

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT FUND

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FY 2015 BUDGET

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FY 2015 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis

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

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

Language Provision	Explanation
<i>quality of the child care workforce, and health and safety measures.</i>	

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Authorizing Legislation

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

Appropriations Not Authorized by Law

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

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Appropriations History Table

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

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

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

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
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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>
<u>Discretionary:</u>			
Child Care and Development Block Grant	2,196,218,000	2,350,149,000	2,407,129,000
Research and Evaluation Fund	9,340,000	9,851,000	9,871,000
Subtotal, Budget Authority, Discretionary	\$2,205,558,000	\$2,360,000,000	\$2,417,000,000
<u>Mandatory:</u>			
Mandatory Child Care State Grants	1,177,525,000	1,177,525,000	1,177,525,000
Matching Child Care Grants	1,673,843,000	1,673,843,000	2,379,465,000
Child Care Training and Technical Assistance	7,292,000	7,292,000	18,335,000
Mandatory Child Care Tribal Funds	58,340,000	58,340,000	91,675,000
Subtotal, Budget Authority, Mandatory	\$2,917,000,000	\$2,917,000,000	\$3,667,000,000
Total, Budget Authority	\$5,122,558,000	\$5,277,000,000	\$6,084,000,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Child Care and Development Fund

Summary of Changes

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

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

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
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Justification

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

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

2015 AuthorizationSuch sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation MethodFormula Grant

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

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

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

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

Matching Child Care – Matching funds are those remaining after mandatory funds and the set-aside for tribes and tribal organizations are allocated. Matching funds are available to states if three conditions are met by the end of the fiscal year in which the funds are awarded: (1) all mandatory funds are obligated; (2) the state’s maintenance-of-effort funds are expended; and (3) the state provides its share of matching

funds at the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) rate. A state's allocation of the matching fund is based on the number of children under age 13 in the state compared with the national total of children under age 13.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Helping Nearly 1 Million Families Succeed at Work

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

Promoting Higher Standards and Helping Child Care Programs Meet Them

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

Promoting More Qualified Child Care Teachers and Leaders

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

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

Improved Program Administration and Strengthening Accountability

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Creating a Stronger Accountability Framework for CCDF

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

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

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

Better Consumer Education for Parents

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

Promoting Continuity of Care

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

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

Ensuring Program Integrity

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

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

Outputs and Outcomes Table

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁶ This performance measure aligns with the HHS Priority Performance Goal “Quality of Early Childhood Education.”

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

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

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

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

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

Resource and Program Data
Child Care and Development Block Grant

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

Notes:

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

Resource and Program Data
Research and Evaluation Fund

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

Notes:

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

Resource and Program Data
Mandatory Child Care State Grants

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

Resource and Program Data
Matching Child Care Grants

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

Resource and Program Data
Child Care Training and Technical Assistance

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

Notes:

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

Resource and Program Data
Mandatory Child Care Tribal Funds

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

Notes:

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

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

State Table - Child Care & Development Block Grant

FY 2015 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.575

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

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

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

State Table - Child Care Entitlement to States - Mandatory

FY 2015 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.596

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

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

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

State Table - Child Care Entitlement to States - Matching

FY 2015 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.596

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

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