

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

PAYMENTS FOR FOSTER CARE AND PERMANENCY

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FY 2015 BUDGET

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FY 2015 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis

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

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

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

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

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

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
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Authorizing Legislation

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

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Appropriations History Table

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

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

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Amounts Available for Obligation

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

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

Budget Authority by Activity

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

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

Summary of Changes

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

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

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
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Justification

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

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

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

Allocation Method Formula Grant

General Statement

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

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

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

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

Program Description and Accomplishments

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Child Welfare Waiver Demonstrations

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

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

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

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

Focus on Trauma

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Current Law Estimates

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

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

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

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

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

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

Outputs and Outcomes Table

PAYMENTS FOR FOSTER CARE AND PERMANENCY

FOSTER CARE

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

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

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

ADOPTION ASSISTANCE

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

CHAFEE INDEPENDENT LIVING PROGRAM

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

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

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

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

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

Resource and Program Data
Foster Care

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

Notes:

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

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

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

Notes:

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

Resource and Program Data
Adoption Assistance

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

Resource and Program Data
Guardianship Assistance

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

Resource and Program Data
Chafee Foster Care Independence Program

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

Notes:

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

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

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

Notes:

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

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

State Table - Title IV-E Foster Care

FY 2015 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.658

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

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

Notes:

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

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

State Table - Title IV-E Adoption Assistance

FY 2015 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.659

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

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

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

State Table - Chafee Foster Care Independence Program

FY 2015 Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.674

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

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

Notes:

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