199	0	-2,637,199
North Carolina	1,621,069	1,533,498	0	-1,533,498
North Dakota	0	55,116	0	-55,116

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Difference from FY 2014 Enacted
Ohio	1,792,086	1,774,554	0	-1,774,554
Oklahoma	603,446	609,294	0	-609,294
Oregon	557,825	499,060	0	-499,060
Pennsylvania	1,487,597	1,417,183	0	-1,417,183
Rhode Island	0	114,589	0	-114,589
South Carolina	829,819	787,888	0	-787,888
South Dakota	100,087	107,805	0	-107,805
Tennessee	1,079,168	1,062,501	0	-1,062,501
Texas	5,114,979	5,045,692	0	-5,045,692
Utah	385,953	318,886	0	-318,886
Vermont	0	50,095	0	-50,095
Virginia	783,277	768,570	0	-768,570
Washington	0	761,773	0	-761,773
West Virginia	273,131	269,109	0	-269,109
Wisconsin	661,961	651,147	0	-651,147
Wyoming	0	48,486	0	-48,486
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>35,373,361</b>	<b>44,513,317</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-44,513,317</b>
American Samoa	0	51,159	0	-51,159
Guam	46,555	47,526	0	-47,526
Marshall Islands	0	12,529	0	-12,529
Northern Mariana Islands	0	19,974	0	-19,974
Palau	0	19,488	0	-19,488
Puerto Rico	1,395,117	1,648,778	0	-1,648,778
Virgin Islands	0	43,156	0	-43,156
Federated States of Micronesia	47,492	44,073	0	-44,073
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,489,164</b>	<b>1,886,683</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-1,886,683</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>36,862,525</b>	<b>46,400,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-46,400,000</b>
Other	0	-9,400,000	0	9,400,000
<b>Subtotal, Adjustments</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-9,400,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,400,000</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>\$36,862,525</b>	<b>\$37,000,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>-\$37,000,000</b>

Notes:

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

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES  
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Social Services Block Grant

**FY 2015 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis**

For making grants to States pursuant to section 2002 of the Social Security Act, \$1,700,000,000:  
Provided, That notwithstanding subparagraph (B) of section 404(d)(2) of such Act, the applicable percent specified under such subparagraph for a State to carry out State programs pursuant to title XX-A of such Act shall be 10 percent. (Department of Health and Human Services Appropriations Act, 2014.)

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Social Services Block Grant

**Authorizing Legislation**

	FY 2014 Amount Authorized	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Amount Authorized	FY 2015 Budget Request
1. Social Services Block Grant [Section 2001 of the Social Security Act]	\$1,700,000,000	\$1,577,600,000	\$1,700,000,000	\$1,700,000,000
2. Health Profession Opportunity Grants [Section 2008 of the Social Security Act]	85,000,000	78,880,000		85,000,000
Total request level		\$1,656,480,000		\$1,785,000,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Social Services Block Grant

**Appropriations History Table**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Budget Estimate to Congress</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
2006		
Appropriation	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000
<i>Hurricane Funds</i>		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
<i>Disaster Assistance Funds</i>		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
<i>Pre-appropriated Health Profession Opportunity Grants</i>	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
<i>Pre-appropriated Health Profession Opportunity Grants</i>	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
<i>Pre-appropriated Health Profession Opportunity Grants</i>	85,000,000	85,000,000
Total	1,785,000,000	1,785,000,000
2013		
Appropriation	1,700,000,000	1,613,300,000
<i>Disaster Relief Funds</i>		474,500,000

<u>Year</u>	<u>Budget Estimate to Congress</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
<i>Pre-appropriated Health Profession Opportunity Grants</i>	85,000,000	80,665,000
Total	1,785,000,000	2,168,465,000
2014		
Appropriation	1,700,000,000	1,577,600,000
<i>Pre-appropriated Health Profession Opportunity Grants</i>	85,000,000	78,880,000
Total	1,785,000,000	1,656,480,000
2015		
Appropriation	1,700,000,000	
<i>Pre-appropriated Health Profession Opportunity Grants</i>	85,000,000	
Total	1,785,000,000	

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Social Services Block Grant

**Amounts Available for Obligation**

<u>Budgetary Resources</u>	FY 2013 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2014 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2015 <u>President's Budget</u>
Annual, B.A.	\$1,700,000,000	\$1,700,000,000	\$1,700,000,000
Pre-Appropriated, B.A.	85,000,000	85,000,000	85,000,000
Sequestration	-91,035,000	-128,520,000	0
<b>Subtotal, Net Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$1,693,965,000</b>	<b>\$1,656,480,000</b>	<b>\$1,785,000,000</b>
Transfer from: Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2013	500,000,000	0	0
Transfer from: Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2013, Sequestration	-25,500,000	0	0
<b>Subtotal, Adjusted Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$2,168,465,000</b>	<b>\$1,656,480,000</b>	<b>\$1,785,000,000</b>
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-94,000	0	0
<b>Total Obligations</b>	<b>\$2,168,371,000</b>	<b>\$1,656,480,000</b>	<b>\$1,785,000,000</b>

**Budget Authority by Activity**

<u>Activity</u>	FY 2013 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2014 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2015 <u>President's Budget</u>
Social Services Block Grant	\$1,613,300,000	\$1,577,600,000	\$1,700,000,000
Health Profession Opportunity Grants	80,665,000	78,880,000	85,000,000
<b>Total, Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$1,693,965,000</b>	<b>\$1,656,480,000</b>	<b>\$1,785,000,000</b>
<i>Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2013</i>	<i>474,500,000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<b>Total, Program Level</b>	<b>\$2,168,465,000</b>	<b>\$1,656,480,000</b>	<b>\$1,785,000,000</b>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Social Services Block Grant

**Summary of Changes**

FY 2014 Current Law		
Total estimated budget authority		\$1,656,480,000
FY 2015 Estimate		
Total estimated budget authority		\$1,785,000,000
Net change		+\$128,520,000

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<u>Description of Changes</u>	<u>FY 2014 Current Law</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Increases:</u>		
A. <u>Built-in:</u>		
1) <b>Social Services Block Grant:</b> Technical baseline change.	\$1,577,600,000	+\$122,400,000
2) <b>Health Profession Opportunity Grants:</b> Technical baseline change	\$78,880,000	+\$6,120,000
Subtotal, Built-in Increases		+\$128,520,000
Total, Increases		+\$128,520,000
Net Change		+\$128,520,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Social Services Block Grant

**Justification**

Funding Level	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Change From FY 2014 Enacted
Total, Budget Authority	\$1,693,965,000	\$1,656,480,000	\$1,785,000,000	+\$128,520,000
<i>Disaster Relief Appropriation Act of 2013</i>	<i>\$474,500,000</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>

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

2015 Authorization ..... \$1,700,000,000;  
\$85,000,000 in pre-appropriated funds for Health Profession Opportunity Grants pending Congressional action

Allocation Method ..... Formula & Competitive Grants

**General Statement**

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

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

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

SSBG funds high priority services for children and adults including daycare, protective services, special services to persons with disabilities, adoption, case management, health related services, transportation

services, foster care, substance abuse services, housing, home-delivered meals, independent/transitional living, and employment services. Each state determines which services to provide and who is eligible to receive these services based on state and local needs.

On January 29, 2013, President Obama signed into law the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2013 (P.L. 113-02) for disaster response and recovery, and other expenses directly related to Hurricane Sandy. SSBG received \$500 million in emergency funding as a transfer from the Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund. The appropriation was subject to the FY 2013 budget sequestration of 5.1 percent. Therefore, the total amount available for distribution to states was \$474.5 million. In addition to the range of services allowed under the regular block grant, the supplemental appropriation may be used for health services (including mental health services) and for costs of renovating, repairing, or rebuilding health care facilities, child care facilities, or other social services facilities. The Office of Community Services (OCS) adapted existing oversight and is developing new monitoring approaches for SSBG Supplemental activities. Funds were awarded based on each State’s percentage of Individual Assistance (IA) registrants as reported by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) as of Monday, March 18, 2013. After guidance and technical assistance were provided, states submitted amendments to existing SSBG pre-expenditure reports outlining the intended use for the full state allotment of SSBG supplemental funds.

These supplemental emergency funds are available to grantees until the end of FY 2015. The state of New York held a public and transparent solicitation of proposals to distribute more than \$200 million to eligible health and human services providers for Hurricane Sandy victims. The state of New Jersey is offering community-wide programs in highly impacted areas, available to all members of those communities, including but not limited to clinical counseling, service coordination, and outreach; and programs addressing uncovered costs related to the storm’s damage of home or property. The states of Connecticut, Maryland, and Rhode Island also received funding and are in the initial stages of implementation. Allocations were as follows:

Connecticut .....	\$10,569,192
Rhode Island .....	\$516,428
Maryland.....	\$1,185,675
New York.....	\$235,434,600
New Jersey.....	\$226,794,105

OCS implemented an accountability measure to decrease the percentage of SSBG funds being used for “administrative costs” as identified in state post-expenditure reports. In FY 2012, the program decreased administrative costs as a percent of total costs to three percent, a significant improvement over the FY 2004 baseline of 10 percent and beating the FY 2012 target by one percentage-point. This reduction in administrative costs allowed a greater percentage of funding to be expended for direct services.

ACF continues to examine measurement of success for SSBG. Annual performance measure 21B compares estimated expenditures as reported on the pre-expenditure report with actual expenditures as reported on the post-expenditure report to assess the performance success of the state. This indicator is a measure of effective planning by the states and of their capacity to use SSBG funds as intended. In FY 2011, a baseline of 83 percent was established. In FY 2012, the result was 88 percent, exceeding the target of 83 percent. ACF will utilize increased technical assistance (i.e., conference calls, webinars, and data validation) to ensure maintenance of this baseline. ACF expects that this performance measure will result in more rigorous planning efforts on the part of states.

In FY 2012, states reported that approximately 30 million people received services that were supported, in whole or in part, by SSBG funds. States report the number of recipients for each of the 29 service

categories. The number of recipients is not an unduplicated count as an individual may have received more than one of 29 services. However, the number of individuals shows the broad scope and reach of the SSBG.

The Health Profession Opportunity Grants (HPOG) program provides Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) recipients and other low-income individuals with the opportunity to obtain education and training for occupations in the health care field that pay well and are in high demand. HPOG was authorized for FY 2010-2014 by the Affordable Care Act. HHS is requesting a five-year reauthorization for the program so that program activities may continue.

The HPOG program awards grants at the end of the fiscal year in September. In FY 2013, HHS awarded continuation grants to 32 organizations across 23 states. HPOG organizations consist of state entities, one tribal council, community colleges (including four tribal colleges), local workforce investment boards, and other community based organizations. The grants are in the fourth year of a five year project period. Two technical assistance contracts were awarded to provide additional support to the grantees. HHS is also implementing a multi-pronged evaluation to assess the success of these projects.

As of January 2014, approximately 26,300 participants have enrolled in HPOG programs. Of the more than 12,900 participants who have completed an occupational or vocational training program, more than 10,400 participants have become employed since the program began. Among those who became employed, the average wage is \$12.41 per hour.

Most HPOG participants are women (89 percent) and approximately 65 percent of all participants have one or more children. All grantees use income eligibility criteria for enrolling participants and at least 65 percent have a total family income of less than \$20,000 per year. Approximately 60 percent of participants receive some kind of public assistance at intake, including Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, Medicaid, and TANF.

Grantees offer educational and training programs that may lead to more than 50 unique occupations. Some of the most common include nursing aides, licensed practical and vocational nurses, registered nurses, medical assistants, medical records and health information technicians, home health aides, phlebotomists, and pharmacy technicians.

All HPOG grantees offer multiple supportive services, including financial aid, child care, transportation, and case management. Grantees are required to coordinate with the state agency responsible for administering the state TANF program, the local workforce investment board, the state workforce investment board, and the state apprenticeship agency. Grantees also are encouraged to coordinate with other local strategic partners.

HPOG has fostered new partnerships and innovative approaches for preparing low-skilled, low-income populations for employment. Approaches found to be effective can be replicated more broadly within existing systems or inform the policy development of future programs. The reauthorization of the HPOG program provides the opportunity to make changes to streamline program funding, expand the list of partners to consult, and allow funds to be used for subsidized employment. The lessons learned from the current grantees will benefit the next round of grantees and inform more established programs.

ACF's Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation is using a multi-pronged research and evaluation strategy to capture key lessons and assess the success of the HPOG Program. These research and evaluation activities examine program implementation, systems change resulting from HPOG programs, and outcomes and impacts for participants. The research components are being closely coordinated to avoid duplicative efforts, maximize the usefulness of collected data, reduce burden on grantees

participating in the federal evaluation activities, meet performance management requirements, and promote cross-project learning.

**Budget Request** – The FY 2015 request for the Social Services Block Grant program is \$1,785,000,000, the same as the FY 2014 pre-sequester level and a \$128,520,000 increase above the FY 2014 enacted level. This request includes \$85 million that is being requested in pre-appropriated funds to continue the Health Profession Opportunity Grants. This request restores the SSBG level to the full authorization funding.

In FY 2015, SSBG expects to keep administrative costs to four percent or less through continued technical assistance and working with grantees to appropriately identify expenditures that may be mis-categorized as administrative costs to other activities and services. Recent improvement in performance may be attributed to the fact that states are more familiar with the process of reporting expenditures by specific SSBG service category, rather than combining expenditures associated with providing a specific service into the "administrative" spending category. This performance measure identifies the sum effort of all states to reduce administrative costs in order to assure that SSBG funds social services for children and adults to as great an extent as possible.

**Outputs and Outcomes Table**

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2015 Target +/- FY 2014 Target
<u>21A</u> : Decrease administrative costs as a percent of total costs. (Efficiency)	FY 2012: 3%  Target: 4%  (Target Exceeded)	4%	4%	Maintain
<u>21B</u> : Decrease the percentage of variance between projected expenditures, by service for each state, and actual expenditures. (Outcome)	FY 2012: 88%  Target: 83%  (Target Exceeded)	83%	83%	Maintain
<u>21i</u> : Number of individuals receiving services funded in whole or in part by SSBG. (Output)	FY 2012: 30 million (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data  
Social Services Block Grant

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$1,613,300,000	\$1,577,600,000	\$1,700,000,000
Disaster Relief Funds	474,500,000		
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$2,087,800,000	\$1,577,600,000	\$1,700,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	57	57	57
New Starts			
#	57	57	57
\$	\$2,087,800,000	\$1,577,600,000	\$1,700,000,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Resource and Program Data  
Health Profession Opportunity Grants

Data Category	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Competitive	\$68,315,802	\$67,100,000	\$70,900,000
Research/Evaluation	8,510,626	8,320,000	10,000,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	2,416,621	1,860,000	2,500,000
Program Support	1,327,478	1,600,000	1,600,000
Total, Resources	\$80,570,527	\$78,880,000	\$85,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	37	37	38
New Starts			
#	0	0	33
\$	\$0	\$0	\$70,900,000
Continuations			
#	37	37	5
\$	\$70,342,547	\$69,143,013	\$2,100,000
Contracts			
#	8	8	9
\$	\$8,900,502	\$8,136,987	\$10,400,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Notes:

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

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
State Table - Social Services Block Grant

FY 2015 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.667

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Difference from FY 2014 Enacted
Alabama	24,727,756	24,180,567	26,056,645	1,876,078
Alaska	3,721,041	3,638,700	3,921,013	282,313
Arizona	33,376,323	32,637,753	35,169,993	2,532,240
Arkansas	15,126,704	14,791,972	15,939,625	1,147,653
California	194,063,475	189,769,130	204,492,597	14,723,467
Colorado	26,344,729	25,761,758	27,760,515	1,998,757
Connecticut	18,435,913	18,027,953	19,426,674	1,398,721
Delaware	4,670,545	4,567,193	4,921,544	354,351
District of Columbia	3,181,862	3,111,452	3,352,857	241,405
Florida	98,121,125	95,949,846	103,394,231	7,444,385
Georgia	50,535,344	49,417,070	53,251,153	3,834,083
Hawaii	7,078,452	6,921,816	7,458,854	537,038
Idaho	8,160,576	7,979,994	8,599,131	619,137
Illinois	66,259,646	64,793,415	69,820,490	5,027,075
Indiana	33,553,525	32,811,034	35,356,718	2,545,684
Iowa	15,766,839	15,417,942	16,614,162	1,196,220
Kansas	14,783,077	14,455,948	15,577,531	1,121,583
Kentucky	22,496,402	21,998,589	23,705,376	1,706,787
Louisiana	23,554,352	23,033,128	24,820,181	1,787,053
Maine	6,838,411	6,687,087	7,205,912	518,825
Maryland	30,007,977	29,343,943	31,620,629	2,276,686
Massachusetts	33,917,094	33,166,558	35,739,825	2,573,267
Michigan	50,849,295	49,724,074	53,581,976	3,857,902
Minnesota	27,518,962	26,910,007	28,997,852	2,087,845
Mississippi	15,335,396	14,996,046	16,159,532	1,163,486
Missouri	30,947,090	30,262,276	32,610,211	2,347,935
Montana	5,139,404	5,025,676	5,415,600	389,924
Nebraska	9,487,163	9,277,226	9,997,011	719,785
Nevada	14,021,505	13,711,229	14,775,031	1,063,802
New Hampshire	6,786,955	6,636,769	7,151,691	514,922
New Jersey	45,417,276	44,412,258	47,858,036	3,445,778
New Mexico	10,720,698	10,483,465	11,296,837	813,372
New York	100,220,009	98,002,285	105,605,910	7,603,625
North Carolina	49,717,688	48,617,507	52,389,555	3,772,048
North Dakota	3,521,345	3,443,423	3,710,585	267,162

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	Difference from FY 2014 Enacted
Ohio	59,441,222	58,125,873	62,635,639	4,509,766
Oklahoma	19,521,249	19,089,272	20,570,337	1,481,065
Oregon	19,934,951	19,493,819	21,006,271	1,512,452
Pennsylvania	65,609,002	64,157,170	69,134,881	4,977,711
Rhode Island	5,412,814	5,293,036	5,703,703	410,667
South Carolina	24,091,843	23,558,725	25,386,558	1,827,833
South Dakota	4,242,932	4,149,042	4,470,950	321,908
Tennessee	32,968,795	32,239,243	34,740,564	2,501,321
Texas	132,190,636	129,265,447	139,294,663	10,029,216
Utah	14,504,966	14,183,992	15,284,474	1,100,482
Vermont	3,225,291	3,153,920	3,398,620	244,700
Virginia	41,686,797	40,764,329	43,927,078	3,162,749
Washington	35,165,658	34,387,493	37,055,488	2,667,995
West Virginia	9,552,670	9,341,283	10,066,038	724,755
Wisconsin	29,408,042	28,757,285	30,988,454	2,231,169
Wyoming	2,925,262	2,860,530	3,082,468	221,938
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,604,286,084</b>	<b>1,568,785,548</b>	<b>1,690,501,669</b>	<b>121,716,121</b>
American Samoa	57,320	56,052	60,401	4,349
Guam	278,155	272,000	293,103	21,103
Northern Mariana Islands	55,631	54,400	58,621	4,221
Puerto Rico	8,344,655	8,160,000	8,793,103	633,103
Virgin Islands	278,155	272,000	293,103	21,103
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>9,013,916</b>	<b>8,814,452</b>	<b>9,498,331</b>	<b>683,879</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>1,613,300,000</b>	<b>1,577,600,000</b>	<b>1,700,000,000</b>	<b>122,400,000</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>\$1,613,300,000</b>	<b>\$1,577,600,000</b>	<b>\$1,700,000,000</b>	<b>\$122,400,000</b>