

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES  
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES

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**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.

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**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	

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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>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>

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**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**

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2012 Target	FY 2014 Target	FY 2014 Target +/- FY 2012 Target
22.1LT and 22A: Increase the percentage of state work participation rates that meet or exceed requirements. (Efficiency)	FY 2009: 80% <sup>72</sup> (Historical Actual)	100%	100%	Maintain
22.2LT and 22B: Increase the percentage of adult Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) recipients who become newly employed. <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
22.3LT and 22C: Increase the percentage of adult TANF recipients/former recipients employed in one quarter that were still employed in the next two consecutive quarters. (Outcome)	FY 2011: 64.0% <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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