

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 2014 BUDGET

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

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

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

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

For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, making payments to States or other non-Federal entities under titles I, IV–D, X, XI, XIV, and XVI of the Social Security Act and the Act of July 5, 1960, for the last 3 months of the current fiscal year for unanticipated costs, incurred for the current fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary.

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

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

<sup>68</sup> Amounts reflect current law.

<sup>69</sup> Amounts reflect current law.

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

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

**Authorizing Legislation**

	FY 2013 Amount Authorized	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Amount Authorized	FY 2014 Budget Request
Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs: Titles I, IV-A and -D, X, XI, XIV and XVI of the Social Security Act and the Act of July 5, 1960 (24 U.S.C. chapter 9)	Indefinite	\$4,003,752,000	Indefinite	\$4,075,245,000

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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
Total		
2010		
Appropriation	3,574,509,000	3,571,509,000
Advance	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Indefinite		94,174,000
Total	4,574,509,000	4,665,683,000
2011		
Appropriation	3,154,814,000	
Advance	1,100,000,000	1,100,000,000
Indefinite		3,059,464,000
Total	4,254,814,000	4,159,464,000
2012		
Appropriation	2,305,035,000	2,305,035,000
Advance	1,200,000,000	1,200,000,000
Indefinite		331,077,000
Total	3,505,035,000	3,836,112,000

<u>Year</u>	<u>Budget Estimate to Congress</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
2013		
Appropriation	2,903,752,000	
Advance	1,100,000,000	1,100,000,000
Total	4,003,752,000	
2014		
Appropriation	2,975,245,000	
Advance	1,100,000,000	
Total	4,075,245,000	
2015		
Appropriation		
Advance	1,250,000,000	

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**Amounts Available for Obligation**

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

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
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**Obligations by Activity**

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

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

**Summary of Changes**

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

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

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
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**Justification**

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

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

2014 Authorization ..... Indefinite with legislative changes pending Congressional action, except as identified in Sections 1113 and 1603 of the Social Security Act

Allocation Method ..... Formula Grant

**General Statement**

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

**Program Description and Accomplishments –**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Despite these challenges, the Child Support Program has worked hard to bolster the rate of current support collections. The federal Child Support Program and state Child Support agencies have a wide variety of strategies to increase collections, including income withholding, unemployment compensation interception, state or federal tax refund offsets, early intervention approaches which facilitate stable employment for non-custodial parents, and new evidence-based strategies to remove barriers to reliable payments. Emerging research finds that providing employment services as part of a case management strategy increases the amount and stability of support payments. Similarly, access and visitation services that facilitate noncustodial parents spending time with their children can also lead to greater, more regular payment of support.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Child Support program plays an important role in facilitating family self-sufficiency and promoting responsible fatherhood. Building on this role, the FY 2014 Budget request includes a Child Support and Fatherhood Initiative to encourage non-custodial parents to support their children and play an active role in their lives. The total impact in the FY2014 Budget of this proposal is \$2.017 billion, net of costs and savings across multiple budget accounts.

### Ensuring Children Benefit When Parents Pay Support

The proposed budget initiative invests \$1.41 billion over ten years to encourage states to pass through current child support collections to TANF families, rather than retaining payments for cost recovery purposes.

- Under the proposal states would no longer be required to reimburse the federal government for any part of current child support payments that the state distributes to the family and states would be allowed to discontinue assigning child support payments to the state when a family is receiving TANF assistance. Together these reforms are estimated to cost \$551 million over ten years.
- To encourage states to take up family distribution options, the proposal also includes short-term funding to offset a significant share of state costs in implementing this policy (\$759 million over ten years).
- The proposal also provides limited resources to help states make necessary improvements to their systems technology to support the distribution changes (\$100 million over ten years).

The benefits to families of the three policy changes exceed their cost, and will result in an additional \$1.7 billion in child support payments received by families, reducing those families' reliance on other social services programs, including the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and the Supplemental Security Income program (SSI). The associated savings to SNAP (-\$544 million) and SSI (-\$53 million) are displayed in the respective accounts.

In addition, the proposal requires child support payments made on behalf of children in Foster Care to be used in the best interest of the child, rather than as general revenue for the state (\$254 million over 10 years). It also prohibits the use of child support to repay Medicaid costs associated with giving birth—a practice retained by only a handful of states (cost neutral). Recovery of this debt from noncustodial parents can discourage the participation of pregnant women in Medicaid, discourage fathers' attachment to the formal labor market, and reduce child support payments to the family.

### Promoting Access and Visitation

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

As a first step in facilitating a relationship between non-custodial parents and their children, the proposed initiative would update the statutory purposes of the Child Support program to recognize the program's evolving mission and activities that help parents cooperate and support their children. The proposal also requires states to establish access and visitation responsibilities in all initial child support orders, just as custody arrangements are typically settled at the same time divorces are finalized.

Federal resources are made available to states that choose to include parenting time responsibilities in initial child support orders beginning in FY 2014 and all states are required to include parenting time responsibilities in all new child support orders beginning in FY 2019. This phase-in approach will allow some states to begin immediately and will provide an opportunity for all states to learn from the lessons of "early adopters." The proposal also would encourage states to undertake activities that support access and visitation, while implementing domestic violence safeguards, which are a critical component of this new state responsibility. These services will not only improve parent-child relationships and outcomes for children, but they will also result in improved collections. Research shows that when fathers are engaged in the lives of their children, they are more likely to meet their financial obligations. This creates a double win for children—an engaged parent and financial security.

## Enforcement and Establishment

The FY 2014 proposal includes several additional proposals aimed at increasing and improving collections and program efficiency, which would collectively save \$95 million over ten years. They include:

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

In addition to the legislative changes proposed in the FY 2013 President's Budget, this request includes several new no-cost proposals aimed at improving the child support collection process. These proposals include: improving coordination between child support and Social Security benefits received by families; increasing state flexibility to retroactively modify child support orders; limiting interest charged on child support arrears; and increasing state flexibility to determine when to report child support arrears to credit bureaus.

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

## **Performance Analysis**

Despite the better performance in distributed collections, signs of weakening performance due to the economic crisis and reduced resources persist, relative to the pre-recession period. For example, the percentage of "enforcement-ready" cases with support orders that had collections has declined across the board since FY 2008, with the sharpest declines in current and former assistance cases. The percentage of current assistance cases with orders that had collections declined from 59.5 percent in FY 2008 to 56.9 percent in FY 2011, and the percentage of former assistance cases with orders that had collections declined from 68.0 percent to 65.4 percent. The percentage of never assistance cases with orders that had collections declined more modestly, from 80.0 percent to 78.6 percent.

Many state child support programs invested Recovery Act funds in technology, such as electronic transfer of collections and document imaging to improve program efficiency, helping them withstand the impacts of the recession and budget cutbacks on their programs. In addition, enhanced federal enforcement activities are playing a larger role in helping to maintain collections. Collections coming directly from the various federal programs including Federal Offset, SSA Garnishments, Multi-State Financial Institution Data Match, Passport Denial Program, National Directory of New Hires-Federal Case Registry Match, and Insurance Match, have increased by 2 percent in FY 2010, and 10 percent in FY 2011. These

collections represented 11 percent of total IV-D and non-IV-D child support collections in FY 2009, 11.2 percent in FY 2010, and in FY 2011 these collections were \$3.73 billion and accounted for 12 percent of the total IV-D and non-IV-D support collections. The Child Support Program aims to increase the total distributed child support collections to \$30 billion in FY 2014.

### **Outputs and Outcomes Table**

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Most Recent Result</b>	<b>FY 2012 Target</b>	<b>FY 2014 Target</b>	<b>FY 2014 Target +/- FY 2012 Target</b>
<u>20.1LT</u> : Increase annual child support distributed collections. (Outcome)	FY 2011: \$27.3 B	N/A	\$30B	N/A
<u>20A</u> : Maintain the paternity establishment percentage (PEP) among children born out-of-wedlock. (Outcome)	FY 2011: 96% Target: 93% (Target Exceeded)	92%	94%	+ 2
<u>20B</u> : Increase the percentage of IV-D cases having support orders. (Outcome)	FY 2011: 81% Target: 77% (Target Exceeded)	77%	80%	+ 3
<u>20C</u> : Maintain the IV-D (child support) collection rate for current support. <sup>70</sup> (Outcome)	FY 2011: 62% Target: 61% (Target Exceeded)	62%	62%	Maintain
<u>20D</u> : Maintain the percentage of paying cases among IV-D (child support) arrearage cases. (Outcome)	FY 2011: 62% Target: 61% (Target Exceeded)	62%	62%	Maintain
<u>20.2LT and 20E</u> : Increase the cost-effectiveness ratio (total dollars collected per \$1 of expenditures). (Efficiency)	FY 2011: \$5.12 Target: \$4.80 (Target Exceeded)	\$4.84	\$5.00	+ \$0.16
<u>20i</u> : Total cases with orders established. (Output)	FY 2011: 12.8 million (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>20ii</u> : Total number of paternities established. (Output)	FY 2011: 1.7 million (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

<sup>70</sup> This performance measure is included in the FY 2010-2015 HHS Strategic Plan.

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Most Recent Result</b>	<b>FY 2012 Target</b>	<b>FY 2014 Target</b>	<b>FY 2014 Target +/- FY 2012 Target</b>
20iii: Total amount of current support distributed. (Output)	FY 2011: \$21 billion (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data  
State Child Support Administrative Costs

Data Category	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Current Law	FY 2014 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$3,628,295,000	\$3,738,402,000	\$3,798,294,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$3,628,295,000	\$3,738,402,000	\$3,798,294,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	107	115	117
New Starts			
#	107	115	117
\$	\$3,628,295,000	\$3,738,402,000	\$3,798,294,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Resource and Program Data  
Federal Incentive Payments to States

Data Category	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Current Law	FY 2014 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$507,785,755	\$529,779,000	\$540,905,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$507,785,755	\$529,779,000	\$540,905,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	54	54	54
New Starts			
#	54	54	54
\$	\$507,785,755	\$529,779,000	\$540,905,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Resource and Program Data  
Access and Visitation Grants

Data Category	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Current Law	FY 2014 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000
<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 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Current Law	FY 2014 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$32,488,204	\$33,000,000	\$33,000,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$32,488,204	\$33,000,000	\$33,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	3	3	3
New Starts			
#	3	3	3
\$	\$32,488,204	\$33,000,000	\$33,000,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Resource and Program Data  
Repatriation

Data Category	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Current Law	FY 2014 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Discretionary	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	1	1	1
New Starts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Continuations			
#	1	1	1
\$	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

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

FY 2014 Mandatory State/Formula Grants

CFDA # 93,563

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Estimate	Difference +/- 2013
Alabama	46,957,188	48,491,345	49,298,709	807,363
Alaska	19,013,884	19,635,094	19,962,012	326,917
Arizona	47,359,750	48,907,059	49,721,344	814,285
Arkansas	35,318,249	36,472,146	37,079,394	607,248
California	583,157,285	602,209,852	612,236,429	10,026,577
Colorado	53,522,036	55,270,676	56,190,913	920,237
Connecticut	45,079,082	46,551,879	47,326,951	775,072
Delaware	32,361,451	33,418,745	33,975,155	556,410
District of Columbia	18,416,781	19,018,483	19,335,134	316,651
Florida	205,023,617	211,722,026	215,247,122	3,525,095
Georgia	74,811,512	77,255,709	78,541,989	1,286,280
Hawaii	13,576,737	14,020,308	14,253,741	233,433
Idaho	16,149,225	16,676,843	16,954,506	277,663
Illinois	135,565,653	139,994,773	142,325,636	2,330,863
Indiana	83,803,332	86,541,304	87,982,186	1,440,882
Iowa	40,748,562	42,079,875	42,780,489	700,615
Kansas	39,427,078	40,715,216	41,393,110	677,894
Kentucky	50,795,097	52,454,644	53,327,995	873,351
Louisiana	54,441,519	56,220,200	57,156,246	936,046
Maine	19,708,739	20,352,651	20,691,515	338,864
Maryland	94,184,725	97,261,872	98,881,247	1,619,375
Massachusetts	83,239,024	85,958,560	87,389,739	1,431,179
Michigan	161,533,278	166,810,797	169,588,136	2,777,340
Minnesota	123,768,562	127,812,255	129,940,283	2,128,028
Mississippi	24,746,695	25,555,204	25,980,689	425,485
Missouri	58,033,011	59,929,031	60,926,828	997,797
Montana	11,234,659	11,601,711	11,794,875	193,164
Nebraska	22,215,900	22,941,725	23,323,696	381,971
Nevada	36,891,980	38,097,293	38,731,599	634,306
New Hampshire	14,139,311	14,601,262	14,844,368	243,106
New Jersey	199,137,349	205,643,446	209,067,335	3,423,889
New Mexico	33,200,369	34,285,072	34,855,906	570,834
New York	293,239,318	302,819,858	307,861,699	5,041,842
North Carolina	98,314,031	101,526,088	103,216,461	1,690,373
North Dakota	9,782,068	10,101,662	10,269,851	168,189

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Estimate	Difference +/- 2013
Ohio	204,335,627	211,011,559	214,524,825	3,513,266
Oklahoma	55,398,552	57,208,500	58,161,001	952,501
Oregon	47,605,001	49,160,323	49,978,825	818,502
Pennsylvania	183,636,792	189,636,464	192,793,842	3,157,379
Rhode Island	10,770,280	11,122,160	11,307,340	185,180
South Carolina	52,991,857	54,723,175	55,634,296	911,121
South Dakota	6,950,698	7,177,787	7,297,295	119,508
Tennessee	62,255,688	64,289,669	65,360,068	1,070,400
Texas	235,761,967	243,464,641	247,518,240	4,053,599
Utah	28,411,561	29,339,807	29,828,304	488,497
Vermont	9,760,257	10,079,138	10,246,952	167,814
Virginia	69,525,431	71,796,924	72,992,317	1,195,393
Washington	90,170,637	93,116,638	94,666,997	1,550,358
West Virginia	31,147,558	32,165,192	32,700,731	535,539
Wisconsin	74,443,462	76,875,634	78,155,586	1,279,952
Wyoming	10,621,816	10,968,846	11,151,473	182,627
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4,052,684,241</b>	<b>4,185,091,120</b>	<b>4,254,771,380</b>	<b>69,680,260</b>
Indian Tribes	40,121,026	40,522,000	41,151,000	629,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>40,121,026</b>	<b>40,522,000</b>	<b>41,151,000</b>	<b>629,000</b>
Guam	3,666,273	3,786,055	3,849,092	63,036
Puerto Rico	33,449,185	34,542,017	35,117,129	575,112
Virgin Islands	4,105,670	4,239,808	4,310,399	70,591
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>41,221,128</b>	<b>42,567,880</b>	<b>43,276,620</b>	<b>708,740</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>4,134,026,395</b>	<b>4,268,181,000</b>	<b>4,339,199,000</b>	<b>71,018,000</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>\$4,134,026,395</b>	<b>\$4,268,181,000</b>	<b>\$4,339,199,000</b>	<b>\$71,018,000</b>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

**State Table - Access and Visitation Grants**

**FY 2014 Mandatory State/Formula Grants**

CFDA # 93.597

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Estimate	Difference +/- 2013
Alabama	144,537	137,856	137,856	0
Alaska	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Arizona	181,601	172,676	172,676	0
Arkansas	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
California	944,475	946,820	946,820	0
Colorado	133,533	121,309	121,309	0
Connecticut	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Delaware	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
District of Columbia	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Florida	492,682	502,438	502,438	0
Georgia	289,853	295,483	295,483	0
Hawaii	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Idaho	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Illinois	334,582	346,886	346,886	0
Indiana	189,293	192,761	192,761	0
Iowa	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Kansas	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Kentucky	127,808	123,634	123,634	0
Louisiana	153,521	145,278	145,278	0
Maine	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Maryland	161,939	160,674	160,674	0
Massachusetts	172,546	171,813	171,813	0
Michigan	278,721	284,554	284,554	0
Minnesota	133,784	133,346	133,346	0
Mississippi	100,000	107,089	107,089	0
Missouri	166,750	169,898	169,898	0
Montana	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Nebraska	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Nevada	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
New Hampshire	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
New Jersey	210,145	212,190	212,190	0
New Mexico	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
New York	537,377	545,183	545,183	0
North Carolina	282,996	279,933	279,933	0
North Dakota	100,000	100,000	100,000	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Estimate	Difference +/- 2013
Ohio	339,477	346,015	346,015	0
Oklahoma	108,427	103,930	103,930	0
Oregon	100,100	100,000	100,000	0
Pennsylvania	326,925	344,452	344,452	0
Rhode Island	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
South Carolina	140,838	136,311	136,311	0
South Dakota	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Tennessee	182,772	181,834	181,834	0
Texas	735,322	702,147	702,147	0
Utah	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Vermont	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Virginia	202,633	207,182	207,182	0
Washington	169,937	176,274	176,274	0
West Virginia	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Wisconsin	157,426	152,034	152,034	0
Wyoming	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
<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>

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES  
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

CHILDREN'S RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

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

**Authorizing Legislation**

	FY 2013 Amount Authorized	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Amount Authorized	FY 2014 Budget Request
1. Training and Technical Assistance: Section 452(j) of the Social Security Act	The amount authorized and appropriated is equal to the greater of one percent of the total amount paid to the federal government for its share of child support collections for the preceding year or the amount appropriated for this activity for FY 2002.	\$12,318,000	The amount authorized and appropriated is equal to the greater of one percent of the total amount paid to the federal government for its share of child support collections for the preceding year or the amount appropriated for this activity for FY 2002.	\$12,318,000
2. Federal Parent Locator Service: Section 453(o) of the Social Security Act	The amount authorized and appropriated is equal to the greater of two percent of the total amount paid to the federal government for its share of child support collections for the preceding year or the amount appropriated for this activity for FY 2002.	24,635,000	The amount authorized and appropriated is equal to the greater of two percent of the total amount paid to the federal government for its share of child support collections for the preceding year or the amount appropriated for this activity for FY 2002.	24,635,000
3. Welfare Research: Section 413(h) of the Social Security Act	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
Total request level		\$51,953,000		\$51,953,000

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

**Appropriations History Table**

<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	51,953,000
2014	51,953,000

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

**Amounts Available for Obligation**

<u>Budgetary Resources</u>	FY 2012 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2013 <u>Current Law</u>	FY 2014 <u>President's Budget</u>
Pre-Appropriated, B.A.	\$51,953,000	\$51,953,000	\$51,953,000
<b>Subtotal, Net Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$51,953,000</b>	<b>\$51,953,000</b>	<b>\$51,953,000</b>
Offsetting Collections from Federal Funds	19,740,000	25,953,000	25,953,000
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-7,000	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	6,887,000	6,537,000	0
Recoveries of prior year obligations	2,953,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Unobligated balance, end of year	-6,537,000	0	0
<b>Total Obligations</b>	<b>\$74,989,000</b>	<b>\$86,442,000</b>	<b>\$79,905,000</b>

**Budget Authority by Activity**

<u>Activity</u>	FY 2012 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2013 <u>Current Law</u>	FY 2014 <u>President's Budget</u>
Child Support Training and Technical Assistance	\$12,318,000	\$12,318,000	\$12,318,000
Federal Parent Locator Service	24,635,000	24,635,000	24,635,000
Welfare Research	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
<b>Total, Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$51,953,000</b>	<b>\$51,953,000</b>	<b>\$51,953,000</b>

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

**Justification**

Funding Level	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Current Law	FY 2014 President's Budget	Change From FY 2013 Current Law
Total, Budget Authority	\$51,953,000	\$51,953,000	\$51,953,000	\$0
Total, Obligations	\$74,989,000	\$86,442,000	\$79,905,000	-\$6,536,000

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

2014 Authorization ..... Training and Technical Assistance and Federal Parent Locator Service authorized indefinitely based on a formula, and Welfare Research pending Congressional action

Allocation Method ..... Direct Federal/Contract

**General Statement**

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

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

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

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

for child support, custody and visitation. States rely on FPLS to facilitate standardized and centralized communication and data exchanges with employers, multistate financial institutions, insurance companies and other federal agencies. FPLS data are also used by state and federal agencies to reduce erroneous payments and overall program costs in public assistance and benefit programs. The FPLS is crucial to helping OCSE fulfill its mission in assisting states to secure the financial support upon which millions of our nation's children depend, and has contributed to an increase in the overall effectiveness and performance of the child support program. Amounts under this provision are available until expended.

PRWORA also included a provision supporting welfare research, and a provision supporting a national child welfare study. Welfare research funds have supported a portfolio of rigorous, influential research and evaluation on the operation of the TANF program. Examples include the Evaluation of Enhanced Services for the Hard to Employ, the Employment, Retention and Advancement Evaluation, the Rural Welfare-to-Work Evaluation, as well as studies of Tribal TANF, time limits, diversion practices, and services for TANF recipients with disabilities. The appropriation for the National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being study expired in FY 2011.

**Budget Request** – The FY 2014 request for Children's Research and Technical Assistance is \$51,953,000, the same as the FY 2013 current law level. This request will fund child support training and technical assistance efforts, the operation of the FPLS, and welfare research. This request includes a continuation of the \$15 million welfare research funding. Funding to continue the National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being study is being requested through the Social Service Research and Demonstration program within the Children and Families Services account.

Resource and Program Data  
Child Support Training and Technical Assistance

Data Category	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Current Law	FY 2014 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Discretionary	\$647,386	\$647,386	\$647,386
Research/Evaluation	625,000		625,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	2,161,468	3,949,709	2,534,203
Program Support	11,013,260	11,701,446	9,510,956
Total, Resources	\$14,447,114	\$16,298,541	\$13,317,545
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	8	8	8
New Starts			
#	5	5	5
\$	\$499,176	\$3,427,266	\$999,176
Continuations			
#	3	3	3
\$	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000
Contracts			
#	54	60	42
\$	\$6,100,668	\$5,345,935	\$4,182,498
Interagency Agreements			
#	56	55	56
\$	\$2,016,550	\$1,391,550	\$2,016,550

Notes:

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

Resource and Program Data  
Federal Parent Locator Service

Data Category	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Current Law	FY 2014 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	\$45,549,071	\$55,143,682	\$51,587,943
Total, Resources	\$45,549,071	\$55,143,682	\$51,587,943
<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	15	12
\$	\$32,112,476	\$39,364,451	\$35,086,330
Interagency Agreements			
#	71	75	75
\$	\$7,292,834	\$8,545,844	\$9,098,009

Notes:

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

Resource and Program Data  
Welfare Research

Data Category	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Current Law	FY 2014 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation	\$14,152,420	\$14,105,000	\$14,105,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	840,431	895,000	895,000
Total, Resources	\$14,992,851	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	3	4	4
New Starts			
#	0	1	1
\$	\$0	\$150,000	\$150,000
Continuations			
#	3	3	3
\$	\$1,093,621	\$1,144,000	\$1,144,000
Contracts			
#	19	14	14
\$	\$12,481,243	\$12,722,528	\$12,722,528
Interagency Agreements			
#	9	8	8
\$	\$1,384,042	\$953,472	\$953,472

Notes:

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

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES  
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

**Authorizing Legislation**

	FY 2012 Amount Authorized	FY 2012 Current Law	FY 2014 Amount Authorized <sup>71</sup>	FY 2014 Budget Request
State Family Assistance Grants: Section 403(a)(1)(C) of the Social Security Act (SSA)	Such sums	16,488,667,000	Such sums	16,488,667,000
Territories – Family Assistance Grants: Section 403(a)(1)(C) of the SSA	Such sums	77,875,000	Such sums	77,875,000
Matching Grants to Territories: Section 1108(b)(2) of the SSA	Such sums	15,000,000	Such sums	15,000,000
Supplemental Grants for Population Increases: Section 403(a)(3)(E) of the SSA	0	0	319,450,000	319,450,000
Healthy Marriage/Responsible Fatherhood Grants: Section 403(a)(2)(D) of the SSA	150,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000
Tribal Work Programs: Section 412(a)(2)(D) of the SSA	7,633,287	7,633,000	7,633,287	7,633,000
Contingency Fund: Section 403(b)(2)(D) of the SSA	612,000,000	612,000,000	612,000,000	292,550,000
Total request level		17,351,175,000		17,351,175,000
Total request level against definite authorizations		17,351,175,000		17,351,175,000

<sup>71</sup> FY 2014 Amount Authorized reflects the Administration's proposal for an extension of TANF, including \$319 million for Supplemental Grants and \$293 million for the Contingency Fund.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

**Appropriations History Table**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Request to Congress</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
2005		17,008,625,827
2005/6		5,139,108,000
2005/6		11,988,328,513
2007		17,058,625,513
2008		17,058,625,513
2009		
Pre-appropriated		17,058,625,513
Recovery Act		5,000,000,000
Total		22,058,625,513
2010		
Appropriation		16,739,175,287
Recovery Act		319,450,226
Total		17,058,625,513
2011		
Appropriation	17,408,625,513	16,950,496,693
Contingency Fund	1,854,962,000	334,238,754
TANF Emergency Fund	2,500,000,000	0
Total	21,763,587,513	17,284,735,447
2012		
Appropriation	17,058,625,000	16,739,175,000
Contingency Fund	612,000,000	612,000,000
Total	17,760,625,000	17,351,175,000
2013		
Appropriation	17,058,625,000	16,739,175,000
Contingency Fund	292,550,000	612,000,000
Total	17,351,175,000	17,351,175,000
2014		
Appropriation	17,058,625,000	
Contingency Fund	292,550,000	612,000,000
Total	17,351,175,000	

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

**Amounts Available for Obligation**

<u>Budgetary Resources</u>	FY 2012 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2013 <u>Current Law</u>	FY 2014 <u>President's Budget</u>
Budget Authority	\$17,351,175,000	\$17,351,175,000	\$17,351,175,000
<b>Subtotal, Net Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$17,351,175,000</b>	<b>\$17,351,175,000</b>	<b>\$17,351,175,000</b>
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-18,364,000	0	0
<b>Total Obligations</b>	<b>\$17,332,811,000</b>	<b>\$17,351,175,000</b>	<b>\$17,351,175,000</b>

**Budget Authority by Activity**

<u>Activity</u>	FY 2012 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2013 <u>Current Law</u>	FY 2014 <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
Supplemental Grants for Population Increases	0	0	319,450,000
Healthy Marriage Promotion and Responsible Fatherhood Grants	150,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000
Tribal Work Programs	7,633,000	7,633,000	7,633,000
Contingency Fund	612,000,000	612,000,000	292,550,000
<b>Total, Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$17,351,175,000</b>	<b>\$17,351,175,000</b>	<b>\$17,351,175,000</b>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

**Summary of Changes**

FY 2013 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	\$17,351,175,000
FY 2014 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	\$17,351,175,000
Net change	+\$0

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<u>Description of Changes</u>	<u>FY 2013 Estimate</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Increases:</u>		
A. <u>Program:</u>		
1) <b>Supplemental Grants for Population Increases:</b> Reauthorize the funding to 17 states previously eligible since 2002	\$0	+\$319,450,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+\$319,450,000
Total, Increases		+\$319,450,000
<u>Decreases:</u>		
A. <u>Program:</u>		
1) <b>Contingency Fund:</b> Repurpose the Contingency Fund to assist states with needs stemming from a recovering economy	\$612,000,000	-\$319,450,000
Subtotal, Program Decreases		-\$319,450,000
Total, Decreases		-\$319,450,000
Net Change		+\$0

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

**Justification**

Funding Level	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Current Law	FY 2014 President's Budget	Change From FY 2013 Current Law
Total, Budget Authority	\$17,351,175,000	\$17,351,175,000	\$17,351,175,000	\$0

Authorizing Legislation – Section 403(a), 403(b), 412(a) and 1108 of the Social Security Act; Section 131 of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011; Section 811 of the Claims Resolution Act of 2010

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

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

**General Statement**

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

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

On December 8, 2010, President Obama signed into law the Claims Resolution Act of 2010, which included an extension of TANF through September 30, 2011 (with the exception of Supplemental Grants for Population Increases, which were extended through June 30, 2011). Since 2010 TANF has been reauthorized through a series of short-term extensions. One of these extensions was in the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012, which also placed prohibitions on the use of TANF electronic benefit transfer transactions at certain establishments. Currently, TANF is authorized through September 30, 2013, in the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013 (P.L. 113-6).

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

The FY 2014 request of \$17,351,175,000 for the TANF program includes a proposal to restructure the Contingency Fund and to make the Supplemental Grants for Population Increases a permanent part of TANF.

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

State Family Assistance Grants – Funding under the TANF program is provided primarily through State Family Assistance Grants, which were authorized and pre-appropriated through FY 2011 at \$16.5 billion each year. State allocations are based on AFDC spending levels in the mid 1990s. While states must meet certain work participation and maintenance of effort requirements, they have flexibility with their TANF funds to design programs that promote work, personal responsibility and self-sufficiency, and strengthen families.

States have wide flexibility under TANF to determine their own eligibility criteria, benefit levels, and the type of services and benefits available to TANF recipients. States must maintain a historical level of state spending on behalf of eligible families (the maintenance of effort requirement) – set to reflect 75 to 80 percent of what states were required to spend under prior programs in 1994 – and must meet minimum work participation rate requirements. In addition, families that have received federally funded assistance under TANF for five cumulative years are not eligible for federally funded assistance, subject to limited exceptions.

States may transfer up to a total of 30 percent of their TANF funds to either the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) program or the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) program, with no more than 10 percent transferred to SSBG. From the FY 2011 grants, states transferred \$1.6 billion to CCDBG and \$1.4 billion to SSBG.

Tribes are eligible to operate their own TANF programs and those that choose to do so receive their own Family Assistance Grants. The number of approved tribal TANF plans has steadily increased since the first three tribal TANF programs started in July 1997. As of January 2013, 68 tribal TANF grantees have been approved.

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

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

Supplemental Grants for Population Increases – These grants provide additional TANF funding to states that experienced increases in their populations and/or had low levels of welfare spending per poor person in the mid 1990s. To receive a supplemental grant, a state must have met the criteria in FY 1998. Territories and tribes are not eligible. Since 2002, when the award amounts were fixed, the same 17 states have received a total of \$319 million each year through FY 2010. The Supplemental Grants, as with regular TANF block grant funds, can be transferred to CCDBG and SSBG, subject to the overall transfer limits. The Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011 and the Claims Resolution Act of 2010 authorized the grants through June 30, 2011, at a funding level of \$211 million available for FY 2011. The grants have not been authorized after FY 2011.

Healthy Marriage Promotion and Responsible Fatherhood Grants – The DRA included \$150 million for the Healthy Marriage Promotion and Responsible Fatherhood Grants in FY 2006 through FY 2010. The Claims Resolution Act of 2010 amended the Social Security Act to provide \$150 million for FY 2011 for this purpose, specifying that funding should be equally split between healthy marriage and responsible fatherhood activities. The Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013, extends the program through September, 2013.

Program funds were used to award 135 Healthy Marriage and Responsible Fatherhood grants in FY 2012. Funds were also used to support research and evaluation activities and to continue a national responsible fatherhood clearinghouse and media campaign. Together, these activities are designed to promote and encourage healthy marriage and relationships, positive father and family interactions, and collaboration activities to address the needs of at-risk families in a comprehensive approach.

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

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

Tribal Work Programs – These grants are available to Indian tribes and Alaskan Native organizations that conducted a Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training program in FY 1995. The purpose of these grants is to allow Indian tribes and Alaskan Native organizations to operate programs to make work activities available to their members. Funding is authorized and pre-appropriated at \$7.6 million for each fiscal year through FY 2013. As of March 2013, there are 78 grantees for this program.

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

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

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

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

2009 .....	\$17,058,625,513
<i>2009 Emergency Fund, Recovery Act</i> .....	<i>\$5,000,000,000</i>
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 .....	\$17,351,175,000

Regarding annual measure 22B (job entry), in FY 2011, 30.1 percent of TANF adult recipients became newly employed, exceeding the FY 2011 target of 27.5 percent. (To ensure comparable and reliable data over time, job entry rate findings are limited to states that provided universe data for fiscal years 2009-2011.) States continue to help TANF adult recipients enter employment, and ACF is continuing its commitment to finding innovative and effective employment strategies through research, identifying and disseminating information on the effects of alternative employment strategies, and providing a range of targeted technical assistance efforts to states.

**Budget Request** – The FY 2014 request for TANF is \$17,351,175,000 and does not result in any increased spending. The budget proposes to continue the TANF programs, including Healthy Marriage and Responsible Fatherhood grants. The budget also seeks to reduce the amount available in the Contingency Fund so that the Supplemental Grants for Population Increases – at the full \$319 million level each year – become a permanent part of this program.

When Congress takes up reauthorization, the Administration will work with lawmakers to strengthen the program’s effectiveness in accomplishing its goals. This approach should include using performance indicators to drive program improvement and ensuring that states have the flexibility to engage recipients in the most effective activities to promote success in the workforce, including families with serious barriers to employment. The Administration will also be prepared to work with Congress to revise the Contingency Fund to make it more effective during economic downturns.

Performance measure 22A demonstrates the extent to which families with a work-eligible individual are engaged in countable work-related activities for the minimum hours required to count toward state work participation requirements. This efficiency measure includes both the overall and two-parent work participation rates. By statute, states are required to meet specific work participation rates each year. States must engage 50 percent of families with a work-eligible individual (not otherwise disregarded) in countable work activities and 90 percent of their two-parent families with two work-eligible individuals, subject to being adjusted downward if a state has a caseload decline since FY 2005 or if a state spends beyond its required level of maintenance-of-effort (MOE) spending. This efficiency measure compares states’ actual overall and two-parent rates to the required rates in a specific year. All states and territories must meet an overall caseload work participation requirement. However, since not all states serve two-parent families, not all states and territories have a two-parent work participation requirement.

ACF also works with states and territories to ensure they meet required rates by reviewing and approving corrective compliance plans, which allow states and territories to improve future performance and to avoid financial penalties, as well as by offering technical assistance to help improve performance. In FY 2008, a baseline was established of 80 percent of state and territory work participation rates meeting or exceeding their targets; in FY 2009, a rate of 80 percent was maintained. Despite the more stringent requirements, some states made progress in increasing their participation rates. In FY 2014, the program aims to have 100 percent of states and territories meet or exceed work participation requirements. In order to meet this goal, ACF continues to work with states to inform them of their work participation rate status throughout the year. ACF also continues to work with states that fall short of their targets by reviewing and approving their plans to improve performance in future years. Note that states that fail to meet either work rate (adjusted by the caseload reduction credit) are subject to a work participation penalty. A state that fails to meet a participation rate has 60 days to submit a request for a reasonable cause exception, and HHS has defined a limited number of circumstances under which states may demonstrate reasonable cause. A state may also submit a corrective compliance plan to correct the violation and insure continued compliance with the participation requirements. If a state achieves compliance with work participation rates in the time frame that the plan specifies, then a penalty is not imposed. ACF will work with states that do not meet the participation requirements to assist them in achieving compliance and meeting their required rates.

### **Outputs and Outcomes Table**

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Most Recent Result</b>	<b>FY 2012 Target</b>	<b>FY 2014 Target</b>	<b>FY 2014 Target +/- FY 2012 Target</b>
<u>22.1LT and 22A</u> : Increase the percentage of state work participation rates that meet or exceed requirements. (Efficiency)	FY 2009: 80% <sup>72</sup> (Historical Actual)	100%	100%	Maintain
<u>22.2LT and 22B</u> : Increase the percentage of adult Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) recipients who become newly employed. <sup>73</sup> (Outcome)	FY 2011: 30.1% <sup>74</sup> Target: 27.5% (Target Exceeded)	30.4% (Prior Result +0.3PP)	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. (Outcome)	FY 2011: 64.0% <sup>75</sup> Target: 63.0% (Target Exceeded)	64.5% (Prior Result +0.5PP)	Prior Result + 0.1PP	N/A

<sup>72</sup> The FY 2009 actual result for this measure has been updated due to a technical correction.

<sup>73</sup> This performance measure is included in the FY 2010-2015 HHS Strategic Plan.

<sup>74</sup> The performance targets and results for FY 2009 to FY 2011 have been revised from past years to include only those states that provided universe data for the entire time period. While this limits the generalizability of the findings, the data from sample states were not deemed reliable due to data limitations and sampling error.

<sup>75</sup> See previous footnote.

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2012 Target	FY 2014 Target	FY 2014 Target +/- FY 2012 Target
<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. (Outcome)	FY 2011: 34.0% <sup>76</sup>  Target: 30.0%  (Target Exceeded)	34.5% (Prior Result +0.5PP)	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 2011: 17.8% <sup>77</sup>  Target: 18.8%  (Target Not Met)	18.2% (Prior Result + 0.4PP)	Prior Result + 0.1PP	N/A
<u>22i</u> : Average monthly number of TANF and separate state program (SSP) families receiving assistance. (Output)	FY 2011: 1,921,243 <sup>78</sup>  (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

<sup>76</sup> See footnote 3.

<sup>77</sup> See footnote 3.

<sup>78</sup> The FY 2011 actual results for this output measure have been updated since the previous report due to a technical correction.

Resource and Program Data  
State Family Assistance Grants

Data Category	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Current Law	FY 2014 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$16,488,258,537	\$16,488,667,000	\$16,488,667,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$16,488,258,537	\$16,488,667,000	\$16,488,667,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	110	110	110
New Starts			
#	110	110	110
\$	\$16,488,258,537	\$16,488,667,000	\$16,488,667,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Resource and Program Data  
Territories -- Family Assistance Grants

Data Category	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Current Law	FY 2014 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$75,110,590	\$77,875,000	\$77,875,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$75,110,590	\$77,875,000	\$77,875,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	3	3	3
New Starts			
#	3	3	3
\$	\$75,110,590	\$77,875,000	\$77,875,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Resource and Program Data  
Supplemental Grants for Population Increases

Data Category	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Current Law	FY 2014 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			\$319,450,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$0	\$0	\$319,450,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	0	0	17
New Starts			
#	0	0	17
\$	\$0	\$0	\$319,450,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Resource and Program Data  
Healthy Marriage Promotion and Responsible Fatherhood Grants

Data Category	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Current Law	FY 2014 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Discretionary	\$123,372,582	\$122,977,584	\$123,000,000
Research/Evaluation	16,060,504	13,925,000	16,100,000
Demonstration/Development	3,784,708	5,381,186	4,200,000
Training/Technical Assistance	2,618,879	2,459,669	2,600,000
Program Support	4,070,576	5,256,561	4,100,000
Total, Resources	\$149,907,249	\$150,000,000	\$150,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	135	135	135
New Starts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Continuations			
#	135	135	135
\$	\$123,372,582	\$122,977,584	\$123,000,000
Contracts			
#	8	7	7
\$	\$22,269,878	\$21,638,855	\$22,800,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	3	2	2
\$	\$385,949	\$327,000	\$300,000

Notes:

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

Resource and Program Data  
Tribal Work Programs

Data Category	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Current Law	FY 2014 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$7,535,110	\$7,633,000	\$7,633,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$7,535,110	\$7,633,000	\$7,633,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	78	78	78
New Starts			
#	78	78	78
\$	\$7,535,110	\$7,633,000	\$7,633,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

State Table - Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

FY 2014 Mandatory State/Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.558

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Estimate	Difference +/- 2013
Alabama	93,315,207	93,315,207	93,315,207	0
Alaska	45,260,334	45,260,334	45,260,334	0
Arizona	200,141,299	200,141,299	200,141,299	0
Arkansas	56,732,858	56,732,858	56,732,858	0
California	3,659,356,587	3,659,356,587	3,659,356,587	0
Colorado	136,056,690	136,056,690	136,056,690	0
Connecticut	266,788,107	266,788,107	266,788,107	0
Delaware	32,290,981	32,290,981	32,290,981	0
District of Columbia	92,609,815	92,609,815	92,609,815	0
Florida	562,340,120	562,340,120	562,340,120	0
Georgia	330,741,739	330,741,739	330,741,739	0
Hawaii	98,904,788	98,904,788	98,904,788	0
Idaho	30,412,562	30,412,562	30,412,562	0
Illinois	585,056,960	585,056,960	585,056,960	0
Indiana	206,799,109	206,799,109	206,799,109	0
Iowa	131,030,394	131,030,394	131,030,394	0
Kansas	101,931,061	101,931,061	101,931,061	0
Kentucky	181,287,669	181,287,669	181,287,669	0
Louisiana	163,971,985	163,971,985	163,971,985	0
Maine	78,120,889	78,120,889	78,120,889	0
Maryland	229,098,032	229,098,032	229,098,032	0
Massachusetts	459,371,116	459,371,116	459,371,116	0
Michigan	775,352,858	775,352,858	775,352,858	0
Minnesota	263,434,070	263,434,070	263,434,070	0
Mississippi	86,767,578	86,767,578	86,767,578	0
Missouri	217,051,740	217,051,740	217,051,740	0
Montana	38,039,116	38,039,116	38,039,116	0
Nebraska	57,104,913	57,513,601	57,513,601	0
Nevada	43,907,517	43,907,517	43,907,517	0
New Hampshire	38,521,261	38,521,261	38,521,261	0
New Jersey	404,034,823	404,034,823	404,034,823	0
New Mexico	110,578,100	110,578,100	110,578,100	0
New York	2,442,930,602	2,442,930,602	2,442,930,602	0
North Carolina	302,239,599	302,239,599	302,239,599	0
North Dakota	26,399,809	26,399,809	26,399,809	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Estimate	Difference +/- 2013
Ohio	727,968,260	727,968,260	727,968,260	0
Oklahoma	145,281,442	145,281,442	145,281,442	0
Oregon	166,798,629	166,798,629	166,798,629	0
Pennsylvania	719,499,305	719,499,305	719,499,305	0
Rhode Island	95,021,587	95,021,587	95,021,587	0
South Carolina	99,967,824	99,967,824	99,967,824	0
South Dakota	21,279,651	21,279,651	21,279,651	0
Tennessee	191,523,797	191,523,797	191,523,797	0
Texas	486,256,752	486,256,752	486,256,752	0
Utah	75,609,475	75,609,475	75,609,475	0
Vermont	47,353,181	47,353,181	47,353,181	0
Virginia	158,285,172	158,285,172	158,285,172	0
Washington	380,544,968	380,544,968	380,544,968	0
West Virginia	110,176,310	110,176,310	110,176,310	0
Wisconsin	314,499,354	314,499,354	314,499,354	0
Wyoming	18,500,530	18,500,530	18,500,530	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>16,306,546,525</b>	<b>16,306,955,213</b>	<b>16,306,955,213</b>	<b>0</b>
Indian Tribes	181,712,012	181,712,012	181,712,012	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>181,712,012</b>	<b>181,712,012</b>	<b>181,712,012</b>	<b>0</b>
Guam	3,326,859	3,465,478	3,465,478	0
Puerto Rico	68,937,167	71,047,191	71,047,191	0
Virgin Islands	2,846,564	2,846,564	2,846,564	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>75,110,590</b>	<b>77,359,233</b>	<b>77,359,233</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>16,563,369,127</b>	<b>16,566,026,458</b>	<b>16,566,026,458</b>	<b>0</b>
Discretionary Funds	149,907,249	150,000,000	150,000,000	0
Other	7,535,110	22,633,000	342,083,000	319,450,000
<b>Subtotal, Adjustments</b>	<b>157,442,359</b>	<b>172,633,000</b>	<b>492,083,000</b>	<b>319,450,000</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>\$16,720,811,486</b>	<b>\$16,738,659,458</b>	<b>\$17,058,109,458</b>	<b>\$319,450,000</b>

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES  
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
PAYMENTS FOR FOSTER CARE AND PERMANENCY

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

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

For [making payments to States or other non-Federal entities under] *carrying out, except as otherwise provided*, title IV-E of the Social Security Act, [\$4,810,000,000] \$4,806,000,000<sup>79</sup>.

For [making payments to States or other non-Federal entities under] *carrying out, except as otherwise provided*, title IV-E of the Social Security Act, for the first quarter of fiscal year [2014] 2015, [\$2,200,000,000] \$2,200,000,000<sup>80</sup>.

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

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

<b>Language Provision</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
<i>carrying out, except as otherwise provided</i>	Clarifying that the appropriation language is for carrying out all mandatory activities authorized in title IV-E of the Social Security Act, except as otherwise provided.

<sup>79</sup> Amounts reflect current law.

<sup>80</sup> Amounts reflect current law.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

**Authorizing Legislation**

Statutory Citations	FY 2013 Amount Authorized	FY 2013 Current Law	FY 2014 Amount Authorized	FY 2014 Budget Request <sup>81</sup>
1. Foster Care [Sections 470, 474 and 476(a-b) of the Social Security Act]	Such sums	\$4,285,540,000	Such sums	\$4,279,000,000
2. Chafee Foster Care Independence Program [Section 470, 474, and 477 of the Social Security Act]	\$140,000,000	\$140,000,000	\$140,000,000	\$140,000,000
3. Adoption Assistance [Sections 470 and 474 of the Social Security Act]	Such sums	\$2,368,680,000	Such sums	\$2,463,000,000
4. Guardianship Assistance [Section 470 and 474 of the Social Security Act]	Such sums	\$123,000,000	Such sums	\$124,000,000
5. Technical Assistance and Implementation Services for Tribal Programs (pre- appropriated) [Section 476(c) of the Social Security Act]	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000
Total request level	Such sums	\$6,920,220,000	Such sums	\$7,009,000,000

<sup>81</sup> Amounts reflect current law.

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>
2005		
Appropriation	5,307,900,000	5,307,900,000
Advance	1,767,700,000	1,767,700,000
Total	6,805,600,000	6,805,600,000
2006		
Appropriation	4,852,800,000	4,852,800,000
Advance	1,767,200,000	1,767,200,000
Total	6,620,000,000	6,620,000,000
2007		
Appropriation	5,243,000,000	4,912,000,000
Advance	1,730,000,000	1,730,000,000
Indefinite		213,000,000
Total	6,973,000,000	6,855,000,000
2008		
Appropriation	5,067,000,000	5,067,000,000
Advance	1,810,000,000	1,810,000,000
Total	6,877,000,000	6,877,000,000
2009		
Appropriation	5,113,000,000	5,050,000,000
Advance	1,776,000,000	1,776,000,000
Pre-appropriated		3,000,000
Indefinite		389,062,000
Total	6,889,000,000	7,218,062,000
2010		
Appropriation	5,532,000,000	5,532,000,000
Advance	1,800,000,000	1,800,000,000
Pre-appropriated	3,000,000	3,000,000
Total	7,335,000,000	7,335,000,000
2011		
Appropriation	4,769,000,000	0
Advance	1,850,000,000	1,850,000,000
Pre-appropriated	3,000,000	3,000,000
Indefinite		5,137,000,000
Total	6,622,000,000	6,990,000,000
2012		
Appropriation	5,403,000,000	5,153,000,000
Advance	1,850,000,000	1,850,000,000
Pre-appropriated	3,000,000	3,000,000
Total	7,256,000,000	7,006,000,000

<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		4,817,220,000 <sup>82</sup>
Total	7,165,000,000	6,920,220,000
2014		
Appropriation	4,808,000,000	
Advance	2,200,000,000	
Pre-appropriated	3,000,000	
Total	7,011,000,000	
2015		
Advance	2,200,000,000	
Pre-appropriated	3,000,000	

<sup>82</sup> Reflects FY 2013 current law estimate.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

**Amounts Available for Obligation**

<u>Budgetary Resources</u>	FY 2012 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2013 <u>Current Law</u>	FY 2014 <u>Current Law</u>	FY 2014 <u>President's Budget</u>
Advance, B.A.	\$1,850,000,000	\$2,100,000,000	\$2,200,000,000	\$2,200,000,000
Pre-appropriated, B.A.	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Definite, B.A.	5,153,000,000	0	4,806,000,000	4,808,000,000
Indefinite, B.A.	0	4,817,220,000	0	0
<b>Subtotal, Net Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$7,006,000,000</b>	<b>\$6,920,220,000</b>	<b>\$7,009,000,000</b>	<b>\$7,011,000,000</b>
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-313,235,000	0	0	0
<b>Total Obligations</b>	<b>\$6,692,765,000</b>	<b>\$6,920,220,000</b>	<b>\$7,009,000,000</b>	<b>\$7,011,000,000</b>
<i>Advance Requested for FY 2015</i>			<i>\$2,200,000,000</i>	<i>\$2,200,000,000</i>

**Budget Authority by Activity**

<u>Activity</u>	FY 2012 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2013 <u>Current Law</u>	FY 2014 <u>Current Law</u>	FY 2014 <u>President's Budget</u>
Foster Care	\$4,288,000,000	\$4,285,540,000	\$4,279,000,000	\$4,281,000,000
Adoption Assistance	2,495,000,000	2,368,680,000	2,463,000,000	2,463,000,000
Guardianship Assistance	80,000,000	123,000,000	124,000,000	124,000,000
Chafee Foster Care Independence Program	140,000,000	140,000,000	140,000,000	140,000,000
Tribal IV-E Technical Assistance (Pre-Appropriated)	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
<b>Total, Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$7,006,000,000</b>	<b>\$6,920,220,000</b>	<b>\$7,009,000,000</b>	<b>\$7,011,000,000</b>
<i>Advance Requested for FY 2015</i>			<i>\$2,200,000,000</i>	<i>\$2,200,000,000</i>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

**Summary of Changes**

FY 2013 Current Law	
Total estimated budget authority	\$6,920,220,000
FY 2014 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	\$7,011,000,000
Net change	+\$90,780,000

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<u>Description of Changes</u>	<u>FY 2013 Current Law</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Increases:</u>		
A. <u>Built-in:</u>		
1) <b>Adoption Assistance:</b> Technical baseline change.	\$2,368,680,000	+\$94,320,000
2) <b>Guardianship Assistance:</b> Technical baseline change.	\$123,000,000	+\$1,000,000
Subtotal, Built-in Increases		+\$95,320,000
B. <u>Program:</u>		
1) <b>Foster Care:</b> Require that child support payments made on behalf of children in foster care be used in the best interest of the child.	\$4,285,540,000	+\$2,000,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+\$2,000,000
Total, Increases		+\$97,320,000
<u>Decreases:</u>		
A. <u>Built-in:</u>		
1) <b>Foster Care:</b> Technical baseline change.	\$4,285,540,000	-\$6,540,000
Subtotal, Built-in Decreases		-\$6,540,000
Total, Decreases		-\$6,540,000
Net Change		+\$90,780,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
 Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

**Justification**

Funding Level	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Current Law	FY 2014 President's Budget	Change From FY 2013 Current Law
Total, Budget Authority	\$7,006,000,000	\$6,920,220,000	\$7,011,000,000	+\$90,780,000
Total, Obligations	\$6,692,765,000	\$6,920,220,000	\$7,011,000,000	+\$90,780,000

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

2014 Authorization ..... Indefinite with legislative changes pending Congressional action; pre-appropriated funds of \$3,000,000 for tribal technical assistance; definite authorization of \$140,000,000 for the Chafee Foster Care Independence Program

Allocation Method ..... Formula Grant

**General Statement**

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

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

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

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

### **Program Description and Accomplishments**

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

The average monthly number of children for whom title IV-E agencies in states and eligible tribes receive federal foster care payments has declined from more than 300,000 in FY 1999 to approximately 157,300 in FY 2012 and 149,600 projected for FY 2013. Title IV-E caseload decline can be attributed to several factors, including a reduction in the overall foster care population, increased adoptions, and, notably, fixed income eligibility guidelines. Title IV-E agencies can only claim reimbursement for title IV-E eligible children, children whose biological families would have qualified for the defunct Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program under the 1996 income standards, not adjusted for inflation. Fewer and fewer families meet these static income standards over time, thereby reducing the number of children who are eligible for title IV-E foster care maintenance payments. The federal title IV-E participation for maintenance payments stood at approximately 51.8 percent of all children in foster care in FY 2000. The FY 2012 federal IV-E participation rate is approximately 44 percent of all children in foster care nationally.

Beginning in FY 2010, federally-recognized Indian tribes, Indian tribal organizations and tribal consortia (hereafter tribes) with approved title IV-E plans also became eligible for the program. In addition, \$3 million is directly appropriated for FY 2009 and each fiscal year thereafter for technical assistance to tribes, including grants to assist tribes in developing title IV-E plans. ACF has awarded planning grants to 16 tribes since FY 2009. In addition, the first direct tribal IV-E grantee began operation of its program in FY 2012. A second direct tribal IV-E grantee was approved in March 2013, and additional tribes are expected to be approved to operate title IV-E programs in FY 2013 and FY 2014.

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

Beginning in FY 2010, in accordance FCSIAA, revised Adoption Assistance eligibility requirements that exclude consideration of AFDC and SSI income eligibility requirements are being phased in over a nine-year period, based primarily on the age of the child in the year the adoption assistance agreement is finalized. For FY 2014, the phase-in of the exclusion of consideration of AFDC and SSI applies to otherwise eligible children for whom an adoption assistance agreement is entered into and who have reached the age of 8. The revised eligibility requirements also apply to children based on time in care and to siblings of children to whom the revised eligibility criteria apply. In FY 2010, federally-recognized Indian tribes, Indian tribal organizations and tribal consortia with approved title IV-E plans also became eligible for the program.

Funds also are used for the administrative costs of managing the program and training staff and adoptive parents. The number of children subsidized by this program and the level of federal reimbursement has increased significantly as permanent adoptive homes are found for more children. The average monthly number of children for whom payments were made has increased almost 86 percent, from 228,000 in FY 2000 to approximately an estimated 425,600 in FY 2012 and 438,900 projected in FY 2013.

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

As of December 2012, 32 states have submitted title IV-E plan amendments to enable them to make claims for federal support of eligible guardianship assistance, and 30 states and one Indian Tribe have been given final approval of those GAP amendments. The average monthly number of children for whom states receive guardianship assistance payments is an estimated 12,000 in FY 2012 and projected to be 20,500 in FY 2013. ACF will continue to work closely with states, as well as tribes, to help them in implementing guardianship assistance programs.

#### Child Welfare Waiver Demonstrations

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

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

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

The law also established a requirement that the title IV-E agency conducting a demonstration must implement at least two child welfare program improvement policies (from a list provided in statute) within three years of the waiver application. One of the program improvement policies must be a policy the state has not implemented prior to the submission of the application, the other policy or policies may have been previously implemented. In addition to these requirements, HHS established priority consideration for applicants focusing on promoting social and emotional well-being and addressing trauma (see “Focus on Trauma”). In September 2012, nine waiver demonstrations were approved for the following states: Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin.<sup>83</sup> HHS announced that proposals received by January 15, 2013 for new child welfare waiver demonstration projects will be given first consideration for approval in FY 2013. In reviewing the proposals received, HHS will give priority consideration to those that include a strong focus on promoting social and emotional well-being and addressing trauma, as outlined in Information Memorandum ACYF-CB-IM-12-05.

#### Focus on Trauma

Several efforts are underway within HHS to support states in this area. For example, the Department has the authority to approve up to ten title IV-E waivers per year for each fiscal year 2012, 2013, and 2014, and is prioritizing proposals that test or implement approaches that will “produce positive well-being outcomes for children, youth and their families, with particular attention to addressing the trauma experienced by children who have been abuse and/or neglected.”<sup>84</sup> In FY 2012, HHS approved new demonstration projects in nine states. While diverse in terms of scope and target population, these projects are expected to implement approaches designed to address trauma and improve the social and emotional well-being of children and youth being served. Most projects will incorporate screening and assessment and expand the array of evidence-based interventions available to meet the identified needs of children and families.

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

<sup>83</sup> More on each demonstration and the improvement policies selected can be found at [http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/ffy\\_2012\\_waiver\\_summaries.pdf](http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/ffy_2012_waiver_summaries.pdf).

<sup>84</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.

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

As is also noted in the Promoting Safe and Stable Families chapter, establishing permanency for children who are in foster care is one of the primary missions of ACF. By definition, foster care is intended to be a temporary situation until children may safely exit to permanency, which includes the following: reunification with parent(s) or primary caretaker(s), living with other relative(s), guardianship, or adoption. Not only are children in foster care meant to achieve permanency, but ACF seeks to do this in a timely manner. Therefore, annual performance measures 7P1 and 7P2 are focused on the amount of time it takes for children in foster care to move into a permanent home. Historical data show that between FY 2004 - 2008, over 90 percent of children who exited foster care in less than 24 months exited to permanent homes; historical data for fiscal years 2004 – 2008 also shows that of the children who exited foster care after being in care for 24 months or longer, an average of only 72 percent exited foster care to a permanent home. The baseline (established in FY 2009) for measure 7P1 showed that 91.3 percent of those children who exited foster care in less than 24 months went to permanent homes. The baseline performance for measure 7P2 showed that 72.3 percent of children who exited foster care after being in care for 24 months or longer went to permanent homes. Though no FY 2010 targets were set for either measure (since targets cannot be set retroactively for years already passed), small improvements occurred in both. In FY 2010 there was a slight increase to 91.5 percent, and FY 2011 performance again slightly improved to 91.7 percent. Performance for measure 7P2 for children exiting foster care to a permanent home after spending 24 months or longer in foster care has also improved slightly from the baseline of 72.3 percent of children to 72.4 percent in FY 2010 and 72.8 percent of children in FY 2011. In future years, ACF seeks to maintain and improve upon the strong performance on measure 7P1 by increasing the proportion of children who exit to permanency by 0.2 percentage points per year. For measure 7P2, ACF seeks to improve performance by 0.5 percentage points per year through FY 2014. To secure permanent placements, we need to do more to help children recover from the trauma of abuse and neglect in order to ensure improved long-term child outcomes. Given that every maltreated child has experienced some level of trauma that can have negative consequences for both permanency and well-being goals, HHS makes effectively identifying and addressing child trauma a priority. Research shows that childhood trauma experiences create a significant risk for relational and attachment difficulties, and these difficulties reduce a child's likelihood of achieving permanency.<sup>85</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 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.

<sup>85</sup> Leathers, S.J., Spielfogel, J.E., Gleeson, J.P and Rolock, N. (2012). Behavior problems, foster home integration, and evidence-based behavioral interventions: What predicts adoption of foster children? *Children & Youth Services Review*, 34: 891-899.

State administrative costs are matched at a 50 percent rate and allowable training for state and local employees, adoptive parents; relative guardians; private child welfare agency staff providing services to children receiving title IV-E assistance; child abuse and neglect court personnel; agency, child or parent attorneys; guardians ad litem; and court appointed special advocates is matched at a 75 percent rate.

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

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

The program is implementing the National Youth in Transition Database (NYTD), as required by P.L. 106-169, which will offer data on recipient demographics and how well they transition over time. Baseline data for two new performance measures (7W and 7X) are reported based on FY 2011 actual results. In FY 2011, 93 percent of youth (age 17) currently or formerly in foster care reported in the NYTD survey that they had a connection to at least one adult to whom they can go for advice or emotional support. For annual performance measure 7X, 8 percent of youth currently or formerly in foster care will have at least a high school diploma or GED. Since youth surveyed by NYTD in FY 2011 were 17 years of age, this percentage is expected to grow as this cohort of youth is surveyed at ages 19 (in FY 2013) and 21 (in FY 2015).

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

with the child welfare system given that Massachusetts required youth to be enrolled in school or vocational training to stay in foster care past age 18. It is important to note that individual programs in the evaluation differed in their approach and are not representative of all services for foster youth aging out of care, nor does the evaluation speak to the effectiveness of the CFCIP overall.

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

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

**Budget Request** – The FY 2014 request for the Foster Care and Permanency programs of \$7,011,000,000 reflects FY 2014 current law of \$7,009,000,000 adjusted by +\$2,000,000 to support proposed legislation for requiring the use of child support collections in the best interest of the child. This is \$90,780,000 above the FY 2013 current law estimate. In addition to the legislative proposal discussed below, this funding request supports continuing implementation of FCSIAA, ongoing baseline IV-E program changes under current law, and includes the \$3,000,000 in pre-appropriated funds for technical assistance for tribal programs. Further, \$2,200,000,000 will be needed for the first quarter of FY 2015 to assure the timely awarding of first quarter grants.

In FY 2014, \$4,281,000,000 is requested for the Foster Care program, an increase of \$2,000,000 from the FY 2014 current law estimate of \$4,279,000,000. This request continues support for the proposal to require that child support payments made on behalf of youth in foster care are used in the best interest of the child, rather than as an offset to state and federal child welfare costs. This proposal increases the funding required for Foster Care in FY 2014 by \$2,000,000 over current law and is estimated to cost an average of \$28,000,000 per year once fully implemented; \$254,000,000 over ten years.

The FY 2014 current law estimate for Foster Care of \$4,279,000,000 is \$6,540,000 below the FY 2013 current law estimate of \$4,285,540,000. An estimated average of 147,300 children per month will have payments made on their behalf in the Foster Care program in FY 2014. This continues the declining trend in the number of IV-E eligible children over the last decade, which can be attributed to several factors, including a reduction in the overall foster care population, increased adoptions, and the linking of a child's eligibility to the income standards set in the defunct AFDC criteria. While there will be a continuing decline in the number of children participating in the Foster Care program, both administrative and training costs are expected to increase, in part due to the implementation of provisions and state options in FCSIAA.

In FY 2014, \$2,463,000,000 is requested for the Adoption Assistance program, which is the FY 2014 current law estimate. This is an increase of \$94,320,000 above FY 2013 current law estimate of

\$2,368,680,000. In FY 2014, an estimated average of 450,700 children per month will have payments made on their behalf.

In FY 2014, \$124,000,000 is requested for the Guardianship Assistance program, which is the FY 2014 current law estimate. This is \$1,000,000 above the FY 2013 current law estimate of \$123,000,000. This is the net effect of an increase in the expected number of children participating in the Guardianship Assistance program through both new states and tribes choosing to begin programs, and increased utilization of guardianship in established state programs. An estimated average of 24,200 children per month will have payments made on their behalf in FY 2014.

The FY 2014 current law level for the Chafee Foster Care Independence Program is \$140,000,000. This will allow continued grants to states to support services to children aging out of foster care. In addition, the discretionary component of the Chafee Foster Care Independence Program includes \$45,174,000 for education and training vouchers, discussed in the Children and Families Services Programs chapter.

An annual performance measure of the adoption rate was developed as an appropriate measure of success in moving children toward permanency through adoption, taking into account the size of the pool of children in foster care for whom adoption is the appropriate goal. In FY 2010, the adoption rate reached 12.2 percent, with 52,000 children adopted, exceeding the FY 2010 target of 10.2 percent. In FY 2011 performance on this measure has remained relatively flat at 12.1 percent (with 51,000 children adopted), which again exceeds the target. Current performance has already surpassed the target for out-years through 2014; therefore, ACF has adjusted the FY 2014 target to 12.6 percent. Statutory changes made by the FCSIAA, are also likely to support continued improvements in this measure by increasing incentives available to states under the Adoption Incentives program and by gradually increasing the population of children eligible for title IV-E adoption assistance.

As previously noted, the Chafee Foster Care Independence Program under section 477 of the Social Security Act authorized the creation of a data collection and performance system, called the National Youth in Transition Database (NYTD). The NYTD collects information on independent living services provided to youth in foster care or who have aged out of foster care and also collects outcome information from youth in six areas: financial self-sufficiency, educational attainment, positive connections with adults, homelessness, high-risk behavior, and health insurance coverage. States began reporting information to NYTD in FY 2011, providing ACF with baseline data for the two new annual performance measures, 7W and 7X. Since data is collected bi-annually for each cohort, the next results will be reported for FY 2013 and FY 2015. By FY 2015, ACF aims to achieve a performance target of 93.1 as the percent of 21 year olds who report a positive connection to an adult. As youth age and have increased opportunities through employment and education to connect with an adult, ACF anticipates that this percentage will show a modest increase from our high-level baseline result. Also by FY 2015, ACF aims to achieve a target of 58 percent of youth having at least a high school diploma or GED with the expectation that there may be a large percentage of baseline youth who remain in care beyond age 18, thus increasing the likelihood that they will complete high school.

**Outputs and Outcomes Table**

PAYMENTS FOR FOSTER CARE AND PERMANENCY <sup>86</sup>

FOSTER CARE

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Most Recent Result</b>	<b>FY 2012 Target</b>	<b>FY 2014 Target</b>	<b>FY 2014 Target +/- FY 2012 Target</b>
<u>7R</u> : Decrease the percent of foster children in care 12 or more months with no case plan goal (including case plan goal "Not Yet Determined"). <sup>87</sup> (Child Welfare Services, PSSF, Foster Care) (Efficiency)	FY 2011: 3.9%  Target: 2.8%  (Target Not Met)	3.4 (Prior Result -0.5PP)	Prior Result -0.5PP	N/A
<u>7S</u> : Decrease improper payments in the title IV-E foster care program by lowering the national error rate. (Foster Care) (Efficiency)	FY 2012: 6.2%  Target: 4.5%  (Target Not Met)	4.5%	5.8%	+ 1.3
<u>7.8LT and 7T</u> : Increase the adoption rate. (Foster Care, Adoption Opportunities, Adoption Incentives, Adoption Assistance) (Outcome)	FY 2011: 12.1%  Target: 10.3%  (Target Exceeded)	10.4% <sup>88</sup>	12.6%	+ 2.2
<u>7vi</u> : Number of adoptions from foster care. (Output)	FY 2011: 50,516  (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>7vii</u> : Annual estimate of improper payments. (Output)	FY 2012: \$80.2 million  (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

ADOPTION ASSISTANCE

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Most Recent Result</b>	<b>FY 2012 Target</b>	<b>FY 2014 Target</b>	<b>FY 2014 Target +/- FY 2012 Target</b>
<u>7.8LT and 7T</u> : Increase the adoption rate. (Foster Care, Adoption Opportunities, Adoption Incentives, Adoption Assistance) (Outcome)	FY 2011: 12.1%  Target: 10.3%  (Target Exceeded)	10.4% <sup>89</sup>	12.6%	+ 2.2

<sup>86</sup> Output measures in this section have been renumbered.

<sup>87</sup> Existing performance measures starting with measure 7Q have been renumbered due to the addition of a new measure 7P.

<sup>88</sup> The most recent actual results for this performance measure exceeded the FY 2012 target, therefore ACF has revised future performance targets to maintain rigor.

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2012 Target	FY 2014 Target	FY 2014 Target +/- FY 2012 Target
<u>7vi</u> : Number of adoptions from foster care. (Output)	FY 2011: 50,516 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

CHAFEE INDEPENDENT LIVING PROGRAM

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2012 Target	FY 2014 Target	FY 2014 Target +/- FY 2012 Target
<u>7W (new)</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)	TBD	TBD	N/A
<u>7X (new)</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% (Historical Actual)	N/A	TBD	N/A
<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: 48  Target: 48  (Target Met)	Prior Result +2% (until maintenance goal of 52 states/juris is achieved)	Prior Result +2% (until maintenance goal of 52 states/juris is achieved)	N/A
<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

<sup>89</sup> The most recent actual results for this performance measure exceeded the FY 2012 target, therefore ACF has revised future performance targets to maintain rigor.

Resource and Program Data  
Foster Care

Data Category	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Current Law	FY 2014 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$4,163,846,647	\$4,268,432,000	\$4,258,881,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	14,405,410	16,583,000	21,387,000
Program Support	1,663,248	525,000	732,000
Total, Resources	\$4,179,915,305	\$4,285,540,000	\$4,281,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	53	54	54
New Starts			
#	52	53	54
\$	\$4,163,846,647	\$4,268,432,000	\$4,260,381,000
Continuations			
#	1	1	0
\$	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$0
Contracts			
#	6	6	6
\$	\$12,905,410	\$15,083,000	\$20,090,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	1
\$	\$1,203,919	\$75,000	\$79,000

Notes:

1. FY 2012 includes funding for provisions enacted in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 and the subsequent extension in P.L. 111-226.
2. Program Support includes funding for grant panel review, information technology support, and overhead associated with technical assistance activities.

Resource and Program Data  
Adoption Assistance

Data Category	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Current Law	FY 2014 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$2,363,000,000	\$2,368,680,000	\$2,463,000,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$2,363,000,000	\$2,368,680,000	\$2,463,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	61	61	61
New Starts			
#	61	61	61
\$	\$2,363,000,000	\$2,368,680,000	\$2,463,000,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Notes:

1. FY 2012 includes funding for provisions enacted in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 and the subsequent extension in P.L. 111-226.

Resource and Program Data  
Guardianship Assistance

Data Category	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Current Law	FY 2014 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$73,804,545	\$123,000,000	\$124,000,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$73,804,545	\$123,000,000	\$124,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	44	44	44
New Starts			
#	44	44	44
\$	\$73,804,545	\$123,000,000	\$124,000,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Notes:

1. FY 2012 includes funding for provisions enacted in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 and the subsequent extension in P.L. 111-226.

Resource and Program Data  
Chafee Foster Care Independence Program

Data Category	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Current Law	FY 2014 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$137,900,000	\$137,900,000	\$137,900,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation	850,632	1,126,000	1,151,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	693,061	376,000	423,000
Program Support	531,941	598,000	526,000
Total, Resources	\$139,975,634	\$140,000,000	\$140,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	57	58	58
New Starts			
#	56	56	57
\$	\$137,900,000	\$138,140,000	\$137,900,000
Continuations			
#	1	2	1
\$	\$33,063	\$34,000	\$321,000
Contracts			
#	1	1	1
\$	\$1,510,630	\$1,303,000	\$1,253,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	1
\$	\$260,000	\$249,000	\$249,000

Notes:

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

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

Data Category	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Current Law	FY 2014 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	\$2,436,324	\$2,437,000	\$2,434,000
Program Support	538,768	563,000	566,000
Total, Resources	\$2,975,092	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	7	7	7
New Starts			
#	5	5	5
\$	\$1,400,111	\$1,501,000	\$1,498,000
Continuations			
#	2	2	2
\$	\$1,036,213	\$936,000	\$936,000
Contracts			
#	0	8	1
\$	\$99,982	\$82,000	\$82,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	3	1
\$	\$7,190	\$27,000	\$27,000

Notes:

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

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

State Table - Title IV-E Foster Care

FY 2014 Mandatory State/Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.658

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Estimate	Difference +/- 2013
Alabama	32,229,618	32,937,401	32,638,966	-298,435
Alaska	15,227,169	15,561,567	15,420,569	-140,998
Arizona	86,779,970	88,685,714	87,882,160	-803,554
Arkansas	37,484,397	38,307,578	37,960,485	-347,093
California	1,170,067,994	1,186,168,273	1,175,420,769	-10,747,504
Colorado	56,264,175	57,499,772	56,978,785	-520,987
Connecticut	41,262,557	42,168,709	41,786,632	-382,077
Delaware	4,205,399	4,297,752	4,258,812	-38,940
District of Columbia	37,807,203	38,637,473	38,287,391	-350,082
Florida	177,282,916	181,176,162	179,534,582	-1,641,580
Georgia	69,352,779	70,875,810	70,233,627	-642,183
Hawaii	17,634,175	18,021,433	17,858,146	-163,287
Idaho	9,323,865	9,528,623	9,442,287	-86,336
Illinois	197,115,545	201,444,329	199,619,104	-1,825,225
Indiana	115,448,438	117,983,760	116,914,746	-1,069,014
Iowa	21,070,653	21,533,378	21,338,271	-195,107
Kansas	24,180,010	24,711,018	24,487,120	-223,898
Kentucky	39,316,354	40,179,766	39,815,710	-364,056
Louisiana	38,584,038	39,431,368	39,074,093	-357,275
Maine	15,149,850	15,482,550	15,342,268	-140,282
Maryland	49,335,884	50,419,332	49,962,498	-456,834
Massachusetts	48,350,766	49,412,580	48,964,868	-447,712
Michigan	117,220,325	119,794,558	118,709,137	-1,085,421
Minnesota	37,588,763	38,414,236	38,066,177	-348,059
Mississippi	15,307,423	15,643,584	15,501,842	-141,742
Missouri	48,359,736	49,421,747	48,973,952	-447,795
Montana	9,624,900	9,836,269	9,747,146	-89,123
Nebraska	16,053,139	16,405,676	16,257,029	-148,647
Nevada	34,806,865	35,571,246	35,248,946	-322,300
New Hampshire	15,172,097	15,505,286	15,364,797	-140,489
New Jersey	88,032,189	89,965,432	89,150,283	-815,149
New Mexico	20,287,787	20,733,320	20,545,462	-187,858
New York	382,520,107	390,920,493	387,378,485	-3,542,008
North Carolina	77,411,298	79,111,300	78,394,497	-716,803
North Dakota	10,590,713	10,823,292	10,725,225	-98,067

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Estimate	Difference +/- 2013
Ohio	187,113,176	191,222,301	189,489,695	-1,732,606
Oklahoma	32,326,354	33,036,261	32,736,930	-299,331
Oregon	77,077,327	78,769,994	78,056,284	-713,710
Pennsylvania	166,417,515	170,072,150	168,531,179	-1,540,971
Rhode Island	11,998,766	12,262,267	12,151,162	-111,105
South Carolina	24,856,169	25,402,026	25,171,867	-230,159
South Dakota	4,786,983	4,892,108	4,847,782	-44,326
Tennessee	34,852,302	35,617,681	35,294,960	-322,721
Texas	222,156,041	227,034,730	224,977,639	-2,057,091
Utah	21,150,618	21,615,099	21,419,251	-195,848
Vermont	8,074,746	8,252,073	8,177,303	-74,770
Virginia	51,482,693	52,613,286	52,136,573	-476,713
Washington	78,361,446	85,070,800	84,300,000	-770,800
West Virginia	13,291,081	13,582,962	13,459,891	-123,071
Wisconsin	49,600,092	55,296,020	54,795,000	-501,020
Wyoming	2,142,406	2,189,455	2,169,617	-19,838
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4,162,136,812</b>	<b>4,253,540,000</b>	<b>4,215,000,000</b>	<b>-38,540,000</b>
Indian Tribes	3,080,035	19,000,000	38,000,000	19,000,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,080,035</b>	<b>19,000,000</b>	<b>38,000,000</b>	<b>19,000,000</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>4,165,216,847</b>	<b>4,272,540,000</b>	<b>4,253,000,000</b>	<b>-19,540,000</b>
Other	1,629,800	0	2,000,000	2,000,000
Training and Technical Assistance	13,068,658	13,000,000	26,000,000	13,000,000
<b>Subtotal, Adjustments</b>	<b>14,698,458</b>	<b>13,000,000</b>	<b>28,000,000</b>	<b>15,000,000</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>\$4,179,915,305</b>	<b>\$4,285,540,000</b>	<b>\$4,281,000,000</b>	<b>-\$4,540,000</b>

Notes:

1. Ten states have capped allocation waiver demonstration projects under Section 1130 of the Social Security Act for portions of their Foster Care programs. This table may not fully reflect the terms and conditions of any such waiver agreement.
2. Other reflects obligations under the Recovery Act FMAP extension in FY 2012 and legislative proposals in FY 2014.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

State Table - Title IV-E Adoption Assistance

FY 2014 Mandatory State/Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.659

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Estimate	Difference +/- 2013
Alabama	9,725,112	10,041,411	10,441,257	399,846
Alaska	10,446,446	10,786,206	11,215,709	429,503
Arizona	89,822,429	92,743,813	96,436,839	3,693,026
Arkansas	15,788,030	16,301,520	16,950,641	649,121
California	430,062,970	444,050,334	461,732,263	17,681,929
Colorado	20,323,985	20,985,002	21,820,617	835,615
Connecticut	35,169,013	36,312,850	37,758,815	1,445,965
Delaware	1,220,393	1,260,085	1,310,261	50,176
District of Columbia	12,040,704	12,432,316	12,927,366	495,050
Florida	95,725,047	98,838,408	102,774,118	3,935,710
Georgia	37,995,406	39,231,168	40,793,340	1,562,172
Hawaii	13,104,121	13,530,319	14,069,092	538,773
Idaho	6,184,978	6,386,138	6,640,432	254,294
Illinois	80,492,850	83,110,799	86,420,241	3,309,442
Indiana	58,624,804	60,531,517	62,941,860	2,410,343
Iowa	35,290,985	36,438,789	37,889,768	1,450,979
Kansas	15,008,223	15,496,350	16,113,410	617,060
Kentucky	43,961,043	45,390,832	47,198,278	1,807,446
Louisiana	19,820,601	20,465,246	21,280,165	814,919
Maine	14,879,689	15,363,636	15,975,410	611,774
Maryland	26,147,729	26,998,158	28,073,215	1,075,057
Massachusetts	29,416,210	30,372,943	31,582,382	1,209,439
Michigan	113,800,090	117,501,323	122,180,184	4,678,861
Minnesota	23,636,202	24,404,946	25,376,742	971,796
Mississippi	8,342,791	8,614,132	8,957,144	343,012
Missouri	38,816,508	40,078,976	41,674,906	1,595,930
Montana	6,681,828	6,899,148	7,173,869	274,721
Nebraska	10,461,846	10,802,107	11,232,243	430,136
Nevada	17,752,297	18,329,673	19,059,554	729,881
New Hampshire	4,322,273	4,462,851	4,640,560	177,709
New Jersey	59,929,150	61,878,285	64,342,257	2,463,972
New Mexico	17,167,214	17,725,560	18,431,386	705,826
New York	179,867,534	185,717,544	193,112,751	7,395,207
North Carolina	49,074,613	50,670,715	52,688,405	2,017,690
North Dakota	5,040,993	5,204,946	5,412,205	207,259

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Estimate	Difference +/- 2013
Ohio	167,878,942	173,339,035	180,241,335	6,902,300
Oklahoma	29,409,218	30,365,723	31,574,876	1,209,153
Oregon	47,859,140	49,415,710	51,383,426	1,967,716
Pennsylvania	95,220,853	98,317,815	102,232,796	3,914,981
Rhode Island	7,589,013	7,835,838	8,147,858	312,020
South Carolina	13,016,246	13,439,586	13,974,746	535,160
South Dakota	3,667,240	3,786,513	3,937,291	150,778
Tennessee	40,023,095	41,324,806	42,970,345	1,645,539
Texas	98,369,473	101,568,841	105,613,276	4,044,435
Utah	6,900,535	7,124,968	7,408,682	283,714
Vermont	8,009,989	8,270,506	8,599,834	329,328
Virginia	32,830,646	33,898,430	35,248,253	1,349,823
Washington	50,752,541	52,403,216	54,489,894	2,086,678
West Virginia	19,135,226	19,757,580	20,544,320	786,740
Wisconsin	36,424,337	37,609,002	39,106,579	1,497,577
Wyoming	837,157	864,385	898,804	34,419
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,294,067,758</b>	<b>2,368,680,000</b>	<b>2,463,000,000</b>	<b>94,320,000</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>2,294,067,758</b>	<b>2,368,680,000</b>	<b>2,463,000,000</b>	<b>94,320,000</b>
Other	2,026,813	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal, Adjustments</b>	<b>2,026,813</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>\$2,296,094,571</b>	<b>\$2,368,680,000</b>	<b>\$2,463,000,000</b>	<b>\$94,320,000</b>

Notes:

1. Other reflects obligations under the Recovery Act FMAP extension in FY 2012.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

State Table - Chafee Foster Care Independence Program

FY 2014 Mandatory State/Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.674

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Estimate	Difference +/- 2013
Alabama	1,749,078	1,749,078	1,749,078	0
Alaska	588,801	588,801	588,801	0
Arizona	3,246,419	3,246,419	3,246,419	0
Arkansas	1,232,528	1,232,528	1,232,528	0
California	18,866,508	18,866,508	18,866,508	0
Colorado	2,281,975	2,281,975	2,281,975	0
Connecticut	1,458,764	1,458,764	1,458,764	0
Delaware	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
District of Columbia	1,091,992	1,091,992	1,091,992	0
Florida	6,130,927	6,130,927	6,130,927	0
Georgia	2,254,185	2,254,185	2,254,185	0
Hawaii	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
Idaho	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
Illinois	5,796,477	5,796,477	5,796,477	0
Indiana	4,013,399	4,013,399	4,013,399	0
Iowa	2,135,837	2,135,837	2,135,837	0
Kansas	1,944,943	1,944,943	1,944,943	0
Kentucky	2,282,955	2,282,955	2,282,955	0
Louisiana	1,455,821	1,455,821	1,455,821	0
Maine	565,888	565,888	565,888	0
Maryland	1,993,622	1,993,622	1,993,622	0
Massachusetts	2,928,643	2,928,643	2,928,643	0
Michigan	5,365,583	5,365,583	5,365,583	0
Minnesota	1,650,999	1,650,999	1,650,999	0
Mississippi	1,171,065	1,171,065	1,171,065	0
Missouri	3,230,073	3,230,073	3,230,073	0
Montana	563,301	563,301	563,301	0
Nebraska	1,726,819	1,726,819	1,726,819	0
Nevada	1,571,229	1,571,229	1,571,229	0
New Hampshire	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
New Jersey	2,297,848	2,297,848	2,297,848	0
New Mexico	611,034	611,034	611,034	0
New York	11,585,958	11,585,958	11,585,958	0
North Carolina	2,886,142	2,886,142	2,886,142	0
North Dakota	500,000	500,000	500,000	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Estimate	Difference +/- 2013
Ohio	3,903,550	3,903,550	3,903,550	0
Oklahoma	2,568,693	2,568,693	2,568,693	0
Oregon	2,879,433	2,879,433	2,879,433	0
Pennsylvania	5,017,075	5,017,075	5,017,075	0
Rhode Island	681,977	681,977	681,977	0
South Carolina	1,466,937	1,466,937	1,466,937	0
South Dakota	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
Tennessee	2,188,799	2,188,799	2,188,799	0
Texas	9,465,945	9,465,945	9,465,945	0
Utah	943,521	943,521	943,521	0
Vermont	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
Virginia	1,741,231	1,741,231	1,741,231	0
Washington	3,305,814	3,305,814	3,305,814	0
West Virginia	1,339,434	1,339,434	1,339,434	0
Wisconsin	2,149,568	2,149,568	2,149,568	0
Wyoming	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
<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	2,075,634	2,100,000	2,100,000	0
<b>Subtotal, Adjustments</b>	<b>2,075,634</b>	<b>2,100,000</b>	<b>2,100,000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>\$139,975,634</b>	<b>\$140,000,000</b>	<b>\$140,000,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>

Notes:

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

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES  
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

PROMOTING SAFE AND STABLE FAMILIES

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

**FY 2014 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis<sup>90</sup>**

For carrying out, *except as otherwise provided*, section 436 of the Social Security Act, \$345,000,000 and, in addition, for carrying out, *except as otherwise provided*, section 437 of such Act, \$63,065,000.

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

<b>Language Provision</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
<i>except as otherwise provided</i>	Clarifies language to reflect that necessary administrative expenses to support sections 436 and 437 of the Social Security Act are included in the appropriation for Children and Families Services Programs.

<sup>90</sup> The FY 2014 Budget also includes General Provision language that would redirect \$12 million from anticipated unobligated Abstinence Education funding in ACF to support a new program to prevent pregnancy among youth in Foster Care.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

**Authorizing Legislation**

Statutory Citations	FY 2013 Amount Authorized	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Amount Authorized	FY 2014 Budget Request
21. Promoting Safe and Stable Families [Sections 436, 437 and 438 of the Social Security Act] <sup>91</sup>	\$545,000,000	\$408,065,000	\$545,000,000	\$408,065,000
22. Family Connection Grants [Section 427(h) of the Social Security Act] <sup>92</sup>	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$0	\$15,000,000
23. Personal Responsibility Education Program [Pre-Appropriated, Section 513 of the Social Security Act] <sup>93</sup>	\$75,000,000	\$75,000,000	\$75,000,000	\$75,000,000
24. Abstinence Education [Pre-Appropriated, Section 510 of the Social Security Act] <sup>94</sup>	\$50,000,000	\$50,000,000	\$50,000,000	\$50,000,000
Total request level		\$548,065,000		\$548,065,000
Total request level against definite authorizations	\$685,000,000	\$548,065,000	\$670,000,000	\$548,065,000

**Appropriations Not Authorized by Law**

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

<sup>91</sup> Expires September 30, 2016.

<sup>92</sup> Expires September 30, 2013.

<sup>93</sup> Expires September 30, 2014.

<sup>94</sup> Expires September 30, 2014.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

**Appropriations History Table**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Budget Estimate to Congress</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
2005		
Appropriation	505,000,000	404,383,000
Rescission		-787,000
Total		403,586,000
2006		
Appropriation	410,000,000	435,000,000
Pre-appropriated		20,000,000
Rescission		-900,000
Section 202		
Transfer		-61,000
Total		454,039,000
2007		
Appropriation	434,100,000	434,100,000
Pre-appropriated		20,000,000
Total		454,100,000
2008		
Appropriation	434,100,000	409,437,000
Pre-appropriated		20,000,000
Rescission		-1,126,000
Total		428,311,000
2009		
Appropriation	408,311,000	408,311,000
Pre-appropriated		35,000,000
Total		443,311,000
2010		
Appropriation	408,311,000	533,311,000
Pre-appropriated		160,000,000
Total	408,311,000	568,311,000
2011		
Appropriation	408,311,000	428,311,000
Pre-appropriated		140,000,000
Rescission		-127,000
Total	408,311,000	568,184,000
2012		
Appropriation	428,311,000	408,184,000
Pre-appropriated		140,000,000
Rescission		-119,000
Total	428,311,000	548,065,000

<u>Year</u>	<u>Budget Estimate to Congress</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
2013		
Appropriation	408,065,000	
Pre-appropriated		140,000,000
Total	408,065,000	
2014		
Appropriation	423,065,000	
Pre-appropriated		125,000,000
Total	423,065,000	

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

**Amounts Available for Obligation**

<u>Budgetary Resources</u>	FY 2012 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2013 <u>Level</u>	FY 2014 <u>President's Budget</u>
Annual, B.A.	\$408,184,000	\$408,451,000	\$408,065,000
Pre-Appropriated, B.A.	140,000,000	140,000,000	140,000,000
Rescission	-119,000	0	0
<b>Subtotal, Net Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$548,065,000</b>	<b>\$548,451,000</b>	<b>\$548,065,000</b>
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-11,371,000	-12,000,000	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	24,678,000	15,908,000	7,462,000
Recoveries of prior year obligations	298,000	500,000	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	-15,908,000	-7,462,000	-12,244,000
<b>Total Obligations</b>	<b>\$545,762,000</b>	<b>\$545,396,000</b>	<b>\$543,283,000</b>

**Budget Authority by Activity**

<u>Activity</u>	FY 2012 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2013 <u>Level</u>	FY 2014 <u>President's Budget</u>
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	\$408,065,000	\$408,451,000	\$408,065,000
<u>Pre-appropriated:</u>			
Family Connection Grants	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
Personal Responsibility Education Program	75,000,000	75,000,000	75,000,000
Abstinence Education Program	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000
<b>Total, Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$548,065,000</b>	<b>\$548,451,000</b>	<b>\$548,065,000</b>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

**Summary of Changes**

FY 2012 Discretionary Budget Authority		
Total estimated budget authority		\$63,065,000
FY 2013 Mandatory Budget Authority		
Total estimated budget authority		\$485,000,000
Total, Base Budget Authority		\$548,065,000
FY 2014 Estimate		
Total estimated budget authority		\$548,065,000
Net change		+\$0

<u>Description of Changes</u>	<u>FY 2012 Estimate</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Increases:</u>		
A. <u>Program:</u>		
1) <b>Abstinence Education Program (Pre-appropriated):</b> Reappropriate as discretionary funds for Pregnancy Prevention for Foster Youth.	\$50,000,000	+\$12,000,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+\$12,000,000
Total, Increases		+\$12,000,000
<u>Decreases:</u>		
A. <u>Program:</u>		
1) <b>Abstinence Education Program (Pre-appropriated):</b> Rescind unclaimed state grants.	\$50,000,000	-\$12,000,000
Subtotal, Program Decreases		-\$12,000,000
Total, Decreases		-\$12,000,000
Net Change		+\$0

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

**Justification**

Funding Level	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Level	FY 2014 President's Budget
Total, Budget Authority	\$548,065,000	\$548,451,000	\$548,065,000
<b>Total, Obligations</b>	<b>\$545,762,000</b>	<b>\$545,396,000</b>	<b>\$543,283,000</b>

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

2014 Authorization ..... \$545,000,000 for Promoting Safe and Stable Families, \$15,000,000 pre-appropriated for Family Connection Grants, \$75,000,000 pre-appropriated for the Personal Responsibility Education Program, and \$50 million pre-appropriated for the Abstinence Education Program

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

**General Statement**

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

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

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

The account also includes two programs funded under the Affordable Care Act: Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP) and Abstinence Education, which educate youth about the prevention of pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and prepare youth for adulthood.

## **Program Description and Accomplishments**

### Promoting Safe and Stable Families

*Formula Grants* – Funds are distributed to states based on the state's share of children in all states receiving Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits. States are entitled to payments equal to their allotments for use in paying not more than 75 percent of the costs of activities under the approved state plan. The remaining 25 percent of costs must be paid with funds from non-federal sources. States carry out a comprehensive planning process, consulting with a broad range of public and private agencies providing services to families, as well as with parents and families themselves, to ensure that services are coordinated and that funds are spent in a manner responsive to the needs of families.

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

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

- From the mandatory funds, \$40 million is allocated to two purposes: (1) formula grants for states to improve the quality of caseworker visits with children in foster care, with an emphasis on improving caseworker decision making, training and retention, and (2) competitive grants for regional partnerships to provide services and activities to work with children and families impacted by a parent's or caretaker's substance abuse. P.L. 112-34 designates \$20 million targeted to each of these initiatives for each fiscal year.
- Nine million dollars of the mandatory appropriation and 3.3 percent of any discretionary appropriation are to be used for the basic State Court Improvement program (CIP) grants to assess and improve handling of court proceedings related to foster care and adoption. An additional \$20 million is allocated for grants to improve data collection and collaboration between courts and child welfare agencies, and train judges, attorneys and other legal persons in child welfare cases. Finally, under P.L. 112-34, an additional \$1 million in mandatory funding is provided for grants to be awarded on a competitive basis among the highest courts of Indian tribes or tribal consortia.

- Six million dollars of the mandatory appropriation and 3.3 percent of any discretionary appropriation are set aside for evaluation, research and training, of which \$2 million must address the child welfare worker and substance abuse initiatives.

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

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

Fiscal Year	Mandatory	Discretionary	Pre-Appropriated	Total
2009	345,000,000	63,311,000	35,000,000	443,311,000
2010	345,000,000	63,311,000	35,000,000	443,311,000
2011	365,000,000	63,184,000	15,000,000	443,184,000
2012	345,000,000	63,065,000	15,000,000	423,065,000
2013	345,000,000	63,451,000	15,000,000	423,451,000

Establishing permanency for children who are in foster care is one of the primary missions of ACF. By definition, foster care is intended to be a temporary situation until children may safely exit to permanency, which includes the following: reunification with parent(s) or primary caretaker(s), living with other relative(s), guardianship, or adoption. Not only are children in foster care meant to achieve permanency, but the goal is to reach permanency in a timely manner. Therefore annual performance measures 7P1 and 7P2 are focused on the amount of time it takes for children in foster care to move into a permanent home. Historical data show of those children who exit foster care in less than 24 months between FY 2004 and FY 2008, over 90 percent exited to permanent homes; historical data for fiscal years 2004 – 2008 also show that of the children who exited foster care after being in care for 24 months or longer, an average of only 72 percent exited foster care to a permanent home. The baseline for measure 7P1 was set in FY 2009 at 91.3 percent, which meant that 91.3 percent of children who exited foster care in less than 24 month went to permanent homes. In FY 2010 there was a slight increase to 91.5 percent and FY 2011 performance again slightly improved to 91.7 percent. Performance for measure 7P2 has also improved slightly from the baseline of 72.3 percent of children exiting foster care to a permanent home in FY 2009 after spending 24 months or longer in foster care, to 72.4 percent in FY 2010 and 72.8 percent of children in FY 2011.

### Pregnancy Prevention

The Affordable Care Act of 2010 funded two pre-appropriated programs designed to address the education of youth on abstinence, the prevention of pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections (STIs), and adulthood preparation topics.

*Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP)* – Section 513 of Title V of the Social Security Act provides \$75,000,000 per year for the Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP). The PREP

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

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

- *State PREP*: All fifty states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, Northern Mariana Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, and Palau are eligible to receive a portion of \$55,250,000 allotted to implement PREP. Individual state awards for each fiscal year are based on the proportion of the number of youth between the ages of 10 and 19 in a state to the total number of youth between the ages of 10 and 19 in all of the states and U.S. territories, with a minimum grant award of at least \$250,000.
- *Competitive PREP*: If a state or territory failed to submit an application in FY 2010 or FY 2011, the state was ineligible to apply for funds from the amounts allotted to the state or territory for each of the fiscal years 2012 through 2014. This discretionary grant program applied to 10 eligible jurisdictions. Funds that would have gone to those states for fiscal years 2010 through 2014 were used to award competitive three year grants to local organizations and entities for the same purpose and in the same geographic regions. Of 88 total applications received in August, 2012, 37 were funded ranging from \$200,000 to \$900,000.
- *Tribal PREP*: In addition to grants to states and territories, \$3,250,000 is available annually for providing grants to Tribes and Tribal organizations to implement PREP. Tribal PREP supports 16 grantees and projects included a planning year as well as three implementation years. Programs are encouraged to use models (or elements of models) of existing teen pregnancy prevention programs that have been proven by scientific research to be effective in changing behavior.
- *PREIS*: The Personal Responsibility Education Program – Innovative Strategies (PREIS) program is funded at \$10,000,000 for competitive discretionary grants to entities to implement innovative pregnancy prevention strategies and target services to high-risk, vulnerable, and culturally under-represented youth populations, including: youth in, and aging out of, foster care; homeless youth; youth with HIV/AIDS; pregnant and parenting women who are under 21 years of age and their partners; and youth residing in areas with high birth rates for youth. The initial funding opportunity announcement supporting the grants was released jointly by ACF and the Office of Adolescent Health in FY 2010. Entities awarded grants under this program were required to conduct a rigorous evaluation of their program and/or to agree, if selected, to participate in a rigorous federal evaluation of their grant activities.
- Finally, \$6,500,000 is reserved for providing training, technical assistance and evaluation activities.

ACF is in the process of finalizing performance data tracking processes for the PREP program, adapting them from those developed by the Office of Adolescent Health's Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program so

that they are appropriate for the PREP program. ACF shared initial draft data collection instruments and systems and solicited feedback from a handful of states to assist with finalizing the processes. ACF has initiated a semi-annual data collection process that began in fall 2013. Training, technical assistance, and web based supports will sustain the data collection effort. Developmental performance measures are expected to be proposed in ACF's FY 2015 performance budget.

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

**Budget Request** – In total, the FY 2014 funding request for the Promoting Safe and Stable Families appropriation account is \$548,065,000, which is the same as the FY 2012 enacted level. The FY 2014 request for the Promoting Safe and Stable Families programs is \$423,065,000, which is the same as the FY 2012 enacted level, and includes \$15 million above FY 2014 current law for reauthorization of the Family Connection Grant program. The Budget proposes to reauthorize the Family Connection Grants through FY 2016. The reauthorization proposal modifies the Family Connection Grant program to integrate the use of a trauma-informed, trauma-focused approach and/or services for children, youth and families experiencing the developmental, behavioral, and mental health effects of childhood maltreatment into the existing areas of focus; and to increase access to services for children subject to the Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA). This Budget also includes funding for PREP at the pre-appropriated amount of \$75 million, and Abstinence Education at the pre-appropriated amount of \$50 million. The Budget proposes to cancel unobligated balances in Abstinence Education and repurpose these funds for comprehensive approaches to prevent pregnancy among youth in foster care (discussed below).

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

### **Preventing Pregnancy for Youth in Foster Care**

Youth in the foster care system are at particularly high risk of becoming teen parents. Available data in some states suggests that, approximately half of female youth transitioning out of foster care became pregnant before age 19.<sup>95</sup> The circumstances that cause youth to be placed in foster care and the nature of the foster care system itself put them at higher risk for pregnancy. Relationships and connections that ameliorate the risks of an unplanned and early pregnancy—close and trusting relationships with adults, connections to school and the community, and access to contraception and information on sexual health—are inconsistently available to youth in the foster care system.

The Budget proposes to cancel unobligated balances in Abstinence Education and repurpose these funds for comprehensive approaches to prevent pregnancy among youth in foster care. Historically,

<sup>95</sup> Dworsky, A., & Courtney, M. (2010). The risk of teenage pregnancy among transitioning foster youth: Implications for extending state care beyond age 18. *Children and Youth Services Review*, 32, 1351-1356.

approximately \$11-15 million goes unobligated in Abstinence Education because some states do not draw down funds. Under current law, the unobligated funds lapse at the end of the fiscal year and subsequently return to Treasury.

The proposal would create a new discretionary grant program to provide competitive funds to local and state child welfare agencies with the strongest and boldest plans that support interventions to reduce pregnancy for youth in foster care. The application will require grantees to provide proposed interventions for eligible youths that may include, for example:

- Addressing pregnancy prevention for foster youth through age-appropriate, medically accurate, and evidence-based program interventions;
- Training caseworkers, foster parents, and other adults who provide services for youth in foster care;
- Working in collaboration with key stakeholders including the court system, reproductive health, juvenile justice, and social services fields (including those in the non-profit, philanthropic, or private sectors) to address pregnancy prevention.

The program will be designed to expand the evidence base for preventing pregnancy among youth in foster care, using a range of approaches. Key strategies will include adapting proven programs for the foster care population and evaluating approaches that are unique to the foster care population, such as working with the court system and training foster care parents. Funding would also cover federal costs associated with administering and evaluating the contracts and grants.

### **Outputs and Outcomes Table**

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Most Recent Result</b>	<b>FY 2012 Target</b>	<b>FY 2014 Target</b>	<b>FY 2014 Target +/- FY 2012 Target</b>
<b>7P1 (new):</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 2011: 91.7%  (Historical Actual)	91.9% (Prior Result +0.2PP)	Prior Result +0.2PP	N/A
<b>7P2 (new):</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 2011: 72.8%  (Historical Actual)	73.3% (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"). <sup>96</sup> (Child Welfare Services, PSSF, Foster Care) (Efficiency)	FY 2011: 3.9%  Target: 2.8%  (Target Not Met)	3.4% (Prior Result -0.5PP)	Prior Result -0.5PP	N/A

<sup>96</sup> Existing performance measures starting with measure 7Q have been renumerated due to the addition of a new measure 7P.

Resource and Program Data  
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Data Category	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Level	FY 2014 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$378,983,451	\$379,356,670	\$378,984,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation	2,870,610	2,572,000	1,973,000
Demonstration/Development	32,316,920	33,895,867	33,952,000
Training/Technical Assistance	6,910,510	6,829,000	6,852,000
Program Support	1,695,042	797,000	1,304,000
Total, Resources	\$422,776,533	\$423,450,537	\$423,065,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	359	368	375
New Starts			
#	335	294	313
\$	\$401,935,446	\$379,356,670	\$388,599,000
Continuations			
#	24	74	62
\$	\$11,680,421	\$36,210,867	\$26,652,000
Contracts			
#	7	5	7
\$	\$6,428,824	\$5,089,000	\$4,994,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	2	3	3
\$	\$2,487,478	\$2,465,000	\$2,488,000

Notes:

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

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

Data Category	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Level	FY 2014 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$43,933,959	\$43,650,383	\$43,650,383
Discretionary	22,104,905	22,857,905	22,060,332
Research/Evaluation	3,248,000	2,905,231	2,764,833
Demonstration/Development	10,197,063	9,726,438	9,706,916
Training/Technical Assistance	2,927,071	3,563,539	2,843,246
Program Support	1,657,476	1,242,377	1,191,921
Total, Resources	\$84,068,474	\$83,945,873	\$82,217,631
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	115	115	115
New Starts			
#	86	49	49
\$	\$62,788,864	\$43,650,383	\$43,650,383
Continuations			
#	29	66	66
\$	\$13,447,063	\$32,584,343	\$31,767,248
Contracts			
#	6	3	3
\$	\$5,976,140	\$5,808,187	\$5,143,006
Interagency Agreements			
#	4	4	4
\$	\$838,033	\$854,772	\$634,073

Notes:

1. FY 2012 includes funds unobligated at the end of FY 2011, available for obligation in FY 2012; FY 2013 includes funds unobligated at the end of FY 2012, available for obligation in FY 2013; FY 2014 includes funds unobligated in FY 2013, available for obligation in FY 2014.
2. Program Support includes funding for grant panel reviews, logistical support for grantees, data collection, information technology support, staffing, and associated overhead costs.

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

Data Category	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Level	FY 2014 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$38,917,481	\$38,000,000	\$38,000,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$38,917,481	\$38,000,000	\$38,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	39	39	39
New Starts			
#	39	39	39
\$	\$38,917,481	\$38,000,000	\$38,000,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Notes:

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

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

**State Table - Promoting Safe and Stable Families**

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

CFDA # 93.556

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Estimate	Difference +/- 2013
Alabama	6,555,017	6,562,244	6,555,025	-7,219
Alaska	590,155	590,806	590,156	-650
Arizona	8,144,760	8,153,739	8,144,770	-8,969
Arkansas	3,742,164	3,746,290	3,742,168	-4,121
California	32,294,792	32,330,395	32,294,830	-35,565
Colorado	3,282,554	3,286,173	3,282,558	-3,615
Connecticut	1,987,441	1,989,632	1,987,443	-2,189
Delaware	912,563	913,569	912,564	-1,005
District of Columbia	780,254	781,114	780,255	-859
Florida	16,796,785	16,815,303	16,796,805	-18,498
Georgia	12,483,153	12,496,915	12,483,168	-13,747
Hawaii	920,518	921,533	920,519	-1,014
Idaho	1,416,201	1,417,762	1,416,203	-1,560
Illinois	13,318,703	13,333,386	13,318,719	-14,667
Indiana	6,552,150	6,559,373	6,552,158	-7,216
Iowa	2,516,996	2,519,771	2,516,999	-2,772
Kansas	2,010,869	2,013,086	2,010,871	-2,214
Kentucky	5,681,728	5,687,992	5,681,735	-6,257
Louisiana	6,831,489	6,839,020	6,831,497	-7,523
Maine	1,469,093	1,470,713	1,469,095	-1,618
Maryland	3,969,865	3,974,242	3,969,870	-4,372
Massachusetts	4,881,677	4,887,059	4,881,683	-5,376
Michigan	11,643,795	11,656,632	11,643,809	-12,823
Minnesota	3,250,008	3,253,591	3,250,012	-3,579
Mississippi	4,733,510	4,738,728	4,733,516	-5,213
Missouri	8,034,352	8,043,209	8,034,362	-8,848
Montana	798,353	799,233	798,354	-879
Nebraska	1,344,041	1,345,523	1,344,043	-1,480
Nevada	1,901,146	1,903,242	1,901,148	-2,094
New Hampshire	665,587	666,321	665,588	-733
New Jersey	4,751,687	4,756,925	4,751,693	-5,233
New Mexico	2,926,489	2,929,715	2,926,492	-3,223
New York	18,345,517	18,365,742	18,345,539	-20,203
North Carolina	10,513,870	10,525,461	10,513,883	-11,578
North Dakota	467,245	467,760	467,246	-515

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Estimate	Difference +/- 2013
Ohio	12,081,210	12,094,529	12,081,224	-13,304
Oklahoma	4,421,009	4,425,883	4,421,014	-4,869
Oregon	4,449,500	4,454,405	4,449,505	-4,900
Pennsylvania	11,101,353	11,113,592	11,101,366	-12,225
Rhode Island	902,315	903,310	902,316	-994
South Carolina	6,121,854	6,128,603	6,121,861	-6,742
South Dakota	732,816	733,624	732,817	-807
Tennessee	8,892,096	8,901,899	8,892,107	-9,792
Texas	32,937,766	32,974,078	32,937,805	-36,273
Utah	1,947,794	1,949,941	1,947,796	-2,145
Vermont	507,616	508,176	507,617	-559
Virginia	5,790,177	5,796,560	5,790,184	-6,376
Washington	6,338,347	6,345,335	6,338,355	-6,980
West Virginia	2,334,035	2,336,608	2,334,038	-2,570
Wisconsin	5,196,737	5,202,466	5,196,743	-5,723
Wyoming	263,599	263,890	263,599	-290
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>310,532,751</b>	<b>310,875,096</b>	<b>310,533,120</b>	<b>-341,976</b>
Indian Tribes	11,041,937	11,053,530	11,041,950	-11,580
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>11,041,937</b>	<b>11,053,530</b>	<b>11,041,950</b>	<b>-11,580</b>
American Samoa	208,265	208,495	208,265	-229
Guam	372,488	372,899	372,488	-410
Northern Mariana Islands	171,343	171,532	171,343	-189
Puerto Rico	5,318,383	5,324,246	5,318,389	-5,857
Virgin Islands	257,153	257,436	257,153	-283
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>6,327,632</b>	<b>6,334,608</b>	<b>6,327,640</b>	<b>-6,968</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>327,902,320</b>	<b>328,263,234</b>	<b>327,902,710</b>	<b>-360,524</b>
Discretionary Funds	32,801,131	35,000,000	35,000,000	0
Other	53,991,951	52,093,883	52,081,145	-12,738
Training and Technical Assistance	8,081,131	8,093,883	8,081,145	-12,738
<b>Subtotal, Adjustments</b>	<b>94,874,213</b>	<b>95,187,766</b>	<b>95,162,290</b>	<b>-25,476</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>\$422,776,533</b>	<b>\$423,451,000</b>	<b>\$423,065,000</b>	<b>-\$386,000</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 2014 Discretionary State/Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.092

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Estimate	Difference +/- 2013
Alabama	801,872	805,592	805,592	0
Alaska	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Arizona	1,103,821	1,099,220	1,099,220	0
Arkansas	495,595	481,024	481,024	0
California	6,501,207	6,455,011	6,455,011	0
Colorado	810,897	822,277	822,277	0
Connecticut	590,195	595,189	595,189	0
Delaware	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
District of Columbia	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Florida	0	0	0	0
Georgia	1,689,862	1,730,975	1,730,975	0
Hawaii	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Idaho	282,907	283,829	283,829	0
Illinois	2,177,821	2,155,794	2,155,794	0
Indiana	0	0	0	0
Iowa	507,356	508,042	508,042	0
Kansas	483,761	496,297	496,297	0
Kentucky	707,912	704,177	704,177	0
Louisiana	758,125	772,905	772,905	0
Maine	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Maryland	943,864	949,183	949,183	0
Massachusetts	1,036,195	1,049,742	1,049,742	0
Michigan	1,707,319	1,674,347	1,674,347	0
Minnesota	874,780	871,443	871,443	0
Mississippi	521,606	543,525	543,525	0
Missouri	986,700	980,939	980,939	0
Montana	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Nebraska	307,773	309,463	309,463	0
Nevada	442,190	427,297	427,297	0
New Hampshire	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
New Jersey	1,429,976	1,422,052	1,422,052	0
New Mexico	354,321	356,560	356,560	0
New York	3,102,520	3,061,535	3,061,535	0
North Carolina	1,576,499	1,603,738	1,603,738	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Estimate	Difference +/- 2013
Ohio	1,912,576	1,892,219	1,892,219	0
Oklahoma	627,965	636,606	636,606	0
Oregon	597,169	595,348	595,348	0
Pennsylvania	2,034,679	2,033,090	2,033,090	0
Rhode Island	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
South Carolina	764,942	758,483	758,483	0
South Dakota	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Tennessee	1,041,928	1,045,950	1,045,950	0
Texas	0	0	0	0
Utah	544,497	556,784	556,784	0
Vermont	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Virginia	0	0	0	0
Washington	1,075,896	1,083,264	1,083,264	0
West Virginia	278,827	277,584	277,584	0
Wisconsin	945,567	944,856	944,856	0
Wyoming	250,000	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>42,769,120</b>	<b>42,484,340</b>	<b>42,484,340</b>	<b>0</b>
Indian Tribes	3,250,000	3,250,000	3,250,000	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,250,000</b>	<b>3,250,000</b>	<b>3,250,000</b>	<b>0</b>
Puerto Rico	664,839	666,043	666,043	0
Virgin Islands	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Federated States of Micronesia	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,164,839</b>	<b>1,166,043</b>	<b>1,166,043</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>47,183,959</b>	<b>46,900,383</b>	<b>46,900,383</b>	<b>0</b>
Discretionary Funds	29,053,468	29,332,843	28,517,248	-815,595
Other	4,903,896	4,344,108	4,144,754	-199,354
Training and Technical Assistance	2,928,651	3,367,039	2,655,246	-711,793
<b>Subtotal, Adjustments</b>	<b>36,886,015</b>	<b>37,043,990</b>	<b>35,317,248</b>	<b>-1,726,742</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>\$84,069,974</b>	<b>\$83,944,373</b>	<b>\$82,217,631</b>	<b>-\$1,726,742</b>

Notes:

1. Other includes funding for program support and evaluation.
2. FY 2012 includes funds unobligated at the end of FY 2011, available for obligation in FY 2012; FY 2013 includes funds unobligated at the end of FY 2012, available for obligation in FY 2013; FY 2014 includes funds unobligated in FY 2013, available for obligation in FY 2014.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

State Table - Abstinence Education Grants Program

FY 2014 Mandatory State/Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.325

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Estimate	Difference +/- 2013
Alabama	951,002	899,668	899,668	0
Alaska	0	75,660	75,660	0
Arizona	1,200,974	1,302,706	1,302,706	0
Arkansas	591,199	619,176	619,176	0
California	0	6,043,714	6,043,714	0
Colorado	644,632	688,884	688,884	0
Connecticut	0	317,096	317,096	0
Delaware	0	109,660	109,660	0
District of Columbia	0	108,432	108,432	0
Florida	2,829,101	2,787,643	2,787,643	0
Georgia	1,869,982	1,859,919	1,859,919	0
Hawaii	126,243	128,422	128,422	0
Idaho	0	245,474	245,474	0
Illinois	0	1,935,432	1,935,432	0
Indiana	1,047,703	1,017,892	1,017,892	0
Iowa	353,238	358,102	358,102	0
Kansas	401,902	397,282	397,282	0
Kentucky	804,550	835,884	835,884	0
Louisiana	917,899	877,185	877,185	0
Maine	0	147,891	147,891	0
Maryland	530,058	504,147	504,147	0
Massachusetts	0	607,444	607,444	0
Michigan	1,649,300	1,701,209	1,701,209	0
Minnesota	589,227	569,374	569,374	0
Mississippi	739,745	761,307	761,307	0
Missouri	890,893	952,204	952,204	0
Montana	0	151,844	151,844	0
Nebraska	250,930	217,136	217,136	0
Nevada	441,541	385,546	385,546	0
New Hampshire	86,698	100,149	100,149	0
New Jersey	904,326	892,439	892,439	0
New Mexico	470,182	419,261	419,261	0
New York	2,757,645	2,841,809	2,841,809	0
North Carolina	1,714,293	1,652,476	1,652,476	0
North Dakota	0	59,392	59,392	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Estimate	Difference +/- 2013
Ohio	1,910,185	1,912,235	1,912,235	0
Oklahoma	694,073	656,567	656,567	0
Oregon	562,962	537,780	537,780	0
Pennsylvania	1,598,901	1,527,137	1,527,137	0
Rhode Island	0	123,480	123,480	0
South Carolina	850,363	849,017	849,017	0
South Dakota	110,107	116,169	116,169	0
Tennessee	1,154,546	1,144,936	1,144,936	0
Texas	5,362,001	5,437,168	5,437,168	0
Utah	415,089	343,627	343,627	0
Vermont	0	53,982	53,982	0
Virginia	810,187	828,200	828,200	0
Washington	0	820,876	820,876	0
West Virginia	293,160	289,988	289,988	0
Wisconsin	764,947	701,667	701,667	0
Wyoming	0	52,248	52,248	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>37,289,784</b>	<b>47,966,936</b>	<b>47,966,936</b>	<b>0</b>
American Samoa	0	55,128	55,128	0
Guam	47,916	51,213	51,213	0
Marshall Islands	0	13,501	13,501	0
Northern Mariana Islands	0	21,524	21,524	0
Palau	0	21,000	21,000	0
Puerto Rico	1,532,289	1,776,702	1,776,702	0
Virgin Islands	0	46,504	46,504	0
Federated States of Micronesia	47,492	47,492	47,492	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,627,697</b>	<b>2,033,064</b>	<b>2,033,064</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>38,917,481</b>	<b>50,000,000</b>	<b>50,000,000</b>	<b>0</b>
Other	0	-11,000,000	-11,000,000	0
<b>Subtotal, Adjustments</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-11,000,000</b>	<b>-11,000,000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>\$38,917,481</b>	<b>\$39,000,000</b>	<b>\$39,000,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>

Notes:

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

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES  
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Social Services Block Grant

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

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

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

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Social Services Block Grant

**Authorizing Legislation**

Statutory Citations	FY 2013 Amount Authorized	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Amount Authorized	FY 2014 Budget Request
1. Social Services Block Grant [Section 2001 of the Social Security Act]	\$1,700,000,000	\$1,700,000,000	\$1,700,000,000	\$1,700,000,000
2. Social Services Block Grant [Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2013]		500,000,000		
3. Health Profession Opportunity Grants [Section 2008 of the Social Security Act]	85,000,000	85,000,000	85,000,000	85,000,000
Total request level		\$2,285,000,000		\$1,785,000,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Social Services Block Grant

**Appropriations History Table**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Budget Estimate to Congress</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
2005		
Appropriation	\$1,700,000,000	\$1,700,000,000
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	
<i>Disaster Relief Funds</i>		500,000,000
<i>Pre-appropriated Health Profession Opportunity Grants</i>	85,000,000	85,000,000
Total	1,785,000,000	2,285,000,000
2014		
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 2012 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2013 <u>Current Law</u>	FY 2014 <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
<b>Subtotal, Net Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$1,785,000,000</b>	<b>\$1,785,000,000</b>	<b>\$1,785,000,000</b>
Transfer of Funds: Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2013	0	500,000,000	0
<b>Subtotal, Adjusted Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$1,785,000,000</b>	<b>\$2,285,000,000</b>	<b>\$1,785,000,000</b>
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-106,000	0	0
<b>Total Obligations</b>	<b>\$1,784,894,000</b>	<b>\$2,285,000,000</b>	<b>\$1,785,000,000</b>

**Budget Authority by Activity**

<u>Activity</u>	FY 2012 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2013 <u>Current Law</u>	FY 2014 <u>President's Budget</u>
Social Services Block Grant	\$1,700,000,000	\$1,700,000,000	\$1,700,000,000
Health Profession Opportunity Grants	85,000,000	85,000,000	85,000,000
<b>Total, Budget Authority</b>	<b>\$1,785,000,000</b>	<b>\$1,785,000,000</b>	<b>\$1,785,000,000</b>
<i>Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2013</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>500,000,000</i>	<i>0</i>
<b>Total, Program Level</b>	<b>\$1,785,000,000</b>	<b>\$2,285,000,000</b>	<b>\$1,785,000,000</b>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Social Services Block Grant

**Justification**

Funding Level	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Current Law	FY 2014 President's Budget	Change From FY 2013 Current Law
Total, Budget Authority	\$1,785,000,000	\$1,785,000,000	\$1,785,000,000	\$0
<i>Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2013</i>	\$0	\$500,000,000	\$0	\$0

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

2014 Authorization ..... \$1,700,000,000;  
\$85,000,000 in pre-appropriated funds for Health Profession Opportunity Grants

Allocation Method ..... Formula & Competitive Grants

**General Statement**

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

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

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

SSBG funds high priority services for children and adults including daycare, protective services, special services to persons with disabilities, adoption, case management, health related services, transportation services, foster care, substance abuse services, housing, home-delivered meals, independent/transitional living, and employment services. Each state determines which services to provide and who is eligible to receive these services based on state and local needs.

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

OCS implemented an accountability measure to decrease the percentage of SSBG funds being used for "administrative costs" as identified in state post-expenditure reports. In FY 2011, the program decreased administrative costs as a percent of total costs to three percent, a significant improvement over the FY 2004 baseline of 10 percent and beating the FY 2011 target by one percentage point. This reduction in administrative costs allowed a greater percentage of funding to be expended for direct services.

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

In 2011, states reported that approximately 28 million people received services that were supported, in whole or in part, by SSBG funds. States report the number of recipients for each of the 29 service categories. The number of recipients is not an unduplicated count as an individual may have received more than one of 29 services. However, the number of individuals shows the broad scope and reach of the SSBG.

On March 23, 2010, President Obama signed into law the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (The Affordable Care Act, P.L. 111-148). Section 5507 amended title XX of the Social Security Act by adding Section 2008, Health Profession Opportunity Grants (HPOG). These demonstration projects support the establishment and maintenance of training, education, and career advancement programs to address health care professions' workforce needs. Funds are used to provide training in a variety of high-demand health related occupations, including nursing, medical billing and coding, medical laboratory technology, and health information technology. In FY 2012, HHS awarded continuation grants to 32 organizations across 23 states. Health Profession Opportunity Grantee organizations consist of state entities, one tribal council, community colleges (including four tribal colleges), local workforce investment boards, and other community based organizations. The grants are in the second year of a five year project period. Two technical assistance contracts were awarded to provide additional support to the grantees. HHS is also implementing a multi-pronged evaluation to assess the success of these projects. Individuals eligible to receive education and training include individuals receiving assistance under the state TANF program and other low-income individuals. Grantees offer educational and training programs that may lead to more than 50 unique occupations. All grantees offer multiple supportive services, including financial aid, child care, transportation, and case management. Grantees are required to

coordinate with the state agency responsible for administering the state TANF program, the local workforce investment board, the state workforce investment board, and the state apprenticeship agency. Grantees also are encouraged to coordinate with other local strategic partners. The funding for the demonstration projects is pre-appropriated through FY 2014. Although the full authorization level is \$85 million, from FY 2010 through FY 2012 \$5 million was set aside by statute for the development of training and certification programs for personal or home care aides. The authority for operating the program for personal or home care aides was delegated to HRSA, the agency with specialized expertise in this area. Beginning in FY 2013, the full \$85 million was made available to ACF. The additional funding will support activities based on our assessment of strategic and programmatic needs.

**Budget Request** – The FY 2014 request for the Social Services Block Grant program is \$1,785,000,000, the same as the FY 2012 enacted level. This request includes \$85 million in pre-appropriated funds for Health Profession Opportunity Grants which will support 32 grants.

In FY 2014, SSBG expects to keep administrative costs to four percent or less through continued technical assistance and working with grantees to appropriately identify expenditures that may be mis-categorized as administrative costs to other activities and services. Future performance targets for this measure were updated from six percent to four percent in order to maintain rigor, given the most recent data trend. Some of the improvement in performance may be attributed to the fact that states are more familiar with the process of reporting expenditures by specific SSBG service category, rather than combining expenditures associated with providing a specific service into the "administrative" spending category. This performance measure identifies the sum effort of all states to reduce administrative costs in order to assure that SSBG funds social services for children and adults to as great an extent as possible.

**Outputs and Outcomes Table**

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2012 Target	FY 2014 Target	FY 2014 Target +/- FY 2012 Target
21A: Decrease administrative costs as a percent of total costs. (Efficiency)	FY 2011: 3%  Target: 4%  (Target Exceeded)	4%	4%	Maintain
21B: Decrease the percentage of variance between projected expenditures, by service for each state, and actual expenditures. (Developmental Outcome)	FY 2011: 83%  (Baseline)	83%	83%	Maintain
21i: Number of individuals receiving services funded in whole or in part by SSBG. (Output)	FY 2011: 28 million (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data  
Social Services Block Grant

Data Category	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Current Law	FY 2014 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$1,700,000,000	\$1,700,000,000	\$1,700,000,000
Disaster Relief Funds		500,000,000	
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$1,700,000,000	\$2,200,000,000	\$1,700,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	57	57	57
New Starts			
#	57	57	57
\$	\$1,700,000,000	\$2,200,000,000	\$1,700,000,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Resource and Program Data  
Health Profession Opportunity Grants

Data Category	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Current Law	FY 2014 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Discretionary	\$61,800,351	\$69,200,000	\$69,600,000
Research/Evaluation	14,358,404	11,000,000	11,400,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	2,466,261	3,300,000	2,500,000
Program Support	1,338,260	1,500,000	1,500,000
Total, Resources	\$79,963,276	\$85,000,000	\$85,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	32	32	32
New Starts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Continuations			
#	32	32	32
\$	\$61,800,351	\$69,200,000	\$69,600,000
Contracts			
#	3	2	2
\$	\$2,479,566	\$3,300,000	\$2,500,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	2	1	1
\$	\$14,345,099	\$11,000,000	\$11,400,000

Notes:

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

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

**State Table - Social Services Block Grant**

**FY 2013 Mandatory State/Formula Grants**

CFDA # 93.667

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Estimate	Difference +/- 2013
Alabama	26,170,915	26,056,645	26,056,645	0
Alaska	3,888,791	3,921,013	3,921,013	0
Arizona	34,998,781	35,169,993	35,169,993	0
Arkansas	15,965,786	15,939,625	15,939,625	0
California	203,979,910	204,492,597	204,492,597	0
Colorado	27,536,806	27,760,515	27,760,515	0
Connecticut	19,569,572	19,426,674	19,426,674	0
Delaware	4,916,538	4,921,544	4,921,544	0
District of Columbia	3,294,668	3,352,857	3,352,857	0
Florida	102,944,491	103,394,231	103,394,231	0
Georgia	53,043,671	53,251,153	53,251,153	0
Hawaii	7,448,177	7,458,854	7,458,854	0
Idaho	8,583,122	8,599,131	8,599,131	0
Illinois	70,252,704	69,820,490	69,820,490	0
Indiana	35,501,340	35,356,718	35,356,718	0
Iowa	16,679,979	16,614,162	16,614,162	0
Kansas	15,621,932	15,577,531	15,577,531	0
Kentucky	23,759,723	23,705,376	23,705,376	0
Louisiana	24,821,976	24,820,181	24,820,181	0
Maine	7,273,294	7,205,912	7,205,912	0
Maryland	31,612,444	31,620,629	31,620,629	0
Massachusetts	35,850,817	35,739,825	35,739,825	0
Michigan	54,116,776	53,581,976	53,581,976	0
Minnesota	29,041,054	28,997,852	28,997,852	0
Mississippi	16,247,106	16,159,532	16,159,532	0
Missouri	32,791,706	32,610,211	32,610,211	0
Montana	5,417,432	5,415,600	5,415,600	0
Nebraska	9,999,928	9,997,011	9,997,011	0
Nevada	14,786,568	14,775,031	14,775,031	0
New Hampshire	7,208,186	7,151,691	7,151,691	0
New Jersey	48,139,042	47,858,036	47,858,036	0
New Mexico	11,274,807	11,296,837	11,296,837	0
New York	106,102,651	105,605,910	105,605,910	0
North Carolina	52,210,481	52,389,555	52,389,555	0
North Dakota	3,682,698	3,710,585	3,710,585	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Estimate	Difference +/- 2013
Ohio	63,166,850	62,635,639	62,635,639	0
Oklahoma	20,540,107	20,570,337	20,570,337	0
Oregon	20,976,621	21,006,271	21,006,271	0
Pennsylvania	69,550,469	69,134,881	69,134,881	0
Rhode Island	5,763,214	5,703,703	5,703,703	0
South Carolina	25,325,668	25,386,558	25,386,558	0
South Dakota	4,457,952	4,470,950	4,470,950	0
Tennessee	34,747,395	34,740,564	34,740,564	0
Texas	137,681,734	139,294,663	139,294,663	0
Utah	15,133,346	15,284,474	15,284,474	0
Vermont	3,426,176	3,398,620	3,398,620	0
Virginia	43,808,721	43,927,078	43,927,078	0
Washington	36,819,474	37,055,488	37,055,488	0
West Virginia	10,145,863	10,066,038	10,066,038	0
Wisconsin	31,138,462	30,988,454	30,988,454	0
Wyoming	3,086,072	3,082,468	3,082,468	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,690,501,996</b>	<b>1,690,501,669</b>	<b>1,690,501,669</b>	<b>0</b>
American Samoa	60,074	60,401	60,401	0
Guam	293,103	293,103	293,103	0
Northern Mariana Islands	58,621	58,621	58,621	0
Puerto Rico	8,793,103	8,793,103	8,793,103	0
Virgin Islands	293,103	293,103	293,103	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>9,498,004</b>	<b>9,498,331</b>	<b>9,498,331</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total States/Territories</b>	<b>1,700,000,000</b>	<b>1,700,000,000</b>	<b>1,700,000,000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>\$1,700,000,000</b>	<b>\$1,700,000,000</b>	<b>\$1,700,000,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>

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